



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ashley Sangster, President
 John Green, Director

Anthony Kalvans, Vice-President
 Hector Palafox, Director
 Raynette Gregory, Director

REGULAR MEETING AGENDA

May 28th, 2020

6:00 P.M. Closed Session 7:00 P.M. Opened Session @ 1150 Mission St.

IMPORTANT NOTICE REGARDING COVID-19 AND TELECONFERENCE MEETINGS:

Based on the mandates by the Governor in Executive Order 33-20 and the County Public Health Officer to shelter in place and the guidance from the CDC, to minimize the spread of the Corona Virus, please note the following changes to the District's ordinary meeting procedures:

- The District offices are not opened to the public at this time
- The Meeting will be conducted via teleconference
- All members of the public seeking to observe and comment to the local legislative body may do so by telephonically in the manner described below.

HOW TO SUBMIT PUBLIC COMMENT:

Written / Read Aloud: Please email your comments to tamara.parent@sanmiguelcsd.org (Board Clerk), write "Public Comment" in the subject line. In the body of the email, include the agenda item number and title, as well as your comments. If you would like your comment to be read aloud at the meeting (keep to three minutes) prominently write "Read Aloud at Meeting" at the top of your email. All comments received before 4:00 PM the day of the meeting will be included as agenda supplement on the District's website under relevant meeting date and will be provided to the Board of Directors.

Voice Mail: Leave a message on the District phone line at 805-467-3388 after 4:30pm before 4:30pm. District Staff will take down message. Voice "Public Comment" at beginning of message and include agenda item number and title. All comments received before 4:00 PM the day of the meeting will be included as agenda supplement on the District's website under relevant meeting date and will be provided to the Board of Directors.

PUBLIC RECORD

Public records that relate to any item on the open session agenda for a meeting are available for public inspection. Those records that are distributed after the agenda posting deadline for the meeting are available for public inspection at the same time, they are distributed to all of the members of the Board. The documents may also be obtained by calling the District Board Clerk.

Please see: www.sanmiguelcsd.org

Cell Phones: As a courtesy to others, please silence your cell phone or pager during the meeting and engage in conversations outside the Boardroom.

Americans with Disabilities Act: If you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the CSD Clerk at (805) 467-3388. Notification 48 hours in advance will enable the CSD to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to this meeting. Assisted listening devices are available for the hearing impaired.

Public Comment: (*change during “shelter at home”*) please see notice.

Please complete a “Request to Speak” form located at the podium in the boardroom in order to address the Board of Directors on any agenda item. Comments are limited to three minutes, unless you have registered your organization with CSD Clerk prior to the meeting. If you wish to speak on an item not on the agenda, you may do so under “Oral Communications.” Any member of the public may address the Board of Directors on items on the Consent Calendar. Please complete a “Request to Speak” form as noted above and mark which item number you wish to address.

Meeting Schedule: Regular Board of Director meetings are generally held in the SMCSO Boardroom on the fourth Thursday of each month at 7:00 P.M. Agendas are also posted at: www.sanmiguelcsd.org

Agendas: Agenda packets are available for public inspection 72 hours prior to the scheduled meeting at the Counter/ San Miguel CSD office located at 1150 Mission St., San Miguel, during normal business hours. Any agenda-related writings or documents provided to a majority of the Board of Directors after distribution of the agenda packet are available for public inspection at the same time at the counter/ San Miguel CSD office at 1150 Mission St., San Miguel, during normal business hours.

I. Call to Order: 6:00 PM

II. Pledge of Allegiance:

III. Roll Call: *Sangster* ___ *Kalvans* ___ *Green* ___ *Palafos* ___ *Gregory* ___

IV. Approval of Regular Meeting Agenda:

M_____ S_____ V_____

V. ADJOURN TO CLOSED SESSION: Public Comment for items on closed session agenda
Time: _____

A. CLOSED SESSION AGENDA:

1. CONFERENCE WITH DISTRICT GENERAL COUNSEL – Existing Litigation Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9 (d)(1) Case: *Steinbeck v. City of Paso Robles, Santa Clara County Superior Court Case No. 1-14-CV-265039* and Case: *Eidemiller v. City of Paso Robles, Santa Clara County Superior Court Case No. 1-14-CV-269212*

2. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT
Title: Director of Utilities
Pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.5

3. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT
Title: Board Clerk/Account Clerk Manager
Pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.5

4. CONFERENCE WITH DISTRICT GENERAL COUNSEL-ANTICIPATED LITIGATION

Initiation of litigation pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (d) of Section 54956.9:

VI. Call to Order for Regular Board Meeting/Report out of Closed Session 7:00 PM

Time: _____

1. Report out of closed session by District General Counsel Derwin

VII. Public Comment and Communications for items not on the Agenda:

Persons wishing to speak on a matter not on the agenda may be heard at this time; however, no action will be taken until placed on a future agenda. Speakers are limited to three minutes. Please complete a "Request to Speak" form and place in basket provided.

VIII. Special Presentations/Public Hearings/Other:

1. **PUBLIC HEARING:** Consider Adoption of Resolution No. 2020-16 Adopting the FY 2020-21 Operations and Maintenance Budget.

Recommendation: After Public Hearing; Approve Resolution 2020-16 Adopting the FY 2020-21 Operation and Maintenance Budget.

Public Comments: (Hear public comments prior to Board Action)

M _____ **S** _____ **V** _____

2. **PUBLIC HEARING:** Consider approving an Ordinance 01-2020 of the San Miguel Community Services District ("District") Board of Directors adopting and amending the 2019 edition of the California Fire Code including articles, appendices, amendments, and errata of California Building Code section 7A.

IX. Staff & Committee Reports – Receive & File:

Non-District Reports:

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------------|
| 1. | San Luis Obispo County | No Report/Email |
| 2. | Camp Roberts—Army National Guard (CON Robert Horvath) | Verbal or Email |
| 3. | Community Service Organizations | Verbal or Email |

District Staff & Committee Reports:

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 4. | Interim General Manager | (Mr. Roberson) | Verbal |
| 5. | District General Counsel | (Mr. White) | Verbal |
| 6. | District Engineer | (Dr. Reely) | Report Attached |
| 7. | Director of Utilities | (Mr. Dodds) | Report Attached |
| 8. | Fire Chief | (Chief Roberson) | Report Attached |

X. CONSENT CALENDAR:

The items listed below are scheduled for consideration as a group and one vote. Any Director or a member of the public may request an item be withdrawn from the Consent Agenda to discuss or to change the recommended course of action. Unless an item is pulled for separate consideration by the Board, the following items are recommended for approval without further discussion.

- 1. **Review and Approve Board Meeting Minutes**
 - a) 04-23-2020 Regular Board Meeting
- 2. **Review and approve RESOLUTION 2020-17 adopting the County of San Luis Obispo 2019 Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan update (Young)**
- 3. **Review and approve RESOLUTION 2020-18 adopting the County of San Luis Obispo 2019 Public Improvement Standards and Drawings and modifications for San Miguel Community Service District (Dodds)**

XI. BOARD ACTION ITEMS:

- 1. **Review, Discuss, Receive and File the Enumeration of Financial Report for April 2020 (Freeman)**
 - A. Claims Detail Report
 - B. Statement of Revenue Budget vs Actuals
 - C. Rev Budget vs Actual Summary
 - D. Statement of Expenditures Budget vs Actual
 - E. Cash Report

Public Comments: (Hear public comments prior to Board Action)

M _____ S _____ V _____

- 2. **First reading of proposed ORDINANCE 02-2020 SMCSD Solid Waste and Recycling Ordinance. (Roberson)**

Recommendation: First reading of proposed Ordinance 02-2020 SMCSD Garbage Ordinance

Public Comments: (Hear public comments prior to Board Action)

- 3. **Consider Adoption of ORDINANCE 01-2020 SMCSD Fire Code for ratification by the San Luis Obispo Board of Supervisors (Roberson/ Young)**

Recommendation: Adopt Ordinance 01-2020 SMCSD Fire Code

Public Comments: (Hear public comments prior to Board Action)

M _____ S _____ V _____

- 4. **Review and approve a RESOLUTION 2020-21 revising the Investment Policy for San Miguel CSD (Roberson)**

Recommendation: Approve Resolution 2020-21 revising the investment policy for San Miguel CSD

Public Comments: (Hear public comments prior to Board Action)

M _____ S _____ V _____

- 5. **Review and approve RESOLUTION 2020-22 approving the proposal from Martinelli Landscape Construction Inc for the ongoing maintenance of landscaping along Mission Street and at the Gateway Signs.** (Dodds)

Recommendation: Approve proposal from Martinelli Landscape Construction Inc. by Resolution 2020-22.

Public Comments: (Hear public comments prior to Board Action)

M_____ S_____ V_____

- 6. **Review and approve RESOLUTION 2020-19 authorizing the Director of Utilities to negotiate the purchase of a light duty truck for the utilities department in an amount not to exceed \$35,000.** (Dodds)

Recommendation: Approve resolution 2020-19 authorizing the Director of Utilities to negotiate the purchase of a light duty truck for the utilities department in an amount not to exceed \$35,000.

Public Comments: (Hear public comments prior to Board Action)

M_____ S_____ V_____

- 7. **Review and approve RESOLUTION 2020-23 authorizing the Director of Utilities to negotiate the purchase of an equipment trailer for the utilities department in an amount not to exceed \$10,000.** (Dodds)

Recommendation: Approve resolution 2020-23 authorizing the Director of Utilities to negotiate the purchase of an equipment trailer for the utilities department in an amount not to exceed \$10,000.

Public Comments: (Hear public comments prior to Board Action)

M_____ S_____ V_____

- 8. **Review and Adoption of RESOLUTION NO. 2020-20 Authorizing the Abatement of Weeds Within the District Boundaries.** (Young/ Roberson)

Recommendation: Staff requests that the Board hold a discussion to consider objections to the “Notice to Remove, Destroy, and/or Abate Vegetation, Rubbish and Debris”, overrule any objections and adopt **Resolution No 2020-20** authorizing Fire Chief to have weed abatement work performed.

Public Comments: (Hear public comments)

M_____ S_____ V_____

- 9. **Review and approve RESOLUTION 2020-24 authorizing a budget adjustment in the amount of \$10,500 for testing of existing non-district wells to determine prime locations for new District wells.** (Dodds)

Recommendation: Approve resolution 2020-24 authorizing a budget adjustment of \$10,500 to (50-359).

Public Comments: (Hear public comments prior to Board Action)

M _____ S _____ V _____

10. Discuss setting a date for a District Strategic Planning workshop (Kalvans)

Recommendation: Select date for a workshop in August or September 2020.

Public Comments: (Hear public comments)

11. Continued discussion on the Fire Department Temporary Housing unit (Young)

Recommendation: Discuss the status and next steps for the Fire Department Temporary Housing unit

Public Comments: (Hear public comments)

12. Discussion on status of Machado Wastewater Treatment Facility expansion and aeration upgrade project (Dodds)

Recommendation: Discuss the status and next steps of the Machado Wastewater Treatment Facility expansion and aeration upgrade projects.

Public Comments: (Hear public comments)

XII. BOARD COMMENT:

This section is intended as an opportunity for Board members to make brief announcements, request information from staff request future agenda item(s) and/or report on their own activities related to District business. No action is to be taken until an item is placed on a future agenda.

XIII. ADJOURNMENT TO NEXT REGULAR MEETING

ATTEST:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO) ss.
COMMUNITY OF SAN MIGUEL)

I, Tamara Parent, Board Clerk/Accounts Manager of San Miguel Community Services District, hereby certify that I caused the posting of this agenda at the SMCSO office on May 21, 2020

Date: May 21, 2020

Rob Roberson Rob Roberson, Fire Chief/Interim General Manager

Ashley Sangster, SMCSO Board President email approval 5-20-20

Tamara Parent Board Clerk/ Accounts Manager



San Miguel Community Services District

Board of Directors Staff Report

May 28th, 2020

AGENDA ITEM: VIII - 1

SUBJECT: Consider Adoption of **Resolution No. 2020-16** adopting the FY 2020-21 Operations and Maintenance Budget

RECOMMENDATION:

Approve **Resolution No. 2020-16** adopting the FY 2020-21 Operations and Maintenance Budget

BACKGROUND:

The District operates on a fiscal year basis which is July 1st – June 30th. The annual operations and maintenance (O & M) budget of any agency is a spending plan for the upcoming fiscal year to provide services.

At the April 23rd regular board meeting a preliminary draft budget was presented which depicted a ‘net positive’ budget for the all departments.

Since the April 23rd regular meeting the proposed budget has been reviewed and revised as needed to incorporate additional expense and revenue information in all the departments.

For the Water and Wastewater budgets revenue numbers are predicated on the implementation of the third-rate increase from the Rate Study. If the third-rate increase is not implemented, the Wastewater department will not be able to fund the necessary long-term maintenance or the transfer to capital for the construction of the Wastewater Treatment Facility. The Water department is no longer in a deficit as a direct result of the rate increases. Suspending the third and subsequent rate increases would likely drop the water department back into a deficit and hamper its ability to operate. The Water department is also still in litigation that is expected to continue through this fiscal year, without the third rate increase the water department may not be able to fund operations and the mounting legal costs for this litigation.

This year the District will be undertaking multiple projects as well as making staffing changes. Although these projects and staffing changes are incorporated in this budget, they may be

implemented later in the year due to grant funding availability. If the projects start later in the year, then there will be a savings to this year's budget.

Proposed Department operation and maintenance budget

PROPOSED FIRE BUDGET

Revenue \$449,097 Expenditure \$447,791 Net \$1,306

PROPOSED LIGHTING BUDGET

Revenue \$124,439 Expenditure \$67,502 Net \$56,937

PROPOSED WASTEWATER BUDGET

Revenue \$1,266,633 Expenditure \$1,211,854 Net \$54,779

Revenue required to meet USDA loan requirement of 1.2 times operating expense (not including transfers) \$1,191,424

Includes \$220,000 transfer to capital for the construction of the WWTF as identified in the Rate Study.

PROPOSED WATER BUDGET

Revenue \$895,101 Expenditure \$894,469 Net \$632

Revenue required to meet USDA loan requirement of 1.2 times operating revenue \$1,073,362

PROPOSED SOLID WASTE BUDGET

Revenue \$32,323 Expenditure \$28,602 Net \$3,721

PROPOSED DISTRICT BUDGET

Revenue \$2,767,593 Expenditure \$2,650,218 Net \$117,375

Fiscal Impact:

The action before the District Board is to adopt the fiscal year 2020-21 Operations and Maintenance Budget. The proposed budgets are based on up to date information regarding projected revenues and expenditures.

PREPARED BY:

Kelly Dodds

Kelly Dodds, Director of Utilities

Attachment: Resolution 2020-16, All Department revenue and expenditure budgets

RESOLUTION NO. 2020-16

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT (SMCSD) FOR ADOPTING THE
FY2020-21 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE BUDGET**

WHEREAS, San Miguel Community Services District (“District”) is a community services district formed under California Government Code Section 61000 et. Seq. to provide community services within the District’s service area, including water, sewer, lighting, solid waste, and fire protection services; and

WHEREAS, the Board desires to adopt the fiscal year 2020-21 operations and maintenance budget as presented.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the Board does, hereby, adopt this Resolution approving and adopting the 2020-21 fiscal year operations and maintenance budget.

On the motion of Director _____ seconded by Director _____ and on the following roll call vote, to wit:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAINING:

the foregoing Resolution is hereby passed and adopted this 28th day of May 2020.

Robert Roberson, Interim General Manager

Ashley Sangster, Board President

Tamara Parent, Board Clerk/Accounts Mgr.

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Douglas L. White, District General Counsel

SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Revenue Budget Report -- MultiYear Actuals
For the Year: 2020 - 2021

20 FIRE PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

Account	Actuals				Current	%	Prelim.	Budget	Final	% Old
	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	Budget 19-20	Rec. 19-20	Budget 20-21	Change 20-21	Budget 20-21	Budget 20-21
40000										
40220 Weed Abatement Fees	1,097	3,891	8,996	6,748	1,128	598%	2,000		2,000	177%
40300 Fireworks Permit Fees	1,800	2,200	2,500	2,700	2,500	108%			0	0%
40310 Fireworks Refundable C/Up			1,500	296	0	***%	2,700		2,700	*****%
40320 Fire Impact Fees	72,090	25,467	51,264	31,618	0	***%			0	0%
40410 Mutual Aid Fires		149,087	6,653	12,962	0	***%			0	0%
40420 Ambulance Reimbursement	4,486	4,584	4,747	3,673	4,400	83%	4,400		4,400	100%
40440 CDBG Grant	105,000				0	0%			0	0%
40500 VFA Assistance Grant	8,424		16,436	19,619	19,619	100%	20,000		20,000	102%
40510 Sponsored Training Fees				400	400	100%			0	0%
Group:	192,897	185,229	92,096	78,016	28,047	278%	29,100	0	29,100	103%
43000 Property Taxes Collected										
43000 Property Taxes Collected	327,678	341,497	375,222	295,126	389,155	76%	417,997		417,997	107%
Group:	327,678	341,497	375,222	295,126	389,155	76%	417,997	0	417,997	107%
44000 Forestry & Fire Protection Reimbursement										
44000 Forestry & Fire	9,983	4,397			0	0%			0	0%
Group:	9,983	4,397			0	0%	0	0	0	0%
46000 Revenues & Interest										
46000 Revenues & Interest	304	249	681	433	168	258%			0	0%
46001 Change in Value		-214			0	0%			0	0%
46010 Transfer In	30,000				0	0%			0	0%
46020 Transfer In -Fire (16.5%)	16,775				0	0%			0	0%
46100 Realized Earnings	208		343		0	0%			0	0%
46150 Miscellaneous Income	90	730	1,000		0	0%			0	0%
46151 Refund/Adjustments	1,290	1,027	3,598	165	66	250%			0	0%
46153 Plan Check Fees and			900	3,700	850	435%	2,000		2,000	235%
46155 Will Serve Processing	150	150	150		0	0%			0	0%
46157 Donation				4,325	4,325	100%			0	0%
46175 Sale of Surplus Property	4,000	229			0	0%			0	0%
46185 Boardroom Rental Fees	17				0	0%			0	0%
Group:	52,834	2,171	6,672	8,623	5,409	159%	2,000	0	2,000	36%
Fund:	583,392	533,294	473,990	381,765	422,611	90%	449,097	0	449,097	106%

SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Revenue Budget Report -- MultiYear Actuals
For the Year: 2020 - 2021

30 STREET LIGHTING DEPARTMENT

Account	Actuals				Current	%	Prelim.	Budget	Final	% Old
	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	Budget 19-20	Rec. 19-20	Budget 20-21	Change 20-21	Budget 20-21	Budget 20-21
43000 Property Taxes Collected										
43000 Property Taxes Collected	93,954	97,248	108,158	87,835	113,842	77%	124,439		124,439	109%
Group:	93,954	97,248	108,158	87,835	113,842	77%	124,439	0	124,439	109%
46000 Revenues & Interest										
46000 Revenues & Interest	64	52	79	3,758	0	***%			0	0%
46001 Change in Value		-730			0	0%			0	0%
46010 Transfer In	10,000				0	0%			0	0%
46030 Transfer In -Lighting	3,050				0	0%			0	0%
46100 Realized Earnings	44		62	9,655	0	***%			0	0%
46150 Miscellaneous Income	400	400	200	200	0	***%			0	0%
46151 Refund/Adjustments	285	1,096	640	10	0	***%			0	0%
46185 Boardroom Rental Fees	4				0	0%			0	0%
Group:	13,847	818	981	13,623	0	***%	0	0	0	0%
Fund:	107,801	98,066	109,139	101,458	113,842	89%	124,439	0	124,439	109%

SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Revenue Budget Report -- MultiYear Actuals
For the Year: 2020 - 2021

40 WASTEWATER DEPARTMENT

Account	Actuals				Current	%	Prelim.	Budget	Final	% Old
	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	Budget 19-20	Rec. 19-20	Budget 20-21	Change 20-21	Budget 20-21	Budget 20-21
40000										
40850 Wastewater Hook-up Fees	124,980	191,636	36,990	62,575	0	***%			0	0%
40900 Wastewater Sales	332,582	330,759	681,704	784,646	867,202	90%	954,125		954,125	110%
40910 Wastewater Late Charges	6,582	6,243	11,645	10,769	5,670	190%			0	0%
Group:	464,144	528,638	730,339	857,990	872,872	98%	954,125	0	954,125	109%
41000 Water Sales										
41000 Water Sales		1,257			0	0%			0	0%
Group:		1,257			0	0%	0	0	0	0%
43000 Property Taxes Collected										
43000 Property Taxes Collected	50,191	52,615	59,068	44,847	58,942	76%	62,508		62,508	106%
Group:	50,191	52,615	59,068	44,847	58,942	76%	62,508	0	62,508	106%
46000 Revenues & Interest										
46000 Revenues & Interest	736	594	1,647	422	127	332%			0	0%
46001 Change in Value		-519			0	0%			0	0%
46006 IRWM Grants				160,300	177,750	90%			0	0%
46008 DWR Grants					250,000	0%	250,000		250,000	100%
46010 Transfer In	3,000		-6,277		0	0%			0	0%
46040 Transfer In -Sewer (40%)	40,666				0	0%			0	0%
46100 Realized Earnings	-388	815	831		0	0%			0	0%
46150 Miscellaneous Income	62	6	43	5,833	864	675%			0	0%
46151 Refund/Adjustments	3,144	2,608	8,334	303	168	180%			0	0%
46155 Will Serve Processing		500	525	1,100	0	***%			0	0%
46185 Boardroom Rental Fees	40				0	0%			0	0%
Group:	47,260	4,004	5,103	167,958	428,909	39%	250,000	0	250,000	58%
Fund:	561,595	586,514	794,510	1,070,795	1,360,723	79%	1,266,633	0	1,266,633	93%

SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Revenue Budget Report -- MultiYear Actuals
For the Year: 2020 - 2021

50 WATER DEPARTMENT

Account	Actuals				Current	%	Prelim.	Budget	Final	% Old
	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	Budget 19-20	Rec. 19-20	Budget 20-21	Change 20-21	Budget 20-21	Budget 20-21
40000										
40440 CDBG Grant		135,679	14,321		0	0%			0	0%
40900 Wastewater Sales		-137	737		0	0%			0	0%
Group:		135,542	15,058		0	0%	0	0	0	0%
41000 Water Sales										
41000 Water Sales	328,968	365,858	708,055	702,743	859,010	82%	895,101		895,101	104%
41001 Water Connection Fees	307,675	185,260	37,620	61,840	0	***%			0	0%
41005 Water Late Charges	28,032	66,464	14,141	14,097	8,768	161%			0	0%
41010 Water Meter Fees	15,832	2,199	-15,072	-2,751	-5,001	55%			0	0%
Group:	680,507	619,781	744,744	775,929	862,777	90%	895,101	0	895,101	103%
43000 Property Taxes Collected										
43000 Property Taxes Collected	46,537	48,987	48,983		0	0%			0	0%
Group:	46,537	48,987	48,983		0	0%	0	0	0	0%
46000 Revenues & Interest										
46000 Revenues & Interest	748	630	3,376	295	300	98%			0	0%
46001 Change in Value		-519			0	0%			0	0%
46007 State/Federal Grants				29,905	0	***%			0	0%
46010 Transfer In	3,000		6,277		0	0%			0	0%
46050 Transfer In -Water (40%)	40,666				0	0%			0	0%
46100 Realized Earnings	504		831		0	0%			0	0%
46150 Miscellaneous Income	40,748	102	43	904	0	***%			0	0%
46151 Refund/Adjustments	3,144	3,608	8,339	276	435	63%			0	0%
46152 Recycling	125		1,559		0	0%			0	0%
46155 Will Serve Processing	250	500	525	1,100	0	***%			0	0%
46185 Boardroom Rental Fees	40				0	0%			0	0%
Group:	89,225	4,321	20,950	32,480	735	***%	0	0	0	0%
Fund:	816,269	808,631	829,735	808,409	863,512	94%	895,101	0	895,101	103%

SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Revenue Budget Report -- MultiYear Actuals
For the Year: 2020 - 2021

60 SOLID WASTE DEPARTMENT

Account	Actuals				Current	%	Prelim.	Budget	Final	% Old
	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	Budget 19-20	Rec. 19-20	Budget 20-21	Change 20-21	Budget 20-21	Budget 20-21
46000 Revenues & Interest										
46000 Revenues & Interest		11	63	8	4	200%			0	0%
46001 Change in Value		685			0	0%			0	0%
46005 Franchise Fees	34,128	34,736	39,808	31,257	32,323	97%	32,323		32,323	100%
46060 Transfer In- Solid Waste	508				0	0%			0	0%
46100 Realized Earnings			10		0	0%			0	0%
46151 Refund/Adjustments				1	0	***%			0	0%
Group:	34,636	35,432	39,881	31,266	32,327	97%	32,323	0	32,323	99%
Fund:	34,636	35,432	39,881	31,266	32,327	97%	32,323	0	32,323	99%
Grand Total:	2,103,693	2,061,937	2,247,255	2,393,693	2,793,015		2,767,593	0	2,767,593	

20 FIRE PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

Account	Object	Actuals				Current	%	Prelim.	Budget	Final	% Old
		16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	Budget 19-20	Exp. 19-20	Budget 20-21	Changes 20-21	Budget 20-21	Budget 20-21
62000	Fire										
105	Salaries and Wages	61,161	65,192	58,282	83,468	123,337	68%	150,000		150,000	122%
110	Payroll tax expense	2,111	1,690			0	0%			0	0%
111	BOD Stipend	990	891	836	880	1,313	67%	1,380		1,380	105%
115	Payroll Expenses			923	1,943	2,742	71%	1,800		1,800	66%
120	Workers' Compensation	4,985	5,958	6,917	6,911	6,912	100%	7,260		7,260	105%
121	Physicals	890			150	2,500	6%	2,000		2,000	80%
125	Volunteer firefighter sti	30,267	32,316	50,806	21,213	38,000	56%	45,000		45,000	118%
126	Strike Team Pay - VFF	25,573	99,034	3,539		0	0%			0	0%
130	Payroll Tax - Fed W/H	4,221	3,177			0	0%			0	0%
135	Payroll Tax - FICA	3,967	8,144	3,383	1,069	2,000	53%	2,800		2,800	140%
140	Payroll Tax - Medicare	1,701	2,868	2,862	1,437	1,700	85%	2,800		2,800	165%
155	Payroll Tax - SUI	3,370	3,918	2,124	1,174	400	294%	3,918		3,918	980%
160	Payroll Tax - ETT	117	176	23		0	0%			0	0%
165	Payroll Tax - FUTA	4,164	6,021	284		0	0%			0	0%
205	Insurance - Health	264	759	1,033	3,962	4,944	80%	13,884		13,884	281%
210	Insurance - Dental	89	369	432		400	0%	686		686	172%
215	Insurance - Vision	14	58	65		100	0%	250		250	250%
225	Retirement - PERS expense	958	1,383	3,785	4,162	6,836	61%	6,940		6,940	102%
305	Operations and maintenanc	2,600	5,094	4,143	3,199	6,000	53%	6,000		6,000	100%
310	Phone and fax expense	275	4	225	310	900	34%	475		475	53%
315	Postage, shipping and fre	414	48	163	238	200	119%	300		300	150%
320	Printing and reproduction	350	29	114	96	300	32%	600		600	200%
325	Professional svcs - Accou	2,855	6,693	9,863	7,618	9,337	82%	5,800		5,800	62%
326	Professional svcs - Engin	32				0	0%	4,000		4,000	*****
327	Professional svcs - Legal	38,988	12,402	19,584	8,362	14,225	59%	8,000		8,000	56%
328	Insurance - prop and liab	10,476	5,939	11,734	12,751	12,963	98%	13,000		13,000	100%
331	Professional Services - L		527			1,800	0%			0	0%
334	Maintenance Agreements			2,145	2,014	4,320	47%	4,979		4,979	115%
335	Meals - Reimbursement	125	119	207		600	0%	600		600	100%
340	Meetings and conferences	66			1	500	0%	1,000		1,000	200%
345	Mileage expense reimburse	74	52	240	30	500	6%	500		500	100%
350	Repairs and maint - compu		1,994	1,757	1,746	3,860	45%	4,500		4,500	117%
351	Repairs and maint - equip	5,778	3,107	3,157	8,931	8,000	112%	10,000		10,000	125%
352	Repairs and maint - struc	5,933	1,344	171	90	1,000	9%	5,000		5,000	500%
354	Repairs and maint - vehic	9,073	13,554	11,916	17,730	15,000	118%	10,000		10,000	67%
370	Dispatch services (Fire)	8,082	7,544		8,963	8,963	100%	10,000		10,000	112%
375	Internet expenses	21	713	1,240	1,038	1,400	74%	1,134		1,134	81%
376	Webpage- Upgrade/Maint	627	231	396	484	525	92%	552		552	105%
380	Utilities - alarm service	6			10	165	6%	120		120	73%
381	Utilities - electric	404	3,525	2,082	1,655	2,500	66%	1,600		1,600	64%
382	Utilities - propane	255	532	220	328	500	66%	500		500	100%
385	Dues and subscriptions	2,901	4,224	3,966	4,582	4,000	115%	6,272		6,272	157%
386	Education and training	4,075	1,380	6,885	1,887	6,000	31%	4,000		4,000	67%
387	Education and training: T			211		0	0%			0	0%
393	Advertising and public no	14	177	440		500	0%	500		500	100%
394	LAFCO Allocations	1,921		965	2,036	2,036	100%	2,250		2,250	111%
395	Community Outreach	628	836	1,462		2,000	0%	1,500		1,500	75%

SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
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20 FIRE PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

Account	Object	Actuals				Current	%	Prelim.	Budget	Final	% Old
		16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	Budget 19-20	Exp. 19-20	Budget 20-21	Changes 20-21	Budget 20-21	Budget 20-21
400	Supplies	502				0	0%			0	0%
405	Software	882	1,445	1,500		2,000	0%	3,000		3,000	150%
410	Office Supplies	682	183	425	1,198	1,200	100%	2,000		2,000	167%
415	Office Equipment	843	24			0	0%			0	0%
420	Equipt. & Supplies	1,157	1,465			0	0%			0	0%
431	SLT Blending Line - CDBG		834			0	0%			0	0%
450	EMS supplies	829	3,616	2,160	10,611	11,809	90%	10,000		10,000	85%
455	Fire Safety Gear & Equipm	21,918	18,533	4,926	1,607	3,000	54%	3,500		3,500	117%
456	VFF Assistance Grant		32,049	38,988		0	0%	40,000		40,000	*****
465	Cell phones, radios and p	219	17	395	457	605	76%	1,171		1,171	194%
470	Communication equipment	1,418	5,651	2,431	492	5,000	10%	5,000		5,000	100%
475	Computer supplies and upg	6,870	2,715	3,129	13,261	12,000	111%	8,000		8,000	67%
485	Fuel expense	3,203	7,745	6,927	3,136	6,500	48%	6,000		6,000	92%
490	Small tools and equipment	710	1,663	2,852	467	2,000	23%	2,500		2,500	125%
495	Uniform expense	2,363	1,700	2,540	1,624	3,000	54%	3,000		3,000	100%
500	Capital Outlay		211,904			0	0%			0	0%
503	Weed Abatement Costs	4,935	8,748	9,009		9,000	0%	9,000		9,000	100%
505	Fire Training Grounds	1,055				1,000	0%	2,500		2,500	250%
510	Fire station addition	29,234	15,361	6,560		6,000	0%	5,000		5,000	83%
710	County hazmat dues	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	100%	4,000		4,000	200%
715	Licenses, permits and fee	128	320	273		800	0%	1,000		1,000	125%
905	Admin Allocation Transfer	-455		-150		0	0%			0	0%
910	Tax Penalties & Late Fees	231				0	0%			0	0%
911	Finance Charges/Late Fees	7				0	0%			0	0%
920	Credit Card Service Fees	10				0	0%			0	0%
925	Bank service charges	12				0	0%			0	0%
930	Interest Fees	23				0	0%			0	0%
940	Bank service charges	1	4	4		0	0%			0	0%
960	Property tax expense	268	400	211	211	211	100%	220		220	104%
	Account:	319,860	618,399	302,760	245,532	365,403	67%	447,791	0	447,791	123%
70000	Transfer Out										
327	Professional svcs - Legal	58,150				0	0%			0	0%
440	Vehicle Replacement Fund	30,000				0	0%			0	0%
990	Retirement/Health Ins Lia					685	0%			0	0%
	Account:	88,150				685	0%	0	0	0	0%
	Fund:	408,010	618,399	302,760	245,532	366,088	67%	447,791	0	447,791	122%

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SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
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30 STREET LIGHTING DEPARTMENT

Account	Object	Actuals				Current	%	Prelim.	Budget	Final	% Old
		16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	Budget 19-20	Exp. 19-20	Budget 20-21	Changes 20-21	Budget 20-21	Budget 20-21
62000	Fire										
327	Professional svcs - Legal			1		0	0%			0	0%
	Account:			1		0	***%	0	0	0	0%
63000	Lighting										
105	Salaries and Wages	5,011	7,231	12,538	9,028	11,000	82%	12,849		12,849	117%
110	Payroll tax expense	448	376	375		0	0%			0	0%
111	BOD Stipend	208	189	148	80	109	73%	120		120	110%
115	Payroll Expenses			89	109	150	73%	180		180	120%
120	Workers' Compensation	1,057	7	36	1	200	1%	100		100	50%
130	Payroll Tax - Fed W/H	895	674			0	0%			0	0%
135	Payroll Tax - FICA	281		34	18	30	60%	163		163	543%
140	Payroll Tax - Medicare	83	106	310	131	150	87%	163		163	109%
155	Payroll Tax - SUI	54	68	125	101	0	***%	91		91	*****%
160	Payroll Tax - ETT	6	4			0	0%			0	0%
165	Payroll Tax - FUTA	111	46			30	0%			0	0%
205	Insurance - Health		370	909	837	1,212	69%	1,638		1,638	135%
206	Insurance - CalPers Healt				7	0	***%			0	0%
210	Insurance - Dental	16	55	114		150	0%	65		65	43%
215	Insurance - Vision	3	9	17		100	0%	24		24	24%
225	Retirement - PERS expense	384	442	1,621	485	650	75%	1,108		1,108	170%
305	Operations and maintenanc	3,224	85	139	10	2,000	1%	2,000		2,000	100%
310	Phone and fax expense	58	1	8		0	0%			0	0%
315	Postage, shipping and fre	1			13	15	87%			0	0%
320	Printing and reproduction	13	16	15	2	100	2%	200		200	200%
325	Professional svcs - Accou	558	1,254	1,707	693	800	87%	508		508	64%
326	Professional svcs - Engin	7			585	5,000	12%	5,000		5,000	100%
327	Professional svcs - Legal	7,816	1,457	1,025	759	1,179	64%	1,700		1,700	144%
328	Insurance - prop and liab	2,766	93	413	449	364	123%	500		500	137%
330	Contract labor					0	0%	23,000		23,000	*****%
331	Professional Services - L		109			900	0%	200		200	22%
334	Maintenance Agreements			186	113	300	38%	320		320	107%
335	Meals - Reimbursement	4	1			0	0%			0	0%
340	Meetings and conferences	14				350	0%	350		350	100%
345	Mileage expense reimburse	16	9	52	42	45	93%	150		150	333%
348	Safety Equipment and Supp					0	0%	500		500	*****%
350	Repairs and maint - compu		154	178	137	200	69%	250		250	125%
351	Repairs and maint - equip	20			766	1,000	77%	2,000		2,000	200%
352	Repairs and maint - struc	67	96			0	0%			0	0%
353	Repairs & Maint- Infrastr				1,403	24,000	6%	10,000		10,000	42%
354	Repairs and maint - vehic	368				0	0%			0	0%
375	Internet expenses	4	59			0	0%			0	0%
376	Webpage- Upgrade/Maint	133	42	72	44	54	81%	48		48	89%
381	Utilities - electric	18,244	16,898	18,468	11,857	26,000	46%			0	0%
382	Utilities - propane		71	44	30	20	150%	100		100	500%
385	Dues and subscriptions	159	298	111	243	300	81%	132		132	44%
386	Education and training		31	48	12	1,500	1%	1,000		1,000	67%
393	Advertising and public no	3	11	2		500	0%	1,000		1,000	200%

SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Expenditure Budget Report -- MultiYear Actuals
For the Year: 2020 - 2021

30 STREET LIGHTING DEPARTMENT

Account	Object	Actuals				Current	%	Prelim.	Budget	Final	% Old
		16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	Budget 19-20	Exp. 19-20	Budget 20-21	Changes 20-21	Budget 20-21	Budget 20-21
394	LAFCO Allocations	377	31	176	339	339	100%	375		375	111%
395	Community Outreach	20				0	0%			0	0%
405	Software	187	292			0	0%			0	0%
410	Office Supplies	145	23	8	19	25	76%	125		125	500%
415	Office Equipment	179	5			0	0%			0	0%
465	Cell phones, radios and p	47	4	54	53	75	71%	143		143	191%
475	Computer supplies and upg	1,457		59	1	200	1%	50		50	25%
485	Fuel expense	13				100	0%	100		100	100%
490	Small tools and equipment	393				1,000	0%	1,000		1,000	100%
495	Uniform expense					0	0%	200		200	*****
500	Capital Outlay		1,025			0	0%			0	0%
715	Licenses, permits and fee	70	2	2		50	0%	50		50	100%
905	Admin Allocation Transfer	-97				0	0%			0	0%
910	Tax Penalties & Late Fees	49				0	0%			0	0%
911	Finance Charges/Late Fees	1				0	0%			0	0%
920	Credit Card Service Fees	2				0	0%			0	0%
925	Bank service charges	3				0	0%			0	0%
930	Interest Fees	5				0	0%			0	0%
940	Bank service charges		1	1		0	0%			0	0%
990	Retirement/Health Ins Lia			114		343	0%			0	0%
	Account:	44,883	31,645	39,198	28,367	80,540	35%	67,502	0	67,502	84%
70000	Transfer Out										
327	Professional svcs - Legal	44,425				0	0%			0	0%
440	Vehicle Replacement Fund	10,000				0	0%			0	0%
	Account:	54,425				0	***%	0	0	0	0%
	Fund:	99,308	31,645	39,199	28,367	80,540	35%	67,502	0	67,502	84%

%

40 WASTEWATER DEPARTMENT

Account	Object	Actuals				Current	%	Prelim.	Budget	Final	% Old
		16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	Budget 19-20	Exp. 19-20	Budget 20-21	Changes 20-21	Budget 20-21	Budget 20-21
64000	Sanitary										
105	Salaries and Wages	127,713	133,608	155,082	123,928	204,870	60%	214,800		214,800	105%
109	Stand-by Hours	3,930	8,158	8,472	9,907	7,500	132%	7,500		7,500	100%
110	Payroll tax expense	5,118	4,521	4,248		0	0%			0	0%
111	BOD Stipend	2,400	2,160	1,992	1,440	2,190	66%	2,100		2,100	96%
115	Payroll Expenses			1,161	1,936	2,500	77%	3,420		3,420	137%
120	Workers' Compensation	12,084	3,105	4,469	7,394	7,394	100%	8,000		8,000	108%
121	Physicals				40	0	***%			0	0%
130	Payroll Tax - Fed W/H	10,233	7,702			0	0%			0	0%
135	Payroll Tax - FICA	3,923		505	290	400	73%	3,052		3,052	763%
140	Payroll Tax - Medicare	1,909	2,062	4,453	2,126	2,400	89%	3,052		3,052	127%
155	Payroll Tax - SUI	952	1,201	1,715	1,600	0	***%	2,140		2,140	*****%
160	Payroll Tax - ETT	132	90	1		0	0%	4,056		4,056	*****%
165	Payroll Tax - FUTA	1,649	1,185	21		400	0%			0	0%
205	Insurance - Health	6,144	22,491	21,276	17,848	34,800	51%	32,844		32,844	94%
206	Insurance - CalPers Healt		7,242	794	1,100	1,050	105%			0	0%
210	Insurance - Dental	652	1,076	1,764		1,200	0%	1,526		1,526	127%
215	Insurance - Vision	101	168	257		400	0%	557		557	139%
225	Retirement - PERS expense	10,878	12,409	26,230	8,489	17,500	49%	15,833		15,833	90%
305	Operations and maintenanc	12,814	5,385	4,455	7,523	6,000	125%	8,000		8,000	133%
310	Phone and fax expense	1,499	1,007	1,104	1,002	1,800	56%	1,138		1,138	63%
315	Postage, shipping and fre	2,606	3,233	3,361	1,255	4,000	31%	4,000		4,000	100%
320	Printing and reproduction	243	965	685	588	750	78%	1,000		1,000	133%
325	Professional svcs - Accou	6,920	16,226	23,135	12,466	15,484	81%	8,897		8,897	57%
326	Professional svcs - Engin	6,229	29,279	5,863	8,055	12,000	67%	12,000		12,000	100%
327	Professional svcs - Legal	105,224	24,019	28,106	31,476	26,240	120%	29,750		29,750	113%
328	Insurance - prop and liab	17,652	1,811	8,261	10,409	10,029	104%	12,000		12,000	120%
329	New Hire Screening	20	40	20		100	0%	100		100	100%
330	Contract labor	250	2,525	1,475	325	5,000	7%	5,000		5,000	100%
331	Professional Services - L	1,304	12,640	4,320	3,640	10,500	35%	4,800		4,800	46%
332	Professional Services - L		53			0	0%			0	0%
334	Maintenance Agreements			7,015	5,047	9,600	53%	13,161		13,161	137%
335	Meals - Reimbursement	56	18			100	0%	100		100	100%
340	Meetings and conferences	161				5,000	0%	5,000		5,000	100%
345	Mileage expense reimburse	387	182	589	511	912	56%	1,000		1,000	110%
348	Safety Equipment and Supp					0	0%	1,000		1,000	*****%
349	Repairs & Maintenance Mis					0	0%	10,000		10,000	*****%
350	Repairs and maint - compu		3,375	3,048	3,361	3,300	102%	1,500		1,500	45%
351	Repairs and maint - equip	20,164	5,065	697	2,836	14,000	20%	10,000		10,000	71%
352	Repairs and maint - struc	1,321	188	484		1,500	0%	1,500		1,500	100%
353	Repairs & Maint- Infrastr	315	443	319	2,007	3,000	67%	5,000		5,000	167%
354	Repairs and maint - vehic	1,238	976	1,337	2,134	2,000	107%	2,000		2,000	100%
355	Testing & Supplies (WWTP)	1,559	11,601	5,548	1,903	12,000	16%	12,000		12,000	100%
375	Internet expenses	51	713	1,334	1,938	2,200	88%	1,863		1,863	85%
376	Webpage- Upgrade/Maint	1,520	560	960	792	876	90%	840		840	96%
379	Utilities Electric Missio					0	0%	5,000		5,000	*****%
380	Utilities - alarm service	482	665	648	582	700	83%	620		620	89%
381	Utilities - electric	70,713	65,242	69,755	41,540	70,000	59%	50,000		50,000	71%

40 WASTEWATER DEPARTMENT

Account	Object	Actuals				Current	%	Prelim.	Budget	Final	% Old
		16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	Budget 19-20	Exp. 19-20	Budget 20-21	Changes 20-21	Budget 20-21	Budget 20-21
382	Utilities - propane	418	978	583	536	1,000	54%	1,000		1,000	100%
383	Utilities - trash	573	611	632	572	700	82%	700		700	100%
385	Dues and subscriptions	2,265	4,448	3,450	4,068	3,000	136%	4,000		4,000	133%
386	Education and training	308	594	1,724	1,656	4,000	41%	5,000		5,000	125%
393	Advertising and public no	100	248	129	813	1,000	81%	1,000		1,000	100%
394	LAFCO Allocations	4,657		2,340	2,036	2,036	100%	2,250		2,250	111%
395	Community Outreach	231				1,200	0%	1,200		1,200	100%
396	Utilities SoCalGas					0	0%	4,000		4,000	*****
405	Software	2,137	3,578			0	0%			0	0%
410	Office Supplies	97	350	631	500	1,000	50%	1,125		1,125	113%
415	Office Equipment	2,043	-698	756		0	0%			0	0%
420	Equipt. & Supplies	754				0	0%			0	0%
432	Utility Rate Design Study	2,085	29,113			0	0%			0	0%
459	Scada - Maintenance Fees	3,979	829		811	1,000	81%	1,000		1,000	100%
465	Cell phones, radios and p	532	42	641	1,011	1,735	58%	1,530		1,530	88%
475	Computer supplies and upg	16,655	83	4,502	10,592	16,000	66%	2,450		2,450	15%
485	Fuel expense	2,650	5,007	2,778	3,030	5,000	61%	5,000		5,000	100%
490	Small tools and equipment	181	1,133	2,341	5,381	6,000	90%	6,000		6,000	100%
495	Uniform expense	317	804	793	927	1,000	93%	1,800		1,800	180%
500	Capital Outlay	37,906	42,427	44,825		0	0%			0	0%
545	Sewer System Mngmt Plan (8,389			0	0%			0	0%
560	Sewer Line Repairs					10,000	0%	10,000		10,000	100%
570	Repairs, Maint. and Video	11,298	3,526	1,851		500	0%	1,000		1,000	200%
581	WWTP Expansion		243,333	956	18,445	250,000	7%			0	0%
582	WWTP Plant Maintenance	7,755	13,042	8,297	32,510	29,237	111%	50,000		50,000	171%
585	Sludge Removal Project	2,695	2,970			10,000	0%	10,000		10,000	100%
586	WWTF Ground Water Recharg			177,750		0	0%			0	0%
587	WWTF Final Design/ Constr				16,800	178,000	9%	250,000		250,000	140%
705	Waste Discharge Fees/Perm	14,929	17,017	18,633	21,392	20,000	107%	25,000		25,000	125%
715	Licenses, permits and fee	5,442	2,745	2,888	1,064	1,000	106%	1,500		1,500	150%
805	Refundable Water/Sewer/Hy	326	375	375		500	0%			0	0%
905	Admin Allocation Transfer	-1,104		-875		0	0%			0	0%
908	Cash Over/ Cash Short			10		0	0%			0	0%
910	Tax Penalties & Late Fees	559	1,672			0	0%			0	0%
911	Finance Charges/Late Fees	16				0	0%			0	0%
920	Credit Card Service Fees	7				0	0%			0	0%
925	Bank service charges	177	25			0	0%			0	0%
930	Interest Fees	8,994	6,276	2,320		0	0%			0	0%
935	Depreciation Expense		4,440	67,561		0	0%			0	0%
940	Bank service charges	2	-15	1,413	18	50	36%			0	0%
960	Property tax expense	31	29	128	128	128	100%	150		150	117%
970	WWTF Long Term maintenanc					100,000	0%	100,000		100,000	100%
990	Retirement/Health Ins Lia			1,516		7,707	0%			0	0%
	Account:	569,561	786,760	753,907	437,778	1,151,488	38%	991,854	0	991,854	86%
69900	Depreciation Expense										
935	Depreciation Expense	59,754	60,901			0	0%			0	0%
	Account:	59,754	60,901			0	***%	0	0	0	0%

SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Expenditure Budget Report -- MultiYear Actuals
For the Year: 2020 - 2021

50 WATER DEPARTMENT

Account	Object	Actuals				Current	%	Prelim.	Budget	Final	% Old
		16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	Budget 19-20	Exp. 19-20	Budget 20-21	Changes 20-21	Budget 20-21	Budget 20-21
61000	Administration										
940	Bank service charges		1			0	0%			0	0%
	Account:		1			0	***%	0	0	0	0%
64000	Sanitary										
305	Operations and maintenanc		230			0	0%			0	0%
930	Interest Fees	11,064	9,959			0	0%			0	0%
	Account:	11,064	10,189			0	***%	0	0	0	0%
65000	Water										
105	Salaries and Wages	145,693	147,570	156,995	135,137	213,252	63%	234,901		234,901	110%
109	Stand-by Hours	3,930	8,158	8,472	9,907	7,500	132%	7,500		7,500	100%
110	Payroll tax expense	5,118	4,521	4,248		0	0%			0	0%
111	BOD Stipend	2,400	2,160	1,996	1,520	2,279	67%	2,280		2,280	100%
115	Payroll Expenses			1,161	2,040	2,500	82%	3,420		3,420	137%
120	Workers' Compensation	12,084	2,446	3,522	5,762	5,762	100%	6,050		6,050	105%
121	Physicals				40	0	***%			0	0%
130	Payroll Tax - Fed W/H	10,233	7,702			0	0%			0	0%
135	Payroll Tax - FICA	4,170		505	315	420	75%	3,403		3,403	810%
140	Payroll Tax - Medicare	2,167	2,251	4,482	2,341	2,400	98%	3,403		3,403	142%
155	Payroll Tax - SUI	1,048	1,235	1,717	1,761	0	***%	2,166		2,166	*****%
160	Payroll Tax - ETT	150	97	1		0	0%	3,967		3,967	*****%
165	Payroll Tax - FUTA	1,793	1,234	22		420	0%			0	0%
205	Insurance - Health	8,289	20,686	20,190	20,472	36,168	57%	34,896		34,896	96%
206	Insurance - CalPers Healt		7,242	794	1,100	1,050	105%			0	0%
210	Insurance - Dental	696	1,170	1,772		1,200	0%	1,618		1,618	135%
215	Insurance - Vision	107	183	259		400	0%	590		590	148%
225	Retirement - PERS expense	10,880	13,921	26,287	9,165	17,500	52%	20,913		20,913	120%
305	Operations and maintenanc	9,076	8,546	4,616	7,827	8,000	98%	8,000		8,000	100%
310	Phone and fax expense	1,498	1,006	1,148	1,001	1,800	56%	1,138		1,138	63%
315	Postage, shipping and fre	2,773	3,433	3,375	1,908	4,000	48%	4,000		4,000	100%
320	Printing and reproduction	243	1,231	1,047	590	1,000	59%	1,000		1,000	100%
324	Professional Svcs- GSA-GS		7,590	47,689	17,678	20,000	88%	20,000		20,000	100%
325	Professional svcs - Accou	6,920	16,226	23,225	13,159	16,448	80%	9,660		9,660	59%
326	Professional svcs - Engin	5,166	56,412	21,558	17,675	20,000	88%	20,000		20,000	100%
327	Professional svcs - Legal	8,924	42,196	24,948	31,904	27,351	117%	32,300		32,300	118%
328	Insurance - prop and liab	17,652	629	12,986	15,790	15,943	99%	20,000		20,000	125%
329	New Hire Screening	20	40	20		100	0%	100		100	100%
330	Contract labor	250	2,525	1,475	325	5,000	7%	5,000		5,000	100%
331	Professional Services - L	1,304	12,693	3,728	3,640	11,400	32%	4,800		4,800	42%
332	Professional Services - L	2,657	156,226	327,160	29,426	100,000	29%	100,000		100,000	100%
334	Maintenance Agreements			8,604	6,660	9,600	69%	13,671		13,671	142%
335	Meals - Reimbursement	56	18	91		200	0%	200		200	100%
340	Meetings and conferences	161				950	0%	5,000		5,000	526%
345	Mileage expense reimburse	502	182	589	800	1,000	80%	1,000		1,000	100%
348	Safety Equipment and Supp					0	0%	1,000		1,000	*****%
350	Repairs and maint - compu		3,375	3,048	3,448	3,300	104%	1,500		1,500	45%
351	Repairs and maint - equip	774	3,854	960	1,930	2,000	97%	4,000		4,000	200%

50 WATER DEPARTMENT

Account	Object	Actuals				Current	%	Prelim.	Budget	Final	% Old
		16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	Budget 19-20	Exp. 19-20	Budget 20-21	Changes 20-21	Budget 20-21	Budget 20-21
352	Repairs and maint - struc	1,164	1,347	622		1,000	0%	2,000		2,000	200%
353	Repairs & Maint- Infrastr	14,199	59,054	15,389	49,640	48,000	103%	50,000		50,000	104%
354	Repairs and maint - vehic	1,238	1,063	1,337	1,993	2,000	100%	2,000		2,000	100%
355	Testing & Supplies (WWTP)	25				0	0%			0	0%
356	Testing & Supplies - Well	2,075	2,452	2,070	1,143	3,500	33%	3,500		3,500	100%
357	Testing & Supplies - Well	2,242	2,540	1,980	1,188	3,500	34%	3,500		3,500	100%
358	Testing & Supplies- SLT W	4,564	5,630	5,026	3,548	6,000	59%	6,000		6,000	100%
359	Testing & Supplies-Other	5,015	4,803	4,320	3,096	6,000	52%	6,000		6,000	100%
362	Cross-Connection Control	836	1,358	943	324	1,000	32%	1,000		1,000	100%
375	Internet expenses	51	713	1,334	1,038	1,400	74%	1,863		1,863	133%
376	Webpage- Upgrade/Maint	1,520	560	960	836	912	92%	912		912	100%
380	Utilities - alarm service	752	665	648	582	700	83%	620		620	89%
381	Utilities - electric	36,215	40,533	41,377	29,585	75,000	39%	50,000		50,000	67%
382	Utilities - propane	418	978	583	566	1,000	57%	1,000		1,000	100%
383	Utilities - trash	573	611	632	572	700	82%	700		700	100%
385	Dues and subscriptions	3,870	6,053	3,227	3,924	3,000	131%	4,000		4,000	133%
386	Education and training	422	1,105	1,226	532	3,000	18%	5,000		5,000	167%
387	Education and training: T	50				0	0%			0	0%
393	Advertising and public no	245	248	1,012	1,087	1,000	109%	2,000		2,000	200%
394	LAFCO Allocations	4,657		2,340	2,036	2,036	100%	2,250		2,250	111%
395	Community Outreach	231				1,200	0%	1,200		1,200	100%
396	Utilities SoCalGas					0	0%	4,000		4,000	*****
405	Software	2,137	3,578			0	0%			0	0%
410	Office Supplies	97	349	676	519	1,000	52%	1,125		1,125	113%
415	Office Equipment	2,043	-698	756		0	0%			0	0%
420	Equipt. & Supplies	754	528			0	0%			0	0%
425	Well #3 Rehab - Capital	1,179	7,700			0	0%			0	0%
431	SLT Blending Line - CDBG	42,073	156,774	7,971		0	0%			0	0%
432	Utility Rate Design Study	2,085	29,113			0	0%			0	0%
433	K Street Waterline Replac	18,342	7,329			0	0%			0	0%
459	Scada - Maintenance Fees	1,110	829		811	1,000	81%	1,000		1,000	100%
465	Cell phones, radios and p	532	42	604	1,110	1,828	61%	1,573		1,573	86%
475	Computer supplies and upg	16,655	1,583	4,402	10,451	16,000	65%	2,450		2,450	15%
481	Chemicals- Well #3	1,397	2,026	2,384	1,490	3,000	50%	4,000		4,000	133%
482	Chemicals-Well #4	2,732	2,435	2,575	2,319	3,500	66%	4,000		4,000	114%
483	Chemicals-SLT Well	344	941	794	569	1,500	38%	2,000		2,000	133%
485	Fuel expense	2,603	3,655	2,778	1,795	3,000	60%	4,000		4,000	133%
490	Small tools and equipment	226	1,892	1,722	5,344	6,000	89%	6,000		6,000	100%
495	Uniform expense	85	767	668	927	1,000	93%	1,800		1,800	180%
500	Capital Outlay	86,435	43,070			0	0%			0	0%
516	Water Projects Well 3	571				0	0%			0	0%
520	Water Main Valves Replace					10,000	0%	10,000		10,000	100%
525	Water meter replacement	28,522	15,659	16,130	7,181	18,200	39%	20,000		20,000	110%
526	Development Meters				14,696	10,000	147%	15,000		15,000	150%
535	Water Lines Repairs	1,582	4,850	161		20,000	0%	20,000		20,000	100%
605	USDA Loan Payment	41,481	66,351			20,000	0%	20,000		20,000	100%
710	County hazmat dues	981				0	0%			0	0%
715	Licenses, permits and fee	6,696	8,371	7,475	3,094	6,500	48%	6,500		6,500	100%

SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Expenditure Budget Report -- MultiYear Actuals
For the Year: 2020 - 2021

50 WATER DEPARTMENT

Account	Object	Actuals				Current	%	Prelim.	Budget	Final	% Old	
		16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	Budget 19-20	Exp. 19-20	Budget 20-21	Changes 20-21	Budget 20-21	Budget 20-21	
805	Refundable Water/Sewer/Hy	3,035	375	375		500	0%				0	0%
905	Admin Allocation Transfer	-1,104				0	0%				0	0%
908	Cash Over/ Cash Short			10		0	0%				0	0%
910	Tax Penalties & Late Fees	559	1,672			0	0%				0	0%
911	Finance Charges/Late Fees	16				0	0%				0	0%
920	Credit Card Service Fees	7				0	0%				0	0%
925	Bank service charges	177				0	0%				0	0%
930	Interest Fees	49,530	48,809	56,828	25,763	50,000	52%	50,000		50,000	50,000	100%
935	Depreciation Expense		6,346	186,145		0	0%				0	0%
940	Bank service charges	2	74	109	75	0	***%				0	0%
960	Property tax expense	163				0	0%				0	0%
990	Retirement/Health Ins Lia			1,516		8,050	0%				0	0%
	Account:	660,143	1,080,891	1,097,795	521,155	880,969	59%	894,469	0	894,469	894,469	102%
69900	Depreciation Expense											
935	Depreciation Expense	172,620	173,767			0	0%				0	0%
	Account:	172,620	173,767			0	***%	0	0		0	0%
70000	Transfer Out											
327	Professional svcs - Legal	82,041				0	0%				0	0%
440	Vehicle Replacement Fund	3,000				0	0%				0	0%
	Account:	85,041				0	***%	0	0		0	0%
	Fund:	928,868	1,264,848	1,097,795	521,155	880,969	59%	894,469	0	894,469	894,469	102%

%

SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Expenditure Budget Report -- MultiYear Actuals
For the Year: 2020 - 2021

60 SOLID WASTE DEPARTMENT

Account	Object	Actuals				Current	%	Prelim.	Budget	Final	% Old
		16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	Budget 19-20	Exp. 19-20	Budget 20-21	Changes 20-21	Budget 20-21	Budget 20-21
66000	SOLID WASTE										
105	Salaries and Wages		387	2,019	8,929	10,239	87%	12,849		12,849	125%
110	Payroll tax expense		11	6		0	0%			0	0%
111	BOD Stipend	2	1	28	80	109	73%	120		120	110%
115	Payroll Expenses			14	104	1,600	7%	180		180	11%
120	Workers' Compensation	6	-5	6	1	1	100%	100		100	10000%
135	Payroll Tax - FICA			3	18	40	45%	163		163	408%
140	Payroll Tax - Medicare		5	35	192	175	110%	163		163	93%
155	Payroll Tax - SUI			9	38	0	***%	91		91	*****%
165	Payroll Tax - FUTA		1			15	0%			0	0%
205	Insurance - Health		50	138	874	1,164	75%	1,638		1,638	141%
210	Insurance - Dental		2	7		100	0%	65		65	65%
215	Insurance - Vision			1		100	0%	24		24	24%
225	Retirement - PERS expense		46	193	487	675	72%	1,108		1,108	164%
305	Operations and maintenanc	3	325	486	10	2,000	1%	2,000		2,000	100%
310	Phone and fax expense			1		0	0%			0	0%
315	Postage, shipping and fre				13	500	3%	500		500	100%
320	Printing and reproduction	2			2	500	0%	500		500	100%
325	Professional svcs - Accou	48	165	355	693	800	87%	508		508	64%
327	Professional svcs - Legal	4,832	5,728	476	858	1,185	72%	1,700		1,700	143%
328	Insurance - prop and liab	93	-93	69	364	364	100%	500		500	137%
331	Professional Services - L		3			900	0%	200		200	22%
334	Maintenance Agreements			22	113	300	38%	320		320	107%
335	Meals - Reimbursement	1				0	0%			0	0%
340	Meetings and conferences					200	0%	200		200	100%
345	Mileage expense reimburse		2	1	47	46	102%	100		100	217%
348	Safety Equipment and Supp					0	0%	500		500	*****%
350	Repairs and maint - compu		26	29	137	100	137%			0	0%
351	Repairs and maint - equip				488	0	***%			0	0%
376	Webpage- Upgrade/Maint		7	12	44	44	100%	48		48	109%
382	Utilities - propane		10	7	30	0	***%			0	0%
384	Trash Recepticles					2,000	0%	2,000		2,000	100%
385	Dues and subscriptions	3	50	18	243	200	122%	132		132	66%
386	Education and training		4	8	12	500	2%	500		500	100%
393	Advertising and public no		495			500	0%	500		500	100%
394	LAFCO Allocations	31	-31	29	339	339	100%	375		375	111%
395	Community Outreach					1,000	0%	1,000		1,000	100%
405	Software		14			0	0%			0	0%
410	Office Supplies		1	1	19	25	76%	125		125	500%
465	Cell phones, radios and p			6	55	77	71%	143		143	186%
475	Computer supplies and upg			10	1	200	1%	50		50	25%
495	Uniform expense					0	0%	200		200	*****%
990	Retirement/Health Ins Lia			19		343	0%			0	0%
	Account:	5,021	7,204	4,008	14,191	26,341	54%	28,602	0	28,602	109%
70000	Transfer Out										
327	Professional svcs - Legal	508				0	0%			0	0%
	Account:	508				0	***%	0	0	0	0%
	Fund:	5,529	7,204	4,008	14,191	26,341	54%	28,602	0	28,602	109%

Grand Total: 2,156,071 2,769,757 2,197,669 1,247,023 2,505,426 2,430,218 0 2,430,218



SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

NOTICE IS HEARBY GIVEN THAT THE San Miguel Community Services District Board of Directors will hold a public hearing on:

Thursday, May 28th, 2020, at 7:00 P.M. at 1150 Mission Street, San Miguel, California 93451, to consider adopting the Final Budget for the 2020-2021 fiscal year. You can view the proposed Final Budget at the San Miguel Community Services District offices located at the above address or online at: <https://www.sanmiguelcsd.org>.

The Board of Directors will meet on Thursday, May 28th, 2020, at 7:00 p.m., to adopt the Final Budget and any person may appear and be heard regarding any budget item or adding any item to the Final Budget. The Board may continue the hearing on the budget. For additional information please contact Board Clerk/Accounts Manager Tamara Parent 805-467-3388 or tamara.parent@sanmiguelcsd.org. This notice is published pursuant to Government Code section 61110.

BY ORDER OF THE SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Rob Roberson, Interim District General Manager



SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

AN ORDINANCE OF THE SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS ADOPTING AND AMENDING THE 2019 EDITION OF THE CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE INCLUDING ARTICLES, APPENDICES, AMENDMENTS, AND ERRATA OF CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE SECTION 7A

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE, San Miguel Community Services District (“District”) Board of Directors will hold a public hearing on:

Thursday, May 28, 2020, at 7:00 P.M., or soon thereafter, in the Board of Directors’ Chambers located at 1150 Mission Street, San Miguel, CA. to consider the adoption and of the 2019 California Fire Code and Ordinance 01-2020, which amends provisions of the 2019 California Fire Code.

The purpose of adopting and amending the current Fire Code is to ensure that the fire, life and safety issues directly related to the District are properly mitigated and enforceable. In order to remain compliant with the San Luis Obispo County and State of California regulations, it is necessary to adopt the current California Fire Code in its entirety including all Articles, Amendments, Appendices A-N, and Errata of California Building Code Section 7A, which will be collectively referred to as San Miguel Community Services District Local Ordinance 01-2020.

ALL INTERESTED PARTIES are invited to attend the May 28, 2020, public hearing to express opinions or submit evidence for or against the approval of the ordinance. At the above noted time and place, testimony from interested persons will be heard and considered by the San Miguel Community Services District Board of Directors before taking action or making any recommendation on the proposed ordinance. On request, the agenda and the documents in the hearing agenda packet can be made available to persons with a disability. In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, the San Miguel Community Services District encourages those with disabilities to participate fully in the public hearing process. Any person requiring special assistance to participate in the meeting should notify the Board Clerk by calling 805-467-3388 or

in person at 1150 Mission Street, San Miguel, CA, at least forty-eight (48) hours before the meeting.

Interested individuals will be given an opportunity to speak in favor or opposition to the above proposed action. Written comments are also acceptable, if submitted or delivered to the Board Clerk at the District's Office (1150 Mission Street, San Miguel, CA) prior to the public hearing. If a challenge to the above proposed action is made in court, persons may be limited to raising only those issues they or someone else raised at the meeting described in this notice, or in written correspondence delivered to the District before the meeting.

Copies of the proposed ordinance are available for public review at the District Office (1150 Mission Street, San Miguel, CA) or may be found on the district website, www.sanmiguelcsd.org. Any additional questions should be directed to the Board Clerk at 805-467-3388, or stop by the office at 1150 Mission Street, San Miguel, CA.

District Contact information: www.sanmiguelcsd.org or 805-467-3388

**BY THE ORDER OF THE SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
BOARD OF DIRECTORS. - Rob Roberson, Interim District General Manager**

ORDINANCE NO. ~~021-2020~~19
AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
THE SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
ADOPTING AND AMENDING THE 2019 EDITION OF
THE CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE INCLUDING ARTICLES, APPENDICES, ERRATA
CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE SECTION 7A AND LOCAL ORDINANCES.

WHEREAS, the San Miguel Community Services District (“District”) Board of Directors (“Board”) finds that modifications need to be made to the District’s current Fire Code; and

WHEREAS, the District’s Fire Code ~~was updated and adopted in 2019~~ ~~has not been updated since 2013~~, and requires revisions as the law has changed over time; and

BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of Directors of the San Miguel Community Services District as follows:

Section 1. Purposes and Authority.

The Board of Directors of the San Miguel Community Services District (“District”) hereby adopts the 2019 Edition of the California Fire Code (“CFC”), which includes Articles, Appendices and Errata, with certain amendments and exceptions. The amendments and exceptions as outlined in Section 5 of this Code, are for the purpose of prescribing regulations governing conditions hazardous to life and property from fire or explosion. Each and all of the regulations, provisions, conditions, and terms of the “California Fire Code”, 2019 Edition, on file in the District Office, are hereby referred to and made a part hereof as if fully set out in this Ordinance, except as otherwise provided in this Ordinance.

Section 2. Repeal of Any Previously Adopted Ordinance

Ordinance No. ~~021-2019~~3, and or any previously adopted Ordinance adopted by the Board of Directors of the San Miguel Community Services District is hereby repealed in their entirety.

Section 3. Establishment and Duties of Bureau of Fire Prevention.

The California Fire Code shall be enforced by the San Miguel Community Services District’s Fire Department (“Fire Department”). The Bureau of Fire Prevention is hereby established and shall operate under the supervision of the District’s Fire Chief. The Fire Chief may assign such members of the Department as inspectors as necessary.

Section 4. Amendments and Exceptions to the 2019 Edition of the California Fire Code.

Pursuant to Ordinance No. ~~012-2020~~19, the Board found that because of certain local climatic, geological and topographical conditions existing within the District, more stringent building standards relating to Fire, Life and Safety than those standards adopted by the State of California Fire Marshal and contained in the California Building Standards Code are necessary for fire

Commented [ED1]: Tamara – can you double-check the Ordinance numbers? This proposed is 01-20209, but here is referenced 01-2020. Should that have been 01-2019? The five digit number vs. the four digit numbers are standing out as possibly a typographical error.

Commented [FP2R1]: This is correct. It was an error on my end. The 9 on the top of the page should have been struck out.

protection within the District. Ordinance 012-202019, and the findings contained therein, are hereby incorporated by reference. The following amendments and exceptions to the 2019 California Fire Code, are therefore hereby made:

1) ESTABLISHMENTS OF LIMITS IN WHICH STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVES AND BLASTING AGENTS IS TO BE PROHIBITED.

Storage of explosives and blasting agents are prohibited in the District boundaries. Chapter 56 of the 2019 California Fire Code provides the specific limitations.

2) ESTABLISHMENT OF LIMITS IN WHICH STORAGE OF LIQUIFIED PETROLEUM GASES IS PROHIBITED.

The installation of any liquid petroleum gas tank over five hundred (500) gallons (1893 liters) water capacity is prohibited within the District boundaries.

3) LOCATION WHERE ABOVEGROUND TANKS ARE PROHIBITED

Storage of Class I and Class II liquids in aboveground tanks outside and/or inside of buildings are prohibited within the District boundaries.

a) Exception: Tanks for emergency power generators, which are integrated into the generator assembly, may be above ground. These installations must be reviewed and approved by Fire Chief prior to installation.

4) FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM AND EQUIPMENT

The District Fire Chief or designee shall designate the type and number of fire appliances to be installed and maintained in and upon all buildings and premises within the District's jurisdiction other than in private dwellings. This shall be done according to the relative severity of probable fire, including the rapidity with which it may spread. All determinations shall be made based on the California Fire Code Section 9; however, the Fire Chief or his or her designee may determine that additional devices may be deemed necessary due to a specific condition on the property such as access issues or a specific hazard. Such appliances shall be of a type suitable for the probable class of fire associated with such building or premises and shall have approval of the District Fire Chief. Portable fire extinguishers shall be in accordance with 2019 California Fire Code Chapter 9. The minimum fire extinguisher requirement shall be one (1) 2A10BC fire extinguisher for every seventy-five feet (75') of floor travel. Location of the fire extinguisher is to be determined by the Fire Chief.

5) AUTOMATIC FIRE EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS.

In addition to the requirements of 2019 California Fire Code, Chapter 9 an automatic fire extinguishing system shall be installed in the occupancies and locations as set forth below:

a) New Construction. An automatic fire extinguishing system shall be installed and

maintained in all new buildings in “A,” “B,” “C,” “E,” “F,” “H,” “I,” “M,” “R,” “S” and “U” (when “U” structure is attached to an “R”) occupancies as defined by the California Uniform Building Code, regardless of type of construction or floor area, for which any Building Permit is issued after the effective date of this Ordinance.

Exception:

Detached Group B, C, M occupancies not exceeding ~~five~~^{six} hundred (5600) square feet and located at least ten (10) feet from adjacent buildings and five (5) feet from adjacent property lines;

Note: “U” occupancies converted to conditioned habitable space will be required to install an automatic fire extinguishing system.

- b) Existing Construction. Unless the 2019 California Fire Code is more restrictive, an automatic fire extinguishing system shall be installed in all existing buildings or structures where proposed or ongoing additions, seismic retrofit, alterations or repairs are commenced over a three-year period, which meet one or more of the following:
- i) Increases total floor area of structure by more than 25%,
 - ii) Have a total floor area exceeding two thousand five hundred (2,500) square feet,
 - iii) When a second story or higher is added,
 - iv) When occupancy change increases fire risk or hazard

EXCEPTIONS

- i) When a proposed addition is less than 25% of current total floor area of existing building in all occupancies
 - ii) In single family residences of less than 2,500 square feet the proposed addition can be 25% of current floor area.
- c) Regardless of additions, alterations or repairs in existing sprinklered buildings, sprinkler coverages shall remain as per the 2019 California Fire Code and the National Fire Protection Association 13, 13R, or 13D standards, which ever are applied by the Fire Chief.
- d) Plans for Automatic Fire Extinguishing Systems. Plans for all automatic fire extinguishing systems shall be required to be reviewed and certified by a third-party Fire Protection Engineer (at the individual’s cost) and submitted for approval by the District Fire Department prior to installation. Plans are subject to all plan check and inspection fees as per the current fee schedule. The automatic fire extinguishing system shall conform to the most current requirements of the California Fire Code, State Fire Marshal regulations and requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Codes and Standards (NFPA 13, 13R or 13D).
- e) All automatic fire extinguishing systems shall be supervised by a U.L. approved central, proprietary or remote station service or a local alarm that provides an audible signal at a constantly attended location.
- f) All mechanical equipment located in a concealed space shall have a 200-degree pilot head

located at an elevation no more than 18 inches below the highest elevation of the concealed space above the unit and no further than 3 feet away from the unit. Any piping located above the building insulation level shall be insulated.

Exceptions:

- i) Isolated specialty systems such as a paint spray booth or other small systems as approved by the Fire Chief, unless the entire occupancy is equipped with an automatic fire extinguishing system.;
- ii) ~~R-3 occupancies with less than fifty (50) heads~~

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6) VENTILATING HOOD AND DUCT SYSTEMS

A type 1 ventilating hood and duct system shall be installed and maintained, in accordance with the California Fire Code Chapter 6, California Mechanical Code and National Fire Protection Association 96 for commercial-type food heating processing equipment that produces grease-laden vapors. Cooking facilities in existing occupancies shall be required to be in compliance of this section when building alterations, which require a building permit, occur.

a) PROTECTION OF EXISTING NON-U.L. 300 LISTED FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS.

A fire extinguisher listed and labeled for Class K fires shall be installed within thirty (30) feet of existing commercial deep fat frying equipment. An approved U.L. three hundred (300) listed fire-protection system shall be installed in an existing facility when one or more of the following is met:

- i) Change in cooking medium,
- ii) Change of ownership,
- iii) Any modification to system,
- iv) Any system that cannot be serviced due to unavailability of parts, or
- v) Any system that has lost its rating.

b) NEW HOOD EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS

Prior to the installation of any new hood extinguishing system, the owner or contractor shall submit the plans of the proposed installation to the San Miguel Fire Department for approval. Plans are subject to a plan check and inspection fees as per the current fee schedule, which may be amended by the Board from time to time. Plans for all hood-extinguishing systems shall be required to be reviewed and certified by a Fire Protection Engineer prior to being submitted to the Fire Department. The information required to be included in the plans must include:

- i) Make and model of system;
- ii) Site location of system and type of chemical used;
- iii) Size of Hood;
- iv) Number, type, and location of appliances covered;
- v) Number, type, and location of nozzles;
- vi) Number and location of heat detectors;
- vii) Location and length of run piping and conduit;

- viii) Type, size, and location of gas shut-off valve;
- ix) Location of manual pull station including elevation of installation;
- x) Location of emergency exits;
- xi) Location of hood within the structure;
- xii) Manufactures specifications information for all items and devices being installed;
- xiii) Manufactures specifications for all appliances (except electric ovens); and
- xiv) Location of class “K” extinguisher if applicable.

Plans are required prior to modification of an existing system. A description of the modified plans shall be submitted prior to the commencement of any modifications or alterations to the system to the Fire Department for approval. Plans are subject to a plan check and inspection fees as per the current fee schedule.

Upon completion of installation of a new hood extinguishing system, a system test is required. The test shall be what is commonly referred to as a “Balloon Test”, or what is recommended by the system manufacturer if a “Balloon Test” is not feasible. In any case, the test shall check the operation of the manual pull station, if installed, the mechanical pneumatic or electric energy shut-off valve, and the piping, distribution and nozzle system.

7) FIRE RETARDANT ROOFING MATERIALS REQUIRED

Because of local climatic conditions, it is necessary that roof coverings for all new buildings and for any re-roofing of existing buildings within the District be no less than Class C, regardless of building type or occupancy. Reference California Building Code Chapter 15 Section 1504 & Chapter 7A Section 705A.

8) FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS - GRADE.

The District shall conform with 2019 California Fire Code Chapter 5 Section 503.2.7 and Appendix “D”; however, portions of these sections shall be revised to read as follows: The standard grade for all roads, streets and driveways shall not exceed twelve percent (12%). The District Fire Chief or his/her designee may approve grades between twelve percent (12%) and twenty percent (20%) with a “non-skid” asphalt or concrete surface, which shall not exceed 500 feet in length.”

9) KEY BOXES.

When access to or within a structure or an area is unduly difficult because of secured openings, or where immediate access is necessary for lifesaving or firefighting purposes, the District Fire Chief is authorized to require a key box (“Knox Box”) to be installed in an accessible location. This box is to contain the keys necessary to gain access for lifesaving or firefighting purposes.

10) FIRE HYDRANTS.

The requirements of 2019 California Fire Code [Chapters 1, 5, and 9](#) as well as Appendix C

& CC shall apply to fire hydrants. The type of hydrant to be used shall be determined and installed pursuant to District water standards for installation of a fire hydrant. All fire hydrants are to be identified in the roadway by “blue” reflective markers with a minimum dimension of three (3) inches (“Botz Dot”). [UFC/CFC 901.4.3]

- a) Public Hydrants. All barrels are to be safety yellow in color. The tops and nozzle caps shall be painted with the following capacity-indicating color scheme to provide simplicity and consistency with colors used in signal work for safety, danger, and intermediate condition.
 - Class AA-Light Blue - Rated capacity of 1500 gpm or greater
 - Class A-Green - Rated capacity of 1000-1499 gpm
 - Class B-Orange - Rated capacity of 500-999 gpm
 - Class C-Red - Rated capacity of less than 500 gpm
 Colors to be “Safety” colors
- b) Classifications. The classification and marking of hydrants provided herein anticipate determination based on individual flow test. Where a group of hydrants may be used at time of fire, some special marking designating group flow capacity may be desirable.
- c) Private Hydrants/on-site fire supply systems. On-site private hydrants and fire supply systems shall meet standards set forth in the San Miguel Fire Department’s and San Miguel Community Services District’s Standards, Specifications and Drawings, unless otherwise approved by Fire Chief. All barrels are to be safety red in color. All underground piping supplying fire sprinkler systems shall be minimum class two hundred (200) piping.
- d) Clear space around hydrants and fire protection equipment. A minimum three (3) foot clear space shall be maintained around the circumference of any fire hydrant, fire department connection or fire protection control valve, or any other fire protection system component

11) PREMISE IDENTIFICATION.

Approved numbers or addresses shall be placed on all new and existing buildings or premises in such a manner and position as to be plainly visible and legible from the street or road fronting the property. Numbers shall be at least four (4) inches in height for residential applications and at least six (6) inches in height for commercial and multifamily applications. Each unit of a commercial or multifamily complex must be independently addressed. Numbers and letters shall contrast with their background and be reflective or illuminated. In some cases, addresses may be required to be placed at the street and on individual structures.

12) FIRE DEPARTMENT ACCESS ROADS

When required, approved signs or other approved notices shall be provided and maintained for fire apparatus access roads to identify such roads and prohibit the obstruction thereof. All signage shall include the California Vehicle Section and San Luis Obispo County Roads

signage standards allowing for enforcement.

13) BUILDING OR PROPERTY DAMAGED BY FIRE

An owner, occupant or other person, having under his/her control any property or materials on property damaged by fire, when access by the public is possible, shall secure the property by boarding up all openings, fencing, barricading or other appropriate measures as directed by the Fire Chief or the Fire Prevention Officer within forty- eight (48) hours after the incident.

Within thirty (30) days after written notice to do so has been served, all debris and/or materials shall be removed from the property or proof furnished that contractual arrangements have been made for demolition, replacement or repair of all fire damaged structures remaining on the property involved in the fire.

14) WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE

When determined by the Fire Chief or designated Fire Prevention Officer, structures built in potentially high-risk fire areas shall comply with the 2019 California Fire Code Chapter 49 and 2019 California Building Code Chapter 7A either in full or in part as deemed appropriate.

15) ITEMS REQUIRING PLAN SUBMITTAL AND OR INSPECTIONS

- a) Plot Plans for any proposed housing tracts, multifamily housing project, commercial or educational facility.
- b) Fire Sprinkler Plans for any single-family dwelling, multifamily housing projects, commercial or educational facility.
- c) Any modifications to an existing fire sprinkler system.
- d) Any new fire sprinkler system installation.
- e) Any new fire alarm systems being installed, or any existing fire alarm system being modified.
- f) Any new commercial ventilation hood system being installed or modified.
- g) New photovoltaic systems.

All items requiring submittal or inspections are subject to fees as set forth in the current Fee Schedule.

16) SALE AND USE OF “SAFE AND SANE” FIREWORKS

2019 California Fire Code chapter 56 are hereby modified in the following respect: the possession, storage for purposes of sale at retail and use only, sale at retail and use of “Safe and Sane” fireworks within the District is permitted in accordance with the rules and regulations set forth in the following:

- a) REGULATIONS AND RULES PERTAINING TO THE RETAIL SALE AND USE OF “SAFE AND SANE” FIREWORKS.

The possession, storage for purposes of sale at retail and use only, sale at retail and use of “Safe and Sane” fireworks within the District is allowed subject to the following rules and regulations:

i) Definition of “Safe and Sane” Fireworks

“Safe and Sane” Fireworks shall mean those fireworks defined as “Safe and Sane” in California health and Safety Code Section 12529 and classified by the State Fire Marshall as “Safe and Sane” in accordance with Section 12562 of the Health and Safety code.

ii) Application

No permits for sale of “Safe and Sane” fireworks will be issued to any person, firm, or corporation except those non-profit associations or corporations organized primarily for veteran, patriotic, welfare, civic betterment, or charitable purposes. Proof of nonprofit status shall be required by producing copies of documents of incorporation as registered with the Secretary of the State of California.

All permits for the sale of “Safe and Sane” fireworks for for-profit organizations’ or individuals’ applications will be rejected. Only non-profit organizations located within the District boundaries are eligible for these permits. Previous permittees shall have first right of refusal. Any organization whose charter or by-laws requires their funds to enhance the community they serve and desiring to sell at retail “Safe and Sane” fireworks within the District must first make written application for a permit to the Fire Chief.

Applications for permits shall be made in writing and submitted to the District up to 60 days once the annual fireworks resolution has been approved by the Board. If the 60-day period falls on a Saturday or Sunday, then the filing period will be extended to the next business day. A maximum of three (3) permits will be issued annually. The District retains the right to maintain a list of additional applicants should a permittee fail to perform. Applicants shall be advised of status no later than ten (10) business days after the application period.

iii) License as a Prerequisite

The Fire Chief shall not accept an application for a permit from any person who does not possess, and present at the time of application, evidence of a valid license to perform those acts specified on the application for a permit, as such license is defined in Health and Safety Code Section 12517. The applicant must be at least 21 years of age or older.

iv) Investigation and Report

The Fire Chief shall undertake an investigation and prepare a report of his/her findings and determination concerning the issuance of each permit, together with the reasons thereof.

v) Grant or Denial of Permit

The Fire Chief may grant or deny the permit, subject to such reasonable conditions, if any, as he/she shall prescribe. Such conditions shall include, but not be limited to:

- 1) The permittee shall deposit a clean-up fee in an amount set by resolution of the District Board of Directors which may be refunded in whole or in part, as determined by the District, if the sale location, San Miguel park and other areas as determined by the Fire Chief at which "Safe and Sane" fireworks are used, are free of used and spent fireworks, and related materials by July 5, as determined by the District;
- 2) The permittee must provide each purchaser of "Safe and Sane" fireworks with a copy of the restrictions and safety guidelines for the use of "Safe and Sane" fireworks in the District and sign a receipt of acknowledgement agreeing to said provisions. Each purchaser also agrees that she/he is eighteen (18) years of age or older and such fireworks will not be used by anyone less than 18 years of age without adult supervision.
- 3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the permittee shall furnish to the Fire Chief a policy of public liability and property damage insurance, with no deductible, with limits and terms set by resolution of the Board. The District and its officers, directors, and employees shall be named as additional insured under such public liability policy. A certificate of insurance shall be presented consistent with the above prior to sale and shall provide that the insurer will not cancel the coverage without fifteen (15) days prior written notice to the Fire Chief.
- 4) There shall be a nonrefundable permit fee set by resolution of the Board to cover the District's reasonable costs in administering and enforcing the provisions of this section of the ordinance.

vi) Designation of Location for Sale of "Safe and Sane" Fireworks.

Any permit issued under subparagraph (e) above shall designate the location at which the permittee may sell at retail "Safe and Sane" fireworks.

vii) Duration of Permit.

The term of the permit shall coincide with the valid period of the license. This provision shall not prohibit the revocation of the permit by the Fire Chief for just cause where a fire nuisance exists or where personal injury may occur.

viii) Salespersons

No person under the age of eighteen (18) shall sell or handle for sale, any "Safe and Sane" fireworks.

ix) Location of Use of "Safe and Sane" Fireworks.

"Safe and Sane" fireworks may be used within the District's boundaries, and may only be discharged when the following conditions are met:

- 1) There is a fifty (50) foot radius clear of all combustible materials.
- 2) There is an adequate water supply provided, consisting of a least a 5/8" garden hose with an adjustable pressure nozzle charged.

x) Violations.

In addition to any other violations provided by law, the following shall constitute violations related to the possession, storage, sale and use of “Safe and Sane” fireworks within the District:

- 1) It is unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale “Safe and Sane” fireworks at any time outside the period established by resolution of the District Board of Directors.
- 2) It is unlawful for any person to discharge fireworks at any time outside the period established by the District Board of Directors.
- 3) It is unlawful for any person to store any “Safe and Sane” fireworks without having in his/her possession a valid permit as required by this Ordinance.
- 4) It is unlawful for any person to store or possess any “Safe and Sane” fireworks for which a license is required, and which has been revoked or surrendered or any license, which has not been renewed, and such storage or possession is held beyond the period provided for in Section 12604 of the Health and Safety Code.
- 5) It is unlawful for any person to store, sell, or discharge any “Safe and Sane” fireworks in or within one hundred (100) feet of a location where gasoline or any other class 1 flammable liquids are stored or dispensed.
- 6) It is unlawful for any person to place, throw, discharge or ignite, or fire “Safe and Sane” fireworks at any person or group of persons where there is a likelihood of injury to any such person.
- 7) It is unlawful for any person to sell or transfer any “Safe and Sane” fireworks to a consumer or user thereof other than at a fixed place of business of a retailer for which a license and permit has been issued.
- 8) It is unlawful for any person to allow or permit a fire nuisance, as defined in Section 12510 of the Health and Safety Code, to exist on any premises where any “Safe and Sane” fireworks are sold or stored.
- 9) It is unlawful for any person to conduct a public display without possessing a valid permit for this purpose.
- 10) It is unlawful for any person to advertise to sell “Safe and Sane” fireworks without a valid license and permit.
- 11) It is unlawful for any person to sell, give or deliver any “Safe and Sane” fireworks to a person who is under 18 years of age.
- 12) It is unlawful for any person to perform any act, or transact or attempt to transact any business, with an expired license or an expired permit where a license or permit is required for the performance of such act or transaction.

xi) Penalties.

Except as provided in Section 12702 of the Health and Safety Code, any person who violates any provision of Section 4 of this Ordinance, or any regulations issued pursuant thereto, is guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) and no more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00), and/or by imprisonment in the San Luis Obispo County Jail not exceeding one year.

In addition to all other penalties, the Fire Chief may deny an application to sell “Safe

and Sane” fireworks if the applicant violated any provision of Section 4 of this Ordinance, or any regulations issued pursuant thereto, in a prior year.

xii) Signage

Any approved retail location that sells “Safe and Sane” Fireworks will be required to post a banner which shall read, “This booth is sponsored by (name of organization) located in (City or District organization is headquartered).” The banner shall be made of a minimum of 12” wide, white vinyl-type material with 6” solid black-block letters (lettering to have a professional appearance). The banner design shall be approved by the Fire Chief prior to granting permission to sell “Safe and Sane” Fireworks. The banner shall be posted above the retail area of the booth and shall be posted during the hours of retail operation.

17) Open Burning within District Boundaries

Open Burning as defined in 2019 CFC Section 202 is prohibited within the District Boundaries. The open burning of green waste, dimensional lumber, or garbage shall be prohibited within the District Boundaries.

Exemptions:

- i) Properties 10 acres or larger outside of the Urban Reserve Line, but within the District Boundaries, zoned Agricultural may be approved for Open Agricultural Burning on a case by case basis, provided that a proper Air Pollution Control District, Agricultural Burning Permit has been obtained and all rules applicable to Open Burning of Agricultural Products are followed.

Section 5. Inconsistency.

To the extent that the terms and provisions of this Ordinance may be inconsistent or in conflict with the terms or conditions of any prior District ordinance, resolution, rule or regulation governing the same subject, the terms of this Ordinance shall prevail with respect to the subject matter thereof and such inconsistent or conflicting provisions of prior ordinances, resolutions, rules or regulations are hereby repealed.

Section 6. Severability.

If any provision of this Ordinance or application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid or unconstitutional by the decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance. Th Board declares that it would have adopted this ordinance, and each and every section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase no declared invalid or unconstitutional without regard to whether any portion of the ordinance would be subsequently declared invalid or unconstitutional.

Section 7. Posting.

The District General Manager shall post a copy of this Ordinance in three public places in the

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District within ten (10) days after its adoption. Within fifteen (15) days after its passage, this ordinance or summary thereof shall be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation published and circulated within the San Miguel Community Services District.

Section 8. Effective Date.

This Ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days after its adoption.

This Ordinance was introduced at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the San Miguel Community Services District, held on the 28th day of March, 2019, and given its first reading at said meeting. Said Ordinance was given a second reading and adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 25th day of April, 2019, and after such reading, Board Director Parent, who moved its adoption, seconded by Board Director Palafox, and said ordinance was thereupon adopted by the following vote:

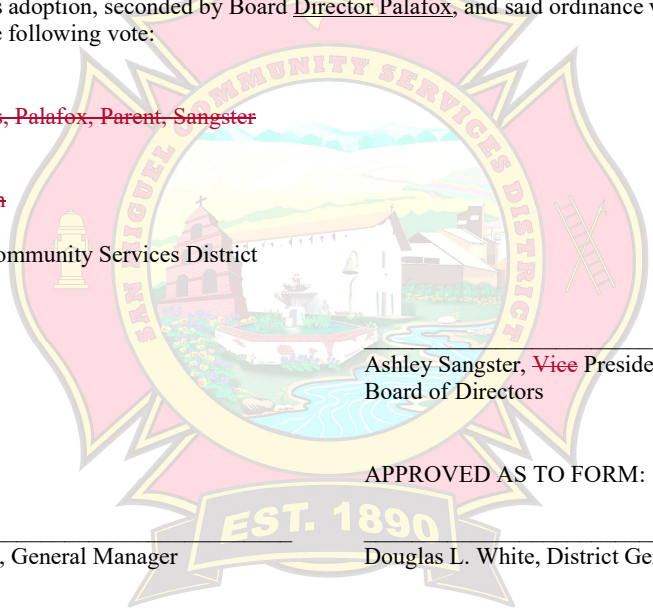
Ayes: ~~Kalvans, Palafox, Parent, Sangster~~

Noes:

Abstain:

Absent: ~~Green~~

San Miguel Community Services District



Ashley Sangster, ~~Vice~~ President
Board of Directors

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Rob Roberson, General Manager

Douglas L. White, District General Counsel

ORDINANCE NO. 01-2020
AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
THE SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
ADOPTING AND AMENDING THE 2019 EDITION OF
THE CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE INCLUDING ARTICALS, APPENDICES, ERRATA
CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE SECTION 7A AND LOCAL ORDINANCES.

WHEREAS, the San Miguel Community Services District (“District”) Board of Directors (“Board”) finds that modifications need to be made to the District’s current Fire Code; and

WHEREAS, the District’s Fire Code was updated and adopted in 2019, and requires revisions as the law has changed over time; and

BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of Directors of the San Miguel Community Services District as follows:

Section 1. Purposes and Authority.

The Board of Directors of the San Miguel Community Services District (“District”) hereby adopts the 2019 Edition of the California Fire Code (“CFC”), which includes Articles, Appendices and Errata, with certain amendments and exceptions. The amendments and exceptions as outlined in Section 5 of this Code, are for the purpose of prescribing regulations governing conditions hazardous to life and property from fire or explosion. Each and all of the regulations, provisions, conditions, and terms of the “California Fire Code”, 2019 Edition, on file in the District Office, are hereby referred to and made a part hereof as if fully set out in this Ordinance, except as otherwise provided in this Ordinance.

Section 2. Repeal of Any Previously Adopted Ordinance

Ordinance No. 02-2019, and or any previously adopted Ordinance adopted by the Board of Directors of the San Miguel Community Services District is hereby repealed in their entirety.

Section 3. Establishment and Duties of Bureau of Fire Prevention.

The California Fire Code shall be enforced by the San Miguel Community Services District’s Fire Department (“Fire Department”). The Bureau of Fire Prevention is hereby established and shall operate under the supervision of the District’s Fire Chief. The Fire Chief may assign such members of the Department as inspectors as necessary.

Section 4. Amendments and Exceptions to the 2019 Edition of the California Fire Code.

Pursuant to Ordinance No.01-2020, the Board found that because of certain local climatic, geological and topographical conditions existing within the District, more stringent building standards relating to Fire, Life and Safety than those standards adopted by the State of California Fire Marshal and contained in the California Building Standards Code are necessary for fire

protection within the District. Ordinance 01-2020, and the findings contained therein, are hereby incorporated by reference. The following amendments and exceptions to the 2019 California Fire Code, are therefore hereby made:

1) ESTABLISHMENTS OF LIMITS IN WHICH STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVES AND BLASTING AGENTS IS TO BE PROHIBITED.

Storage of explosives and blasting agents are prohibited in the District boundaries. Chapter 56 of the 2019 California Fire Code provides the specific limitations.

2) ESTABLISHMENT OF LIMITS IN WHICH STORAGE OF LIQUIFIED PETROLEUM GASES IS PROHIBITED.

The installation of any liquid petroleum gas tank over five hundred (500) gallons (1893 liters) water capacity is prohibited within the District boundaries.

3) LOCATION WHERE ABOVEGROUND TANKS ARE PROHIBITED

Storage of Class I and Class II liquids in aboveground tanks outside and/or inside of buildings are prohibited within the District boundaries.

a) Exception: Tanks for emergency power generators, which are integrated into the generator assembly, may be above ground. These installations must be reviewed and approved by Fire Chief prior to installation.

4) FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM AND EQUIPMENT

The District Fire Chief or designee shall designate the type and number of fire appliances to be installed and maintained in and upon all buildings and premises within the District's jurisdiction other than in private dwellings. This shall be done according to the relative severity of probable fire, including the rapidity with which it may spread. All determinations shall be made based on the California Fire Code Section 9; however, the Fire Chief or his or her designee may determine that additional devices may be deemed necessary due to a specific condition on the property such as access issues or a specific hazard. Such appliances shall be of a type suitable for the probable class of fire associated with such building or premises and shall have approval of the District Fire Chief. Portable fire extinguishers shall be in accordance with 2019 California Fire Code Chapter 9. The minimum fire extinguisher requirement shall be one (1) 2A10BC fire extinguisher for every seventy-five feet (75') of floor travel. Location of the fire extinguisher is to be determined by the Fire Chief.

5) AUTOMATIC FIRE EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS.

In addition to the requirements of 2019 California Fire Code, Chapter 9 an automatic fire extinguishing system shall be installed in the occupancies and locations as set forth below:

a) New Construction. An automatic fire extinguishing system shall be installed and

maintained in all new buildings in “A,” “B,” “C,” “E,” “F,” “H,” “I,” “M,” “R,” “S” and “U” (when “U” structure is attached to an “R”) occupancies as defined by the California Uniform Building Code, regardless of type of construction or floor area, for which any Building Permit is issued after the effective date of this Ordinance.

Exception:

Detached Group B, C, M occupancies not exceeding six hundred (600) square feet and located at least ten (10) feet from adjacent buildings and five (5) feet from adjacent property lines;

Note: “U” occupancies converted to conditioned habitable space will be required to install an automatic fire extinguishing system.

- b) Existing Construction. Unless the 2019 California Fire Code is more restrictive, an automatic fire extinguishing system shall be installed in all existing buildings or structures where proposed or ongoing additions, seismic retrofit, alterations or repairs are commenced over a three-year period, which meet one or more of the following:
- i) Increases total floor area of structure by more than 25%,
 - ii) Have a total floor area exceeding two thousand five hundred (2,500) square feet,
 - iii) When a second story or higher is added,
 - iv) When occupancy change increases fire risk or hazard

EXCEPTIONS

- i) When a proposed addition is less than 25% of current total floor area of existing building in all occupancies
 - ii) In single family residences of less than 2,500 square feet the proposed addition can be 25% of current floor area.
- c) Regardless of additions, alterations or repairs in existing sprinklered buildings, sprinkler coverages shall remain as per the 2019 California Fire Code and the National Fire Protection Association 13, 13R, or 13D standards, whichever are applied by the Fire Chief.
- d) Plans for Automatic Fire Extinguishing Systems. Plans for all automatic fire extinguishing systems shall be required to be reviewed and certified by a third-party Fire Protection Engineer (at the individual’s cost) and submitted for approval by the District Fire Department prior to installation. Plans are subject to all plan check and inspection fees as per the current fee schedule. The automatic fire extinguishing system shall conform to the most current requirements of the California Fire Code, State Fire Marshal regulations and requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Codes and Standards (NFPA 13, 13R or 13D).
- e) All automatic fire extinguishing systems shall be supervised by a U.L. approved central, proprietary or remote station service or a local alarm that provides an audible signal at a constantly attended location.
- f) All mechanical equipment located in a concealed space shall have a 200-degree pilot head

located at an elevation no more than 18 inches below the highest elevation of the concealed space above the unit and no further than 3 feet away from the unit. Any piping located above the building insulation level shall be insulated.

Exceptions:

Isolated specialty systems such as a paint spray booth or other small systems as approved by the Fire Chief, unless the entire occupancy is equipped with an automatic fire extinguishing system.

6) VENTILATING HOOD AND DUCT SYSTEMS

A type 1 ventilating hood and duct system shall be installed and maintained, in accordance with the California Fire Code Chapter 6, California Mechanical Code and National Fire Protection Association 96 for commercial-type food heating processing equipment that produces grease-laden vapors. Cooking facilities in existing occupancies shall be required to be in compliance of this section when building alterations, which require a building permit, occur.

a) PROTECTION OF EXISTING NON-U.L. 300 LISTED FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS.

A fire extinguisher listed and labeled for Class K fires shall be installed within thirty (30) feet of existing commercial deep fat frying equipment. An approved U.L. three hundred (300) listed fire-protection system shall be installed in an existing facility when one or more of the following is met:

- i) Change in cooking medium,
- ii) Change of ownership,
- iii) Any modification to system,
- iv) Any system that cannot be serviced due to unavailability of parts, or
- v) Any system that has lost its rating.

b) NEW HOOD EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS

Prior to the installation of any new hood extinguishing system, the owner or contractor shall submit the plans of the proposed installation to the San Miguel Fire Department for approval. Plans are subject to a plan check and inspection fees as per the current fee schedule, which may be amended by the Board from time to time. Plans for all hood-extinguishing systems shall be required to be reviewed and certified by a Fire Protection Engineer prior to being submitted to the Fire Department. The information required to be included in the plans must include:

- i) Make and model of system;
- ii) Site location of system and type of chemical used;
- iii) Size of Hood;
- iv) Number, type, and location of appliances covered;
- v) Number, type, and location of nozzles;
- vi) Number and location of heat detectors;
- vii) Location and length of run piping and conduit;

- viii) Type, size, and location of gas shut-off valve;
- ix) Location of manual pull station including elevation of installation;
- x) Location of emergency exits;
- xi) Location of hood within the structure;
- xii) Manufactures specifications information for all items and devices being installed;
- xiii) Manufactures specifications for all appliances (except electric ovens); and
- xiv) Location of class “K” extinguisher if applicable.

Plans are required prior to modification of an existing system. A description of the modified plans shall be submitted prior to the commencement of any modifications or alterations to the system to the Fire Department for approval. Plans are subject to a plan check and inspection fees as per the current fee schedule.

Upon completion of installation of a new hood extinguishing system, a system test is required. The test shall be what is commonly referred to as a “Balloon Test”, or what is recommended by the system manufacturer if a “Balloon Test” is not feasible. In any case, the test shall check the operation of the manual pull station, if installed, the mechanical pneumatic or electric energy shut-off valve, and the piping, distribution and nozzle system.

7) FIRE RETARDANT ROOFING MATERIALS REQUIRED

Because of local climatic conditions, it is necessary that roof coverings for all new buildings and for any re-roofing of existing buildings within the District be no less than Class C, regardless of building type or occupancy. Reference California Building Code Chapter 15 Section 1504 & Chapter 7A Section 705A.

8) FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS - GRADE.

The District shall conform with 2019 California Fire Code Chapter 5 Section 503.2.7 and Appendix “D”; however, portions of these sections shall be revised to read as follows: The standard grade for all roads, streets and driveways shall not exceed twelve percent (12%). The District Fire Chief or his/her designee may approve grades between twelve percent (12%) and twenty percent (20%) with a “non-skid” asphalt or concrete surface, which shall not exceed 500 feet in length.”

9) KEY BOXES.

When access to or within a structure or an area is unduly difficult because of secured openings, or where immediate access is necessary for lifesaving or firefighting purposes, the District Fire Chief is authorized to require a key box (“Knox Box”) to be installed in an accessible location. This box is to contain the keys necessary to gain access for lifesaving or firefighting purposes.

10) FIRE HYDRANTS.

The requirements of 2019 California Fire Code Chapters 1, 5, and 9 as well as Appendix C &

CC shall apply to fire hydrants. The type of hydrant to be used shall be determined and installed pursuant to District water standards for installation of a fire hydrant. All fire hydrants are to be identified in the roadway by “blue” reflective markers with a minimum dimension of three (3) inches (“Botz Dot”). [UFC/CFC 901.4.3]

- a) Public Hydrants. All barrels are to be safety yellow in color. The tops and nozzle caps shall be painted with the following capacity-indicating color scheme to provide simplicity and consistency with colors used in signal work for safety, danger, and intermediate condition.
 - Class AA-Light Blue - Rated capacity of 1500 gpm or greater
 - Class A-Green - Rated capacity of 1000-1499 gpm
 - Class B-Orange - Rated capacity of 500-999 gpm
 - Class C-Red - Rated capacity of less than 500 gpm
 Colors to be “Safety” colors
- b) Classifications. The classification and marking of hydrants provided herein anticipate determination based on individual flow test. Where a group of hydrants may be used at time of fire, some special marking designating group flow capacity may be desirable.
- c) Private Hydrants/on-site fire supply systems. On-site private hydrants and fire supply systems shall meet standards set forth in the San Miguel Fire Department’s and San Miguel Community Services District’s Standards, Specifications and Drawings, unless otherwise approved by Fire Chief. All barrels are to be safety red in color. All underground piping supplying fire sprinkler systems shall be minimum class two hundred (200) piping.
- d) Clear space around hydrants and fire protection equipment. A minimum three (3) foot clear space shall be maintained around the circumference of any fire hydrant, fire department connection or fire protection control valve, or any other fire protection system component

11) PREMISE IDENTIFICATION.

Approved numbers or addresses shall be placed on all new and existing buildings or premises in such a manner and position as to be plainly visible and legible from the street or road fronting the property. Numbers shall be at least four (4) inches in height for residential applications and at least six (6) inches in height for commercial and multifamily applications. Each unit of a commercial or multifamily complex must be independently addressed. Numbers and letters shall contrast with their background and be reflective or illuminated. In some cases, addresses may be required to be placed at the street and on individual structures.

12) FIRE DEPARTMENT ACCESS ROADS

When required, approved signs or other approved notices shall be provided and maintained for fire apparatus access roads to identify such roads and prohibit the obstruction thereof. All signage shall include the California Vehicle Section and San Luis Obispo County Roads

signage standards allowing for enforcement.

13) BUILDING OR PROPERTY DAMAGED BY FIRE

An owner, occupant or other person, having under his/her control any property or materials on property damaged by fire, when access by the public is possible, shall secure the property by boarding up all openings, fencing, barricading or other appropriate measures as directed by the Fire Chief or the Fire Prevention Officer within forty- eight (48) hours after the incident.

Within thirty (30) days after written notice to do so has been served, all debris and/or materials shall be removed from the property or proof furnished that contractual arrangements have been made for demolition, replacement or repair of all fire damaged structures remaining on the property involved in the fire.

14) WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE

When determined by the Fire Chief or designated Fire Prevention Officer, structures built in potentially high-risk fire areas shall comply with 2019 California Fire Code Chapter 49 and 2019 California Building Code Chapter 7A either in full or in part as deemed appropriate.

15) ITEMS REQUIRING PLAN SUBMITTAL AND OR INSPECTIONS

- a) Plot Plans for any proposed housing tracts, multifamily housing project, commercial or educational facility.
- b) Fire Sprinkler Plans for any single-family dwelling, multifamily housing projects, commercial or educational facility.
- c) Any modifications to an existing fire sprinkler system.
- d) Any new fire sprinkler system installation.
- e) Any new fire alarm systems being installed, or any existing fire alarm system being modified.
- f) Any new commercial ventilation hood system being installed or modified.
- g) New photovoltaic systems.

All items requiring submittal or inspections are subject to fees as set forth in the current Fee Schedule.

16) SALE AND USE OF "SAFE AND SANE" FIREWORKS

2019 California Fire Code chapter 56 are hereby modified in the following respect: the possession, storage for purposes of sale at retail and use only, sale at retail and use of "Safe and Sane" fireworks within the District is permitted in accordance with the rules and regulations set forth in the following:

- a) REGULATIONS AND RULES PERTAINING TO THE RETAIL SALE AND USE OF "SAFE AND SANE" FIREWORKS.

The possession, storage for purposes of sale at retail and use only, sale at retail and use of “Safe and Sane” fireworks within the District is allowed subject to the following rules and regulations:

i) Definition of “Safe and Sane” Fireworks

“Safe and Sane” Fireworks shall mean those fireworks defined as “Safe and Sane” in California health and Safety Code Section 12529 and classified by the State Fire Marshall as “Safe and Sane” in accordance with Section 12562 of the Health and Safety code.

ii) Application

No permits for sale of “Safe and Sane” fireworks will be issued to any person, firm, or corporation except those non-profit associations or corporations organized primarily for veteran, patriotic, welfare, civic betterment, or charitable purposes. Proof of nonprofit status shall be required by producing copies of documents of incorporation as registered with the Secretary of the State of California.

All permits for the sale of “Safe and Sane” fireworks for for-profit organizations’ or individuals’ applications will be rejected. Only non-profit organizations located within the District boundaries are eligible for these permits. Previous permittees shall have first right of refusal. Any organization whose charter or by-laws requires their funds to enhance the community they serve and desiring to sell at retail “Safe and Sane” fireworks within the District must first make written application for a permit to the Fire Chief.

Applications for permits shall be made in writing and submitted to the District up to 60 days once the annual fireworks resolution has been approved by the Board. If the 60-day period falls on a Saturday or Sunday, then the filing period will be extended to the next business day. A maximum of three (3) permits will be issued annually. The District retains the right to maintain a list of additional applicants should a permittee fail to perform. Applicants shall be advised of status no later than ten (10) business days after the application period.

iii) License as a Prerequisite

The Fire Chief shall not accept an application for a permit from any person who does not possess, and present at the time of application, evidence of a valid license to perform those acts specified on the application for a permit, as such license is defined in Health and Safety Code Section 12517. The applicant must be at least 21 years of age or older.

iv) Investigation and Report

The Fire Chief shall undertake an investigation and prepare a report of his/her findings and determination concerning the issuance of each permit, together with the reasons thereof.

v) Grant or Denial of Permit

The Fire Chief may grant or deny the permit, subject to such reasonable conditions, if any, as he/she shall prescribe. Such conditions shall include, but not be limited to:

- 1) The permittee shall deposit a clean-up fee in an amount set by resolution of the District Board of Directors which may be refunded in whole or in part, as determined by the District, if the sale location, San Miguel park and other areas as determined by the Fire Chief at which "Safe and Sane" fireworks are used, are free of used and spent fireworks, and related materials by July 5, as determined by the District;
- 2) The permittee must provide each purchaser of "Safe and Sane" fireworks with a copy of the restrictions and safety guidelines for the use of "Safe and Sane" fireworks in the District and sign a receipt of acknowledgement agreeing to said provisions. Each purchaser also agrees that she/he is eighteen (18) years of age or older and such fireworks will not be used by anyone less than 18 years of age without adult supervision.
- 3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the permittee shall furnish to the Fire Chief a policy of public liability and property damage insurance, with no deductible, with limits and terms set by resolution of the Board. The District and its officers, directors, and employees shall be named as additional insured under such public liability policy. A certificate of insurance shall be presented consistent with the above prior to sale and shall provide that the insurer will not cancel the coverage without fifteen (15) days prior written notice to the Fire Chief.
- 4) There shall be a nonrefundable permit fee set by resolution of the Board to cover the District's reasonable costs in administering and enforcing the provisions of this section of the ordinance.

vi) Designation of Location for Sale of "Safe and Sane" Fireworks.

Any permit issued under subparagraph (e) above shall designate the location at which the permittee may sell at retail "Safe and Sane" fireworks.

vii) Duration of Permit.

The term of the permit shall coincide with the valid period of the license. This provision shall not prohibit the revocation of the permit by the Fire Chief for just cause where a fire nuisance exists or where personal injury may occur.

viii) Salespersons

No person under the age of eighteen (18) shall sell or handle for sale, any "Safe and Sane" fireworks.

ix) Location of Use of "Safe and Sane" Fireworks.

"Safe and Sane" fireworks may be used within the District's boundaries, and may only be discharged when the following conditions are met:

- 1) There is a fifty (50) foot radius clear of all combustible materials.
- 2) There is an adequate water supply provided, consisting of a least a 5/8" garden hose with an adjustable pressure nozzle charged.

x) Violations.

In addition to any other violations provided by law, the following shall constitute violations related to the possession, storage, sale and use of “Safe and Sane” fireworks within the District:

- 1) It is unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale “Safe and Sane” fireworks at any time outside the period established by resolution of the District Board of Directors.
- 2) It is unlawful for any person to discharge fireworks at any time outside the period established by the District Board of Directors.
- 3) It is unlawful for any person to store any “Safe and Sane” fireworks without having in his/her possession a valid permit as required by this Ordinance.
- 4) It is unlawful for any person to store or possess any “Safe and Sane” fireworks for which a license is required, and which has been revoked or surrendered or any license, which has not been renewed, and such storage or possession is held beyond the period provided for in Section 12604 of the Health and Safety Code.
- 5) It is unlawful for any person to store, sell, or discharge any “Safe and Sane” fireworks in or within one hundred (100) feet of a location where gasoline or any other class 1 flammable liquids are stored or dispensed.
- 6) It is unlawful for any person to place, throw, discharge or ignite, or fire “Safe and Sane” fireworks at any person or group of persons where there is a likelihood of injury to any such person.
- 7) It is unlawful for any person to sell or transfer any “Safe and Sane” fireworks to a consumer or user thereof other than at a fixed place of business of a retailer for which a license and permit has been issued.
- 8) It is unlawful for any person to allow or permit a fire nuisance, as defined in Section 12510 of the Health and Safety Code, to exist on any premises where any “Safe and Sane” fireworks are sold or stored.
- 9) It is unlawful for any person to conduct a public display without possessing a valid permit for this purpose.
- 10) It is unlawful for any person to advertise to sell “Safe and Sane” fireworks without a valid license and permit.
- 11) It is unlawful for any person to sell, give or deliver any “Safe and Sane” fireworks to a person who is under 18 years of age.
- 12) It is unlawful for any person to perform any act, or transact or attempt to transact any business, with an expired license or an expired permit where a license or permit is required for the performance of such act or transaction.

xi) Penalties.

Except as provided in Section 12702 of the Health and Safety Code, any person who violates any provision of Section 4 of this Ordinance, or any regulations issued pursuant thereto, is guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) and no more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00), and/or by imprisonment in the San Luis Obispo County Jail not exceeding one year.

In addition to all other penalties, the Fire Chief may deny an application to sell “Safe

and Sane” fireworks if the applicant violated any provision of Section 4 of this Ordinance, or any regulations issued pursuant thereto, in a prior year.

xii) Signage

Any approved retail location that sells “Safe and Sane” Fireworks will be required to post a banner which shall read, “This booth is sponsored by (name of organization) located in (City or District organization is headquartered).” The banner shall be made of a minimum of 12” wide, white vinyl-type material with 6” solid black-block letters (lettering to have a professional appearance). The banner design shall be approved by the Fire Chief prior to granting permission to sell “Safe and Sane” Fireworks. The banner shall be posted above the retail area of the booth and shall be posted during the hours of retail operation.

17) Open Burning within District Bounders

Open Burning as defined in 2019 CFC Section 202 is prohibited within the District Boundaries. The open burning of green waste, dimensional lumber, or garbage shall be prohibited within the District Boundaries.

Exemptions:

- i) Properties 10 acres or larger outside of the Urban Reserve Line, but within the District Boundaries, zoned Agricultural may be approved for Open Agricultural Burning on a case by case basis, provided that a proper Air Pollution Control District, Agricultural Burning Permit has been obtained and all rules applicable to Open Burning of Agricultural Products are followed.

Section 5. Inconsistency.

To the extent that the terms and provisions of this Ordinance may be inconsistent or in conflict with the terms or conditions of any prior District ordinance, resolution, rule or regulation governing the same subject, the terms of this Ordinance shall prevail with respect to the subject matter thereof and such inconsistent or conflicting provisions of prior ordinances, resolutions, rules or regulations are hereby repealed.

Section 6. Severability.

If any provision of this Ordinance or application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid or unconstitutional by the decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance. Th Board declares that it would have adopted this ordinance, and each and every section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase no declared invalid or unconstitutional without regard to whether any portion of the ordinance would be subsequently declared invalid or unconstitutional.

Section 7. Posting.

The District General Manager shall post a copy of this Ordinance in three public places in the

District within ten (10) days after its adoption. Within fifteen (15) days after its passage, this ordinance or summary thereof shall be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation published and circulated within the San Miguel Community Services District.

Section 8. Effective Date.

This Ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days after its adoption.

This Ordinance was introduced at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the San Miguel Community Services District, held on the 28th day of March, 2019, and given its first reading at said meeting. Said Ordinance was given a second reading and adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 25th day of April, 2019, and after such reading, Board Director Parent, who moved its adoption, seconded by Board Director Palafox, and said ordinance was thereupon adopted by the following vote:

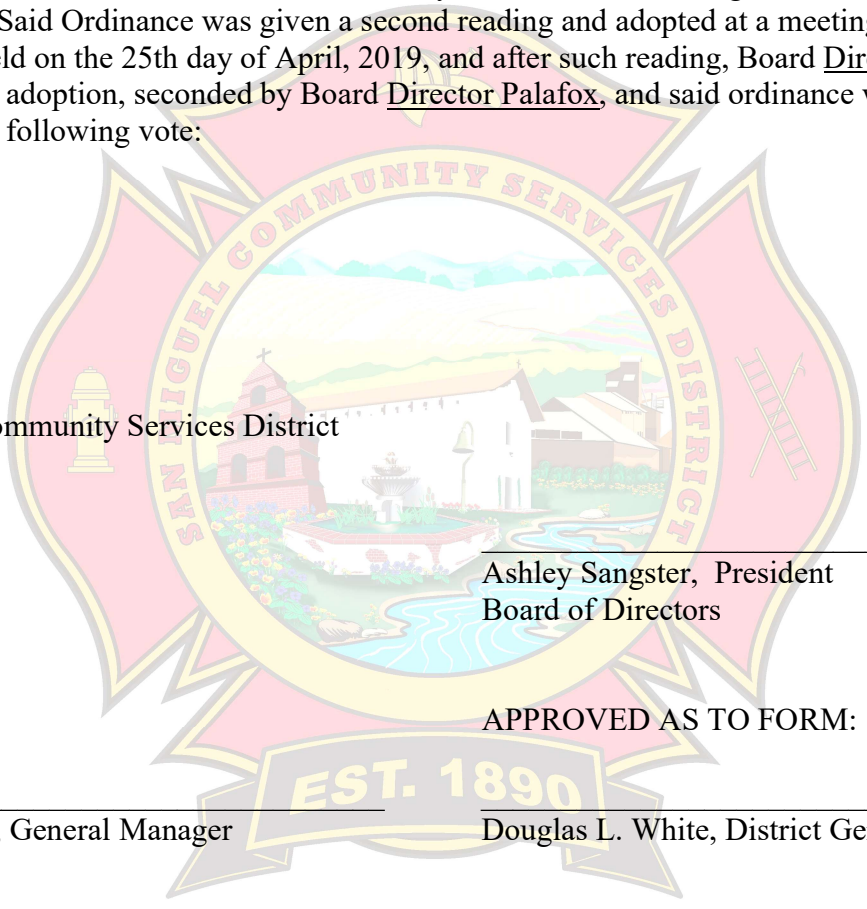
Ayes

Noes:

Abstain:

Absent:

San Miguel Community Services District



Ashley Sangster, President
Board of Directors

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Rob Roberson, General Manager

Douglas L. White, District General Counsel

**MONSOON CONSULTANTS**

P.O. Box 151 San Luis Obispo, CA 93406
(805) 476-6168 www.monsoonconsultants.com

SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

Rob Roberson, Interim General Manager
Post Office Box 180
San Miguel, CA 93451
(805) 467-3300

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ashley Sangster, President
Anthony Kalvans, Vice President
John Green
Hector Palafox
Raynette Gregory

Re: DISTRICT ENGINEER REPORT - MAY 2020

Gentlemen:

The following is a summary of the activities performed and the status of relevant issues which pertain to the duties and responsibilities of this position:

OVERVIEW

The District produced approximately 6.8 MGAL (9,125 CCF) of water during the month of April 2020. This represents an increase of approximately 7% from the prior month. There are no significant problems with the District's infrastructure at the time this report was prepared.

MEETING PARTICIPATION

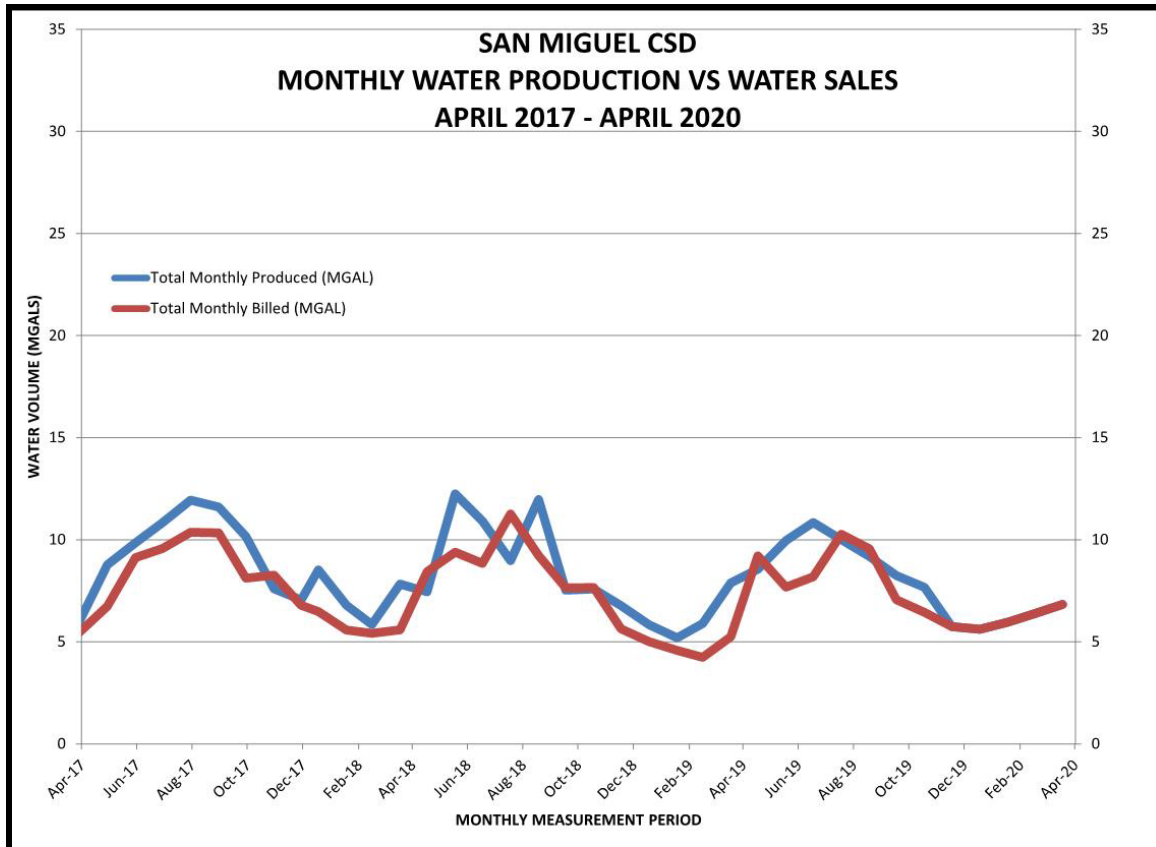
A brief summary of relevant issues that were discussed during meetings attended by the DE during the previous month are summarized below. (Note that routine meetings with SMCS staff are not included):

1. May 14, 2020: The DE participated in a "Kick-Off" meeting with Dudek who will be providing the CEQA / NEPA Environmental Services which will be required for the proposed Machado WWTP expansion / renovation project and the "purple pipe" recycled water distribution system.

CIVIL ENGINEERING / HYDROLOGY

WATER PRODUCTION HISTORY

The following graph depicts the water production and sales for the proceeding 36-months. Note that the total monthly volume of water billed was unavailable for the period between January 2020 and April 2020. This information will be updated when the data is available.



CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The following is a summary of the principal activities that were related to the Capital Improvements Program during the previous month:

1. **WWTP Aeration System Upgrade:** WWTP Aeration System Upgrade: Conversations with the County and PG&E indicate that the program may be modified to allow for the funding to be used to partially fund the proposed WWTP expansion / upgrade project. The DE and the Director of Utilities are planning to meet with the County and PG&E representatives in early 2020 to further explore this option.
2. **Wastewater Treatment Plant Renovation / Upgrade & Recharge Basin Design Phase:** The District has received and executed an agreement with the DWR Waterboard for funding in the amount of \$250,000 for Planning & Design for the Wastewater Treatment Plant renovation. The Board approved an agreement with Monsoon Consultants to provide project management and design services for this project at their October 2019 Board meeting. On April 13, 2020, the DE and

the Director of Utilities met with representatives of the USDA to discuss the project and potential financing terms. The DE and staff have been diligently working on the preparation of the documents required to submit an application for project financing to the USDA. In addition, the Director of Utilities submitted a Funding Inquiry Form to the CALIFORNIA FINANCING COORDINATING COMMITTEE (CFCC). This submittal represents the initial step in soliciting additional grant and loan funding from a variety of agencies and programs within the State. On May 5, 2020, the DE submitted a Pre-Application to the DWR for \$14,500,000 in funding through the Small Community Funding Program.

3. 10th & 11th Street Waterline Replacement Project: The District has been awarded a \$350,000 CDBG grant for partial funding of this project. The project has been designed and plans / bidding documents are being updated for bid advertisement in early 2020. The District has received the final report for the Kit Fox survey that was prepared by H.T. Harvey & Associates. We are currently awaiting the County completing the NEPA determination. The District has secured the encroachment permit for the work to be performed in the UPRR and Caltrans has informed the District that an encroachment permit will not be required from their agency.

DEVELOPMENT

The following is a summary of private development projects that are either in-progress or planned that staff is currently reviewing or inspecting during construction:

- a) People's Self Help (Tract 2527, formerly Mission Garden Estates): The developer has completed the installation of all infra-structure and home construction has either been completed or is underway on 40 homes. In addition, construction of 20 new homes has either been completed or been started in the portion of the development that was acquired by Nino Development. All lots in this Tract have finished homes or homes that are under construction. There are no additional vacant lots.
- b) Tract 2779 (Nino - 34 lots) – All underground utilities have been installed and paving operations have been completed. New home construction has begun on fifteen (15) homes by Nino Development.
- c) Tract 2647 Hastings The Bluffs - The developer has started construction on the initial three (3) residences.

GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

The GSI Water Solutions, Inc (GSI). Consultant Team was retained to prepare the GSP 1st Annual Report, which was completed and submitted to the DWR by the April 1, 2020 deadline.

On May 6, 2020, the City of Paso Robles received two (2) proposals from consultants to provide hydrogeologic services for the Supplemental Environmental Project. The goal of this project is the siting and installation of stream gauges and monitoring wells, which will help address groundwater dependent ecosystems and reduce the data gaps identified in the Groundwater Sustainability Plan for the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin. The project will be funded through SER funds (\$250,000 approx.) that are available through the Waterboard and there will be no costs incurred for this project by the District. As part

of this project, there is potential funding for the installation of a new stream gauge on the Salinas River at the 15th Street Bridge and a new monitoring well to be installed in the Salinas River alluvial formation near the east abutment of the bridge.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank each of you and District staff that will review the information contained in this report. If there are any questions or you wish to discuss, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Respectfully Submitted,
MONSOON CONSULTANTS

Blaine T. Reely

Blaine T. Reely, Ph.D., P.E.
President, Monsoon Consultants

May 21, 2020

Date



San Miguel Community Services District

UTILITY STATUS REPORT

4-17-2020 Thru 5-22-2020

AGENDA ITEM# IX.7

Well Status:

- Well 4 is fully operational - Well Level 83 2/3/2020
- Well 3 is fully operational - Well Level 80 2/3/2020
- SLT well is in service – Well Level

Water System status:

Water leaks this month: 1 This calendar year: 3

Water related calls through the alarm company after hours this month: 1 this Year: 4

Sewer System status:

Sewer overflows this month: 0 this year: 0

Sewer related calls through the alarm company this month: 0 this Year: 0

- Working with Monsoon Consultants to audit the Sewer System Management Plan.

WWTF status:

- .

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB):

Division of Drinking Water: - WATER

- Triannual Sanitary survey report received from DDW, Response was sent to DDW and staff is working on additional item from this report.

Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board: - WASTEWATER

- Nothing new to report

Lighting status:

- Working with PGE Rep to get remainder of the PGE owned streetlights converted to LED.
- Working on converting decorative streetlights on mission to LED, waiting on electrician to install new hardware for streetlights.

Solid Waste:

- Working with IWMA on specifics for the HHW site and IWMA funding for the site.

Project status:

- Working with PGE and Energy Watch to look at potential options to upgrade well pumps and controls to be more energy efficient.
- Repairs have been made to the Mission Street Landscape and planters have been cleaned up. Will have additional plants planted by the end of May. The District will be invoicing the San Miguel Chamber of Commerce for the cost for repairs.

COVID-19 impacts

- Front office remains closed to the public, situation has been manageable, and the public is accommodating the change.
- Additional cleaning protocol has been implemented at the offices and vehicles.
- Restrictions are in place for utility operations and public/ vendor interactions.
- Utilities has sufficient safety equipment available for use by operators.
 - CALWARN supplied some masks to the District
 - The Fire Department is still providing masks and disinfectant.
- On-call operations are being evaluated on a weekly basis.
- One operator is currently on a temporary alternate work schedule due to childcare needs.

Staffing

- .

Board requested information:

- .

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

- Working with the County on preliminary paperwork for CDBG funding to replace water lines on 10th and 11th streets, waiting on the County for final agreement.

WWTP expansion and Aerator Upgrade

- See additional agenda item(s) for ongoing information

SLO County in San Miguel:

- County Planning has a CalPoly Intern who will be doing a project regarding water conservation in San Miguel. She will be working with the District to develop outreach customers to help them learn how to save water through retrofits and other changes. Updates will be provided to the Board as needed.

Caltrans in San Miguel:

- Caltrans is underway on improvements to the HWY 101 corridor, for what will be a 2-year project. There are numerous on/off ramp closures (7-2019)

Rain in San Miguel:

2018	9"
2019	12.5"
2020	
Thru 4/13	2"

Kelly Dodds

Kelly Dodds
 Director of Utilities
 Date: May 20, 2020

San Miguel Community Services District Board of Directors Meeting



Staff Report

May 28th, 2020

AGENDA ITEM: IX 10

SUBJECT: Fire Chief & Asst Fire Chief Report for April 2020

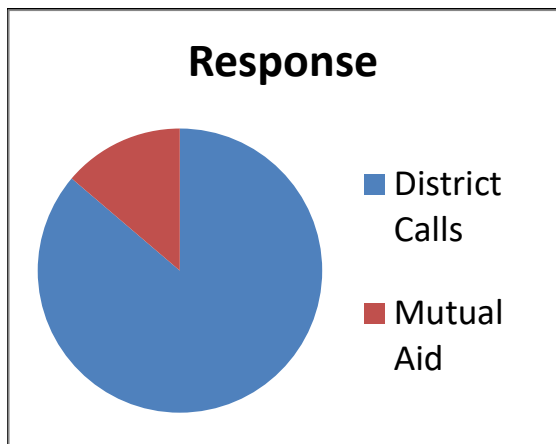
STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Receive and File Monthly Reports for the Fire Department

INCIDENT RESPONSE:

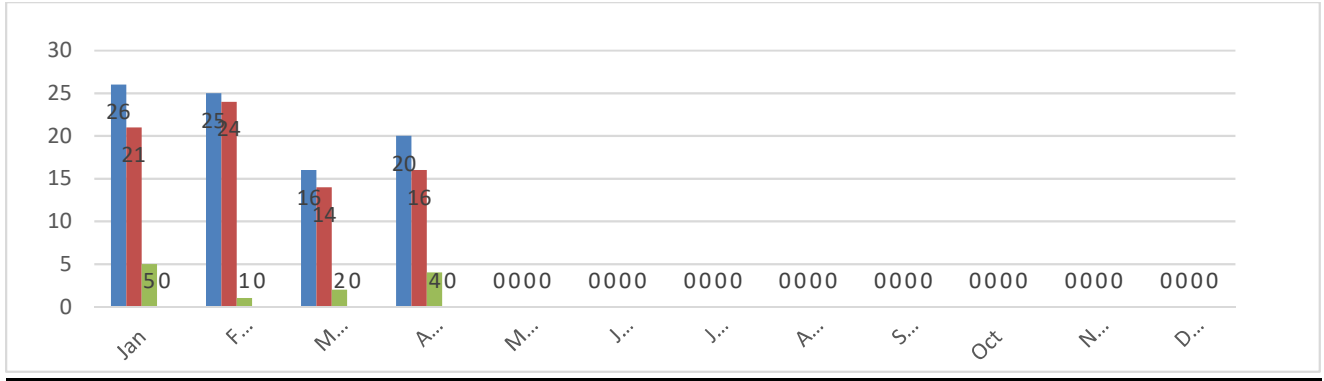
- Total Incidents for April 2020 **20**
- Average Calls for per 4 Months in 2020 21.7
- Total calls for the year to date **87**

Emergency Response Man Hours in April = 79	Total	273
Stand-By Man Hours for April = 17		<u>58</u>
	Total hr.	331

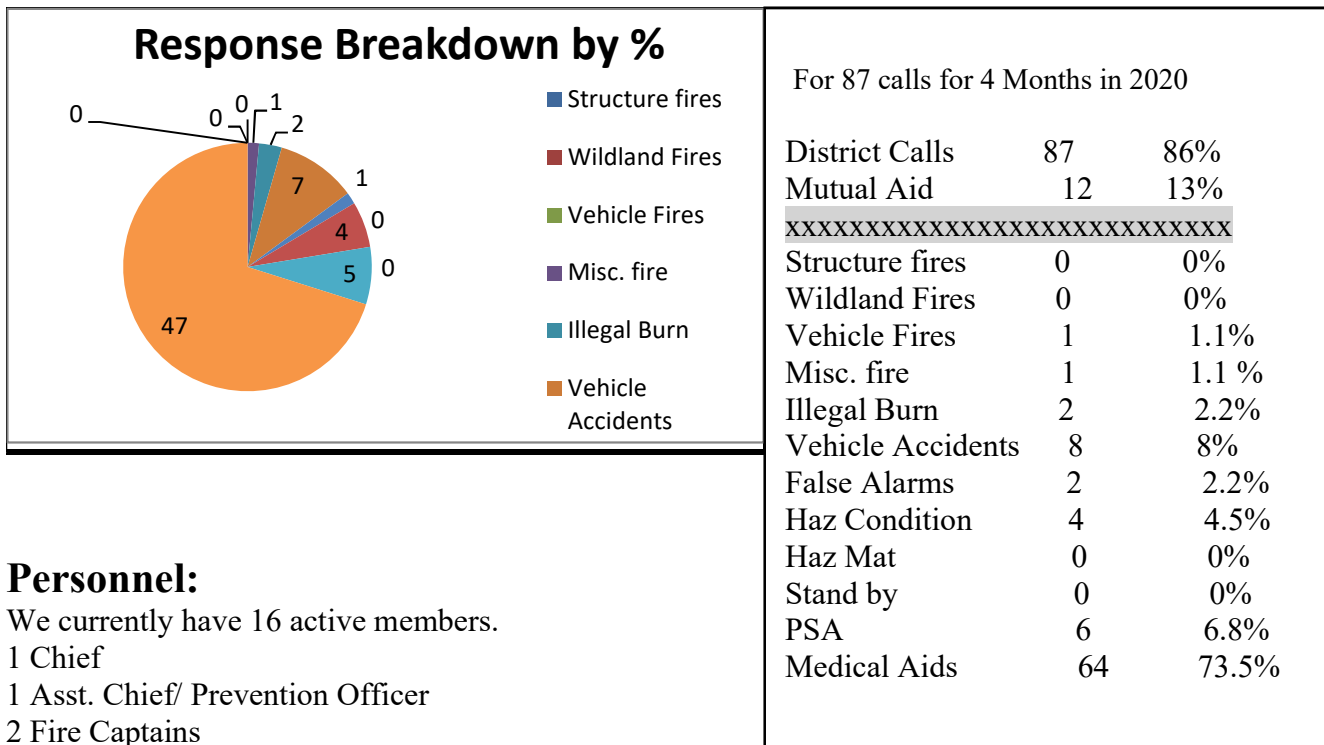
Emergency Response Man Hours = 3.9 hr. Per call for April		3.1 Per call for the year
Stand-By Average per Call = .8 Per call for, April		.6 Per call for the year



	April	YTD
District calls	16=80%	75 = 86%
Mutual aid calls	4=20%	12= 13%
Assist Camp Roberts	0 = 0%	



- Total calls ■
- District ■
- Mutual Aid ■
- Camp Roberts ■



Personnel:

We currently have 16 active members.

- 1 Chief
- 1 Asst. Chief/ Prevention Officer
- 2 Fire Captains
- 3 Engineers
- 9 Firefighters

Finances: April /2020

Beginning - **\$794,192.78**
 Received - \$43,087.39 = \$837,280.17
 Transferred in – \$11,572.03 = \$848852.20
 Disbursed - \$13,759.091 = \$835,092.29
 Transferred Out - \$30,213.22 = **\$804,879.07**

Equipment:

E-8668 has been set in and has had its annual services and inspection for 2020

Activities:

Training Academy for new recruits, Starting February 22nd Ending April 5th 8-3 Sat- Sun.

Due to the COVID-19 All group training has been suspended until further notice.

April Cancelled due to COVID-19

<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject matter</u>
2	Ropes and Knots / Rescue System
4	6 Hr. 0800-1100 / 1200-1500 Pay call Fire Training Academy
5	6 Hr. 0800-1100 / 1200-1500 Pay call Fire Training Academy
9	Search and Rescue
16	Tools and Equipment Set up / Lights, Ventilation, Rescue
23	Association Meeting

<u>Date</u>	<u>Other activities</u>	<u>Time</u>
25 th	Sagebrush Day's Parade	0900-1200

All activities were cancelled Due to COVID-19

May

<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject matter</u>
5	Wildland Fire Weather/ Behavior, 10&18's Cancelled due to COVID-19

Resume Fire Training

12	Wildland Hand Tools, Shelters, Chain Saw, Wildland Fire Weather/ Behavior, 10&18's
19	Mobile Attack, Firing Ops, Wildland Progressive Hose Lays
26	Association Meeting

Information:

- Fire Prevention Report Attached.

Prepared By:

Rob Roberson

Rob Roberson, Fire Chief

FIRE EQUIPMENT

2020 MILEAGE / FUEL REPORT

IX-8

Mileage/ Fuel	January		February		March		April		May		June		Total		Avg. MPG
Diesel	mi.	gal.	mi.	gal.	mi.	gal.	mi.	gal.	mi.	gal.	mi.	gal.	mi.	gal.	
E-8696	17	16.6	84	18	92	22	57	25.5					250	82.1	3.0
E-8687	17	13.4	24	25	24	0	28	35					93	73.4	1.3
E-8668	47	0	12	10	76	9	53	15.4					188	34.4	5.5
6 Month Total												531	190	2.8	
Gas	mi.	gal.	mi.	gal.	mi.	gal.	mi.	gal.	mi.	gal.	mi.	gal.	mi.	gal.	
U-8630	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0					5	0	#DIV/0!
C-8601	301	0	356	54	321	32.2	313	32					1291	118	10.9
C-8600	319	0	368	37.3	449	27.5	428	20					1564	84.8	18.4
6 Month Total												2860	203	14.1	

Mileage / Fuel	July		August		September		October		November		December		Total		Avg. MPG
Diesel	mi.	gal.	mi.	gal.	mi.	gal.	mi.	gal.	mi.	gal.	mi.	gal.	mi.	gal.	
E-8696													0	0	#DIV/0!
E-8687													0	0	#DIV/0!
E-8668													0	0	#DIV/0!
6 Month Total												0	0	#DIV/0!	
Gas	mi.	gal.	mi.	gal.	mi.	gal.	mi.	gal.	mi.	gal.	mi.	gal.	mi.	gal.	
U-8630													5	0	#DIV/0!
C-8601													0	118	5.5
C-8600													0	84.8	0.0
6 Month Total												5	203	0.0	

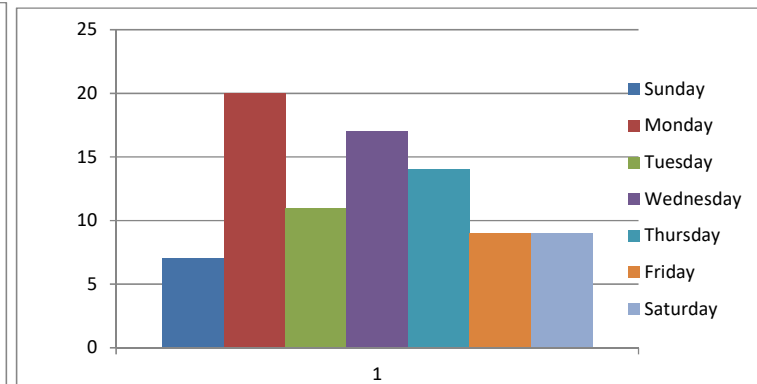
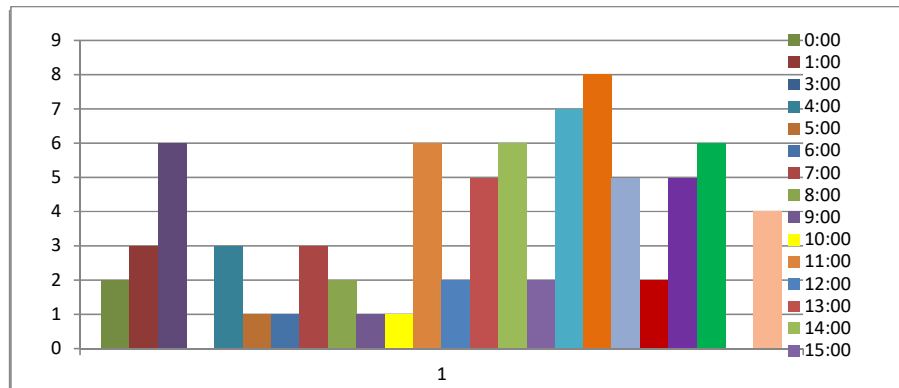
YTD 2020 Total	mi.	gal.	Avg. MPG
Diesel	531	190	2.8
Gas	2865	406	7.1


Call per time of day and day of the week 2020

	After Hours						CSD Work Hours										Off Hours									
	0:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00	Total	
Sunday	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	7	8%
Monday	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	20	22%
Tuesday	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	12%
Wednesday	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	17	19%
Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	1	14	16%
Friday	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	9	10%
Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	9	10%
Hour Total	2	3	6	0	3	1	1	3	2	1	6	5	2	5	6	2	7	8	5	2	5	6	0	4	87	
	1%	5%	7%	0%	5%	1%	1%	5%	1%	1%	7%	5%	1%	5%	7%	1%	8%	9%	5%	1%	5%	7%	0%	4%		

Total calls during CSD Work Hours	26	30%
Total calls during Off time and weekends	61	70%
After Hours calls 22:00 to 06:00	21	24%
Total Weekend Calls	16	18%
Total Calls Monday thru Friday	71	81%

8am to 8pm

10 11%


	JAN		FEB		MAR		APR		MAY		JUN		JUL		AUG		SEP		OCT		NOV		DEC		TOTAL			
	District	Mutual Aid	District	Mutual Aid	District	Mutual Aid	District	Mutual Aid	District	Mutual Aid	District	Mutual Aid	District	Mutual Aid	District	Mutual Aid	District	Mutual Aid	District	Mutual Aid	District	Mutual Aid	District	Mutual Aid	District	Mutual Aid	District	Mutual Aid
Structure Fires	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veg. Fires	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Fires	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Misc. Fires	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Illegal Burning	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Vehicle Accidents	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	
False Alarms	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Hazardous Condition	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	
Hazardous Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Standby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pub.Svc.Asst.	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	
Medical Aids	14	2	18	1	10	2	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	7	
Call TOTALS	21	5	24	1	14	2	16	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	12	
	26		25		16		20		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		87			
<i>CPR</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Mutual Aid SLO/Mon.	5	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	
Camp Bob Asst.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Average Calls Per	<i>Month</i>		21.7	<i>Day</i>	0.7	<i>SLO Co. MA</i>				10	<i>Montrey Co. MA</i>				0	<i>CPR TOTAL</i>						1						

SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
 BOARD OF DIRECTORS
 April 23, 2020 REGULAR MEETING MINUTES
 MEETING HELD AT DISTRICT OFFICES
 1150 MISSION STREET
 SAN MIGUEL, CA 93451

- I. Meeting Called to Order by President Sangster – 6:00 P.M.
- II. Pledge of Allegiance lead by Director Kalvans.
- III. **Roll Call:** Directors Present: Sangster, Green, Palafox, and Kalvans
 Directors Absent: None
- IV. **Adoption of Regular Meeting Agenda:**
 Motion by Director Sangster
 Seconded by Director Kalvans; Motion was approved by Vote of 4 AYES and 0 NOES
 and 0 ABSENT and 0 ABSTAINED
- V. **ADJOURN TO CLOSED SESSION:**
 Closed Session convened at 6:02 p.m.
 - A. **CLOSED SESSION AGENDA:**
 - 1. **CONFERENCE WITH DISTRICT GENERAL COUNSEL – Existing Litigation**
 Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9 (d)(1) Case: *Steinbeck v. City of Paso Robles, Santa Clara County Superior Court Case No. 1-14-CV-265039* and Case: *Eidemiller v. City of Paso Robles, Santa Clara County Superior Court Case No. 1-14-CV-269212*
 - 2. **CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATORS** (Pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.5(f) and Government Code Section 54957.6)
 Unrepresented Bargaining Units: Non-Management Non-Confidential Unit and Non-Management Confidential Unit
 - 3. **PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT**
 Title: Director of Utilities
 Pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.5
 - 4. **PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT**
 Title: Board Clerk/Account Clerk Manager
 Pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.5

5. CONFERENCE WITH DISTRICT GENERAL COUNSEL-ANTICIPATED LITIGATION Initiation of litigation pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (d) of Section 54956.9:

VI. Call to Order for Regular Board Meeting/Report out of Closed Session: 7:03 P.M.
Report out of closed session by District General Counsel Dervin, Direction was given to staff and there is no reportable action.

VII. Public Comment and Communications for matters not on the Agenda: None

VIII. Special Presentations/Public Hearings/Other: Interview and appoint a new Director to fill the vacancy on District Board.

a) Ward Roney b)Raynette Gregory

Interim General Manager/Fire Chief Rob Roberson explained that there are two candidates and each candidate will have two minutes each to explain reasons why they should be appointed to the San Miguel C.S.D Board. Board Clerk asked Mrs. Gregory to step into the other room.

Mr. Ward Roney explained that he has been apart of a few boards in the past, the biggest being the Boy Scouts of America and Red Cross. Mr. Roney voiced that some of the budgets were in the range of 2.5 Million and has had a long line of volunteerism over the years. Mr. Roney has worked in the public sector as an ATF Officer, and also a Firefighter with the US Forest Service. Mr. Roney voiced that he has been a part of the Fire District Council in Idyllwild, California.

Director Sangster thanked Mr. Roney and asked the three questions decided prior by the Board of Directors. Mr. Roney explained his time constraints and that he is part of the San Miguel Fire Department but is out on medical leave and doesn't see any time restraints that would be a problem. Board Clerk asked Mr. Rooney to step into the other room.

Mrs. Raynette Gregory explained that she has lived in the District since 1996 and is the owner of the Locatelli Winery. Mrs. Gregory explained that she would be a good fit for the Board because of her experience in owning her own business in San Miguel; she understands time management. Mrs. Gregory has been a charter member of the San Miguel Chamber and has been a Council Member at the San Miguel Arcangel helping with financials.

Director Sangster thanked Mrs. Gregory and asked the three questions decided prior by the Board of Directors. Mrs. Gregory explained that she is opened during the evenings and her experience is in the private sector but her financial experience would be a benefit to the District.

Public Comment: Board Clerk read aloud an email from Nichole Gerbasi San Miguel Resident asking that the Board of Directors appoint Ward Roney.

Board Comment: Director Kalvans voiced that it has been a long time since a lady has been on the Board. Discussion ensued.

Director Green voiced that reading both resumes Mr. Roney is more equipped to do the job, explaining that he has experience in the public sector and budgeting.

Director Sangster voiced that to do the job as a Director it takes a business sense and how to deal with budgets and feels that Mrs. Gregory has that experience.

Director Palafox voiced even thou Mr. Rooney has public sector experience, he feels that Mrs. Gregory has San Miguel in mind and is devoted to doing what is best for San Miguel. Director Kalvans voiced that he feels that Mrs. Gregory has devoted her time and money into San Miguel and is in it for the long haul. Discussion ensued by the Board of Directors.

Public Comment: None

Motion by Director Kalvans to appoint Raynette Gregory to the San Miguel Board of Directors for the remaining term of December 2020.

Seconded by Director Palafox. Motion was approved by Vote of 3 AYES and 0 NOES and 1 ABSTAINED

Interim General Manager thanked both candidates and voiced the Oath of Office with Mrs. Raynette Gregory.

IX. STAFF & COMMITTEE REPORTS:

1. San Luis Obispo County: Email updated COVID-19

Public Comment: None

Board Comment: Director Sangster asked staff and Board if they are all receiving Mr. Peschong's updates; voiced that update in Board packet was ten days old.

2. Camp Roberts: Army National Guard (LTC Horvath) No Report

3. Community Service Organizations: San Miguel Firefighters Association, Report by Michelle Hido Treasurer for the San Miguel Firefighters Association, informed the Board of Directors that the San Miguel Firefighters Association has purchased challenge coins and is looking at getting a memorial bell for "Bells Across America". Mrs. Hido voiced that she has been in contact with the County about who is responsible for the "Father Reginald Park" because the San Miguel Firefighter Association would like to discuss having a Dog Park. Discussion ensued with the Directors about the Community Services District's jurisdiction dealing with parks and that the SMCS D doesn't take care of the park. It was explained that the San Luis Obispo County engineering department pays for the water service at Father Reginald Park.

Staff Comment: Scott Young Assistant Fire Chief explained that the FFA was looking at the park due to location and explained the idea of the layout for small and large dogs.

Public Comment: Ms. Lori Gardner San Miguel Resident voiced that she thinks a Dog Park would be a great asset to San Miguel and would bring people off the freeway into the downtown area.

Board Comment: Director Kalvans voiced that he thought that Power Road would make a better "Dog Park". Discussion ensued about the land on Power Rd. Mr. Kalvans voiced that he would like to look into parks and landscaping plans and standards for maintenance.

4. Interim General Manager: Interim General Manager/ Fire Chief Rob Roberson updated the Board of the Director that last month's meeting was canceled due to COVID-19, the SMCS D has made several actions to ensure the safety of the District employees. Discussion ensued. Interim General Manager/ Fire Chief Rob Roberson also informed the Board of

Directors that FCCP 700 forms are due and that there has been an extension from April 1st to June 1st, and to please see the Board Clerk if any help is needed. It was explained that there are two emergency resolutions on the agenda and wanted the Board to understand that they are for the record and to get funding reimbursement from FEMA.

Board Comment: Director Sangster asked about cases in San Miguel. It was explained that at this time seven people in the San Miguel area have tested positive for COVID-19.

Director Green asked about the occupation of the positive cases. Interim General Manager/ Fire Chief Rob Roberson explained the information has not been released, yet. May 16th is the next evaluation period and every fourteen days after that.

Interim General Manager/ Fire Chief Rob Roberson explained how the utility collections are going for payments and staff will be watching accounts closely. Discussion ensued.

Assistant Chief Young explained the daily COVID -19 safety procedures that the District staff is using.

Director Green asked if the pay station that we are using now, could be useful after the pandemic. Interim General Manager/ Fire Chief Rob Roberson explained that it could with some upgrades.

Director Kalvans voiced that he wanted to thank the District staff for all they are doing for the community during this time.

Director Sangster asked about fees that are assessed to the customers and what the plan is when the executive order is lifted. Interim General Manager/ Fire Chief Rob Roberson explained that the District can not asses late fees but when the executive order is lifted or changed the fees from that point can be assessed. Discussion ensued about the entities that are in the County that can help the customers and what the front office staff is doing for late payments contacts.

Interim General Manager/ Fire Chief Rob Roberson voiced the investment earnings and losses and explained that the Water Department has made it out of the negative as of March 2020. Discussion ensued, with Director Green asking how that could be? Interim General Manager/ Fire Chief Rob Roberson explained that after following the District Rate Study the Water Department is coming out of a deficit. The District Water Department has hired a Field Lead Operator Dustin Pittman. Mr. Roberson updated the Board of Directors on the Kallie Johnson case explaining that she has been back in court in April and that as General Manager he has sent in a letter about the displeasure in the time frame. The next trial date is set for June 30th, 2020.

Public Comment: None

5. **District General Counsel:** Presented by Counsel Dervin. ChurchwellWhite, LLC. Nothing to report at this time.

Board Comments: Director Kalvans thanked Mrs. Dervin for looking into Rossie information.

Public Comments: None

6. **District Engineer:** Written report submitted as-is. Dr. Blaine Reely asked for any questions.

Board Comment: None

Public Comment: None

7. **Director of Utilities:** Written report submitted as-is. Director of Utilities Kelly Dodds informed that the Board of Directors that Well 3 is down again and is not related to the initial failure, but thankfully the repairs that are needed are under warranty. The motor will need to be changed out to a different kind of motor, Discussion ensued Director of Utilities Kelly Dodds updated the Board of Directors that the yearly “Consumer Confidence Report” has been mailed out to all customers, and asked Directors to ask questions about the CCR if needed. The landscaping on Mission Street has been started and all the leaks have been fixed and wood chips placed; new drip irrigation will be installed with the donations from Awalt and Sons. Director of Utilities Kelly Dodds also explained that Dr. Reely and staff have been working on finding grant opportunities and have 6-8 that the CSD will be eligible for and to propose soon.

Board Comment: Director Sangster asked about the grant monies from the Chamber, and if they have been received by the District yet. Director of Utilities Kelly Dodds explained that the San Miguel Chamber has the money and has not released the monies and will be in touch with them, but due to the COVID-19, everyone has been unavailable.

Director Kalvans thanked the Utility staff for doing the landscaping and is impressed with how quickly it is coming along. Director Kalvans also asked Director of Utilities Kelly Dodds at what point is the return on Well 3 not working for the CSD. Director of Utilities Kelly Dodds explained that because it is all under warranty and is not paying out anything for the repairs but he is moving forward with looking for new well sites and finding funding for the development of a new well within the District. Director Kalvans also asked if the Utilities Department has more positions to hire? Director of Utilities Kelly Dodds explained that he does have one position open; Wastewater Treatment Facility Lead Operator and explained that he did not get any qualified applicants. Discussion ensued.

Director Kalvans asked who will be writing the grants? District Engineer Reely explained that he will be working together with the Director of Utilities and staff in preparation for these grant proposals.

Director Sangster voiced that he is cautious with this COVID-19 and the future of grant monies being available. Dr. Reely explained that it should be a priority for the District to get the grant proposals; in sooner the better.

Director Green asked about the Utility Staff and how they are work distancing? Director of Utilities Kelly Dodds explained that the Wastewater Operator is on his own, but the two Water Utility employees have one truck and work in the field. Director Green asked about Fire U8630 and asked if that could be used. Discussion ensued about the District’s resolution of not mixing fire equipment with utility equipment. Director of Utilities Kelly Dodds will be monitoring the situation and the utility staff will do their best to work six-feet apart.

Public Comments: None

8. **Fire Chief & Asst. Fire Chief:** Fire Chief Rob Roberson, and Assistant Chief Young submitted the report as written. Fire Chief Roberson explained that two engines went in for maintenance issues. E8687 needed four shocks, and both had BIT inspections. Assistant Chief Young keeps the maintenance records and explained that E8668 will have maintenance done next. All engines are up to date at this time and explained that tires for E8696 will be looked at for replacement. Discussion ensued about why maintenance is needed for the Fire service and out of county requirements.

Board Comments: None

Public Comment: None

- X. **CONSENT ITEMS:** Director Green asked to pull items two and three for discussion. Board Clerk explained that due to executive order all consent items will need a voice vote. Consent items 2 and 3 will be discussed first.

1. **#3 Review and Approve Board Meeting Minutes**
 a. 02-27-2020 Regular Board Meeting

Board Comment: None

Public Comment: None

Motion by Director Green to approve Consent items 1.a

Seconded by Director Sangster. Motion was approved by Vote of 4 AYES and 0 NOES and 0 ABSENT and 1 ABSTAINED.

2. **#1 Approving RESOLUTION 2020-09, assignment of banking powers for John Green, Anthony Kalvans, Ashley Sangster, Hector Palafox for District Bank accounts, and revoking banking powers for Joseph Parent.**

Board Comment: Director Green voiced that he would like to remove his name from Banking Powers; stating he has personnel business with Pacific Premier Bank. Discussion ensued about the situation.

Public Comment: Michelle Hido San Miguel Resident voiced that she has seen this issue with all banks and that you need to inform the teller that you are a Board signer.

Motion by Director Kalvans to approve RESOLUTION 2020-09 amended to revoke banking powers for John Green and Joseph Parent.

Seconded by Director Sangster. Motion was approved by Vote of 5 AYES and 0 NOES and 0 ABSENT and 0 ABSTAINED

3. **#2 Review and Discuss Resolution No 2020-10 Declaring Hazardous Weeds a Public Nuisance within the District.**

Board Comment: Director Green asked if the Districts Fire Code, discusses mowing. Discussion ensued about the district regulations on weed abatement. The contractor that will be hired will be informed that work can only be done before 10:00 A.M. Assistant Fire Chief Scott Young voiced that last year's contractor was not invited back and explained ideas for future abatement.

Director Sangster asked about the District staff doing the abatement and discussion ensued. Staff would only work from 7 am to 10 am then go back to their regular duties.

Director Kalvans asked about the public hearing portion of the abatement. Compliance with public hearings and refuse and fuel management were discussed.

Public Comment: None

Motion by Director Green to approve RESOLUTION 2020-10 Declaring Hazardous Weeds a Public Nuisance within the District.

Seconded by Director Kalvans Motion was approved by Vote of 4 AYES and 0 NOES and 0 ABSENT and 1 ABSTAINED

4. #4 Review and approve RESOLUTION 2020-13 adopting job description and pay scale for Financial Officer position.

Board Comment: None

Public Comment: None

Motion by Director Sangster to approve RESOLUTION 2020-13 adopting job description and pay scale for Financial Officer position.

Seconded by Director Kalvans. Director Sangster voiced he did have a change that needed an amendment.

Motion by Director Kalvans to reconsider the Motion for Consent Item #4

Seconded by Director Sangster to reconsider Consent Item #4. Motion was approved by Vote of 4 AYES and 0 NOES and 0 ABSENT and 1 ABSTAINED.

Board Comment: Director Sangster voiced that the Appendix is incorrect and needs to read; Appendix A is Financial Officer Salary Schedule & B is the Financial Officer Job Description.

Public Comment: None

Motion by Director Sangster to approve RESOLUTION 2020-13 adopting job description and pay scale for Financial Officer position with amendments to Appendix A is Financial Officer Salary Schedule & B is the Financial Officer Job Description.

Seconded by Director Kalvans. Motion was approved by Vote of 4 AYES and 0 NOES and 0 ABSENT and 1 ABSTAINED

XI. BOARD ACTION ITEMS:

- 1. Review, Discuss, Receive, and File the Enumeration of Financial Report for February 2020.** Item was presented by Interim General Manager/ Fire Chief Rob Roberson explaining that the District did not have a meeting in April so there will be two months to approve.

Board Comment: Director Sangster asked about the Claims Detail Report page 4 of 10 line-item 5545; Monsoon Consulting/ Engineering and asked why it reads "Mission Meadows Meeting". Director of Utilities Kelly Dodds explained that it was not relevant and that item code 581 is for WWTF Project Management and voiced that invoices are

available for inspection by the Board of Directors. Director Sangster voiced that he understood, but would ask that descriptions be more relevant in the future. Director Kalvans seconded that request.

Director Sangster asked about Statement of Expenditures page 4 of 7, line item 582 WWTF Plant Maintenance, and asked Director of Utilities what that expense was for, and the Director of Utilities explained that the main expenditure is for treatment pond liner repair and motor replacement. Director of Utilities Kelly Dodds did explain that the Board approved a budget adjustment by resolution that needs to be entered and will speak with the District Bookkeeper about the transfer.

Public Comment: None

Motion by Director Sangster to Receive and File the Enumeration of Financial Report for February 2020.

Seconded by Director Palafox. Motion was approved by Vote of 3 AYES and 0 NOES and 0 ABSENT and 2 ABSTAINED.

2. **Review, Discuss, Receive, and File the Enumeration of Financial Report for March 2020.** Item was presented by Interim General Manager/ Fire Chief Rob Roberson and asked for any questions.

Board Comment: Director Sangster asked about the staff report and the twenty-nine thousand to ChurchwellWhite, LLC. and why January and February billing was earlier than normal and that we are spending a lot on Legal and Accounting and explained that it is voiced as an observation for the record.

Counsel Dervin explained that ChurchwellWhite did send out the billing early due to the COVID-19 and leaving the offices; to work from home transition.

Director Sangster voiced that fourteen thousand was for Steinbeck litigation, Discussion ensued.

Director Kalvans voiced that he doesn't like sending more checks to Paso Robles, and in the future would not be in favor of using the City of Paso's terms for contracts.

Interim General Manager/ Fire Chief Rob Roberson voiced that he would like the Board of Directors to look at the Cash Report and under the Water Fund 50 – operational cash and explained that is where you can see the deficit recovery for the Water Fund 50.

Public Comment: None

Motion by Director Sangster to Receive and File the Enumeration of Financial Report for March 2020.

Seconded by Director Kalvans. Motion was approved by Vote of 3 AYES and 0 NOES and 0 ABSENT and 2 ABSTAINED.

3. **Receive and discuss presentation on proposed Fiscal Year 2020-21 Operation and Maintenance Budget for San Miguel Community Services District.** Item presented by

Interim General Manager/ Fire Chief Rob Roberson explaining that this is the first review of the proposed budget for Fiscal Year 20-21 and asked for questions and comments.

Board Comments: Director Palafox asked about Landscaping and the Lighting fund, Director of Utilities Kelly Dodds explained that the funds for maintenance are included in the lighting fund budget if the Board of Directors chooses to assume landscaping obligations.

Director Sangster asked about Object 352, page 2 of 19 of the current budget, and asked about the increase from last year to this year's budget line for fire. Assistant Fire Scott Young voiced that this year the Fire Department will need to look at getting construction documents and that is why they have increased that budget line item.

Director Kalvans voiced that he has had some concerns with the financial future of the District and met with the Director of Utilities Kelly Dodds and explained that he is pleased with the current proposed budget and sees that San Miguel is in good shape; Director Kalvans thanked the staff. Director Kalvans explained that he would like to discuss looking at getting a rate study done sooner than is required; would like to look at the fund structure for repairs that will be needed as the community grows; specifically funding for the replacement of water and sewer lines that are getting very old. Discussion ensued about infrastructure and identifying funding structures for repairs. Director of Utilities Kelly Dodds voiced that during his meeting with Director Kalvans they discussed how to pay for future infrastructure and the failing water and sewer lines; explaining newer developments like Mission Meadows and Mission Heights are now sixteen years old. Discussion about an additional tax for residence and looking at a new rate study that would be incorporating CIP that each customer would pay into. Projects will need to be identified and a discussion about if each block could pay for themselves in repairing the master water and sewer lines and having these projects identified will make it easier to get funding. Director Kalvans explained that he would like to discuss the development of connection fees and CIP funding. Director of Utilities Kelly Dodds explained that it takes a whole community to make the repairs to any water and sewer lines as needed. Discussion ensued about the divide in the community between the terrace and the downtown area regarding funding. Director Kalvans voiced that he would like to continue this discussion as an item on the next agenda and would also like to talk about a District Master Plan.

Director Sangster voiced that there will never be away for one group of residence to pay for a complete replacement and as he understands how it works is that the District's Capital Money pays for the aging infrastructure and that is why it is pooled into a fund for repairs. Director Green voiced that it would not be legal to ask any homeowner to fund the lines in front or behind their homes and feels that it would have to be disclosed. Discussion ensued. Director Kalvans explained that large cities do put a charge on the tax bill and use facility districts to achieve that, as an example. Discussion ensued.

Director of Utilities Kelly Dodds explained that the District will need to start looking forward for the funding of infrastructure and will need to be looked at and to remember that all capital projects are outside of the Operational and Maintenance budget.

Director of Utilities Kelly Dodds explained that during the last budget the Board asked that proposed rate increase be brought forward to get an update on the proposed rate increases scheduled and if they needed to continue with the structured rate increases; information has been put in the staff report and discussion ensued about that Wastewater is at 68% and Water is at 80% revenue and a little under where we should be and explained that by July

it will be recovering and should be at 95-100%. The rate study increases are performing as expected and should be continued. Director of Utilities Kelly Dodds asked for any questions regarding the rate increase schedule purposed by the rate study.

Director Kalvans asked for a consensus of the Board to have staff look at options for long term stability with a capital project for infrastructure funding.

Director Green asked what kind of funding method it would be; a new rate study? Director of Utilities Kelly Dodds explained that the District will need to do a new rate study starting in the fiscal year 2022-23. The question is should we look at doing one sooner, and that it would need Board approval to have staff look into it.

Director Green voiced that the community would not be in favor of doing a new rate study before it is time.

Director Sangster agreed and feels that it would be a waste of District finances.

Director Kalvans feels that even if we do not do a rate study before it 2022 the District will still need to look at new construction fees, and voiced the state of California is looking at removing collection fees for new construction as they have for ADU's. Director of Utilities Kelly Dodds voiced that he is asking if he could get a consensus to looking into the options. Director Palafox would be okay with having staff look into different options for funding of capital improvement projects.

Director Gregory voiced that she would also like the staff to look into the options for capital funding; District master plans and voiced that the district has put that aside for too long.

Director Green voiced that he is not in favor of a new rate study but as long as it is reasonable he would be okay with staff looking into options.

Public Comment: None

Consensus of the Board of Directors is to have staff look into options for capital funding for infrastructure

Staff Comment: Director of Utilities Kelly Dodds explained that he is looking for any changes for the proposed budget and asked that if any of the directors have changes to email the Interim General Manager Rob Roberson. The budget will be brought back in May for approval and public hearing.

Public Comments: None

4. Review and approve RESOLUTION 2020-11 declaring a local emergency and temporarily authorizing an increase in authority for the Interim General Manager.

Item presented by Interim General Manager explaining that this only while we are in an emergency. The cost increase is for extraordinary circumstances.

Board Comment: Director Sangster voiced that he did have issues with section three. Discussion ensued.

Director Kalvans voiced that it would have to read "consensus with the whole board" and asked legal what they thought about the resolution.

Interim General Manager Rob Roberson explained that this is only for protecting the District and is only valid for the duration of the Declaration of Emergency by the State and that he has no problems with the consensus of the whole Board, and feels he will not need the increase in funds.

Director Kalvans again asked for a legal's opinion, about section two.

Counsel Dervin explained that during the State of Emergency it opens the door for funding and has seen emergency provision and it being a very narrow issue; being the” COVID-19 issue only”. Counsel Dervin voiced that in a state of an emergency, it is not always feasible to contact the Board of Directors individually. Discussion ensued about this being an emergency COVID issue only. Interim General Manager Rob voiced that the main importance if this declaration is to be able to claim reimbursement with FEMA and not rely on the County to disperse the funds as they see fit, and explained that it is a safety net for the District. Discussion ensued.

Public Comment: None

Motion by Director Sangster to approve RESOLUTION 2020-11 with an amendment to section 2 that this emergency declaration would be for only COVID emergency and to have it read “with notification to the whole Board”.

Seconded by Director Kalvans. Motion was approved by Vote of 5 AYES and 0 NOES and 0 ABSENT and 0 ABSTAINED.

5. **Review and approve RESOLUTION 2020-12 suspending the late payment charges and discontinuation of Water and Sewer service for nonpayment.** Item presented by Interim General Manager/ Fire Chief Rob Roberson explaining that this resolution is in line with the state executive orders and would only be good through June 30, 2020 billing cycle.

Board Comment: Director Palafox asked what would happen when this is lifted and how long customers would have to pay the back three months. Board Clerk/Accounts manager explained that the staff is contacting customers and finding arrangements. It was explained that during this time no penalties are being assessed and no shut-offs are being done, but when this is over the customers will still be expected to pay their past-due water and sewer bill.

Director Green asked that this is only being done because of the COVID-19 issues. Interim General Manager explained that it is because of the executive order by the State of California Governors Office and would like to keep a record with Board approval.

Director Gregory asked if the District could get reimbursed for the lost revenue with the Penalties. Interim General Manager/ Fire Chief Rob Roberson explained that not yet, but has heard that legislation is being looked at by the state.

Public Comment: None

Motion by Director Green to approve RESOLUTION 2020-12 suspending the late payment charges and discontinuation of Water and Sewer service for nonpayment.

Seconded by Director Sangster. Motion was approved by Vote of 5 AYES and 0 NOES and 0 ABSENT and 0 ABSTAINED

6. **Review and approve RESOLUTION 2020-08 adopting revising Purchasing Policy to include required language.** Item was presented by Interim General Manager/ Fire Chief Rob Roberson he explained that Director Sangster has worked with staff on sections 5 and

6 of the policy. The only sections amended are Section 5.0 Quotations and Bids for the Formal Bidding Requirements are for Purchase of Materials and Supplies, and Construction. Section 6.0 Professional Services was amended to reflect the guidelines outlined in Section 5.0 and explained that he was sorry that there is no redline, due to the last document being locked; it all had to be retyped.

Board Comment: Director Sangster explained what the difference between the RFP (request for proposal) and RFQ (request for quote) process would be. Interim General Manager/ Fire Chief Rob Roberson read-aloud section 4.0 on page 171. Discussion ensued about the best value and the wording needed with District Counsel. After the discussion with Counsel Director Sangster voiced that he was okay with the language amendments in the policy.

Public Comment: None

Motion by Director Sangster to approve RESOLUTION 2020-08 adopting revisions to the San Miguel C.S.D Purchasing Policy.

Seconded by Director Green. Motion was approved by Vote of 5 AYES and 0 NOES and 0 ABSENT and 0 ABSTAINED.

7. **Review and approve RESOLUTION 2020-14 approving a contract Monsoon Consultants to update the water and wastewater master plans and to create a Recycled water master plan in an amount not to exceed \$12,500** Item presented by Director of Utilities Kelly Dodds explaining that as the District progresses through funding opportunities for the WWTF expansion as well as other water and wastewater related projects it will be increasingly important that our Master Plans are current and align with our goals and priorities for the District. Mr. Dodds explained that one of the most significant changes that are needed is the incorporation of Recycled water production and distribution within the District. The overall total of a not to exceed would be \$12,500 and explained that after a discussion with Director Kalvans will incorporate more of the CIP with long term projects.

Board Comment: Director Green asked if this was in the current budget? Director of Utilities Kelly Dodds explained that it was not, but funds are available for this update.

Director Palafox asked about the recycled water and asked if it was in the old master plan? Dr. Reely explained that the distribution portion was included but the treatment portion was included in the current master plan.

Director Kalvans asked if it would cost more money to look at Co-Gen for cutting down energy costs for the wastewater plant. Dr. Reely explained that previously there was grant funding available and explained that the funds ran out very quickly and that the District was not looking at Co-Gen at that time, so never submitted for grant funding.

Dr. Reely explained that in this water and wastewater masterplan, he would like to link the potential funding applications, and feels that it will be a benefit to the grant funding process. Discussion ensued.

Public Comment: None

Motion by Director Kalvans motioned to approve RESOLUTION 2020-14 approving a contract Monsoon Consultants to update the water and wastewater master plans and to

create a Recycled water master plan in an amount not to exceed \$12,500 with the addition to add CIP with long term projects and Co-gen energy.

Seconded by Director Sangster. Motion was approved by Vote of 4 AYES and 0 NOES and 0 ABSENT and 1 ABSTAINED.

- 8. Review and approve Resolution 2020-15 approving a proposal from DUDEK in an amount not to exceed \$71,900 for Environmental Consultant Services for preparation of CEQA and NEPA documents for the WWTF expansion and proposed recycled water pipeline alignments.** Item presented by Director of Utilities Kelly Dodds, explaining that in February of 2020, the District released a formal Request for Proposal for an Environmental consultant to provide environmental services, including technical studies and related state, regional and federal permit applications for the Machado Wastewater Facility Expansion and Upgrade; and at the end of the proposal period four proposals that met all the requirements of the RFP and Dudek had the lowest proposed cost of all the proposals at \$71,900.

Board Comment: Director Sangster voiced that he had reviewed the proposal and feels that DUDEK is a reasonable price, and asked if they are familiar with DUDEK and if references have been verified? Dr. Reely explained that they have a great reputation and is one of the larger firms and has seen their work many times, but has never worked with them directly.

Director Kalvans voiced that he is in favor of approving and voiced that he has witnessed many lawsuits over CEQA & NEPA. Director Kalvan voiced that the kick-off meeting reads Pasadena and needs to be changed.

Director Palafox asked if DUDEK has references working with the recycled water for purple pipe? Dr. Reely explained that they do have experience in recycled water.

Director Green voiced that in the future agenda to have Dr. Reely items closer together so he doesn't have to say to long.

Public Comment: None

Motion by Director Sangster to approve Resolution 2020-15 approving a proposal from DUDEK in an amount not to exceed \$71,900 for Environmental Consultant Services for preparation of CEQA and NEPA documents for the WWTF expansion and proposed recycled water pipeline alignments.

Seconded by Director Kalvans. Motion was approved by Vote of 4 AYES and 0 NOES and 0 ABSENT and 1 ABSTAINED.

- 9. First reading of proposed *ORDINANCE 01-2020* SMCSO Fire Code for ratification by the San Luis Obispo Board of Supervisors** Item presented by Assistant Fire Chief Scott Young informing the Board that the purpose of this ordinance is to formally adopt the 2019 California Fire Code including Amendments, Errata, Appendix's A-N, and Local Ordinance 01-2020 as the bases for all Fire, Life & Safety items for ratification by the County of San Luis Obispo Board of Supervisors. Assistant Fire Chief Scott Young voiced that section 5-exceptions ii was removed and section 17 was added.

Board Comment: Director Green asked about the Terrace burning and how it was ever allowed within the District boundaries. Assistant Fire Chief Scott Young explained the difference between the District boundaries and the URL boundaries. Discussion ensued.

Director Green asked to have section 5-A amended to read “800 square feet” and feels that it was changed at some point; voicing that he remembers it being 800 square feet. Assistant Fire Chief Scott Young explained that he had looked back to 2013 and doesn't see changes ever made; voicing that Chief Snow had a zero square foot exemption. Fire Chief Rob Roberson explained that it had never been above 500 square feet, the size of a Discussion ensued.

Director Kalvans voiced that he remembers an appeal from a resident asking to go above 500 square feet. Discussion ensued.

Director Gregory voiced that she would like to see an agriculture aspect for requirements to sprinkler agriculture buildings, and feels the District is opposing the same regulations to agriculture as to small parcels. Discussion ensued about fire sprinklers in agricultural buildings, and Assistant Fire Chief Scott Young said he would look into it but that it could not be part of the fire code ordinance, explaining this ordinance is not building authority but is fire authority.

Director Green again asked for an amendment to section 5-A and would like it to read 600 square feet to give room on each side of a two-car garage and asked Board if they would have an issue with the change. Discussion ensued about the size of garages, and if the Board of Directors would agree to the changes proposed by Director Green.

Fire Chief Roberson voiced his opposition to changing the square footage of section 5-A. Director Kalvans asked about inspections of older homes, and Assistant Fire Chief Scott Young explained that we do not inspect existing single-family homes; unless they get a building permit. Director Kalvans also asked about Fire access roads and Assistant Fire Chief Scott Young explained that all plans go through an inspection process and understand his concerns example being given as Jazzy Town developments fire access road is a private road. Discussion ensued about new developments and fire access roads and the maintenance of the roads in new developments. Discussion ensued about getting consensus to change Section 5-A.

Public Comment: None

Consensus of the Board is to change Section 5-A to read 600 square feet.

- 10. Continued discussion on the Fire Department Temporary Housing unit.** Item presented by Assistant Fire Chief Scott Young informing the Board that this is an ongoing informational item and explained that he has had tried to contact Chief Jalbert regarding the possible purchase of the temporary housing for station 30 currently located at the North County Sheriff station and has yet to get any response.

Board Comment: Director Green asked about the floor plan of the station 30 temporary housing. Discussion ensued about the layout and that it was just an inquiry at this point.

Director Gregory asked where this would be located. Assistant Fire Chief Scott Young explained that it would be next to the current fire station.

Director Palafox asked about the parcels from the County, Discussion ensued Chief Roberson explaining that there is paperwork that the County will be sending and those parcels are years away from the CSD acquiring.

Director Green asked about the “N” Street property. Chief Roberson explained that it is up for sale for fair market value and will not be acquired by the District.

Director Klavans voiced that he is in favor of the Sheriff being in San Miguel, and would like to move forward in getting them space here as soon as possible.

Public Comment: None

Informational item only

11. Discussion on status of Machado Wastewater Treatment Facility expansion and aeration upgrade project. Item presented by Director of Utilities Kelly Dodds updating the Board of Directors that in March the plant averaged 150,745 gallons per day 75% of hydraulic design capacity with a max day of 197,394 gallons 99% of hydraulic design capacity. In April 2020 they Submitted Preliminary Engineering Report to USDA for review for Grant/ Loan funding.

Board Comment: Director Palafox asked about the 11 months to go and when he would see construction started. Director of Utilities Kelly Dodds explained that the design has to be done, and we should be ready to start construction, early next year. Director of Utilities Kelly explained the background and that the State theorized that the District would be at the limit and that is what started us down the path of a new WWTF. If the District surpassed the capacity of the current treatment facility the District would technically be in violation but explained that the likelihood of being fined will be a lot less if we are working toward a solution. Director of Utilities Kelly explained that if the District is daily exceeding the capacity the treatment plant the District WWTF would technically be being “washed out”, meaning that you are not treating anything at that point and would have to bring in “baker tanks” that would create an artificial pond, to get the extra hydrologic capacity needed.

Public Comment: None

Informational item only

XII. BOARD COMMENT: Director Kalvans voiced that he would like to move forward into the new fiscal year with prioritizing a District Master Plan and feels that the District needs to look forward and plan for long term issues. Mr. Kalvans voiced that he is worried about the local economic interest. Discussion ensued about the Oceano Fire District.

Director Green asked from the Board of Directors to be excused for the next three meetings, and explained that he might not go but wanted to ask, and would keep the General Manager informed. The consensus of the Board is to excuse the absences.

XIII. ADJOURNMENT TO NEXT MEETING: Adjournment at Approximately 10:57 P.M.



**San Miguel Community Services District
Board of Directors
Staff Report**

May 28, 2020

AGENDA ITEM: X-2

SUBJECT: Adoption of the San Luis Obispo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazardous Mitigation Plan 2019 Update prepared by Wood Environmental and Infrastructure Solutions, Inc.

RECOMMENDATION:

Adopt the San Luis Obispo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazardous Mitigation Plan 2019 Update prepared by Wood Environmental and Infrastructure Solutions, Inc.

The purpose of this action is to formally adopt the San Luis Obispo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazardous Mitigation Plan Update 2019. San Luis Obispo County in conjunction with the County Board of Supervisors, County Planning & Building, the County Office of Emergency Services, Local Government Agencies and Wood Environmental & Infrastructure Solutions.

The mounting cost of disaster recovery in the Nation and State of California over the past decades has prompted a renewed interest in proactively determining effective ways to minimize hazard vulnerability, hazard mitigation planning playing an important role in building resilience through identifying vulnerabilities and potential solutions in mitigation actions. The County of San Luis Obispo, its municipalities and its special districts have developed this local hazard mitigation plan, which underwent a comprehensive update in 2019. The goal of this plan is to arrive at practical, meaningful, attainable and cost-effective mitigation solutions to reduce vulnerability to the identified hazards and ultimately reduce both human and financial loss from hazard events.

In order to remain in compliance with current FEMA, County and State Standards it is necessary to formally adopt the San Luis Obispo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazardous Mitigation Plan Update 2019, keeping the District eligible to submit and receive FEMA funding if necessary.

Fiscal Impact:

There was a \$1,000.00 fee to participate in this program.

PREPARED BY:

Scott Young

APPROVED BY:

Rob Roberson

San Luis Obispo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2019 Update

October 2019



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Acknowledgements

San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors

Debbie Arnold, Chair

Adam Hill, Vice Chair

Lynn Compton

Bruce Gibson

John Peschong

County Planning & Building

Trevor Keith, Director

Rob Fitzroy, Deputy Director

Airlin Singewald, Division Manager

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Consulting Team - Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions, Inc.

Jeff Brislawn, Project Manager

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Dan Gira, Senior Planner

Julia Pujo, Senior Planner



Amy Carr, Planner

Marta Blanco Castano, GIS Analyst / Planner

Kaylan Lamb, Planner

Hannah Thomas, Planner

Members of the Hazards Mitigation Committee:

Rebecca Whiteside, Planning & Building GIS Analyst, County of San Luis Obispo	Robert Hill, Sustainability and Natural Resources Official, City of San Luis Obispo
Kate Ballantyne, Public Works Deputy Director, County of San Luis Obispo	Chris Read, Sustainability Manger, City of San Luis Obispo
Mladen Bandov, Public Works Water Resources Engineer, County of San Luis Obispo	James Blattler, Administrative Analyst, City of San Luis Obispo Fire Department
Lynda Auchinachie, Agriculture Department Environmental Resource Specialist, County of San Luis Obispo	Mychal Jones, Plant Superintendent/Chief Plant Operator, South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District
Stephen Lieberman, Fire Chief, City of Arroyo Grande	Rick Koon, District Manager, Cayucos Sanitary District
Camilla Karamanlis, Program Analyst, City of Arroyo Grande	Chris Munson, Facilities Manager, Port San Luis Harbor District
Matt Downing, Planning Manager, City of Arroyo Grande	Brad Hagemann, General Manager, Avila Beach Community Services District
Tom Peterson, Fire Marshall, City of Atascadero	Dan Gilmore, General Manager, Ground Squirrel Hollow Community Services District
Casey Bryson, Fire Chief, City of Atascadero	Scott Duffield, General Manager, Heritage Ranch Community Services District
John Peters, Chief of Police, City of Grover Beach	Renee Osborne, General Manger, Los Osos Community Services District
Steve Knuckles, Fire Chief, City of Morro Bay	Rob Roberson, Interim General Manager/Fire Chief, San Miguel Community Services District
Matt Vierra, Fire Marshall, City of Morro Bay	Scott Young, Assistant Fire Chief, San Miguel Community Services District
Jonathan Stornetta, Fire Chief, City of Paso Robles	Courtney Murguia, Office Manager – Grace Environmental, San Simeon Community Services District
Mike Gruver, Associate Planner, City of Pismo Beach	Carey Casciola, Business & Accounting Manager, Oceano Community Services District
Keith Aggson, Fire Chief, City of San Luis Obispo	Nicole Miller, Account Administrator, Oceano Community Services District
Rodger Maggio, Fire Marshall, City of San Luis Obispo	Jeff Brilz, General Manager, Templeton Community Services District
Bill White, Fire Chief, Templeton Community Services District	



SECTION 1 ADOPTION RESOLUTIONS

The following is a record of adoption of this plan by San Luis Obispo County since its inception in 2005. Jurisdictional adoption resolutions can be referenced in Appendix D.

1.1 County of San Luis Obispo Board of Supervisors 2005 Adoption

Adoption by Local Governing Body: §201.6(c)(5)

November 1, 2005

To the Citizens, Visitors, Employees, and Officials of San Luis Obispo County:

As the costs of damage from natural disasters continue to increase, the County of San Luis Obispo realizes the importance of identifying effective ways to reduce vulnerability to disasters. Natural hazard mitigation plans assist communities in reducing risk from natural hazards by identifying resources, information, and strategies for risk reduction, while helping to guide and coordinate mitigation activities.

As a result the County of San Luis Obispo has developed this Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) which provides guidance on how to reduce risk from natural hazards. This LHMP works in conjunction with other County plans, including the General Plan, and hazard mitigation plans developed for specific programs such as flood control and fire prevention.

This letter promulgates the San Luis Obispo County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and constitutes the adoption of the Plan. This Local Hazard Mitigation Plan becomes effective on approval by the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors on the date indicated below.

Original signed by Shirley Bianchi

Chairperson, Board of Supervisors
County of San Luis Obispo

November 1, 2005



1.2 County of San Luis Obispo Board of Supervisors 2011 Adoption

Adoption by Local Governing Body: §201.6(c)(5)

August 16, 2011

To the Citizens, Visitors, Employees, and Officials of San Luis Obispo County:

As the costs of damage from natural disasters continue to increase, the County of San Luis Obispo continues to realize the importance of identifying effective ways to reduce vulnerability to disasters. Natural hazard mitigation plans assist communities in reducing risk from natural hazards by identifying resources, information, and strategies for risk reduction, while helping to guide and coordinate mitigation activities.

As a result the County of San Luis Obispo has developed this updated and revised Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) which provides guidance on how to reduce risk from natural hazards.

The LHMP works in conjunction with other County plans, including the General Plan, and hazard mitigation plans developed for specific programs such as flood control and fire prevention.

This letter promulgates the San Luis Obispo County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and constitutes the adoption of the Plan. This Local Hazard Mitigation Plan becomes effective on approval by the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors on the date indicated below.

Original signed by Adam Hill

Chairperson, Board of Supervisors
County of San Luis Obispo

August 16, 2011



1.3 San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District 2013 Adoption

Adoption by Local Governing Body: §201.6 (c)(5)

December 10, 2013

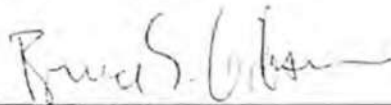
To the Citizens, Visitors, Employees, and Officials of San Luis Obispo County:

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As a result, the County of San Luis Obispo has developed this updated and revised Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) which provides guidance on how to reduce risk from natural hazards.

The LHMP works in conjunction with the other County plans, including the General Plan, and hazard mitigation plans developed for specific programs such as flood control and fire prevention.

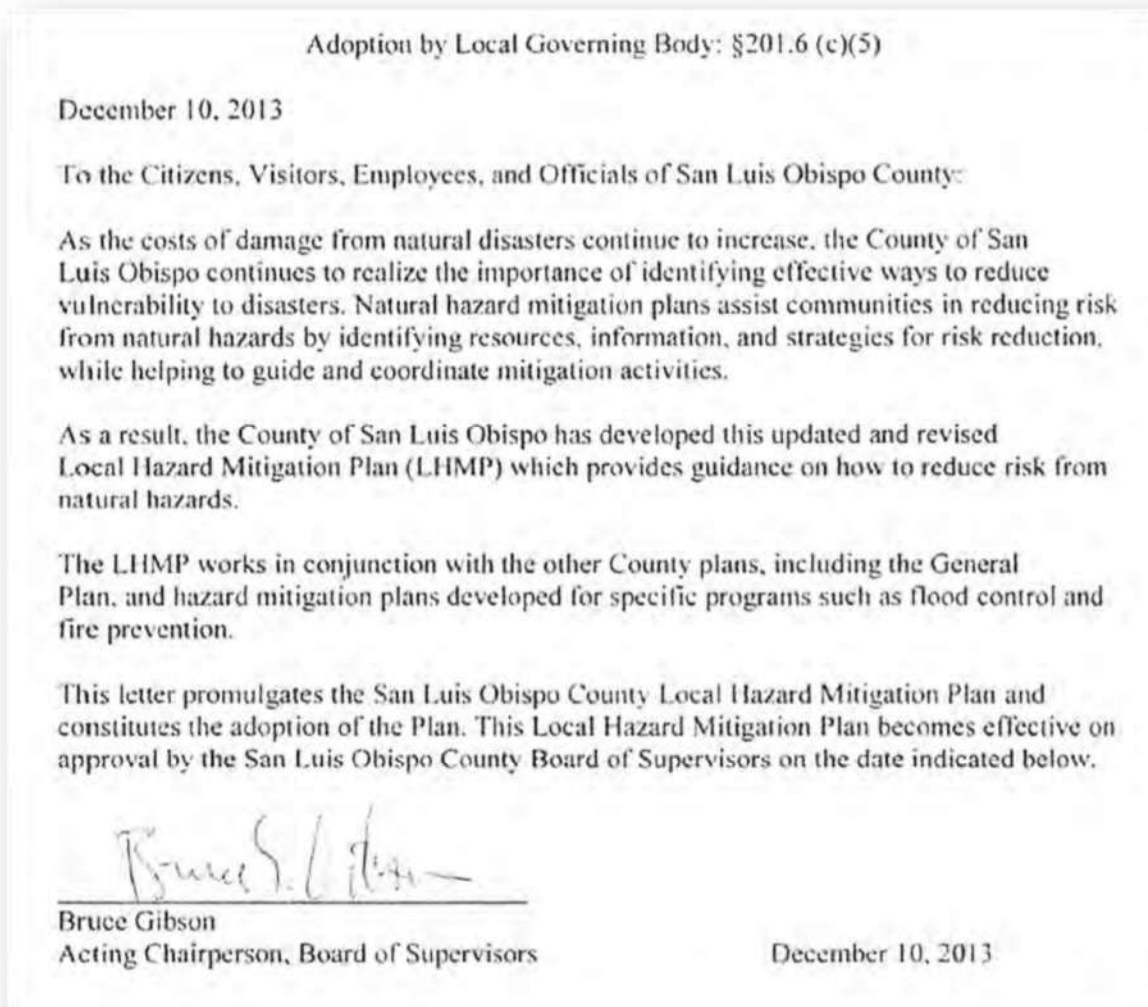
This letter promulgates the San Luis Obispo County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and constitutes the adoption of the Plan. This Local Hazard Mitigation Plan becomes effective on approval by the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District on the date indicated below.



Bruce Gibson
Acting Chairperson, Board of Supervisors
San Luis Obispo County Flood Control
And Water Conservation District

December 10, 2013

1.4 County of San Luis Obispo Board of Supervisors 2013 Adoption



1.5 County of San Luis Obispo Board of Supervisors 2019-2020 Plan Adoption Resolution

Placeholder for adoption resolution

SECTION 2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2.1 Plan Description

The mounting cost of disaster recovery in the nation and State of California over the past decades has prompted a renewed interest in proactively determining effective ways to minimize hazard vulnerability. Hazard mitigation planning plays an important role in building resilience through identifying vulnerabilities and potential solutions in mitigation actions. The County of San Luis Obispo, its municipalities and its special districts have to develop this local hazard mitigation plan, which underwent a comprehensive update in 2019. The goal of this plan is to arrive at practical, meaningful, attainable and cost-effective mitigation solutions to reduce vulnerability to the identified hazards and ultimately reduce both human and financial losses from hazard events.

The following jurisdictions participated in the development of this plan:

Lead Jurisdiction:

- County of San Luis Obispo

Municipalities:

- City of Arroyo Grande
- City of Atascadero
- City of Grover Beach
- City of Morro Bay
- City of Paso Robles
- City of Pismo Beach
- City of San Luis Obispo

Community Services Districts:

- Avila Beach CSD
- Ground Squirrel Hollow CSD
- Heritage Ranch CSD
- Los Osos CSD
- Nipomo CSD
- Oceano CSD
- San Miguel CSD
- San Simeon CSD
- Templeton CSD

Special Districts:

- San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
- Cayucos Sanitary District
- Port San Luis Harbor District
- South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District

Development of this mitigation plan included assessing mitigation capabilities, securing political support, and soliciting input and approval from each of the involved communities.



Risk assessments were performed that identified and evaluated priority natural and human-caused hazards that could impact the County and its jurisdictions. Historical hazard events are described. The future probability of these identified hazards and their impact on communities within the County is described.

Vulnerability assessments summarize the identified hazards' impact to critical structures, infrastructure, and future development. Estimates of potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures are presented.

The risk and vulnerability assessments were used to determine mitigation goals and objectives to minimize long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards. These goals and objectives were the foundation behind the development of a comprehensive range of specific attainable mitigation actions.

This plan was originally developed in 2005, updated in 2011 and 2013, and underwent a comprehensive update in 2019. A significant change to the plan in 2019 was the inclusion of the municipalities and special districts, broadening it from a County-specific plan to a multi-jurisdictional document prepared in coordination with the participating entities and input from the public. This plan entails adopting, implementing, assigning responsibility, monitoring, and reviewing this hazard mitigation plan over time, to ensure the goals and objectives are being achieved and the plan remains a relevant document.

2.2 Plan Purpose and Authority

The Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000, also commonly known as "The 2000 Stafford Act Amendments" (the Act), constitutes an effort by the Federal government to reduce the rising cost of disasters. The Act stresses the importance of mitigation planning and disaster preparedness prior to an event.

Section 322 of the DMA requires local governments to develop and submit mitigation plans in order to qualify for the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant program funds. For disasters declared after November 1, 2004, San Luis Obispo County must have a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) approved pursuant to §201.6 in order to receive HMA funding. The LHMP is written to meet the statutory requirements of DMA 2000 (P.L. 106-390), enacted October 30, 2000 and 44 CFR Part 201 – Mitigation Planning, Interim Final Rule, published February 26, 2002. The HMA grants include the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program, and the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program. Additional FEMA mitigation funds include the HMGP Post Fire funding associated with Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) declarations, the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) funding associated with the 2018 Disaster Recovery Reform Act (DRRA), and the Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dams (HHPD) Grant Program.

To facilitate implementation of the DMA 2000, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) created an Interim Final Rule (the Rule), published in the Federal Register in February of 2002 at section 201 of 44 CFR. The Rule spells out the mitigation planning criteria for States and local communities. Specific requirements for local mitigation planning efforts are outlined in section §201.6 of the Rule. In March 2013 FEMA released The Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (Handbook) as the official guide for local governments to develop, update and implement local mitigation plans. The Handbook complements and references the October 2011, FEMA Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide (Guide) in order to help "Federal and State officials assess Local Mitigation Plans in a fair and consistent manner." Local jurisdictions must demonstrate that proposed mitigation actions are based upon a sound planning



process that accounts for the inherent risk and capabilities of the individual communities as stated in section §201.5 of the Rule. Throughout the 2019 update of this LHMP the Handbook and Guide was consulted for the purpose of ensuring thoroughness, diligence, and compliance with the DMA 2000 planning requirements.

The 2019 update occurred concurrent with the update of the County General Plan Safety Element update to ensure consistency with hazards and mutually reinforcing policies. In addition to following the DMA requirements the update addressed the following State of California legislation requirements that relate to the General Plan and LHMP:

- Senate Bill (SB) 379: Requires inclusion of climate adaptation strategies in General Plan Safety Elements and encourages inclusion of climate change discussion in LHMP updates;
- SB 1000 requires environmental justice and social equity considerations in the General Plan update; these considerations were also addressed in the inclusion of social vulnerability and related discussion in Section 4 San Luis Obispo County Profile and mitigation action prioritization criteria detailed in Section 7.
- Assembly Bill (AB) 2140 which recommends adoption by reference or incorporation of the LHMP into the Safety Element of the General Plan, following LHMP approval.

This Local Hazard Mitigation Plan was prepared jointly by the County of San Luis Obispo; the Cities of Arroyo Grande, Atascadero, Grover Beach, Morro Bay, Paso Robles, Pismo Beach, and San Luis Obispo; the Community Services Districts of Avila Beach, Ground Squirrel Hollow, Heritage Ranch, Los Osos, Nipomo, Oceano, San Miguel, San Simeon, and Templeton; and special districts including the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, the Cayucos Sanitary District, the Port San Luis Harbor District, and the South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District. The risk assessment and mitigation strategies within this plan were developed jointly to benefit all of the above jurisdictions and make them more resilient to future disasters.



SECTION 3 PLANNING PROCESS

DMA Requirements §201.6(b) and §201.6(c)(1):

An open public involvement process is essential to the development of an effective plan. In order to develop a more comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of natural disasters, the planning process shall include:

- (1) An opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval;*
- (2) An opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as businesses, academia, and other private and non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process; and*
- (3) Review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information.*

[The plan shall document] the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how the public was involved.

3.1 Background on Mitigation Planning in San Luis Obispo County

The primary purpose of the San Luis Obispo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) update is to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards and their effects on the San Luis Obispo County planning area. San Luis Obispo County recognized the need and importance of a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) and initiated its development in 2005 after receiving a grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which also served as the primary funding source for this plan. The original LHMP was developed in 2005, updated in 2011, and most recently in 2013 with final approval from FEMA in 2014. Additional details on the previous planning effort can be referenced in the 2014 Plan.

The plan underwent a comprehensive update in 2019. The planning process followed during the update was similar to what was used in the original plan development. This planning process utilized the input from a multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC). A significant change from the 2014 Plan is the inclusion of all of the incorporated communities within the planning area (seven), nine community service districts, and four special districts. Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc (Wood) was procured to assist with the update in 2019. The process is described further in this section and documented in Appendix C.

3.2 What's New in the Plan Update

DMA Requirement §201.6(d)(3):

A local jurisdiction must review and revise its plan to reflect changes in development, progress in local mitigation efforts, and changes in priorities, and resubmit it for approval within 5 years in order to continue to be eligible for mitigation project grant funding.

The updated LHMP complies with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) guidance and California Office of Emergency Services guidelines for Local Hazard Mitigation Plans. The update followed the requirements noted in the Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000 and FEMA's 2013 Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Handbook.



This LHMP update involved a comprehensive review and update of each section of the 2014 plan and includes an assessment of the progress in evaluating, monitoring and implementing the mitigation strategy outlined in the initial plan. The planning process provided an opportunity to review jurisdictional priorities related to hazard significance and mitigation action, and revisions were made where applicable to the plan and the municipal annexes. Another major change in priority was the desire to expand the LHMP into a multi-jurisdictional plan (see subsection 3.2.1). Only the information and data still valid from the 2014 plan was carried forward as applicable into this LHMP update.

3.2.1 Changes in Jurisdictional Participation

A significant change to the 2019 Plan is that it is now a multi-jurisdictional HMP. Previously in the 2014 Plan, the only additional jurisdiction covered by the LHMP was the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (FCWCD). The FCWCD continued to participate in the 2019 planning process, in addition to four (4) other special districts, nine (9) community service districts (CSD) and participation from all seven (7) incorporated municipalities in the County. The municipalities previously had been covered by separate LHMPs. All of the municipalities previously had local hazard mitigation plans, which were used as the basis to inform and update jurisdictional annexes. As such, this Plan constitutes an LHMP update for those jurisdictions and also for the County, County FCWCD, Los Osos CSD and the South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District, which were also covered by previous LHMPs. One Community Service District (CSD), Oceano, had recently completed and submitted its LHMP to FEMA for approval in 2019; this plan was approved by FEMA in 2019 as a single jurisdictional plan. The LHMP is included in its entirety as an annex for easy reference and coordination on mitigation activities, and to be considered for inclusion as part of the next five year update of the County multi-jurisdictional HMP. The Cambria CSD and Cambria Healthcare District have a FEMA-approved LHMP (February 2018) and are not covered in this plan. This Plan constitutes a new LHMP for the following jurisdictions:

Community Service Districts:

- Avila Beach CSD
- Ground Squirrel Hollow CSD
- Heritage Ranch CSD
- Nipomo CSD
- San Miguel CSD
- San Simeon CSD
- Templeton CSD

Special Districts:

- Cayucos Sanitary District
- Port San Luis Harbor District

3.2.2 Plan Section Review and Analysis - 2019 Update

During the 2019 plan update, the HMPC updated each of the sections of the previously approved plan to include new information. Wood developed a summary of each section in the plan and guided the HMPC through the elements that needed updating during the kickoff meeting in January 2019. This included analyzing each section using FEMA's local plan update guidance (2013) to ensure that the plan met the latest requirements. In addition, the FEMA Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool that was provided with the



approval of the 2014 version of this plan was reference, in particular the 2014 FEMA comments on opportunities for improvement were considered and addressed in the 2019 update. The HMPC and Wood determined that nearly every section of the plan would need revision to align the plan with the latest FEMA planning guidance and requirements. A summary of the changes in this plan update is highlighted in the table below.

Table 3-1 San Luis Obispo County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Highlights

Plan Section	Summary of Plan Review, Analysis, and Updates
1. Promulgation and Adoption	Includes history of previous adoptions Plan will be re-adopted as part of the update process
2. Introduction and Executive Summary	Revised to reflect updated plan and 2019 planning process
3. Planning Process	Describes and documents the planning process for the 2019 update, including coordination among agencies Describes how 2014 plan was integrated with/into other planning efforts. Removed 2014 planning process info. Describes changes to jurisdictional participation Describes 2019 public participation process Describes the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee Describes the 10 step process followed for the update
4. County Profile	Updated with recent census data and current economy description Updated land use and development trends
5. Hazard Assessment	Drought and Coastal Storm are now profiled as separate hazards and are no longer part of Adverse Weather Extreme heat has been added as a hazard under Adverse Weather Marine invasive species has been added to Agricultural pest infestation and plant disease Vector borne disease has been added to Biological Agents Discussion on levee failure has been added to Flood Debris Flow has been added to Landslides Coastal storms and sea level rise have been added to Coastal Erosion Subsidence was added as a standalone hazard profile Climate change information has been added to each hazard profile Updated list of disaster declarations to include recent data. Updated tables to include recent National Center for Environmental Information data. Updated past occurrences for each hazard to include recent data.
5. Risk Assessment	2014 Plan on Vulnerability Assessment is now included with the Risk Assessment section as subsections by hazard. Updated critical facilities identified from the 2014 plan. Updated growth and development trends to include recent Census and local data sources. Updated historic and cultural resources using local/state/national sources. Updated property values for vulnerability and exposure analysis, using updated building information based on assessor's data. Updated estimate flood losses using the latest Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) and assessor's data.



Plan Section	Summary of Plan Review, Analysis, and Updates
	<p>Updated National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) data and Repetitive Loss structure data from the previous plan.</p> <p>Incorporated new hazard loss estimates since 2014, as applicable.</p> <p>Used updated GIS inventory data to assess wildfire threat to the County</p> <p>Updated HAZUS-MH Level I earthquake vulnerability analysis data</p> <p>Updated information regarding specific vulnerabilities to hazards, including maps and tables of specific assets at risk, specific critical facilities at risk, and specific populations at risk.</p> <p>Updated maps in plan where appropriate.</p>
6. Capability Assessment	<p>Reviewed mitigation capabilities and update to reflect current capabilities.</p> <p>Added capability summary tables for regulatory, administrative/technical, and fiscal mitigation capabilities.</p> <p>Added capabilities for new hazards profiled in Section 5.</p> <p>Added information on how capabilities could be expanded or enhanced.</p>
7. Mitigation Strategy	<p>Indicated what actions have been implemented that may reduce previously identified vulnerabilities.</p> <p>Updated mitigation strategy based on the results of the updated risk assessment, completed mitigation actions, and implementation obstacles and opportunities since the completion of the 2014 plan.</p> <p>Reviewed and updated goals and objectives based on HMPC input.</p> <p>Included updated information on how actions are prioritized, or how priorities changed.</p> <p>Reviewed mitigation actions from the 2014 plan and developed a status report for each; identified if actions have been completed, deleted, or deferred/carried forward. Updated priorities on actions.</p> <p>Identify examples of successful implementation to highlight positive movement on actions identified in 2014 plan.</p> <p>Identified new mitigation actions proposed by the HMPC with more detail on implementation than the previous plan.</p> <p>Developed a summary table of mitigation actions for all participating jurisdictions.</p>
8. Implementation and Monitoring	<p>Reviewed and updated procedures for monitoring, evaluating, and updating the plan.</p> <p>Revised to reflect current methods.</p> <p>Updated the system for monitoring progress of mitigation activities by identifying additional criteria for plan monitoring and maintenance.</p> <p>Added a process for incorporation of the HMP into existing mechanisms</p>
Jurisdictional Annexes	<p>Developed annexes for new participating jurisdictions in 2019.</p> <p>Moved previous information in 2014 plan on San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District into jurisdictional annex</p> <p>A City of Arroyo Grande</p> <p>B City of Atascadero</p> <p>C City of Grover Beach</p> <p>D City of Morro Bay</p> <p>E City of Paso Robles</p> <p>F City of Pismo Beach</p> <p>G City of San Luis Obispo</p> <p>H Avila Beach CSD</p>



Plan Section	Summary of Plan Review, Analysis, and Updates
	I Ground Squirrel Hollow CSD J Heritage Ranch CSD K Los Osos CSD L Nipomo CSD M Oceano CSD N San Miguel CSD O San Simeon CSD P Templeton CSD Q SD - Cayucos Sanitary District R SD - Port San Luis Harbor District S SD - San Luis Obispo FCWCD T SD - South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District
Appendices	Appendix A: Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee Appendix B: Mitigation Categories, Alternatives, and Selection Criteria Appendix C: Planning Process Documentation Appendix D: Jurisdiction Adoption Resolutions Appendix E: Critical Facilities Appendix F: Climate Change Adaptation Planning Guide Consistency Summary Appendix G: Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Statutory Consistency Summary Appendix H: References

3.3 Local Government Participation

In the 2019 plan update, the following jurisdictions participated in the planning process and will be adopting the updated plan following FEMA approval. As noted previously, all participants are new to the SLO County LHMP except for San Luis Obispo Flood Control and Water Conservation District which participated in the 2014 planning process. All incorporated cities in the County participated in this planning process as well as four (4) special districts, nine (9) community service districts (CSD). The County and the municipalities have the authority to regulate development within their jurisdictions; the County has authority for regulating development within the unincorporated areas including the CSDs.

Lead Jurisdiction:

- County of San Luis Obispo

Municipalities:

- City of Arroyo Grande
- City of Atascadero
- City of Grover Beach
- City of Morro Bay
- City of Paso Robles
- City of Pismo Beach
- City of San Luis Obispo

Community Service Districts:

- Avila Beach CSD



- Ground Squirrel Hollow CSD
- Heritage Ranch CSD
- Los Osos CSD
- Nipomo CSD
- San Miguel CSD
- San Simeon CSD
- Templeton CSD

Special Districts:

- San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
- Cayucos Sanitary District
- Port San Luis Harbor District
- South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District

The DMA planning regulations and guidance stress that each local government seeking FEMA approval of their mitigation plan must participate in the planning effort in the following ways:

- Participate in the process as part of the HMPC
- Detail areas within the planning area where the risk differs from that facing the entire area
- Identify potential mitigation actions
- Formally adopt the plan

For the San Luis Obispo County planning area's HMPC, "participation" meant the following:

- Providing facilities for meetings
- Attending and participating in the HMPC meetings
- Completing and returning Wood Plan Update Guide worksheets
- Collecting and providing other requested data (as available)
- Identifying mitigation actions for the plan
- Reviewing and providing comments on plan drafts and jurisdictional annexes
- Informing the public, local officials, and other interested parties about the planning process and providing opportunity for them to comment on the plan
- Coordinating, and participating in the public input process
- Coordinating the formal adoption of the plan by the governing boards

The County and all jurisdictions with annexes to this plan and seeking FEMA approval met all of these participation requirements. In most cases one or more representatives for each jurisdiction attended the multi-jurisdictional meetings described in Table 3.2 Schedule of Planning Meetings and brought together a local planning team to help collect data, identify mitigation actions and implementation strategies, and review and provide data on annex drafts. In some cases, the jurisdictions had limited capacity to attend or had conflicts with HMPC meetings; in these cases, alternative forms of communication were used to provide input into the process. Appendix C provides additional information and documentation of the planning process.



3.4 Planning Process

Wood established the planning process for the San Luis Obispo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan using the DMA planning requirements and FEMA's associated guidance. The original FEMA planning guidance is structured around a four-phase process:

1. Organize Resources
2. Assess Risks
3. Develop the Mitigation Plan
4. Implement the Plan and Monitor Progress

Into this process, Wood integrated a more detailed 10-step planning process used for FEMA's Community Rating System (CRS) and Flood Mitigation Assistance programs. Thus, the modified 10-step process used for this plan meets the requirements of major grant programs including: FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Pre-Disaster Mitigation program, Flood Mitigation Assistance Program, and flood control projects authorized by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

In 2013, FEMA released the Local Mitigation Planning Handbook that has become the official guide for local governments to develop, update and implement local mitigation plans. While the requirements under §201.6 have not changed, the Handbook provides guidance to local governments on developing or updating hazard mitigation plans to meet the requirements under the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 44 – Emergency Management and Assistance §201.6, Local Mitigation Plans for FEMA approval and eligibility to apply for FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant programs. It also offers practical approaches, tools, worksheets and local mitigation planning examples for how communities can engage in effective planning to reduce long-term risk from natural hazards and disasters. The Handbook complements and liberally references the Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide (October 1, 2011), which is the official guidance for Federal and State officials responsible for reviewing local mitigation plans in a fair and consistent manner.

Table 3-2 shows how the modified 10-step process fits into FEMA's four-phase process, and how these elements correspond to the tasks in the FEMA Mitigation Planning Handbook.

Table 3-2 San Luis Obispo County Hazard Mitigation Planning Process

FEMA's 4-Phase DMA Process	Modified 10-Step CRS Process	FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook Tasks
1) Organize Resources		
201.6(c)(1)	1) Organize the Planning Effort	1: Determine the planning area and resources
201.6(b)(1)	2) Involve the Public	2: Build the planning team - 44 CFR 201.6 (C)(1)
201.6(b)(2) and (3)	3) Coordinate with Other Departments and Agencies	3: Create an outreach strategy - 44 CFR 201.6(b)(1)
		4: Review community capabilities - 44 CFR 201.6 (b)(2)&(3)
2) Assess Risks		
201.6(c)(2)(i)	4) Identify the Hazards	



FEMA's 4-Phase DMA Process	Modified 10-Step CRS Process	FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook Tasks
201.6(c)(2)(ii)	5) Assess the Risks	5: Conduct a risk assessment - 44 CFR 201.6 (C)(2)(i) 44 CFR 201.6(C)(2)(ii)&(iii)
3) Develop the Mitigation Plan		
201.6(c)(3)(i)	6) Set Goals	6: Develop a mitigation strategy - 44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)(i); 44 CFR 201(c)(3)(ii) and 44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)(iii)
201.6(c)(3)(ii)	7) Review Possible Activities	
201.6(c)(3)(iii)	8) Draft an Action Plan	
4) Implement the Plan and Monitor Progress		
201.6(c)(5)	9) Adopt the Plan	7: Review and adopt the plan
201.6(c)(4)	10) Implement, Evaluate, and Revise the Plan	8: Keep the plan current
		9: Create a safe and resilient community - 44 CFR 201.6(c)(4)

3.4.1 Phase 1: Organize Resources

Planning Step 1: Organize the Planning Effort

The 2019 planning process and update of the LHMP had its roots in the development of a grant application. The County Office of Emergency Services (OES) wrote the grant and in the process solicited commitments from local government jurisdictions that were interested in participating. With an understanding of the number of jurisdictions and their commitment to participate, the grant application was approved and awarded to the County in 2018. A request for proposals was utilized to bring on a qualified planning consultant. The update process was formally initiated in January 2019 under the coordination of the County of San Luis Obispo Planning & Building Department as the lead entity, in coordination with OES, so that the effort could be coordinated with a parallel effort to update the General Plan Safety Element. Wood worked with the Planning & Building staff and OES to establish the framework and organization for development of the plan. Wood assisted County staff with coordination with other governmental agencies and public process elements to develop the updated LHMP for San Luis Obispo County. Organizational efforts were initiated with a series of emails to inform and educate jurisdictions within the County of the purpose and need for an update to the countywide hazard mitigation plan. Representatives from participating jurisdictions and HMPC members from the 2014 plan were used as a starting point for the invite list, with additional invitations extended as appropriate throughout the planning process. The HMPC was re-established as a result of this effort. Membership of the HMPC is detailed in Appendix A.

Planning Meetings

The planning process officially began with a kickoff meeting on January 25, 2019. The meeting covered the scope of work and an introduction to the DMA requirements. Participants were provided with a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Workbook, which included worksheets to facilitate the collection of information necessary to support update of the plan. Using FEMA guidance, Wood designed these worksheets to capture information on past hazard events, identify hazards of concern to each of the participating jurisdictions, quantify values at risk to identified hazards, inventory existing capabilities, and



record possible mitigation actions. A copy of Wood’s Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Guide for this project is included in Appendix C. The County and each jurisdiction seeking FEMA approval of their plan completed and returned the worksheets in either the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Workbook or shared their most recent local hazard mitigation plan for incorporation into the plan document.

During the planning process, the HMPC communicated through face-to-face meetings, email, and telephone conversations. Draft documents were posted on a Google Drive and in some cases emailed so that the HMPC members could easily access and review them. The HMPC formally met four times during the planning period (January 25, 2019 – April 30, 2019). The purposes of these meetings are described in Table 3.2. The planning consultant sent meeting handouts ahead of time to the participating jurisdictions to review and provide feedback before or at the meeting. In addition to these meetings some jurisdictions held meetings with subcommittees to discuss the needed input for the plan update. In a couple cases some municipalities were not able to attend the planning workshops due to scheduling conflicts or limited staff capacity. A planner in the County Planning & Building Department – Long Range Division and the planning consultant worked with the jurisdictions individually in those cases to obtain necessary information and input into the planning process. This was done through direct emails from the planning consultant and follow-up phone conversations with the consultant and the County Planner where necessary.

Table 3-3 Schedule of Planning Meetings

Meeting Type	Meeting Topic	Meeting Date(s)	Meeting Location(s)
HMPC #1	Kick-off meeting: introduction to DMA, the planning process, planning for public involvement and hazard identification	January 25, 2019	San Luis Obispo
HMPC #2	Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment results, capability assessment updates	March 19, 2019	San Luis Obispo
HMPC #3	Update of mitigation goals and objectives, capabilities, previous mitigation action progress	April 25, 2019	San Luis Obispo
HMPC #4	Development and prioritization of mitigation action recommendations	April 30, 2019	San Luis Obispo

HMPC Meeting #1 -Kickoff Meeting

On January 25, 2019, the Planning Team convened in person to discuss the process for completing the update of this plan. The kickoff meeting was well attended with thirty-three (33) individuals present. The audience was a mix of county departments, local governments, special districts and stakeholders. Representatives from the County department included: Planning & Building, Office of Emergency Services, Public Works and the Agricultural Department. All participating municipalities and Community Service Districts had representatives present at the meeting. Stakeholders present at the meeting included representatives from the San Luis Obispo County Fire Safe Council, and a Professor of City and Regional Planning from Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo. A complete list of those in attendance at the kickoff meeting can be found in the sign-in sheets in Appendix C.

Following introductions, Wood reviewed the DMA requirements and the suggested planning process to follow to meet the requirements as well as the expected schedule of the process. The roles of the HMPC and stakeholder was discussed including the participation requirements for the different roles.



During the kickoff meeting the Planning Team validated the identified hazards within the 2014 plan with minor revisions and collaboratively prioritized the hazards for the purpose of identifying which are “of most concern” to the County. More details are included in Section 5 Risk Assessment.

The group also discussed other agencies that should be part of this planning process, as well as related planning efforts to be coordinated with and recent studies to be incorporated. Part of this discussion was also related to creating a public outreach strategy to involve the public throughout the planning process. Suggestions on public involvement tools included,

- Outreach through social media
- Posting information on local government websites
- Utilize City of San Luis Obispo’s City Hall web platform
- Create and disseminate an online public survey

The kickoff meeting ended with Wood sharing handouts to assist in the planning process. These handouts included the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Workbook which outlined data collection needs for each participating jurisdiction.

HMPC Meeting #2 – Risk and Goals

On March 19, 2019, the HMPC convened in person to discuss the results of the risk and vulnerability assessment. Twenty-four (24) members of the HMPC were present for the discussion. Wood began the meeting with a presentation on the results the risk assessment for natural hazards, results for hazardous material incidents were presented at the next meeting. A handout summarizing the hazard significance for each jurisdiction was shared for Planning Team to review. The group went through each hazard together and discussed the results as well as shared any local insight to inform the HIRA update. Refer to the meeting summary in Appendix C for notes related to each hazard discussed. Part of this discussion was also related to development trends.

Following the discussion on the results of the risk assessment, the group was provided a handout that summarized current goals and objectives from the County HMP, jurisdictional HMPs and the State HMP. Wood explained this update process provides an opportunity to review the previous plan’s goals to determine if they are still valid, comprehensive, and reflect current priorities and updated risk assessment. The group was also encouraged to share their jurisdiction’s goal statements with their local planning teams prior to the next meeting to discuss if changes are necessary.

Wood shared with group that the online public survey had been opened and already received thirty (30) responses at that time. A link was shared with the HMPC to easily distribute by email and for posting on websites. The meeting ended with a review of the next steps and planning process schedule.

HMPC Meeting #3 – Goals, Capabilities, and Action Status

The HMPC reconvened on April 25, 2019 to discuss goal revisions and updates, updates to the capability assessment and status of mitigation actions from the previous County and jurisdictional HMPs. The meeting began with a status update of the planning process and a review of the additional vulnerability assessment data related to hazardous material incidents. This was followed by discussion on the revised goals, with some additional adjustments suggested by the group. The capability assessment update was also discussed; it was emphasized that each jurisdiction should consider options for enhancing or



expanding their mitigation capabilities. Progress on mitigation actions was also summarized in anticipation of developing new actions in a subsequent meeting.

HMPC Meeting #4 – Mitigation Action Workshop

On April 30th, 2019, the HMPC convened in person to identify new mitigation actions to include in the updated plan. This encompassed a review of possible mitigation activities, alternatives, and related climate adaptation strategies. The group also discussed criteria for mitigation action selection and prioritization. This was followed by a brainstorming session to elicit the development of new mitigation actions. Entities responsible for new mitigation action implementation were identified. A sticky dot exercise was used as an initial prioritization on the new mitigation actions. Mitigation action worksheets were distributed to allow additional details to be added following the workshop.

Planning Step 2: Involve the Public

Involving the public assures support from the community at large and is a required part of the planning process per the DMA 2000. Early discussions with the San Luis Obispo County planning staff and input received in the first HMPC meeting established the initial plan for public involvement in the plan update. Public outreach began with the creation of an online public survey that was shared with each participating jurisdiction to post on their websites and disseminate via email to local stakeholders. The public outreach activities described here were conducted with participation from and on behalf of all jurisdictions participating in this plan.

Throughout the planning process public workshops were held to inform the public of the purpose of the DMA and the hazard mitigation planning process for the San Luis Obispo County planning area. At each workshop the public in attendance were provided comment cards to leave any comments related to the County's Hazard Mitigation Plan as well as provide their contact information if they would like to receive ongoing updates and information related to the planning process.

At the kick-off meeting, the HMPC discussed additional options for public involvement and agreed to an approach using established public information mechanisms and resources within the community. Public involvement activities included press releases, website postings, flyer development and distribution, public meetings, and the collection of public comments on the draft plan. To promote the first workshop County staff reached out to local media outlets to inform the public of the opportunity to participate and posted on several community calendars. Posts were created on the following community calendars:

- KSBY
- KCBX
- KEYT/ KCOY
- New Times/Santa Maria Sun
- Paso Robles Daily News
- Santa Maria Times
- Tribune
- Cambrian News
- Pacific Coast Business Times

County-wide stakeholders were identified, and invites were also sent to:

- Cal Poly MCRP Professors



- Cambria CSD
- SLO Fire Safe Council
- California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation - Associate Warden California Men's Colony (CMC)
- Department of State Hospitals
- Xolon Salinan Tribe
- Tenet Health
- SLO COG
- Coastal Commission
- Head of Safety Committee Cayucos
- Safety and Emergency Plans Templeton
- Paso Robles Joint Unified School District
- San Luis Coastal Unified School District
- Assistant Superintendent, Lucia Mar Schools

Figure 3-1 below is the flyer the County HMPC used to advertise the first public workshop on March 19, 2019. Press releases can be found in Appendix C.

Figure 3-1 San Luis Obispo County's Flyer for Public Workshop #1, March 19, 2019

**SLO COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD
MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE
PUBLIC WORKSHOP**

**IDENTIFY HAZARDS, VULNERABILITIES, AND
ASSETS AT RISK**

March 19, 2019 | 5:30 PM to 7:30 PM
995 Palm Street, San Luis Obispo
(San Luis Obispo Library)

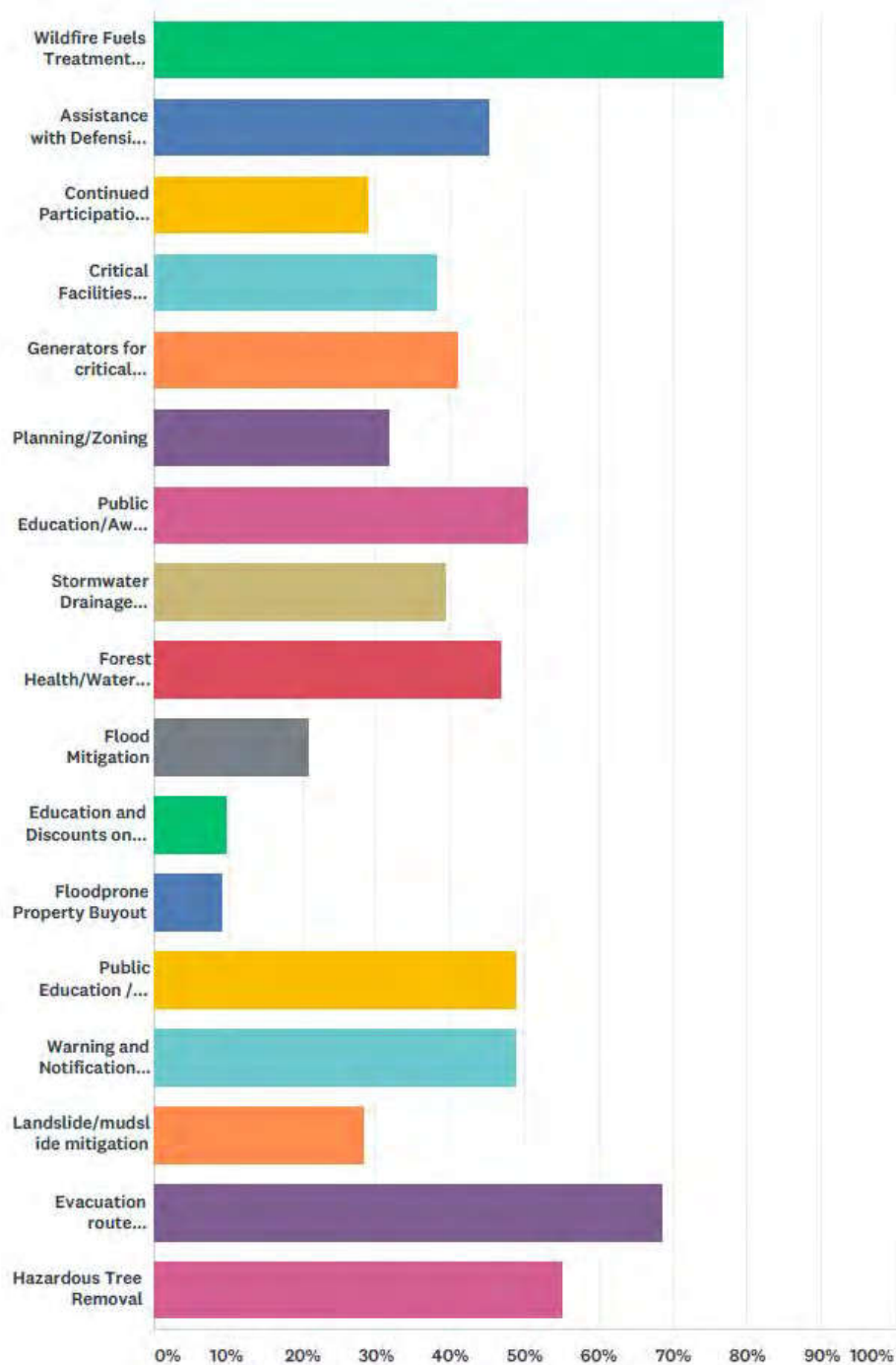
Take our brief survey:
<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SLOHMPupdate>

wood. Snacks will be provided! COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO

Online Public Survey

During the plan update's drafting stage, an online public survey was developed as a tool to gather public input. The survey was for the public to provide feedback to the San Luis Obispo County Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee on reducing hazard impacts. The survey provided an opportunity for public input during the planning process, prior to finalization of the plan update. The survey gathered public feedback on concerns about hazards and input on strategies to reduce their impacts. The survey was released in March and closed on May 14th. The HMPC provided links to the public survey by distributing it using social media, email, and posting the link on websites. The County provided laptops that could be used to fill out the survey at the first public meeting, as well as flyers with the survey link as handouts.



Figure 3-2 Example of Public Survey Response

Three hundred and twenty-two (322) people filled out the survey online. Results showed that the public perceives the most significant hazards to be wildfire, earthquake and drought and water shortage. Figure 3-1 above, shows the responses to question 3 of the survey, which solicited the public's opinion on the mitigation actions that should have the highest priority in the updated hazard mitigation plan. Wildfire fuels treatment projects, evacuation route development, hazardous tree removal, and public education and awareness of hazards were cited as the most popular mitigation actions. This information was shared

with the HMPC during the update of the mitigation strategy as a source of potential mitigation ideas. A summary of all the survey data and documentation of the public feedback can be found in Appendix C.

Public Workshops

Two public workshops were held during the planning process to inform the public, receive input to integrate into the plan update and keep the public updated on the progress being made in the planning process.

The first workshop was held on March 19, 2019 with fifteen (15) members of the public were present. The intent of the first was to introduce the public to the hazard mitigation planning process for the County's Plan Update as well as answer any questions and gather public input to be integrated into the plan update. In addition it was an opportunity to help staff identify risks, hazards and vulnerabilities from the public's perspective. The HMPC received three comment cards from meeting that helped to inform the Planning Team on the public initial thoughts on hazard mitigation and hazards in their community each can be found in Appendix C.

The second public workshop was held on April 30, 2019 and was well attended with thirteen members of the public, as well as stakeholders from Cal Poly and the County Farm Bureau. The primary intent of the second workshop was to gather feedback on mitigation strategies to reduce the identified hazard vulnerabilities, answer questions and collect input to share with the HMPC. This workshop was also an opportunity to inform the public on the Safety Element update of the County's General Plan and how that effort related to the County's Hazard Mitigation Plan. Two local news stations (KEYT and KSBY) were also present at the meeting and each reported on the planning process and shared the link to the online public survey in TV broadcast segments the following morning.

Example press releases and sign in sheets are located in Appendix C. Prior to finalizing the plan the draft was available online on the San Luis Obispo County website.

Table 3-4 Public Meeting Schedule

Meeting Topic	Meeting Date	Meeting Location
Introduce the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and the hazard mitigation planning process for the County's plan update. Reviewed the results of the risk assessment and discussed mitigation action strategies.	March 19, 2019	San Luis Obispo Library, City of San Luis Obispo
Discuss and gather feedback on mitigation strategies to reduce identified hazard vulnerabilities, answer questions and collect input to share with the HMPC for the plan update. Shared the progress on the update to the General Plan Safety Element and how it relates to the HMP.	April 30, 2019	Ludwick Community Center, City of San Luis Obispo
Introduce public review draft of plan and solicit feedback.	October 14, 2019	November 15, 2019

Public Review Period

On October 14, 2019, a public review draft of this plan was released for comment and made available for download via the County Planning & Building Department website. Comments were collected through November 13, 2019. The draft plan was advertised through social media, mass emailing and an advertisement through the media mechanisms noted previously. An electronic comment form through



SurveyMonkey was provided with the draft plan. Two comments were received and are documented in Appendix C. One comment received related to providing evacuation routes and integrate evacuation planning into this plan. While detailed evacuation routes are outside the scope of this plan, the County does have a number of evacuation plans which are noted in subsection 6.1 that include hazard-specific plans for dam and levee failure, wildfire (West Atascadero, Parkhill, Avila, Cambria, Upper Los Berros, Suey Creek), tsunami, and Diablo Canyon radiological incidents. The former Director of the County's Office of Emergency Services also reviewed and provided input to the committee on portions of Section 4, Community Profile and Section 5 Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment; this resulted in edits in those sections to clarify correct or enhance the existing information where applicable.

Planning Step 3: Coordinate with Other Departments and Agencies

Early in the planning process, state and local agencies and organizations were invited to participate as stakeholders in the process. Stakeholders include local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities or those beyond the County and local government that have the authority to regulate development, including the California Coastal Commission and the Xolon Salinan Tribe. Stakeholders could participate in various ways, either by contributing input at HMPC meetings, being aware of planning activities through an email group, providing information to support the effort, or reviewing and commenting on the draft plan. Based on their involvement in other hazard mitigation planning efforts, and status in the County, representatives from the following agencies and organizations were invited to participate as stakeholders in the process; an asterisk indicates they participated in HMPC meetings:

- Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo*
- Cambria CSD
- Oceano CSD*
- SLO Fire Safe Council*
- Associate Warden CMC
- Department of State Hospitals*
- Xolon Salinan Tribe
- Tenet Health
- San Luis Obispo Council of Governments (SLOCOG)
- Coastal Commission
- Retired Cal Poly professor/citizen*

The majority of the listed stakeholders were invited to participate in the planning process, which included an invitation to attend the kickoff meeting. Several opportunities were provided for the above groups to participate in the planning process. At the beginning of the planning process, invitations were extended to these groups via an email from the Planning & Building staff project manager to actively participate on the HMPC. They were also invited via email to the public meetings discussed previously.

Coordination with key agencies, organizations, and advisory groups throughout the planning process allowed the HMPC to review common problems, development policies, and mitigation strategies as well as identifying any conflicts or inconsistencies with regional mitigation policies, plans, programs and regulations. Phone calls and emails were used during plan development to directly coordinate with key individuals representing other regional programs.

As noted by the asterisks next to the above names, many of these groups found it beneficial to participate on the HMPC or attend public meetings. Others assisted in the process by providing data directly as



requested in the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Guide or through data contained on their websites. Further as part of the both HMPC and public outreach processes, all groups were invited to review and comment on the plan prior to submittal to Cal OES and FEMA.

As part of the public review and comment period for the draft plan, key agencies were again specifically solicited to provide any final input to the draft plan document. This input was solicited both through membership on the HMPC and by direct emails to key groups and associations to review and comment on the plan. As part of this targeted outreach, these key stakeholders were also specifically invited to attend the HMPC and public meeting to discuss any outstanding issues and to provide input on the draft document and final mitigation strategies.

In summary, several opportunities were provided for the groups listed above to participate in the planning process. At the beginning of the planning process, invitations were extended to these groups to actively participate on the HMPC. Specific participants from these groups are detailed in Appendix A. Others assisted in the process by providing data directly as requested or through data contained on their websites or as maintained by their offices. Further as part of the public outreach process, all groups were invited to attend the public meetings and to review and comment on the plan prior to submittal to Cal OES and FEMA. In addition, as part of the review of the draft plan, key agency stakeholders were contacted, and their comments specifically solicited. Emergency managers in adjacent counties (Kern, Monterey, and Santa Barbara) were contacted by the County emergency services coordinator via email and asked to provide comments on the public review draft of the plan. The Emergency Manager for Santa Barbara County provide comments during this review period. The comments were integrated into Section 4 Community Profile to provide clarity and make the plan more accurate.

This process accomplished as part of planning steps two and three in the FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook.

Incorporation of Existing Plans and Other Information

The coordination and synchronization with other community planning mechanisms and efforts are vital to the success of this plan. To have a thorough evaluation of hazard mitigation practices already in place, appropriate planning procedures should also involve identifying and reviewing existing plans, policies, regulations, codes, tools, and other actions are designed to reduce a community's risk and vulnerability from natural hazards. San Luis Obispo County uses a variety of mechanisms to guide growth and development. Integrating existing planning efforts, mitigation policies, and action strategies into this plan establishes a credible, comprehensive document that weaves the common threads of a community's values together. The development and update of this plan involved a comprehensive review of existing plans, studies, reports, and initiatives from the County of San Luis Obispo and each participating municipality that relate to hazards or hazard mitigation. A high-level summary of the key plans, studies and reports is summarized in the table below. Information on how they informed the update are noted and incorporated where applicable.



Table 3-5 Summary of Review of Key Plans, Studies and Reports

Plan, Study, Report Name	How Plan informed LHMP
County of San Luis Obispo General Plan and Elements (Safety, Agricultural, Conservation and Open Space, Land Use)	Provided background information on the county including some information related to jurisdictions. The elements were used to provide information on risk and vulnerabilities to hazards and the existing policies the County has in place related to hazards and mitigation.
Municipal General Plans (including Safety Elements, Land Use Elements, and Housing Elements)	Informed the municipal annexes and in some cases the community service district annexes on past hazard events, mitigation policies, combining designations and existing and projected development
Local Hazard Mitigation Plans (City of Atascadero, City of Morro Bay, City of Paso Robles, City of Pismo Beach, City of San Luis Obispo, Los Osos CSD and the City Arroyo Grande/ City Grover Beach/Lucia Mar Unified School District/South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District)	Informed the HIRA sections, mitigation action plans and capability assessments for the applicable annexes
Area Plans (Estero, Inland, North Coast, San Luis Bay Coastal, South County Coastal)	Informed the community and district profiles
Community Plans (Avila Beach, San Miguel, Nipomo, Los Osos)	Informed the community service district profiles
Urban Water Management Plans (Arroyo Grande, Atascadero)	Informed the drought and water shortage sections of the applicable annexes
San Luis Obispo County Flood Insurance Study	Reviewed for information on past floods and flood problems to inform risk assessment (Section 4) Utilized Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps effective January 2016 to update maps and flood risk assessment in Section 4.
State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (draft 2018)	Reviewed information on climate change and hazard assessment data to ensure consistency with this plan update Reviewed list of hazards to inform risk assessment (Section 4) Reviewed goals for consistency during the update of the Fresno Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information-State Climate Summaries	Reviewed information on climate change to inform risk assessment (Section 4)
California Department of Finance/U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-2017	Informed the background on the community including demographic trends
2018 Economic Profile, San Luis Obispo Chamber of Commerce	Informed the economic section of the Community Profile including the top employers in the County
California County Level Economic Forecast 2018 -2050, California Department of Transportation Office of State Planning	Informed the development trends section of the Community Profile and how the State is forecasting the County's growth in terms of population, economy and housing production
County of San Luis Obispo EnergyWise Plan, ClimateWise Integrated Climate Change Adaptation Planning in San Luis Obispo, California's Fourth Climate	Inform climate change projections and possible effects on the County and the "climate change considerations" for each hazard profiled



Plan, Study, Report Name	How Plan informed LHMP
Change Assessment: Central Coastal Region Report (2018)	
San Luis Obispo County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (Draft 2019) and San Luis Obispo County Stormwater Resource Plan	Informed the background section on adverse weather in general. Including how the county is divided into watershed groups and annual precipitation information
USDA Risk Management Agency Crop Indemnity Reports, 2015-2018	Informed the adverse weather section vulnerability assessment on how crops have been impacted by weather events in the past. Also informed the Drought and Agricultural Pests and Disease sections of the HIRA
California Climate Adaptation Strategy, 2018 and California OES Contingency Plan for Excessive Heat Emergencies (2014)	Informed the Extreme Heat profile and climate change considerations
Dam and Levee Failure Evacuation Plan, County of San Luis Obispo	Informed the Dam Failure profile and vulnerability assessment and provided information on levees of concern in the Flood profile. Also informed applicable jurisdictional annexes
Land Subsidence from Groundwater Use in California (2013) James W. Borchers and Michael Carpenter, Luhdorff & Scalmanni Consulting Engineers	Informed the Land Subsidence profile
Tsunami Response Plan, County of San Luis Obispo	Informed the Tsunami profile the base plan HIRA and applicable jurisdictional annexes
Community Wildfire Protection Plan, San Luis Obispo County (March 2019)	Informed the Wildfire profile in the base plan HIRA and applicable jurisdictional annexes
Community Health Assessment, County of San Luis Obispo Health Agency	Provided background information on the county and informed the biological agents

Other technical data, reports and studies were reviewed and considered, as appropriate, during the collection of data to support Planning Steps 4 and 5, which include the hazard identification, vulnerability assessment, and capability assessment. Information from the following agencies and groups in were reviewed in the development and update of this plan. Specific references relied on in the development of this plan are also sourced throughout the document as appropriate.

- California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
- California Department of Parks and Recreation Office of Historic Preservation
- California Department of Transportation
- California Department of Public Health
- California Natural Resources Agency
- California Department of Water Resources
- California Geological Survey
- County of San Luis Obispo Agricultural Department
- County of San Luis Obispo Public Health Department
- County of San Luis Obispo Information Technology Department
- County of San Luis Obispo Planning and Building Department
- County of San Luis Obispo Public Works Department
- County of San Luis Obispo Office of Emergency Services



- California Coastal Commission
- California Water Foundation
- San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Climatic Data Center
- National Register of Historic Places
- Natural Resource Conservation Service
- National Weather Service
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Geological Survey
- Western Regional Climate Center
- San Luis Tribune
- Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes

Integration of 2014 Plan into Other Plans and Planning Mechanisms

In addition, the 2014 hazard mitigation was incorporated into several County plans and planning mechanisms. The risk assessment informed the update of the County Emergency Operations Plan. Mitigation projects were proposed as part of County work plans for actual implementation related to drought and fire. On December 3, 2013, the County Board of Supervisors approved an amendment to the San Luis Obispo General Plan Safety Element by Resolution 2013-296. Through this amendment effective January 2, 2014, the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan was incorporated by reference in compliance with California Assembly Bill 2140, stating:

“The San Luis Obispo County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan presents a comprehensive risk assessment of natural hazards that have the potential to affect San Luis Obispo County. The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan was developed by the County in accordance with the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, adopted by the Board of Supervisors and approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan suggests possible mitigation measures for reducing the effects of the potential hazards. It is incorporated by this reference into the Safety Element and should be consulted when addressing known hazards to ensure the general health and safety of people within San Luis Obispo County. The goals and policies within this Safety Element support and are consistent with the recommended mitigation strategy within the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.”

The 2019 HMP update was coordinated with and done in parallel with the update of the 1999 Safety Element of the County General Plan to ensure consistency of policies.

Several of the participating jurisdictions previously participated in other single or multi-jurisdictional plans, primarily the municipalities. Where those plans have been integrated into other planning mechanisms is noted in the ‘Mitigation Planning History and 2019 Process’ in the jurisdictional annexes.

3.4.2 Phase 2: Assess Risks

Planning Step 4: Identify the Hazards

Wood led the HMPC in an effort to review the list of hazards identified in the 2014 plan and document all the hazards that have, or could, impact the planning area, including documenting recent drought, flood, wildfire and winter storm events. Data collection worksheets were used in this effort to aid in determining hazards and vulnerabilities and where risk varies across the planning area. The profile of each of these



hazards was then updated in 2019 with information from the HMPC and additional sources. Web resources, existing reports and plans, and existing GIS layers were used to compile information about past hazard events and determine the location, previous occurrences, probability of future occurrences, and magnitude/severity of each hazard. Geographic information systems (GIS) were used to display, analyze, and quantify hazards and vulnerabilities where data permitted. The potential for climate change to affect the frequency and intensity of the hazards was summarized based on latest available science, where applicable. A more detailed description of the hazard identification and risk assessment process and the results are included in Section 5 Risk Assessment.

Planning Step 5: Assess the Risks

After updating the profiles of the hazards that could affect the County, the HMPC collected information to describe the likely impacts of future hazard events on the participating jurisdictions. This step included two parts: a vulnerability assessment and a capability assessment.

Vulnerability Assessment—Participating jurisdictions updated their assets at risk to natural hazards—overall and in identified hazard areas. These assets included total number and value of structures; critical facilities and infrastructure; natural, historic, and cultural assets; and economic assets. The HMPC also analyzed development trends in hazard areas. The latest DFIRM was used to refine the estimate flood losses during the update, where available for the NFIP participating communities.

Capability Assessment—The HMPC also conducted a capability assessment update to review and document the planning area's current capabilities to mitigate risk and vulnerability from natural hazards. By collecting information about existing government programs, policies, regulations, ordinances, and emergency plans, the HMPC can assess those activities and measures already in place that contribute to mitigating some of the risks and vulnerabilities identified. This information for the County is included in Section 6 and in the respective jurisdictional annexes. This addressed FEMA planning task 4: Review community capabilities - 44 CFR 201.6 (b)(2) & (3).

Results of the risk assessment was presented, and comments discussed at the second meeting of the HMPC in April 2019.

A more detailed description of the risk assessment process and the results are included in Section 5 Risk Assessment.

3.4.3 Phase 3: Develop the Mitigation Plan

Planning Step 6: Set Goals

Wood facilitated a discussion session with the HMPC to review the 2014 plan's goals and objectives. The HMPC discussed definitions and examples of goals, objectives, and actions and considered the goals of the state hazard mitigation plan and other relevant local plans when reviewing and revising the goals and objectives. The resulting updated goals and objectives are presented in Section 7 Mitigation Strategy.

Planning Step 7: Review Possible Activities

Wood facilitated a discussion at an HMPC meeting to review the alternatives for mitigating hazards. This included a brainstorming session with the HMPC to identify a comprehensive range of mitigation actions for each identified hazard, and a method of selecting and defending recommended mitigation actions using a series of selection criteria. More specifics on the process and the results of this collaborative process are captured in Section 7 Mitigation Strategy.



As part of the review of mitigation options long term climate change adaptation strategies were also discussed. HMPC members were encouraged to incorporate climate change adaptation measures into the mitigation strategy of their respective jurisdictions utilizing resources and guidance available on the Cal-Adapt website.

Planning Step 8: Draft an Action Plan

Based on input from the HMPC regarding the draft risk assessment and the goals and activities identified in Planning Steps 6 and 7, Wood produced a complete first draft of the plan. This complete was shared electronically with the HMPC for review and comment. Other agencies were invited to comment on this draft as well. HMPC and agency comments were integrated into the second draft, which was advertised and distributed to collect public input and comments. Wood integrated comments and issues from the public, as appropriate, along with additional internal review comments and produced a final draft for the California Office of Emergency Services and FEMA Region IX to review and approve, contingent upon final adoption by the governing boards of each participating jurisdiction.

3.4.4 Phase 4: Implement the Plan and Monitor Progress

Planning Step 9: Adopt the Plan

In order to secure buy-in and officially implement the plan, the plan was adopted by the governing boards of each participating jurisdiction on the dates included in the adoption resolutions in Appendix D: Adoption Resolutions. The final plan will be included in the safety element of the County General Plan and result in the County's eligibility for Assembly Bill (AB) 2140. This adoption makes the jurisdiction eligible for consideration for part or all of its local costs on eligible public assistance to be provided by State share funding through the California Disaster Assistance Act.

Planning Step 10: Implement, Evaluate, and Revise the Plan

The true worth of any mitigation plan is in the effectiveness of its implementation. Up to this point in the plan update process, all of the HMPC's efforts have been directed at researching data, coordinating input from participating entities, and updating and developing appropriate mitigation actions. Each recommended action includes key descriptors, such as hazard(s) addressed, lead manager and priority, to help initiate implementation. An overall implementation strategy is described in Section 8 Plan Implementation and Monitoring.

Finally, there are numerous organizations within the San Luis Obispo County planning area whose goals and interests' interface with hazard mitigation. Coordination with these other planning efforts, as addressed in Planning Step 3, is paramount to the ongoing success of this plan and of mitigation in San Luis Obispo County and is addressed further in Section 8. A plan update and maintenance schedule and a strategy for continued public involvement are also included in Section 8.

Implementation and Maintenance Process: 2014 Plan

The 2014 LHMP included a process for implementation and maintenance which was generally followed, with some variation. Implementation of the plan including the status of mitigation actions is captured in Section 7 and the jurisdictional annexes. In general, the County and participating jurisdictions have made progress in the implementation of the plan. Successes of note are detailed in Section 7. An updated implementation and maintenance section can be referenced in Section 8.





SECTION 4 SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY PROFILE

4.1 County History

The area that today comprises San Luis Obispo County was home to the Chumash people thousands of years before the present age. Important settlements existed in many coastal areas such as Morro Bay and Los Osos.

Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa was founded on September 1, 1772 in the area that is now the City of San Luis Obispo. The namesake of the mission, city and county is Saint Louis of Toulouse, the young bishop of Toulouse (Obispo and Tolosa in Spanish) in 1297.

San Luis Obispo County, the 16th largest County in California, is one of the original 27 California counties created by Act of the State Legislature on February 18, 1850.

4.2 Geography

Located along California's Central Coast, San Luis Obispo County is midway (190 miles/306 kilometers) between Los Angeles and San Francisco and is accessible north-to-south by U.S. Highway 101 and scenic Highway 1. Routes from the east include State Highways 41, 46, 58 and 166. San Luis Obispo County is bordered by Santa Barbara County to the south, Monterey County to the north and Kern County to the east. Kings County shares a small border with San Luis Obispo County at the north east corner of the County.

The County encompasses 3,316 square miles or 2,114,750 acres and stretches along 80 miles of coastline. The highest point is Caliente Mountain (5,104 feet). The lowest point is sea level.

A series of ancient volcanic peaks, referred to as the "nine sisters", lie between Morro Bay and San Luis Obispo. Most notable of the peaks is Morro Rock, often called the sentinel of the Pacific Ocean.

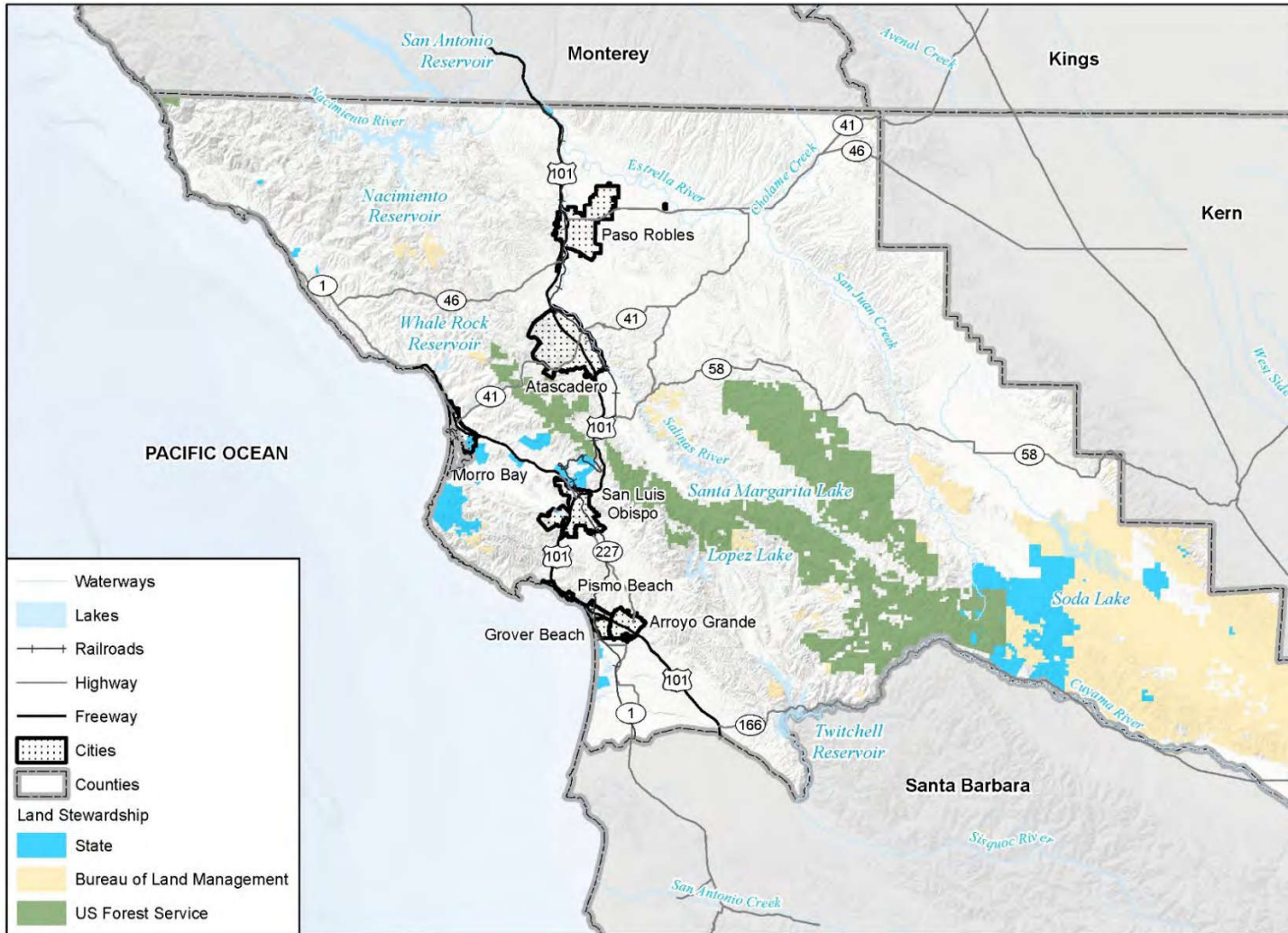
The Central Coast of California is susceptible to a number of natural hazards. This HMP profiles the most significant of these hazards. Historical data, catastrophic potential, relevance to the jurisdiction, and the probability and potential magnitude of future occurrences were all used to reduce and prioritize the list of hazards to those most relevant to San Luis Obispo County.

The following map shows the geography of the County.

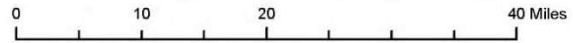




Figure 4-1 San Luis Obispo County



Map compiled 2/2019;
intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: San Luis Obispo County,
US Census TIGER Database, CA Open
Data Portal, BLM/California State Office





4.3 Cities and Communities

The incorporated cities within San Luis Obispo County are:

- Arroyo Grande
- Atascadero
- Grover Beach
- Morro Bay
- Paso Robles
- Pismo Beach
- San Luis Obispo

Unincorporated communities and Census Designated Places (CDP) include:

- Avila Beach
- Blacklake
- Callender
- California Valley
- Cambria
- Cayucos
- Cholame
- Creston
- Edna
- Garden Farms
- Halcyon
- Harmony
- Lake Nacimiento
- Los Berros
- Los Osos-Baywood Park
- Los Ranchos
- Nipomo
- Oak Shores
- Oceano
- Pozo
- San Miguel
- San Simeon
- Santa Margarita
- Shandon
- Templeton
- Whitley Gardens
- Woodlands

In addition to traditionally noted cities and communities, areas such as the Camp Roberts military installation, Camp San Luis, and California Polytechnic State University-San Luis Obispo can be considered communities in and of themselves. San Luis Obispo County works and interacts with these institutions in many ways similar to how the County interacts with other communities outside the scope of this plan. However, it is recognized these listed entities fall under the authority and jurisdiction of the State of California and/or the U.S. Government.

Additionally, the County contains several Community Services Districts (CSDs) or other special districts. California state law allows residents of an unincorporated area to initiate the formation of a community services district to provide any of a wide variety of services, including water, garbage collection, wastewater management, security, fire protection, public recreation, street lighting, mosquito abatement, conversion of overhead utilities to underground, library services, ambulance services, and graffiti abatement. A CSD may span unincorporated areas, multiple cities and/or counties. Once a CSD is formed, the residents elect a board to oversee CSD management and operations.

Following is a list of all CSDs and special districts in San Luis Obispo County. Districts that are participating jurisdictions in this plan update process are **bolded**. Figure 4-2 shows the CSDs and special districts that participated in the 2019 planning process.

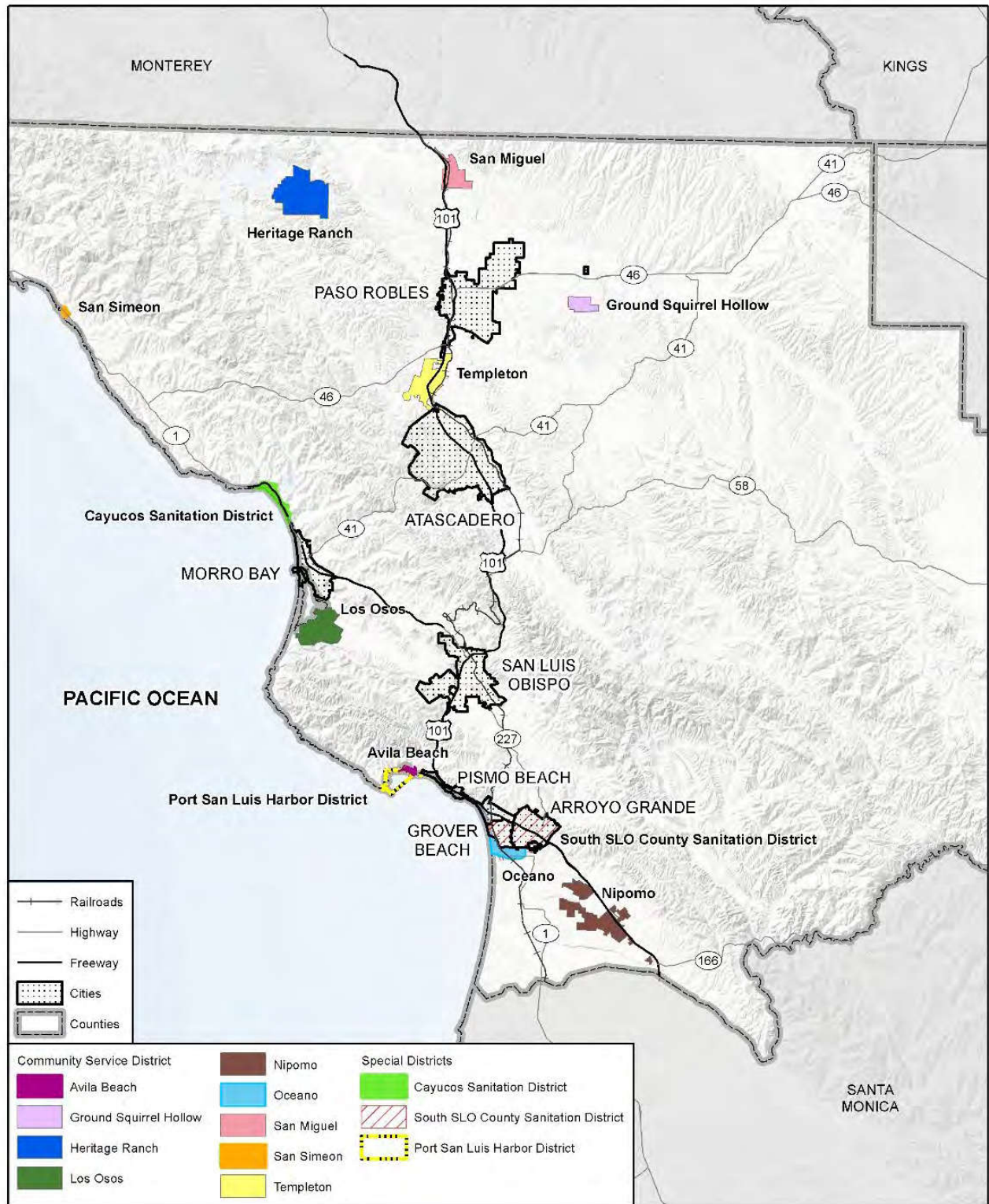




- Arroyo Grande Cemetery District
- Atascadero Cemetery District
- Atascadero Public Financing Authority
- Atascadero Unified School District Educational Facilities Corporation
- **Avila Beach CSD**
- California Valley CSD
- Cambria Cemetery District
- Cambria Community Healthcare District
- Cambria CSD
- Cayucos Fire Protection District
- **Cayucos Sanitary District**
- Cayucos-Morro Bay Cemetery District
- Central California Schools Financing Authority
- Central Coast Cities Joint Powers Self - Insurance Fund - Compensation
- Central Coast Cities Joint Powers Self-Insurance Fund-Liability
- City of Arroyo Grande Public Financing Authority
- City of Pismo Beach Public Facilities Corporation
- Coastal San Luis Resource Conservation District
- County Service Area No. 1
- County Service Area No. 7
- County Service Area No. 9
- County Service Area No. 10
- County Service Area No. 12
- County Service Area No. 16
- County Service Area No. 17
- County Service Area No. 18
- County Service Area No. 21
- County Service Area No. 22
- County Service Area No. 23
- Creston Hills Ranch CSD
- El Paso de Robles Public Financing Authority
- Five Cities Fire Authority
- Garden Farms Community Water District
- **Ground Squirrel Hollow CSD**
- **Heritage Ranch CSD**
- Independence Ranch CSD
- Linne CSD
- **Los Osos CSD**
- **Nipomo CSD**
- Nipomo Lighting District
- **Oceano CSD**
- Paso Robles Cemetery District
- Paso Robles Joint Unified School District Educational Facilities Corporation
- Pismo Beach Public Financing Authority
- **Port San Luis Harbor District**
- San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution District
- San Luis Obispo County Financing Authority
- **San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District**
- San Luis Obispo County Integrated Waste Management Authority
- San Luis Obispo Public Financing Authority
- San Miguel Cemetery District
- **San Miguel CSD**
- **San Simeon CSD**
- Santa Margarita Cemetery District
- Santa Margarita Fire Protection
- Schools Insurance Program for Employees
- Shandon Cemetery District
- **South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District**
- Squire Canyon CSD
- Templeton Cemetery District
- **Templeton CSD**
- Templeton Unified School District Educational Facilities Corporation
- Upper Salinas/Las Tablas Resource Conservation District



Figure 4-2 Participating Districts



Map compiled 5/2019;
intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: San Luis Obispo County,
US Census TIGER Database, CA Open
Data Portal, LAFCO

4.4 Population and Demographics Profile

This section was updated in 2019 using data from the 2012-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates.

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated San Luis Obispo County's total population of 280,119 as of 2017. This constitutes a 4% increase in population from the 2014 plan (269,637 persons). The tables below list the total population estimates for each jurisdiction, and shows how they have changed in the last five years.

Table 4-1 San Luis Obispo County Population Change, 2012-2017

Jurisdiction	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Change 2012-2017
San Luis Obispo County	270,121	272,094	274,184	276,517	278,680	280,119	+4%
Arroyo Grande City	17,284	17,411	17,536	17,720	17,842	17,971	+4%
Atascadero City	28,441	28,613	28,792	29,084	29,516	29,797	+5%
Avila Beach CDP*	NA	NA	1,166	1,270	1,242	1,080	-7%
Cayucos CDP	2,431	2,475	2,553	2,758	2,987	2,847	+17%
Grover Beach City	13,194	13,253	13,337	13,409	13,484	13,524	+3%
Los Osos CDP	14,874	14,177	14,778	15,388	15,603	15,714	+6%
Nipomo CDP	16,747	17,256	17,115	16,727	16,456	16,706	+0%
Oceano CDP	7,543	7,453	7,355	7,857	8,262	7,788	+3%
Paso Robles City	29,770	30,144	30,522	30,863	31,178	31,409	+6%
Pismo Beach City	7,721	7,746	7,789	7,890	7,984	8,060	+4%
San Luis Obispo City	45,328	45,584	45,911	46,337	46,716	46,997	+4%
San Miguel CDP	2,822	2,621	2,638	2,461	2,696	2,824	+0%
San Simeon CDP	513	534	477	284	325	523	+2%
Templeton CDP	7,200	7,525	7,753	7,377	7,525	7,989	+11%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, www.census.gov/. Avila Beach data not available prior to 2014.

Note: Data for Census Designated Places (CDP) may not have the same boundaries as the participating Community Service Districts.

Table 4-2 and Table 4-3 show several key demographic and social characteristics of San Luis Obispo County, how those characteristics have changed over the last five year, and how those characteristics compare to the rest of the state and nation.



Table 4-2 San Luis Obispo County Demographic and Social Characteristics, 2012-2017

San Luis Obispo County	2012	2017	% Change
Population	270,121	280,119	3.7%
Median Age	39.3	39.0	-0.8%
Total Housing Units	117,318	120,182	2.4%
Housing Occupancy Rate	86.7%	87.4%	0.7%
% of Housing Units with no Vehicles Available	4.5%	4.5%	0.0%
Median Home Value	\$449,300	\$499,800	11.2%
Unemployment	8.7%	4.8%	-3.9%
Mean Travel Time to Work (minutes)	20.9	21.8	4.3%
Median Household Income	\$59,628	\$67,175	12.7%
Per Capita Income	\$30,218	\$33,972	12.4%
% of Individuals Below Poverty Level	13.7%	13.8%	0.1%
# of Households	101,708	105,044	3.3%
Average Household Size	2.49	2.51	0.8%
% of Population Over 25 with High School Diploma	89.5%	90.5%	1.0%
% of Population Over 25 with Bachelor's Degree or Higher	31.5%	34.0%	2.5%
% with Disability	11.1%	11.1%	0.0%
% Speak English less than "Very Well"	6.7%	6.8%	0.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey www.census.gov/

Table 4-3 Demographic and Social Characteristics Compared to the State and Nation

Demographic & Social Characteristics (as of 2017)	County	California	U.S.
Median Age	39.0	36.1	37.8
Housing Occupancy Rate	87.4%	92.1%	87.8%
% of Housing Units with no Vehicles Available	4.5%	7.4%	8.8%
Median Home Value	\$499,800	\$443,400	\$193,500
Unemployment	4.8%	7.7%	6.6%
Mean Travel Time to Work (minutes)	21.8	28.8	26.4
Median Household Income	\$67,175	\$67,169	\$57,652
Per Capita Income	\$33,972	\$33,128	\$31,177
% of Individuals Below Poverty Level	13.8%	15.1%	14.6%
Average Household Size	2.51	2.96	2.63
% of Population Over 25 with High School Diploma	90.5%	82.5%	87.3%
% of Population Over 25 with bachelor's degree or Higher	34.0%	32.6%	30.9%
% with Disability	11.1%	10.6%	12.6%
% Speak English less than "Very Well"	6.8%	18.4%	8.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey www.census.gov/

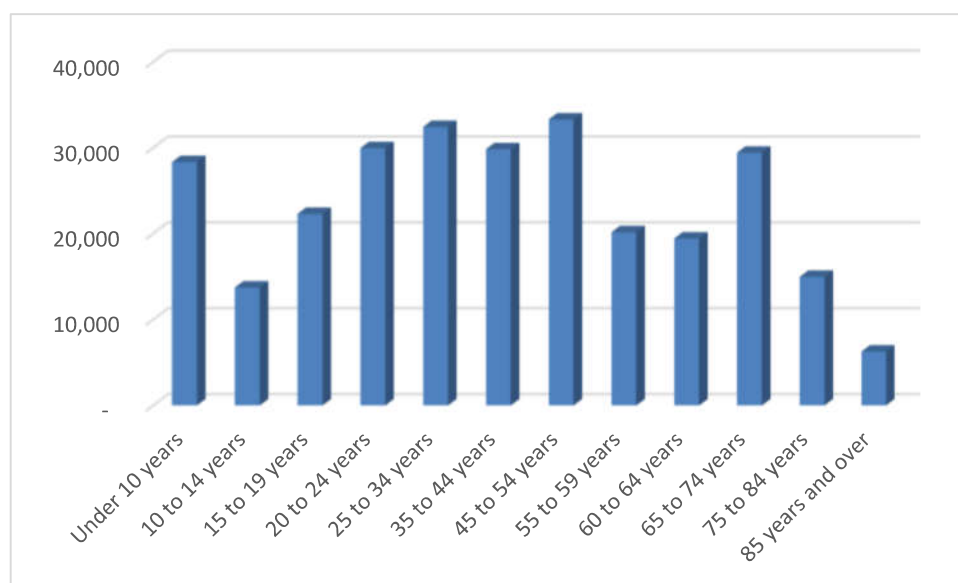
Table 4-4 and Figure 4-3 breakdown the demographics of the county by sex, race, and age.



Table 4-4 Demographics by Race and Sex

San Luis Obispo County	Population	%
Total Population	280,119	---
Male	142,182	50.8%
Female	137,937	49.2%
Hispanic or Latino	62,174	22.2%
White alone	194,355	69.4%
Black alone	4,958	18.0%
Asian alone	9,998	3.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1,237	0.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	280	0.1%
Some other race alone	109	0.0%
Two or more races alone	7,008	2.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey www.census.gov/

Figure 4-3 San Luis Obispo County Population By Age

Housing Characteristics

The 2010 United States Census documented 117,315 housing units, 13 percent of which were vacant. The table below presents the 2017 American Community Survey estimates for types of housing units.



Table 4-5 Types and Total Amounts of Housing Units in San Luis Obispo County

Type of housing units	Total	Percentage
1-unit detached	80,791	67%
1-unit attached	6,527	5.4%
2 units	3,878	3.2%
3 or 4 units	6,190	5.2%
5 to 9 units	5,035	4.2%
10 to 19 units	3,117	2.6%
20 or more units	4,180	3.5%
Mobile home	10,185	8.5%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	279	0.2%
Total housing units	120,182	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey www.census.gov/

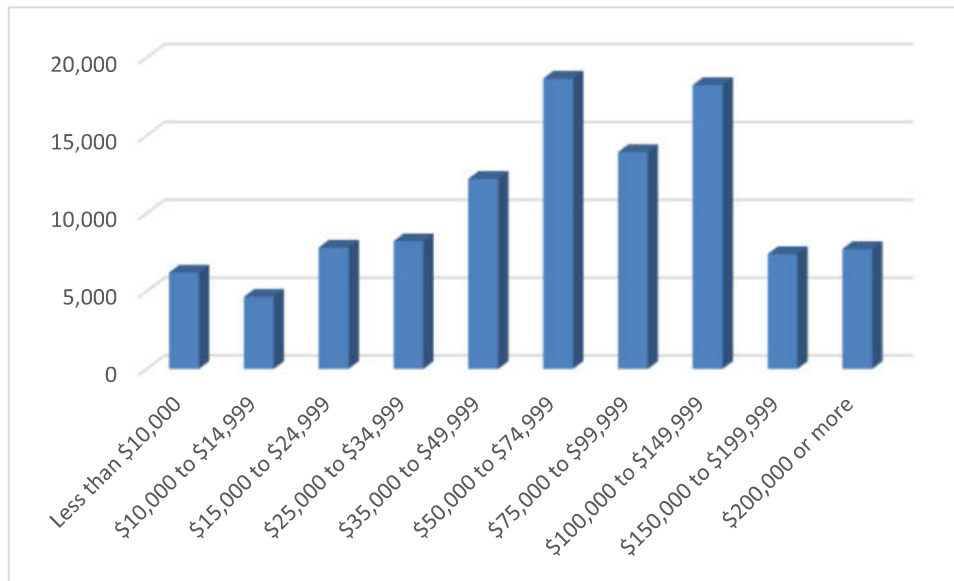
Occupied Housing Unit Characteristics: According to the 2017 American Community Survey, San Luis Obispo had 120,182 total housing units, of which 105,044 (87.4% were occupied. 60 percent of the occupied housing units were owner-occupied and 40% renter-occupied. More than half the total housing units (52.4%) were built in 1980 or later. However nearly half of residents (45.3%) had been in their current housing for eight years or less. Only 4.5% of occupied housing units have no vehicles available for private use, considerably below state and national averages (7.4% and 8.8% respectively). 67.6% of occupied housing units use utility gas for heating, with another 17.9% using electric heating.

Housing Costs: The median value of owner-occupied housing units in 2017 was \$499,800; this represents an 11.2% increase since 2012, and is 12.7% above the average in California. More than 70% of owner-occupied units were valued between \$300,000 and \$999,999. Eight percent were valued at \$1,000,000 or more. Most owner-occupied units had a mortgage (67.5%). The median rent cost during this time was \$1,326, and 45.9% of renters were paying 35% or more of their income for housing.

Households and Families: In 2017 the average household size was 2.51 persons. There were 105,044 total households, 66,465 (63.3%) of which were family households (62.4%).

Income and Employment: The median household income in 2017 was \$67,175, a 12.7% increase over 2010; this is statistically the same as the statewide average (\$67,169). Per capita income increased similarly during this period, from \$30,218 in 2012 to \$33,972 in 2017. There were 137,680 people in the labor force, with an unemployment rate of 4.8%, down from 8.7% in 2012. Figure 4-4 shows the number of people earning different income levels in the County as of 2017.



Figure 4-4 Income Distribution in San Luis Obispo County

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey www.census.gov/

Poverty: In 2017, 13.8% of county residents lived in poverty. 12.9% of related children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 6% of people 65 years old and over. 6.6% of all families had incomes below the poverty level, although that number increases to 20.5% for families with a female householder and no husband present.

Language: Among people at least five years old living in San Luis Obispo County in 2017, 81.8% spoke primarily English at home. Spanish was spoken in 14% of homes. A total of 6.8% households reported they spoke English less than “very well”, which is well below the statewide and national averages (18.4% and 8.5% respectively). Since the 2010 census there has been a slight decrease (1.5%) in English as the primary language spoken at home, in the same time period the percentage of individuals who speak Spanish at home and households that reported to speak English less than “very well” increased by 0.9%.

Education: In 2017, 90.5% of people 25 years and over had at least graduated from high school and 34 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher. The total school enrollment in San Luis Obispo County was 77,327 for persons 3 years and over. Nursery school and kindergarten enrollment was 6,484 and elementary or high school enrollment was 33,824 children. College or graduate school enrollment was 37,019.

People with Disabilities: 30,019 persons (11.1%) were living with some form of disability in 2017. This is unchanged from 2012 and is close to statewide and national averages (10.6% and 12.6% respectively).

Health Insurance Coverage: As of 2017, 91.4% of residents had health insurance coverage, including 73.4% with private insurance (alone or with public coverage) and 32.8% with public coverage alone or with private coverage.

4.4.1 Social Vulnerability

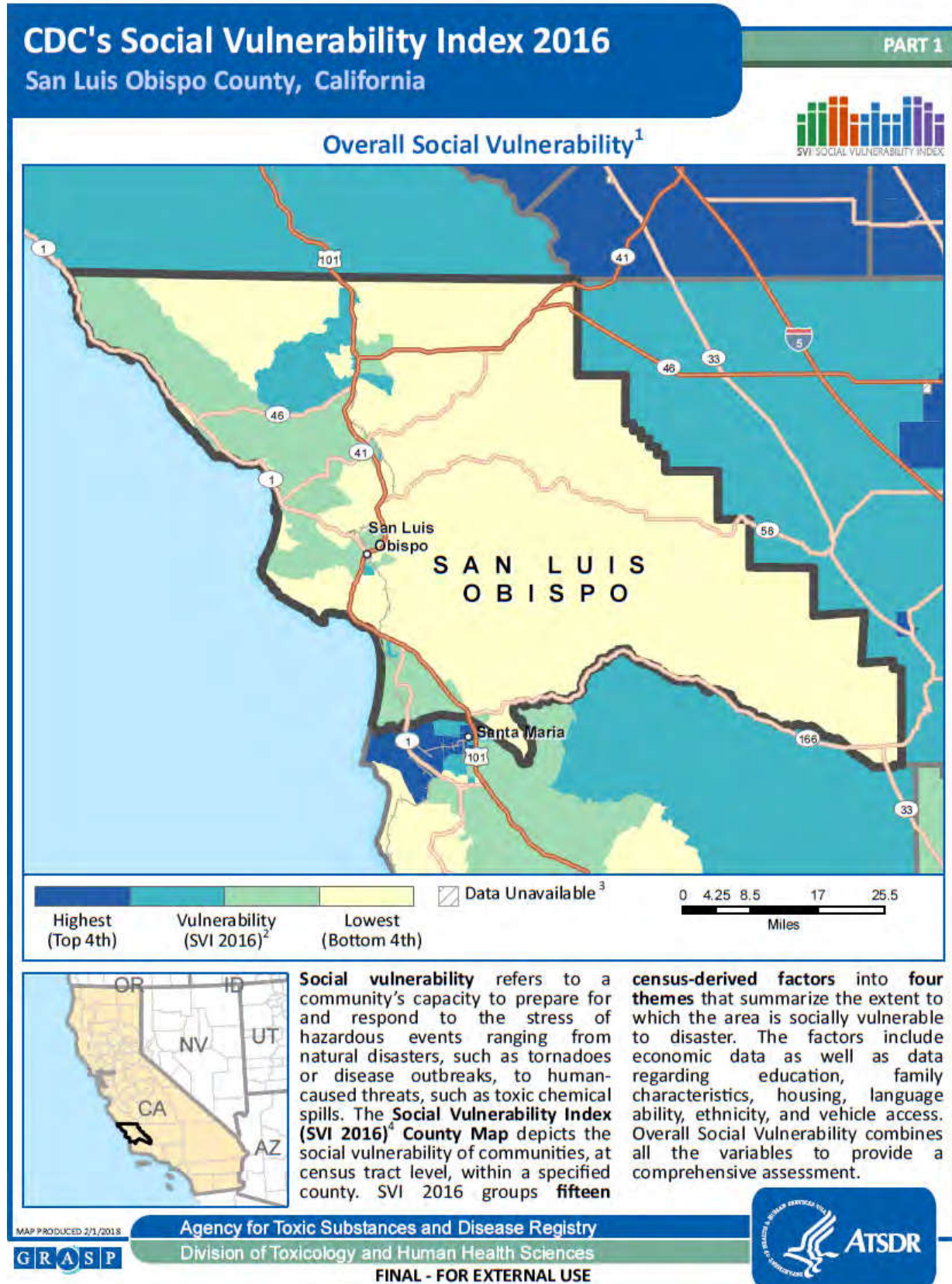
Social vulnerability considerations were included in the update of this plan in 2019 to identify areas across the County that might be more vulnerable to hazard impacts based on a number of factors. A social vulnerability index (SoVI) was developed by the Center for Disease Control's (CDC) Agency for Toxic

Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) and their Geospatial Research, Analysis & Services Program teams, as a way to portray communities' capacities to prepare for and respond to natural and man-made disasters. The SoVI does so by providing insight into particularly vulnerable populations to in turn assist emergency response planners and even public health officials identify communities more likely to require additional support before, during, and after a hazardous event. The CDC's SoVI create county- and state-level maps to show relative vulnerability and hence provide key socially and spatially relevant information on communities' populations, and these maps compare the SoVI based on Census Tracts. The overall social vulnerability based on the SoVI data is shown for the County of San Luis Obispo by Census Tracts in Figure 4-5 below, based on statewide ranking. This overall index combines four main themes of vulnerability, namely: socioeconomic status; household composition and disability; minority status and language; and housing and transportation, which in turn are comprised of subcategories for a total of 15 variables accounting for various vulnerability factors. For additional information on the CDC's SoVI, refer to their documentation and materials online at <https://svi.cdc.gov/>.

Based on this data, the areas with the highest level of social vulnerability in the county are Grover Beach, Oceano, southwestern San Luis Obispo City, southeastern Atascadero, southeastern and western Paso Robles, San Miguel, and the Adelaida region.



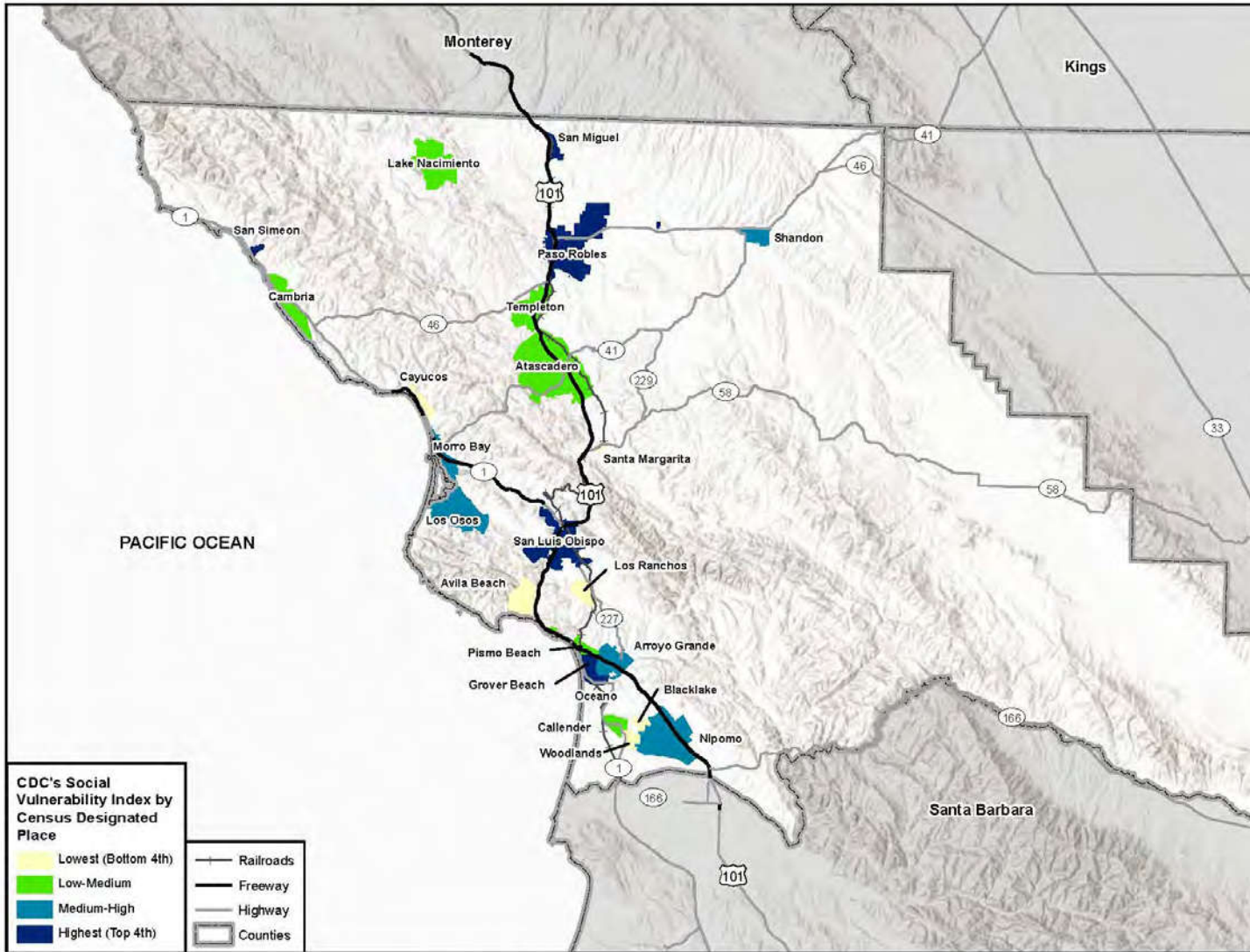
Figure 4-5 Overall Social Vulnerability in San Luis Obispo based on the SoVI, by Census Tracts



San Luis Obispo County Planning & Building staff also applied the CDC methodology to refine Census Tract level summaries into finer scale aggregation units associated with Census Designated Places (CDP), to provide social vulnerability perspectives on more tangible community centers. The results of this CDP based analysis further informs the vulnerability of people as discussed for each hazard in Section 5; the SoVI data was further used to inform the County's General Plan Safety Element update in 2019. The overall social vulnerability of the County by CDP is portrayed in Figure 4-6. Additional maps using the CDPs and the four main vulnerability themes of the SoVI are shown in Figure 4-7 (socioeconomic vulnerability theme), Figure 4-8 (household composition and disability vulnerability theme), Figure 4-9 (minority status and language vulnerability theme), and Figure 4-10 (housing and transportation vulnerability theme). For additional information on the CDC's SoVI, refer to their documentation and materials online at <https://svi.cdc.gov/>.



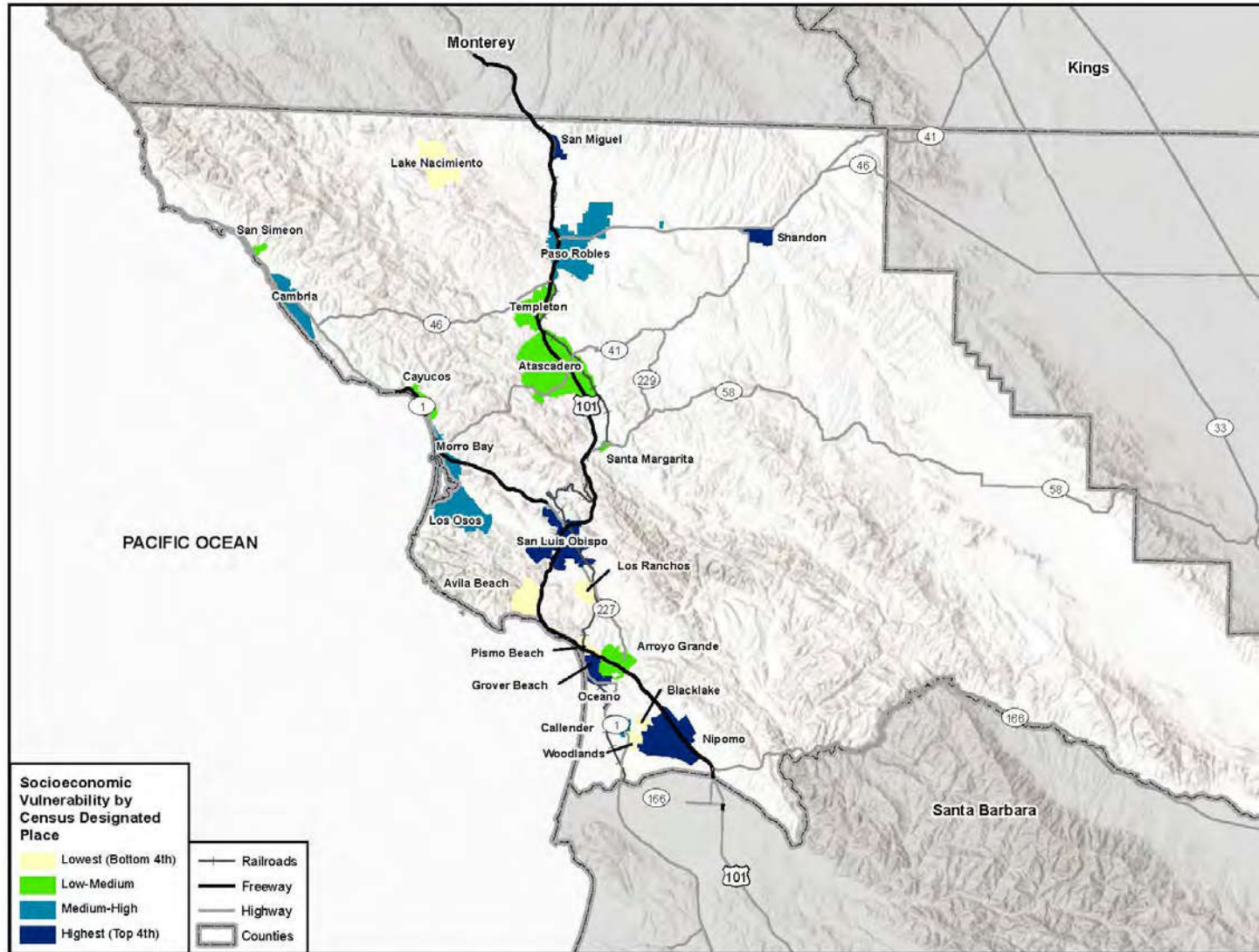
Figure 4-6 Overall Social Vulnerability in San Luis Obispo based on the SoVI, by Census Designated Place



Map compiled 11/2019;
intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: San Luis Obispo County,
US Census TIGER Database, CA Open
Data Portal, CDC SVI 2016



Figure 4-7 Socioeconomic Vulnerability in San Luis Obispo by Census Designated Place



Department of Planning & Building

Map compiled 11/2019; intended for planning purposes only. Data Source: San Luis Obispo County, US Census TIGER Database, CA Open Data Portal, CDC SVI 2016

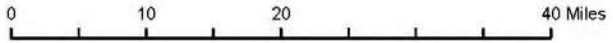
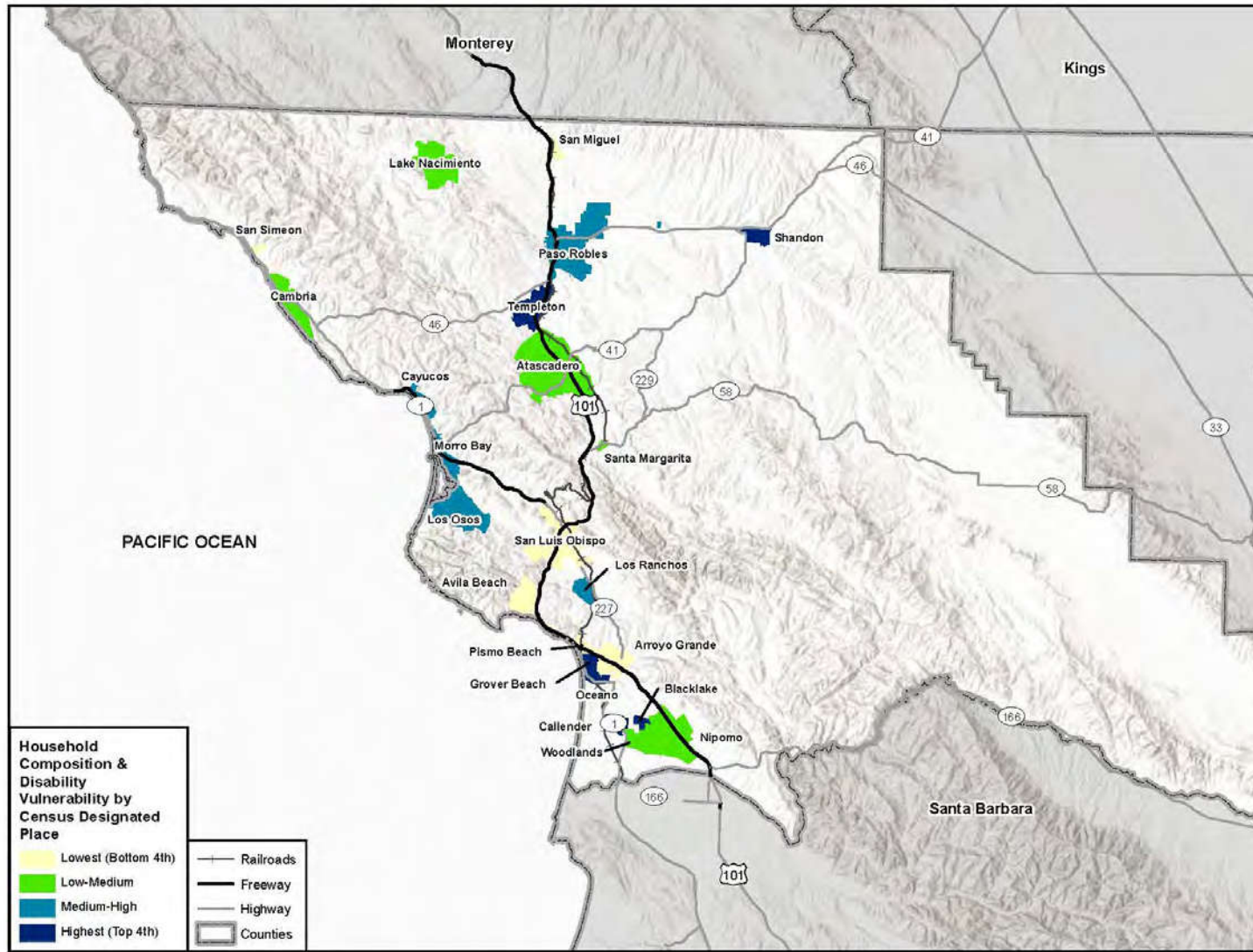


Figure 4-8 Household Composition and Disability Vulnerability in San Luis Obispo by Census Designated Place



Department of Planning & Building

Map compiled 11/2019; intended for planning purposes only. Data Source: San Luis Obispo County, US Census TIGER Database, CA Open Data Portal, CDC SVI 2016

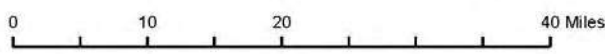
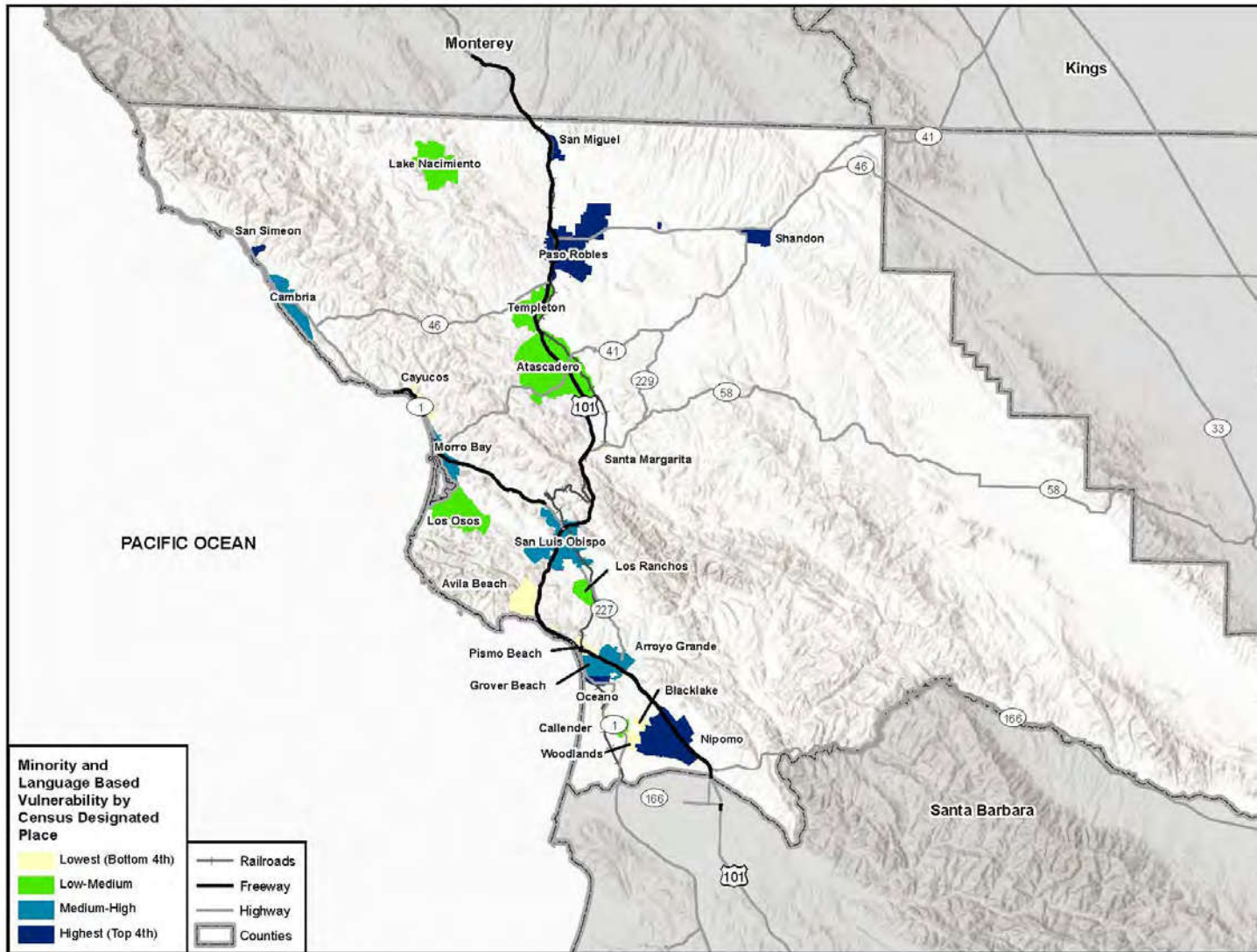


Figure 4-9 Minority and Language Vulnerability in San Luis Obispo by Census Designated Place



Department of Planning & Building

Map compiled 11/2019; intended for planning purposes only. Data Source: San Luis Obispo County, US Census TIGER Database, CA Open Data Portal, CDC SVI 2016

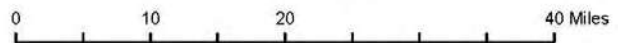
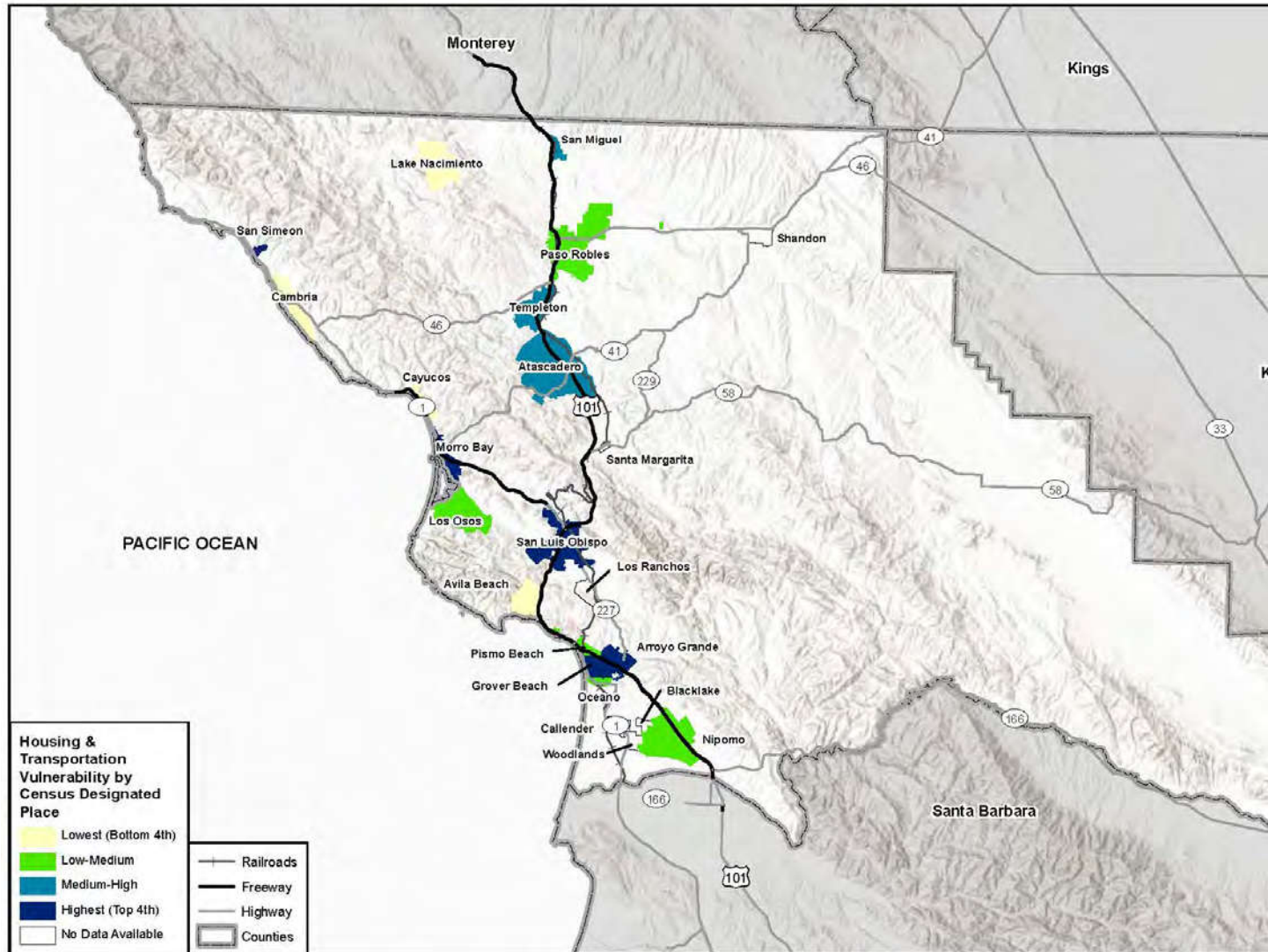
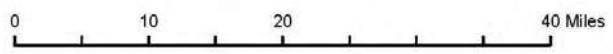


Figure 4-10 Housing and Transportation Vulnerability in San Luis Obispo by Census Designated Place



Department of Planning & Building
 Map compiled 11/2019; intended for planning purposes only.
 Data Source: San Luis Obispo County, US Census TIGER Database, CA Open Data Portal, CDC SVI 2016



Environmental Justice Considerations

SB 1000 Requirements §65302(h)(1)

The environmental justice element, or related environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives integrated in other elements, shall do all of the following:

- (A) Identify objectives and policies to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities by means that include, but are not limited to, the reduction of pollution exposure, including the improvement of air quality, and the promotion of public facilities, food access, safe and sanitary homes, and physical activity.*
- (B) Identify objectives and policies to promote civil engagement in the public decision-making process.*
- (C) Identify objectives and policies that prioritize improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities.*

In 2016 California passed Senate Bill 1000 (SB 1000), the Planning for Healthy Communities Act, requiring cities and counties with disadvantaged communities to include environmental justice (EJ) in their General Plans when they are updating two or more elements of their General Plan concurrently on or after January 1, 2018. Environmental justice is defined by state law as “the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies” (Gov. Code § 65040.12e). SB 1000 defines disadvantaged environmental justice (EJ) communities as those that either 1) rank in the top 25th percentile of the CalEnviroScreen Index, or 2) are low-income and disproportionately affected by exposure to environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects or environmental degradation. This two-part definition creates a “black and white” baseline and another that allows a city or county to cater to its communities through its broad language. Per the first definition, no areas in San Luis Obispo County contain disadvantaged communities. Per the second definition, local jurisdictions may subjectively interpret how to identify disadvantaged communities based on a regional analysis.

This LHMP addresses these considerations to a degree in the social vulnerability assessment for each hazard in Section 5 and prioritization criteria for mitigation actions in Section 7. Prioritization criteria includes a ‘Social’ element which considers applying a higher priority to actions that relate to social equity, benefits disadvantaged communities, or addresses vulnerable populations. In addition, the County of San Luis Obispo adopted Mitigation Action C.1.3 to increase involvement of disadvantaged communities in disaster preparedness activities and prioritize programs that address their needs and incorporated these requirements into the Safety Element of the General Plan during a process parallel to this LHMP update. Other cities and counties may choose to identify disadvantaged communities within their jurisdictions and incorporate the SB 1000 requirements into their planning processes.

4.5 Economy

Table 4-6 breaks down San Luis Obispo County’s labor force by industry as of 2017. The largest sector of employment is in educational services, health care, & social assistance, which makes up 22.2% of jobs in the County. They’re followed by the arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, & food services sector (11.8%), retail trade (10.8%), and the professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services sector (10.0%).



Table 4-6 San Luis Obispo County Employment by Industry (2017)

Industry	# Employed
Population (2017)	280,119
In Labor Force	137,680
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	4,480
Armed Forces	1,817
Construction	10,235
Manufacturing	8,841
Wholesale trade	2,820
Retail trade	14,851
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	5,845
Information	2,012
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	5,842
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	13,821
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	30,501
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	16,229
Other services, except public administration	6,676
Public administration	7,124
Unemployed	6,586

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2012-2017 5-Year Estimates, www.census.gov/

The San Luis Obispo Chamber of Commerce published a 2018 Community Economic Profile for the City of San Luis Obispo with additional information about San Luis Obispo County. This section was updated in 2013 to reflect the latest data from the San Luis Obispo Chamber of Commerce.

Employers: The table below reflects the top 25 employers in San Luis Obispo County as reported by the California Employment Development Department.

Table 4-7 Top 25 Employers – San Luis Obispo County

Company/Organization	Location	Industry	Approximate Employees
Employer Name	Location	Industry	Employees
Atascadero State Hospital	Atascadero	Hospitals	1,000-4,999
Cal Poly State University	San Luis Obispo	Schools-Universities & Colleges Academic	1,000-4,999
Glenair Inc	Paso Robles	Communications Consultants	1,000-4,999
Pacific Gas & Electric Co	San Luis Obispo	Electric Companies	1,000-4,999
San Luis Obispo County EMS	San Luis Obispo	Government Offices-County	1,000-4,999
AMI Sierra Vista Radiology	San Luis Obispo	Physicians & Surgeons	500-999
California Mid-State Fair	Paso Robles	Concert Venues	500-999
Cuesta College	Paso Robles	Junior-Community College-Tech Institutes	500-999
Division of Juvenile Justice	Paso Robles	State Govt-Correctional Institutions	500-999
Medi-Cal Eligibility Info	San Luis Obispo	Government Offices-County	500-999



Company/Organization	Location	Industry	Approximate Employees
Mental Marketing	Atascadero	Advertising-Agencies & Counselors	500-999
Sierra Vista Regional Med Ctr	San Luis Obispo	Hospitals	500-999
Trust Rcm	San Luis Obispo	Billing Service	500-999
Arroyo Grande Community Hosp	Arroyo Grande	Hospitals	250-499
Child Abuse-Neglect-Child	San Luis Obispo	Business Management Consultants	250-499
County Office of Education	San Luis Obispo	Schools	250-499
French Hospital Medical Ctr	San Luis Obispo	Hospitals	250-499
Hearst Castle	San Simeon	National Monuments	250-499
Madonna Inn Resort	San Luis Obispo	Resorts	250-499
Morro Bay Art Assn Gallery	Morro Bay	Art Galleries & Dealers	250-499
Ramirez Farm Labor	Shandon	Labor Contractors	250-499
San Luis Obispo County Social	San Luis Obispo	Government Offices-County	250-499
San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Dept	San Luis Obispo	Sheriff	250-499
Social Services Dept	San Luis Obispo	Government Offices-County	250-499

Source: California Employment Development Department

Agriculture: The agriculture industry in San Luis Obispo is a crucial part of the local economy, providing employment and income directly for those in agriculture, as well as driving growth in the tourism industry. Total crop values in 2017 were \$925 million. The top 20 leading agriculture crops are listed in Table 5-3 in the Risk Assessment section.

4.6 Climate

The climate and air quality of San Luis Obispo County are directly related to its physical characteristics. The coastal lowlands and plains are bounded on the east by the Santa Lucia Mountains and experience a maritime climate. That climate is somewhat modified locally by elevation and distance from the ocean, as well as the mountains. The north and northeastern portions of the County include the upper end of the Salinas Valley, where the maritime climate is substantially modified by the intervening mountains. The Carrizo Plain in the east and southeastern portion of the County is climatically high desert.

Because the County is located along the California coast, the weather is normally under the influence of a high-pressure system located to the west. As a result, a common weather pattern includes afternoon and evening onshore winds.

San Luis Obispo County has a pleasant, Mediterranean climate year-round, averaging 315 days of sunshine per year.

- Winter: 64°F / 31°F - Cool and Sunny
- Spring: 75°F / 44°F - Breezy and Cool
- Summer: 94°F / 54°F - Warm Coastal Mornings/Sunny Days
- Fall: 77°F / 43°F - Warm Days and Cool Nights



The 2010 & 2011 Annual Air Quality Report issued by the San Luis Obispo Air Pollution Control District notes that the County overall had good air quality. However ozone levels exceeding both federal and state standards were measured on numerous days in the rural eastern portion of the county due to transported pollution. Smoke from wildfires can often adversely affect air quality. South County air quality was impacted by dust blown from the dune complex along the coast of the Five Cities area. Only one exceedance of the federal PM10 standard occurred in 2010, but numerous exceedances of the state standard were recorded during this time frame. The County attained both federal and state standards for fine particulate matter, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, and visibility. An overview of the effects of climate change on San Luis Obispo County can be found in subsection 5.1.3.

4.7 Transportation Systems

The County contains major transportation arteries including U.S. Highway 101, California State Highways 1, 41, 46, 58, and 166, and the Union Pacific Railroad. The County has a regional airport near the southern portion of the City of San Luis Obispo which offers service to larger commercial airports to the north and south (Los Angeles and San Francisco, as well as flights to Phoenix). In addition to air transportation, the County is also served with scheduled rail service by Amtrak, and motor bus service by companies such as Greyhound and Orange Belt Stages, as well as a number of tour coach operators, and local transit systems.

4.8 Governing Body

The Board of Supervisors serves as the Legislative body of the County of San Luis Obispo for the planning and provision of services related to public needs and the requirements of State and Federal laws. California law provides for five Supervisors to be elected by district. Each Supervisor is elected for a four-year term. Two of the Supervisors' terms are staggered so that all Supervisors are not standing for election at the same time. As the elected representative of the people of San Luis Obispo County, the Board of Supervisors establishes overall County priorities and sets policy.

The San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District is operated by the County Water Resources Division of Public Works. The District (Public Works Department) is the designated County agency responsible for managing, planning, and maintaining drainage and flood control facilities in the unincorporated public areas where no other agency has assumed an active role in such activities. The District has a regional role in the County and can work with individual cities or communities when requested. The County Board of Supervisors also serves as the governing body for the Flood Control District.

4.9 Land Use

Existing land use within San Luis Obispo County is varied with respect to types of uses, ownership, character, and intensity. Land uses include:

- Rural residential
- Single family detached
- Single family attached
- High-density residential (apartments)
- Mobile homes
- Recreational open space
- Other open space
- Heavy industrial
- Warehouse
- Vacant



- Agriculture
- Water
- Utilities
- Public facilities
- Schools
- Retail / Office
- Tourist / Commercial recreation
- Light industrial / Business park
- Mineral extraction

4.10 Development Trends

While the population of San Luis Obispo County is expected to continue growing, there are Land Use policies and elements within the County General Plan to help assure orderly development.

The California Department of Transportation's Office of State Planning prepared the *California County-Level Economic Forecast 2018-2050*. Highlights of the forecast for San Luis Obispo County include:

- From 2018 to 2023, employment growth is expected to average 0.9 percent per year.
- The largest employment gains will be observed in education and healthcare, leisure services, and government. Together, these sectors will account for 61 percent of net job creation during the 2018-2023 period.
- Average salaries are currently below the California average, and will remain so over the foreseeable future. In San Luis Obispo County, inflation-adjusted salaries are expected to rise by an average of 1.8 percent per year between 2018 and 2023, which will be similar to statewide growth.
- Over the forecast period, an average of 970 homes will be authorized per year. Because San Luis Obispo County has large amounts of buildable land, housing production will spread out into single-family communities, rather than be forced up into multifamily skyscrapers.
- The population is expected to increase by 0.4 percent annually through 2023. Net migration will account for almost all population growth. Because the County has an old population base, the number of deaths will be approximately equal to the number of births during the forecast period.

Table 4-8 San Luis Obispo County Economic Forecast, 2017-2050

San Luis Obispo County	2018	2050
Population (people)	279,967	298,795
Net Migration (people)	1,326	710
Registered Vehicles (thousands)	315	355
Households (thousands)	105.7	124.9
New Homes Permitted (homes)	1,111	303
Total Taxable Sales (billions)	\$5.36	\$19.35
Personal Income (billions)	\$16.14	\$54.75
Real Per Capita Income (dollars)	\$56,044	\$85,431
Inflation Rate (% change in CPI)	2.7	1.9
Real Farm Crop Value (millions)	967.2	1234.3
Real Industrial Production (millions)	2,493	4,698
Unemployment Rate (percent)	3.3	3.8
<u>Employment (thousands of jobs)</u>		
Total Wage & Salary	123.8	144.5
Farm	5.2	6.4



San Luis Obispo County	2018	2050
Construction	7.7	5.5
Manufacturing	7.3	7.9
Transportation & Utilities	4.1	3.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	17.5	22.3
Financial Activities	4.2	4.4
Professional Services	10.7	13.4
Information	1.4	1.4
Health & Education	15.7	19.7
Leisure	19.3	23.5
Government	24.8	29.5

Source: *California County-Level Economic Forecast 2018-2050*, California Department of Transportation

Analysis of development trends in the County can be found in subsection 5.2, to include analysis of building permits. Additional discussion on development trends can be found in the Future Development section of each hazard profile in the Section 5.



SECTION 5 RISK ASSESSMENT

DMA Requirement §201.6(c)(2):

[The plan shall include] A risk assessment that provides the factual basis for activities proposed in the strategy to reduce losses from identified hazards. Local risk assessments must provide sufficient information to enable the jurisdiction to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation actions to reduce losses from identified hazards.

Risk, for the purposes of this plan and as defined by FEMA, is a combination of hazard, vulnerability, and exposure. "It is the impact that a hazard would have on people, services, facilities, and structures in a community and refers to the likelihood of a hazard event resulting in an adverse condition that causes injury or damage."

The risk assessment process identifies and profiles relevant hazards and assesses the exposure of lives, property, and infrastructure to these hazards. The process allows for a better understanding of a jurisdiction's potential risk to hazards and provides a framework for developing and prioritizing mitigation actions to reduce risk from future hazard events.

This risk assessment builds upon the methodology described in the 2013 FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, which recommends a four-step process for conducting a risk assessment:

1. Describe Hazards
2. Identify Community Assets
3. Analyze Risks
4. Summarize Vulnerability

In essence, the risk assessment evaluates potential loss from hazards by assessing the vulnerability of the county's population, build environment, critical facilities, and other assets. Data collected through this process has been incorporated into the following sections of this section:

Subsection 5.1: Hazard Identification - identifies the hazards that threaten the Planning Area and describes why some hazards have been omitted from further consideration.

Subsection 5.2: Asset Summary - describes the methodology for inventorying assets as the basis for determining vulnerability of the planning area to the identified hazards.

Subsection 5.3: Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment - discusses the threat to the Planning Area and describes previous occurrences of hazard events and the likelihood of future occurrences (2013 FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook Risk Assessment Step 1). It also includes a vulnerability assessment considering assets at risk, critical facilities, and future development trends (2013 FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook Risk Assessment Steps 2, 3 and 4).

This risk assessment covers the entire geographical area of San Luis Obispo County. Since this plan is a multi-jurisdictional plan, the HMPC was required to evaluate how the hazards and risks vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. While these differences are noted in this section, they are expanded upon in the annexes of the participating jurisdictions. If no additional data is provided in an annex, it should be assumed that the risk and potential impacts to the affected jurisdiction are similar to those described here for the entire San Luis Obispo County planning area.



5.1 Hazard Identification and Prioritization

DMA Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i):

[The risk assessment shall include a] description of the type of all-natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction.

The first step in developing a risk assessment is identifying the hazards. The San Luis Obispo County HMPC conducted a hazard identification study to determine the hazards that threaten the planning area.

5.1.1 Methodology and Results

The Central Coast region of California is susceptible to a number of hazards. This HMP profiles the most significant of these hazards. Historical data, catastrophic potential, relevance to the jurisdiction, and the probability and potential magnitude of future occurrences were all used to reduce and prioritize the list of hazards to those most relevant to San Luis Obispo County.

Using existing natural hazards data and input gained through planning meetings during both the 2014 HMP and 2019 update, the HMPC agreed upon a list of hazards that could affect San Luis Obispo County. The following table explains the changes in the hazards profiled in 2014 and the 2019 update. Bolded hazards are new to the plan.

Table 5-1 Updates to Hazards Profiled, 2014 Plan and 2019 Update

2019 Hazards	How and Why Identified	Comments
Adverse weather: extreme heat , freeze, hail, wind, dense fog, tornado, thunderstorm	In 2014 Plan	Extreme heat added; drought removed and addressed as a separate hazard
Agricultural pest infestation and plant disease, marine invasive species	In 2014 Plan	Tree mortality included.
Biological agents (naturally occurring)	In 2014 Plan	Pandemic flu, food and water borne illness. Also addressed in other planning mechanisms but a concern to county and history of events. Include Vector Borne Disease
Coastal Storm/Coastal Erosion/ Sea Level Rise	In 2014, sea level rise recommended by HMPC	
Dam Incidents	New in 2014, recommended by HMPC and 2014 FEMA review; identified in local HMPs; in GP Safety Element	Includes flooding from excess releases and failures.
Drought and Water Shortage	In 2014 Plan as part of adverse weather	Separated out from adverse weather as its own hazard as nature of hazard is unique and different consequences; includes ground and surface water shortage; agricultural and viticulture impacts
Earthquake (including fault rupture, groundshaking, liquefaction)	In 2014 Plan	
Floods	In 2014 Plan	Includes riverine and stormwater drainage and levee failure ; coastal flooding addressed in coastal storms section



2019 Hazards	How and Why Identified	Comments
Landslides and Debris Flow	In 2014 Plan	Debris flow included due to potential from wildfire burns
Subsidence	New in 2014, recommended by HMPC; identified in Paso Robles HMP	Consequence of drought due to overdraft of aquifers.
Tsunami and seiche	In 2014 Plan	
Wildfire	In 2014 Plan	
Human Caused: Hazardous Materials	New in 2014, recommended by HMPC; In 1999 General Plan Safety Element; County EOP and several emergency response plans	Includes Fixed Facility and Transportation, Radiological Accidents, Oil spills, Natural Gas Pipeline Rupture & Storage Facilities
Climate Change/Long term climate variability	In 2014 Plan	Climate change considerations incorporated in the hazard profiles to describe how the frequency and intensity of hazards could be altered in the future

In alphabetical order, the natural hazards identified and investigated for the San Luis Obispo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan include:

- Adverse Weather
 - Extreme Heat
 - Thunderstorm/Heavy Rain/ Lightning/Freeze/Hail/Dense Fog
 - High Wind/Tornado
- Agricultural Pest Infestation and Plant Disease/Marine Invasive Species
- Biological Agents (naturally occurring)
- Coastal Storm/Coastal Erosion/Sea Level Rise
- Dam Incidents
- Drought and Water Shortage
- Earthquake
- Flood
 - Levee Failure
- Landslide and Debris Flow
- Subsidence
- Tsunami
- Wildfire

Human Caused Hazards

- Hazardous Materials
 - Fixed Facility
 - Transportation
 - Radiological Accidents
 - Oil Spills
 - Natural Gas Pipeline Rupture & Storage Facilities



The 2019 HMP update included a significant re-evaluation of the hazards with the latest, best available data. Hazards data from San Luis Obispo County, California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CA-OES), FEMA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and many other sources were examined to assess the significance of these hazards to the planning area. The update process included a comprehensive, parcel-level risk analysis with GIS where available data permitted. Many new maps and tables were added that capture the potential losses. Additional details on the loss analysis, including a breakdown of hazard losses by jurisdiction and property type can be referenced in Appendix E and the jurisdictional annexes.

Overall Hazard Significance Summary

Overall hazard significance was based on a combination of Geographic Area, Probability of Future Occurrence and Potential Magnitude/Severity as defined below. The individual ratings are based on or interpolated from the analysis of the hazards in the sections that follow. During the 2019 San Luis Obispo County HMP update the individual ratings and significance of the hazards was revisited and updated. Public concern was also considered via input at public meetings and an online survey.

Table 5-2 San Luis Obispo County Hazard Significance

Hazard	Geographic Area	Probability of Future Occurrence	Magnitude/Severity (Extent)	Overall Significance
Adverse Weather: Thunderstorm/Heavy Rain/Hail/Lighting/Dense Fog/Freeze	Significant	Likely	Negligible	Medium
Adverse Weather: High Wind/Tornado	Significant	Likely	Negligible	Low
Adverse Weather: Extreme Heat	Extensive	Occasional	Negligible	Low
Agricultural Pest Infestation and Disease	Limited	Highly Likely	Negligible	Medium
Biological	Extensive	Occasional	Critical	Medium
Dam Incidents	Limited	Unlikely	Critical	Medium
Drought and Water Shortage	Extensive	Likely	Critical	High
Earthquake	Extensive	Occasional	Critical	High
Flood	Significant	Likely	Critical	Medium
Landslides and Debris Flow	Significant	Likely	Critical	Medium
Coastal Storm/Coastal Erosion/Sea Level Rise	Limited	Likely	Limited	Medium
Subsidence	Significant	Occasional	Negligible	Low
Tsunami and Seiche	Significant	Occasional	Limited	Medium
Wildfire	Extensive	Likely	Critical	High
Human Caused: Hazardous Materials	Limited	Highly Likely	Negligible	Low



<p>Geographic Area Limited: Less than 10% of planning area Significant: 10-50% of planning area Extensive: 50-100% of planning area</p> <p>Probability of Future Occurrences Highly Likely: Near 100% chance of occurrence in next year or happens every year. Likely: Between 10 and 100% chance of occurrence in next year or has a recurrence interval of 10 years or less. Occasional: Between 1 and 10% chance of occurrence in the next year or has a recurrence interval of 11 to 100 years. Unlikely: Less than 1% chance of occurrence in next 100 years or has a recurrence interval of greater than every 100 years.</p>	<p>Magnitude/Severity (Extent) Catastrophic—More than 50 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for more than 30 days; and/or multiple deaths Critical—25-50 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for at least two weeks; and/or injuries and/or illnesses result in permanent disability Limited—10-25 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for more than a week; and/or injuries/illnesses treatable do not result in permanent disability Negligible—Less than 10 percent of property severely damaged, shutdown of facilities and services for less than 24 hours; and/or injuries/illnesses treatable with first aid</p> <p>Significance Low: minimal potential impact Medium: moderate potential impact High: widespread potential impact</p>
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Other Hazards Considered

Other hazards were noted by the HMPC and public to potentially consider in the HMP update. Some of these hazards have the potential to do damage or harm but since the focus of this plan is on natural hazards, per the DMA requirements, they are not profiled further; in some cases they are currently addressed in other planning mechanisms or have had limited historic impacts:

- Expansive Soils
- Radon
- Tree mortality/hazardous trees in developed areas
- Human-Wildlife conflicts
- Energy Shortage
- Civil Disturbance/Disorder
- Terrorism
- Cyber Threat
- Transportation Incidents/emergencies
- Well Stimulation & Hydraulic Fracturing

5.1.2 Disaster Declaration History

One method the HMPC used to identify hazards was researching past events that triggered federal and state emergency or disaster declarations in the planning area. Federal and state disaster declarations may be granted when the severity and magnitude of an event surpasses the ability of the local government to respond and recover. Disaster assistance is supplemental and sequential. When the local government's capacity has been surpassed, a state disaster declaration may be issued, allowing for the provision of state assistance. Should the disaster be so severe that both the local and state governments' capacities are exceeded, a federal emergency or disaster declaration may be issued allowing for the provision of federal assistance. In other words, a presidential disaster declaration puts federal recovery programs in place to help disaster victims, business, and public agencies.

The federal government may issue a disaster declaration through FEMA, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), or the Small Business Administration (SBA). FEMA also issues emergency declarations, which are more limited in scope and without the long-term federal recovery programs of major disaster declarations (Farm Service Agency 2018). The quantity and types of damage are the determining factors. This section focuses on state and federal disaster and emergency declarations.



The communities throughout San Luis Obispo are among the many in California that are susceptible to disaster. Details on federal and state disaster declarations were obtained by the HMPC, FEMA, and the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) and compiled in chronological order in Table 5-3. A review of state and federal declared disasters indicates that San Luis Obispo County received 26 state proclamations between 1950 and March 2017, 22 of which also received federal disaster declarations. Of the 26 state declarations, 19 were associated with flooding (13 of the flooding events which were related to severe winter storms and heavy rains; 1 was associated with coastal flooding; and 3 were flooding and mudslides); 3 were for drought (not including declaration issued by the USDA); 2 were for freeze; ; 1 was for earthquake; and 2 were for wildfire.

Since 2012, there have been 13 drought declarations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture in San Luis Obispo County, 9 of which were Fast Track Secretarial disaster designations. According to the Secretary of Agriculture, a Fast Track designation is for a severe drought and provides an automatic designation when during the growing season any portion of the county meets the severe drought intensity value for eight consecutive weeks. Refer to the Drought hazard profile for more information of Disaster Declarations from the Secretary of Agriculture related to drought events.

This disaster history (combined federal and state) suggests that San Luis Obispo County experiences a major event worthy of a disaster declaration every 2.6 years. The County has a 39 percent chance of receiving a disaster declaration in any given year. With the exception of the declarations for earthquake and wildfire, every declaration resulted directly or indirectly from severe weather. Similarly, most disaster-related injuries to people and damage to property and crops resulted from severe weather. Further, a review of these events helps San Luis Obispo County and its jurisdictions identify risk reduction targets and ways to improve capabilities to avoid large-scale hazard events in the future.

Table 5-3 San Luis Obispo County's State and Federal Disaster Declarations, 1950-2018

Hazard Type	Disaster #	Year	State Proclamation	Federal Declaration	Location	Damage*
Floods	OCD 50-01	1950	11/21/50	--	Statewide	9 deaths; \$32,183,000
Floods	DR-28	1955	12/22/55	12/23/55	Statewide	74 deaths; \$200,000,000
Severe Storms – Flood	--	1958	4/2/58	4/4/58	Statewide	13 deaths; several injuries \$24,000,000
Severe Storms – Flood	--	1963	2/14/64	--	Northern California – Boundaries of SLO county and 3 other counties up to the Oregon Border	--
Severe Winter Storms – Flood	DR-223	1967	12/1/1966	1/2/1967	San Luis Obispo (and 7 other counties)	\$28,761,041
Flood	DR-253	1969	--	1/26/1969	San Joaquin County (and 39 other counties)	47 deaths; 161 injuries \$300,000,000



Hazard Type	Disaster #	Year	State Proclamation	Federal Declaration	Location	Damage*
Offshore Oil Platform Spill	--	1969	--	--	Coastal Areas of Southern California	--
Severe Winter Storms – Coastal Flooding	DR-364	1973	1/30/1973	2/8/1973	San Luis Obispo County (and 5 other counties)	\$17,998,250
Drought	--	1976	2/9/76, 2/13/76, 2/24/76, 3/26/76, 7/6/76	--	San Luis Obispo County (and 30 other counties)	\$2,664,000,000
Drought	EM-3023	1977	--	1/20/1977	San Luis Obispo County	--
Severe Winter Storms- Flood	DR-547	1978	2/1/1978	2/15/1978	San Luis Obispo County (and 13 other counties)	14 deaths, 21 injuries, \$117,802,785
Severe Winter Storms- Flood	DR-677	1982 - 1983	12/8/1982- 3/21/1982	2/9/1983	San Luis Obispo County (and 43 other counties)	\$523,617,032
Wildfire – Las Pilitas Fire	DR-739	1985	7/1/1985	7/18/1985	San Luis Obispo County (and 6 other counties)	3 deaths, 470 injuries, \$64,845,864 Burned 75,000 acres from Las Pilitas area to SLO. Portions of the City of SLO was evacuated.
Train Derailment	--	1986	--	--	Grover Beach	Evacuations, Road closures
Freeze	USDA and SBA declaration	1987	-	-	San Luis Obispo	-
Drought		1988	1/1/1988- 12/31/1988	-	Statewide	-
Drought	USDA	1990	1/1990- 7/13/1990	-	-	-
Extreme Cold Weather/ Freeze	DR-894	1990	12/19/1990- 1/18/1991	2/11/1991	San Luis Obispo County (32 other counties)	\$856,329,675



Hazard Type	Disaster #	Year	State Proclamation	Federal Declaration	Location	Damage*
Hwy 41 Fire	GP 94-02	1994	8/24/1994	--	San Luis Obispo County	12 injuries, \$6,382,235 Burned 48,531 acres, 42 homes, and 61 other structures
Severe Winter Storms - Flood	DR-1044	1995	1/6/95- 3/14/96	1/13/1995	San Luis Obispo County (and 42 other counties)	11 deaths, \$221,948,347
Severe Winter Storms - Flood	DR-1046	1995	Proclaimed	1/10/1995	San Luis Obispo County (all counties except Del Norte)	17 deaths, \$132,040,111
Highway 58 Fire	Local Proclamation of Emergency	1996	-	-	San Luis Obispo	Burned 106,668 acres
Highway 166/Logan Fire	-	1997	-	-	San Luis Obispo	Burned 50,000 acres
Severe Winter Storm- Flood	DR-1155	1997	1/2/1997- 1/31/1997	1/4/1997	San Luis Obispo County (and 47 other counties)	8 deaths, \$194,352,509
Severe Winter Storms- Flood	DR-1203	1998	Proclaimed	2/9/1998	San Luis Obispo County (42 other counties)	17 deaths, \$385,141,192
Severe Storms- Flood	DC 2001-01	2001	3/1/2001	-	San Luis Obispo County (and 2 counties)	\$2,248,000 estimated in damages throughout county. Arroyo Grande levee breached on south side.
Earthquake - San Simeon Earthquake	DR-1505	2003	12/23/2003	1/13/2004	San Luis Obispo County (and Santa Barbara County)	2 deaths estimated \$239,000,000 in damages, response and recovery costs
Parkfield Earthquake	-	-	9/2004	-	San Luis Obispo	Minor damages
Hurricane Katrina - Economic	EM-3248	2005	--	9/13/2005	Statewide	\$763,576
Winter Storms - Flood	DR-1628	2005 - 2006	--	2/3/2006	San Luis Obispo County (and 29 counties + statewide HM)	1 death; \$203,050,747



Hazard Type	Disaster #	Year	State Proclamation	Federal Declaration	Location	Damage*
Freeze	DR-1689	2007	--	3/13/2007	San Luis Obispo County (and 12 other counties)	\$2,700,400
Winter Storms - Flood	DR-1952	2010 - 2011	12/1/2010	1/26/20/11	San Luis Obispo County (and 12 counties)	Most severe damages in areas of South County, particularly Oceano area. \$66,318,201
Tsunami	DR-1968	2011	3/11/2011	4/18/2011	Statewide	-
Freezing Temperature, High Winds, Excessive Rain	S3255	2012	3/1/2012 - 4/30/2012 (begin to end date)	6/9/2012 (Sec. Ag Approval date)	San Luis Obispo County	--
Hail Storm, Rain, cold temperatures	S3320	2012	4/11/2012- 4/13/2012 (begin to end dates)	8/3/2012 (Sec. of Ag approval date)	San Luis Obispo County	--
Drought	Local Emergency	2014 - 2017	--	--	San Luis Obispo County	
Drought		2014	January 17, 2014 – April 7, 2017	--	Statewide	--
Intense Thunderstorms	-	2015	-	-	Paso Robles	3.6" of rain in 8 hours, causing water and mud damage to 20-30 homes
Cuesta Fire	-	2015	-	-	Santa Margarita	A portion of the community of Santa Margarita was evacuated
Rain and Wind	S4003	2016	4/8/2016 – 5/6/2016 (begin to end dates)	7/27/2016 (Sec. of Ag. approval date)	San Luis Obispo County	--



Hazard Type	Disaster #	Year	State Proclamation	Federal Declaration	Location	Damage*
Severe Weather including excessive rainfall and high winds	S4164	2016	3/3/2016-6/1/2016 (begin to end dates)	3/31/2017 (Sec. of Ag approval date)	San Luis Obispo County	--
Excessive rain, high winds, cold temperatures, and hail	S4170	2016	3/1/2016-5/7/2016 (begin to end dates)	4/28/2017 (Sec. of Ag approval date)	San Luis Obispo County	--
Chimney Fire	FM-5146	2016	8/15/2016	-	Nacimiento Lake area	46,344 acres burned, 49 residential type structures destroyed, 21 other structures destroyed, 8 damaged. Hearst Castle was closed for some time.
Severe Storms- Flooding and Mudslides	DR-4301	2017	-	2/14/2017	San Luis Obispo County (and 33 other counties)	\$39,956,354
Severe Storms - Flooding and Mudslides	DR-4305	2017	2/10/2017	3/16/2017	San Luis Obispo County (and 21 other counties)	\$14,320,716
Severe Storms - Flooding and Mudslides	DR-4308, GP 2017-03	2017	3/7/2017	4/1/2017	San Luis Obispo County (and 41 counties and 1 tribe)	8 deaths; \$119,834,925 (DR) \$331,137 (GP)
Freeze	S4350	2018	2/20/2018	7/18/2018 (Sec. of Ag approval date)	San Luis Obispo County	--

Source: 2018 California State Hazard Mitigation Plan, FEMA, USDA

*Damage amount, deaths and injuries reflect totals for all impacted counties

5.1.3 Climate Change Considerations Summary

The County acknowledges that climate change is occurring and has begun to plan for it as seen by the EnergyWise Plan and ClimateWise Integrated Climate Change Adaptation Planning in San Luis Obispo County report. County climate change projections include:



- An increase in temperature between 2.1 and 3.9 degrees by 2045 and between 4.1 and 7.6 degrees by 2085
- Annual average precipitation decreases up to 4.2 inches or increase up to 1.5 inches by 2045 and decrease by 4.73 inches or increase by .88 inches by 2085
- 3.3 to 4.6 feet in sea level rise by 2100
- Increase in area of the county burned by wildfire from 3.7% to 6.8-7.3% by 2045 and to 8.1-8.5% by 2085.
- Negative impacts on wildlife due to reduced water supply, rising sea levels, and an increase in wildfire and flooding events
- Negative impacts on agricultural productivity due to higher temperatures, decrease in water supply and shifts in seasonal changes
- Deteriorating public health due to decrease in water supplies and increase risk of wildfire, which have detrimental effects on air quality
- Decreased supply of fresh water due to higher temperatures and continued population growth
- Increased severity of flood events based on climate model projections that predict less frequent rainfall events, but with greater severity

The important consideration for hazard mitigation is that climate change is exacerbating the hazards which are already identified and profiled. For example, it can be expected that coastal storm surge will become more of a threat as sea level rises. Additional specifics associated with the hazards are discussed in the Climate Change Considerations portion of each hazard profile.

5.1.4 Overview of Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

Subsection 5.3 contains detailed hazard profiles for the identified hazards. Each hazard profiled includes the following subsections:

- **Hazard/Problem Definition**—This section gives a description of the hazard and associated issues followed by details on the hazard specific to the San Luis Obispo County planning area.
- **Geographic Area** – This section gives a spatial description of the potential location or areas of San Luis Obispo County where the hazard expected to impact.
- **Extent (Magnitude/Severity)**– This section gives a description of the potential strength or magnitude of the hazard as it pertains to San Luis Obispo County.
- **Previous Occurrences**—This section contains information on historical incidents, including impacts where known. Historical incident worksheets were used to capture information from participating jurisdictions on past occurrences.
- **Probability of Future Occurrence**—The frequency of past events is used in this section to gauge the likelihood of future occurrences. Where possible, frequency was calculated based on existing data. It was determined by dividing the number of events observed by the number of years on record and multiplying by 100. This gives the percent chance of an event happening in any given year (e.g., three droughts over a 30-year period equates to a 10 percent chance of a drought in any given year). The likelihood of future occurrences is categorized into one of the following classifications:
 - **Highly Likely** — Near 100 percent chance of occurrence in next year or happens every year.
 - **Likely** — Between 10 and 100 percent chance of occurrence in next year or has a recurrence interval of 10 years or less.



- **Occasional** — Between 1 and 10 percent chance of occurrence in the next year or has a recurrence interval of 11 to 100 years.
- **Unlikely** — Less than 1 percent chance of occurrence in next 100 years or has a recurrence interval of greater than every 100 years.
- **Climate Change Considerations** - This describes the potential for climate change to affect the frequency and intensity of the hazard in the future
- **Vulnerability** - Following the hazard profiles is a vulnerability assessment for each identified hazard. The assessment was conducted through the study of potential impacts to the following specific sectors:
 - General Property
 - People
 - Critical Facilities and Infrastructure
 - Economy
 - Historic, Cultural, and Natural Resources
 - Future Development
 - Risk Summary - Each vulnerability assessment includes a risk summary of the key issues/problems based on threat, vulnerability and consequence to the planning area and jurisdictions from the specific hazard.

Data used to support this assessment included the following:

- County GIS data (hazards, base layers, and assessor's data);
- Statewide GIS datasets to support mitigation planning;
- State of California Hazard Mitigation Plan 2018;
- San Luis Obispo County Hazard Mitigation 2014;
- Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plans;
- Cal FIRE datasets;
- California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment: Central Coast Region Report;
- US Forest Service GIS datasets;
- FEMA's HAZUS-MH GIS-based critical facility inventory data;
- Written descriptions of inventory and risks provided by the jurisdictions;
- Online data sources (cited where applicable);
- Data and information from existing plans and studies; and
- Input from planning team members and staff from the County and local, state, and federal agencies.

5.2 Asset Summary

5.2.1 Assets Exposure

As a starting point for analyzing the Planning Area's vulnerability to identified hazards, the HMPC used a variety of data to define a baseline against which all disaster impacts could be compared. If a catastrophic disaster was to occur in the Planning Area, this section describes significant assets exposed or at risk in the Planning Area. Data used in this baseline assessment included:

- Total assets at risk;
- Critical facility inventory;
- Cultural, historical, and natural resources; and



- Population growth and land use/development trends.

Total Assets at Risk

Parcel data was provided by ParcelQuest, a third-party service working alongside the San Luis Obispo County Assessor's Office to compile property information. This data provided the baseline for an inventory of the total exposure of developed properties within the county and helps to ensure that the updated HMP reflects changes in development. It is important to note that depending on the nature and type of hazard event or disaster, it is generally the value of the infrastructure or improvements to the parcels that are of concern or at risk. Generally, the land itself is not a total loss, but may see a reduction in value. Thus, the parcel analysis excludes land value.

Parcel Exposure and Preparations for Analysis

Building counts and valuations in this plan are based on data from the County Assessor's Office as well as ParcelQuest. The ParcelQuest GIS layer contains the assessor's information, and for the purpose of parcel analysis and exposure calculations only parcels with improved values were used, except for exempt or government properties (which by definition do not include an improvement value and is one limitation that results in the total improvement values underestimating the actual value). "Improved" parcels have an improvement value greater than zero. Contents values were also estimated, as a percentage of building value based on their property type, using FEMA/HAZUS guidelines. Content value estimates are based on 100% of the structure value for commercial and agriculture structures, 150% of the structure value for industrial structures, and finally 50% for residential structures. Improvement values were added to contents values to arrive at the total structure values for all properties in the parcel layer. The parcel layer, originally in the form of polygons, was then converted into points based on the center (or centroid) of a parcel to approximate building locations. Table 5-4, Table 5-5, and Table 5-6 below summarize the count and value of improved properties, contents, and total values for the property inventory grouped by jurisdiction, as well as exposure values by property type, and finally the exposure values by property type for the unincorporated areas of the County.

Table 5-4 San Luis Obispo County Total Exposure by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Property Count	Improved Value	Content Value	Total Value
Arroyo Grande	6,693	\$1,608,652,049	\$865,870,064	\$2,474,522,113
Atascadero	10,298	\$2,311,286,428	\$1,223,381,289	\$3,534,667,717
City of San Luis Obispo	14,083	\$4,412,540,270	\$2,664,377,282	\$7,076,917,552
Grover Beach	4,713	\$866,176,076	\$462,306,623	\$1,328,482,699
Morro Bay	5,320	\$1,113,527,653	\$579,407,494	\$1,692,935,147
Paso Robles	10,714	\$2,821,913,364	\$1,632,765,187	\$4,454,678,551
Pismo Beach	4,885	\$1,439,073,785	\$761,589,312	\$2,200,663,097
Unincorporated	46,878	\$12,207,641,760	\$6,261,161,189	\$18,468,802,949
TOTAL	103,584	\$26,780,811,385	\$14,450,858,440	\$41,231,669,825

Source: Wood analysis based on ParcelQuest and San Luis Obispo County Assessor's Office data 2019



Table 5-5 San Luis Obispo County Total Exposure by Property Type

Property Type	Property Count	Improved Value	Content Value	Total Value
Agricultural	623	\$503,096,233	\$503,096,233	\$1,006,192,466
Commercial	3,972	\$2,382,146,177	\$2,382,146,177	\$4,764,292,354
Government/Utilities	2,704	\$10,842,823	--	\$10,842,823
Other/Exempt/Misc.	3,701	\$695,078,084	--	\$695,078,084
Residential	73,954	\$18,260,098,270	\$9,130,049,135	\$27,390,147,405
Multi-Family Residential	9,116	\$2,265,198,982	\$1,132,599,491	\$3,397,798,473
Mobile/Manufactured Homes	3,748	\$494,287,198	\$247,143,599	\$741,430,797
Residential: Other	3,414	\$1,331,071,111	\$665,535,556	\$1,996,606,667
Industrial	266	\$260,192,166	\$390,288,249	\$650,480,415
Vacant	2,086	\$578,800,341	--	\$578,800,341
TOTAL	103,584	\$26,780,811,385	\$14,450,858,440	\$41,231,669,825

Source: Wood analysis based on ParcelQuest and San Luis Obispo County Assessor's Office data 2019

Table 5-6 Total Exposure by Property Type in Unincorporated San Luis Obispo County

Location	Property Type	Property Count	Improved Value	Content Value	Total Value
Unincorporated	Agricultural	592	\$455,950,949	\$455,950,949	\$911,901,898
	Commercial	799	\$382,693,827	\$382,693,827	\$765,387,654
	Government/Utilities	1,932	\$7,465,764	--	\$7,465,764
	Other/Exempt/Misc.	1,904	\$234,552,034	--	\$234,552,034
	Residential	34,081	\$9,553,005,276	\$4,776,502,638	\$14,329,507,914
	Multi-Family Residential	1,890	\$409,203,080	\$204,601,540	\$613,804,620
	Mobile/Manufactured Homes	3,067	\$377,655,433	\$188,827,717	\$566,483,150
	Residential: Other	807	\$280,364,775	\$140,182,388	\$420,547,163
	Industrial	85	\$74,934,754	\$112,402,131	\$187,336,885
	Vacant	1,721	\$431,815,868	--	\$431,815,868
	TOTAL	46,878	\$12,207,641,760	\$6,261,161,189	\$18,468,802,949

Source: Wood analysis based on ParcelQuest and San Luis Obispo County Assessor's Office data 2019

Critical Facility Inventory

For the purposes of this plan, a critical facility is defined as one that is essential in providing utility or direction either during the response to an emergency or during the recovery operation. The County of San Luis Obispo uses the following four categories to describe critical assets:

- **Emergency Services** – Facilities or centers aimed at providing for the health and welfare of the whole population (e.g., hospitals, police, fire stations, emergency operations centers, evacuation shelters, schools).
- **Lifeline Utility Systems** – Facilities and structures such as potable water treatment plants, wastewater, oil, natural gas, electric power and communications systems.
- **Transportation Systems** – These include railways, highways, waterways, airways and city streets to enable effective movement of services, goods and people.
- **High Potential Loss Facilities** – These include nuclear power plants, dams, and levees.



The specific critical facilities analyzed in this plan are provided in Table 5-7 and Table 5-8 and displayed in Figure 5-1. A general summary of the critical facilities based on their categories just described is provided in Table 5-7 below. A portion of the critical facilities data was provided by the San Luis Obispo County Planning & Building and GIS Departments; supplemental data from the Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data (HIFLD) was used to capture additional facilities such as law enforcement facilities and centers, communications facilities, emergency operations centers, schools, and urgent care facilities among others. The specific facilities that were provided by the County or its departments came from five data layers: airports, power plants, water/wastewater treatment plants, California energy commission substations, and fire facilities. The other types or additional facilities were obtained at the federal level from the HIFLD dataset. Furthermore, participating jurisdictions identified additional or supplemental assets on a data collection guide worksheet or in previous LHMPs which may capture more facilities and additional details not within the main critical facility GIS database. For a list of assets and vulnerabilities within specific jurisdictions, please refer to the jurisdictional annexes and Appendix E. Vulnerabilities of specific facilities to specific hazards were analyzed with a GIS overlay analysis where data permitted. The results are discussed within each hazard's vulnerability section in subsection 5.3 and detailed in Appendix E.

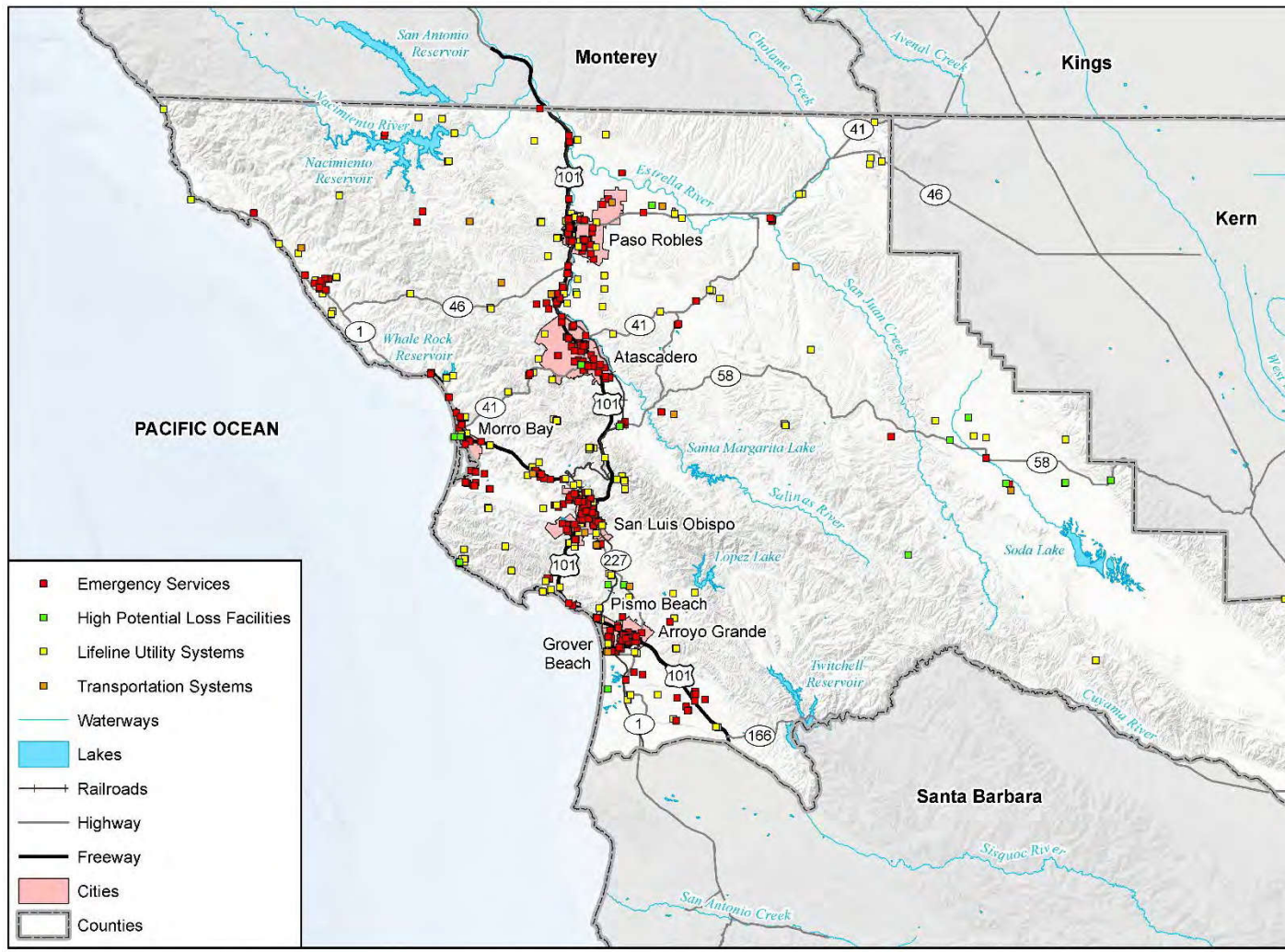
Table 5-7 Critical Facilities Types by Category

Emergency Services	Lifeline Utility Systems	Transportation Systems	High Potential Loss Facilities
Colleges / Universities	AM Transmission Towers	Airports	Power Plants
Day Care Facilities	Broadband Radio Service & Educational Broadband Service Transmitters		
Emergency Medical Service Stations	Energy Commission Facilities		
Fire Stations	Cellular Towers		
Hospitals	Electric Substations		
Local Law Enforcement	FM Transmission Towers		
Nursing Homes	Microwave Service Towers		
Private Schools	Paging Transmission Towers		
Public Schools	TV Analog Station Transmitters		
Supplemental Colleges	TV Digital Transmitters		
Urgent Care	Water Treatment Facilities		
Veterans Affairs Medical Facilities	Wastewater Treatment Plants		

Source: San Luis Obispo County Planning & Building/GIS; HIFLD.



Figure 5-1 Critical Facilities in San Luis Obispo County



Map compiled 8/2019;
intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: San Luis Obispo County,
US Census TIGER Database, CA Open
Data Portal, HIFLD 2017, LAFCO, CSDs



Table 5-8 Summary of Critical Facilities in San Luis Obispo County by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Category	Critical Facility Type	Count
Arroyo Grande	Emergency Services	Day Care Facilities	8
		Emergency Medical Service Stations	2
		Fire Stations	1
		Hospitals	2
		Local Law Enforcement	1
		Nursing Homes	2
		Private Schools	4
		Public Schools	5
		Urgent Care	1
	High Potential Loss Facilities	Power Plants	1
	Lifeline Utility Systems	FM Transmission Towers	1
		Paging Transmission Towers	1
		Energy Commission Facilities	3
Transportation Systems	Airports	1	
Total			33
Atascadero	Emergency Services	Day Care Facilities	13
		Emergency Medical Service Stations	2
		Fire Stations	3
		Hospitals	1
		Local Law Enforcement	1
		Nursing Homes	8
		Private Schools	2
		Public Schools	9
		Supplemental Colleges	1
	Urgent Care	1	
	High Potential Loss Facilities	Power Plants	2
	Lifeline Utility Systems	Microwave Service Towers	2
		TV Analog Station Transmitters	1
Energy Commission Facilities		1	
Total			47
Grover Beach	Emergency Services	Day Care Facilities	2
		Emergency Medical Service Stations	1
		Fire Stations	1
		Local Law Enforcement	1
		Private Schools	1
		Public Schools	3
	Lifeline Utility Systems	Microwave Service Towers	2
		Water Treatment Facilities	1
Total			12
Morro Bay	Emergency Services	Day Care Facilities	4
		Emergency Medical Service Stations	2
		Fire Stations	2
		Local Law Enforcement	1
		Nursing Homes	2
		Public Schools	2
	High Potential Loss Facilities	Power Plants	1
	Lifeline Utility Systems	Microwave Service Towers	5
		Wastewater Treatment Plants	1
		Energy Commission Facilities	2
Total			22
Paso Robles	Emergency Services	Colleges / Universities	1
		Day Care Facilities	14
		Emergency Medical Service Stations	1



Jurisdiction	Category	Critical Facility Type	Count
		Fire Stations	3
		Local Law Enforcement	1
		Nursing Homes	2
		Private Schools	3
		Public Schools	12
		Supplemental Colleges	1
		Urgent Care	1
		High Potential Loss Facilities	Power Plants
	Lifeline Utility Systems	AM Transmission Towers	1
		FM Transmission Towers	1
		Microwave Service Towers	12
		Water Treatment Facilities	1
		Energy Commission Facilities	2
	Transportation Systems	Airports	1
Total			58
Pismo Beach	Emergency Services	Day Care Facilities	2
		Emergency Medical Service Stations	2
		Fire Stations	3
		Local Law Enforcement	1
		Public Schools	2
		Urgent Care	1
	Lifeline Utility Systems	Microwave Service Towers	6
		Wastewater Treatment Plants	1
Transportation Systems	Airports	1	
Total			19
San Luis Obispo	Emergency Services	Colleges / Universities	2
		Day Care Facilities	18
		Emergency Medical Service Stations	5
		Fire Stations	4
		Hospitals	3
		Local Law Enforcement	2
		Nursing Homes	3
		Private Schools	5
		Public Schools	12
		Urgent Care	1
		Veterans Affairs Medical Facilities	1
	Lifeline Utility Systems	AM Transmission Towers	1
		FM Transmission Towers	1
		Microwave Service Towers	52
		Wastewater Treatment Plants	1
Transportation Systems	Energy Commission Facilities	7	
Transportation Systems	Airports	2	
Total			120
Unincorporated	Emergency Services	Colleges / Universities	2
		Day Care Facilities	29
		Emergency Medical Service Stations	25
		Fire Stations	29
		Hospitals	1
		Local Law Enforcement	8
		Nursing Homes	5
		Private Schools	4
		Public Schools	40
	High Potential Loss Facilities	Power Plants	7
	Lifeline Utility Systems	AM Transmission Towers	5



Jurisdiction	Category	Critical Facility Type	Count
		Broadband Radio Service & Educational Broadband Service Transmitters	5
		Cellular Towers	19
		Electric Substations	2
		FM Transmission Towers	33
		Microwave Service Towers	368
		Paging Transmission Towers	6
		TV Analog Station Transmitters	15
		TV Digital Transmitters	4
		Wastewater Treatment Plants	5
		Water Treatment Facilities	7
		Energy Commission Facilities	8
	Transportation Systems	Airports	10
Total			637
Grand Total			948

Source: San Luis Obispo County Planning & Building/GIS, Community Service Districts, HIFLD

Cultural, Historical, and Natural Resources

Assessing the County of San Luis Obispo's vulnerability to disaster also involves inventorying the natural, historical, and cultural assets of the area. This step is important for the following reasons:

- The community may decide that these types of resources warrant a greater degree of protection due to their unique and irreplaceable nature and contribution to the overall economy.
- In the event of a disaster, an accurate inventory of natural, historical and cultural resources allows for more prudent care in the disaster's immediate aftermath when the potential for additional impacts is higher.
- The rules for reconstruction, restoration, rehabilitation, and/or replacement are often different for these types of designated resources.
- Natural resources can have beneficial functions that reduce the impacts of natural hazards, for example, wetlands and riparian habitat which help absorb and attenuate floodwaters and thus support overall mitigation objectives.

Cultural Resources

Historical resources are buildings, structures, objects, places, and areas that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), or the County's List of Historic Resources, have an association with important persons, events in history, or cultural heritage, or have distinctive design or construction method.

San Luis Obispo County has a wealth of historic and prehistoric resources, including sites and buildings associated with Native Americans, Spanish missionaries, immigrant settlers, and military branches of the United States. Native American groups have occupied the County dating back at least 10,000 years, including the Chumash, Salinan, and Yokut tribes. In 1595, the Spanish sailed into San Luis Obispo Bay, near the large Obispeño village of Sepjato, which thereafter greatly changed the aboriginal way of life. In 1769 Gaspar de Portolà and Father Junipero Serra passed through present day San Luis Obispo County with the objective to secure the port and establish missions along his route, and the Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa was founded near San Luis Obispo Creek. In 1822, California became a Mexican Territory, and the mission lands gradually became private ranchos via Mexican land grants. After the



decline of the mission era in the late 1830s, San Luis Obispo County gradually grew from a remote outpost into a thriving agricultural and commercial region with an influx of Euro-American land holders settling in the area.

For purpose of federal actions, a qualified historic resource is defined as a property listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP before a disaster occurs. The NRHP is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect historic and archeological resources. Properties listed include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The National Register is administered by the U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service. Local and state agencies may consider a broader definition of qualified historic properties in the review, evaluation, and treatment of properties damaged during a disaster.

The State of California Office of Historic Preservation can provide technical rehabilitation and preservation services for historic properties affected by a natural disaster. Depending on the hazard, protection could range from emergency preparedness, developing a fire safe zone around sites susceptible to wildfires, or seismically strengthening or structurally reinforcing structures.

State and local registers of historic resources provide designated Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, and Historic Buildings. These resources include, but are not limited to:

- The California Register of Historical Resources
- The California Historical Landmarks
- The California Inventory of Historical Resources
- The California Points of Historical Interest
- The City of San Luis Obispo Cultural Heritage Committee
- The History Center of San Luis Obispo has created an inventory of the Historic Buildings of San Luis Obispo County.

County Historical Resources may be designated on a federal, state, or local level. Local historical resources may be within the jurisdictions of an Area Plan. Historical resources designated under a regional or local plan are provided in Table 5-9. Vulnerabilities of specific historic buildings to specific hazards were analyzed with a GIS overlay analysis where data permitted. The results are discussed within each hazard's vulnerability section in subsection 5.3.

Table 5-9 San Luis Obispo County Historical Resources and Area Plans

Historical Resource	Year	Area Plan
Rotta Winery	1856	Adelaida Area Plan
Adelaida Cemetery	1891	Adelaida Area Plan
York Mountain Winery	1882	Adelaida Area Plan
San Marcos Cemetery	1889	Adelaida Area Plan
Willow Creek Cemetery	1911	Adelaida Area Plan
Estrella Adobe Church	1878	El Pomar-Estrella Area Plan
Creston Cemetery	--	El Pomar-Estrella Area Plan
Pozo Saloon	1865	Las Pilitas Area Plan



Historical Resource	Year	Area Plan
Santa Margarita de Cortona	1775	Salinas River Area Plan
Mission San Miguel Archangel	1797	Salinas River Area Plan
Bethel Lutheran Church	1887	Salinas River Area Plan
Banning School	1896	San Luis Obispo Area Plan
Hansen Barn	--	San Luis Obispo Area Plan
Independence School	--	San Luis Obispo Area Plan
Octagon Barn	1900	San Luis Obispo Area Plan
Vasquez-Hollister Adobe	1800	San Luis Obispo Area Plan
Dana Adobe	1839	South County Inland Area Plan
Dana House	1882	South County Inland Area Plan
Pacific Coast Railroad Depot	1881	South County Inland Area Plan
Old St. Joseph's Church	1902	South County Inland Area Plan
Runels Home - Dana Street	1886	South County Inland Area Plan
Hearst Castle	1919	North Coast Area Plan
Van Gordon Archaeological Site	--	North Coast Area Plan
Bianchini House	1889	North Coast Area Plan
The Paul Squibb House	1877	North Coast Area Plan
Port San Luis Lighthouse	1890	San Luis Bay Coastal Area Plan
Huasna School	1907	Huasna-Lopez Area Plan
Adelaida School	1917	Adelaida Area Plan
J.F. MacGillivray Residence	1879	Adelaida Area Plan
Geneseo School	1886	El Pomar-Estrella Area Plan
Creston Community Church	1886	El Pomar-Estrella Area Plan
Rancho Huasna Sparks Adobe	1850	Huasna-Lopez Area Plan
Tar Springs Ranch	--	Huasna-Lopez Area Plan
Porter Ranch House	1890	Huasna-Lopez Area Plan
C.H. Phillips House	1886	Salinas River Area Plan
Rios Caledonia Adobe	1830	Salinas River Area Plan
Marre House	1932	San Luis Bay Area Plan-Inland
Tognazzini General Store	1908	San Luis Obispo Area Plan
Los Osos School House	1872	Estero Area Plan
Captain James Cass House	1872	Estero Area Plan
Los Berros Schoolhouse	1890	South County Inland Area Plan



Historical Resource	Year	Area Plan
The Sebastian Store	1860	North Coast Area Plan
Canet Adobe	1840	Estero Area Plan
Lyman House	1895	San Luis Obispo Area Plan
Rinconada School	1880	El Pomar-Estrella Area Plan
Chandler House (Webster)	1882	El Pomar-Estrella Area Plan
Linne School	1891	El Pomar-Estrella Area Plan
Los Berros Adobe Barn	1860	South County Inland Area Plan
Hearst Ranch Headquarters	--	North Coast Area Plan
Eight-Mile House	1877	Salinas
	--	San Luis Bay Area Plan-Inland
Avila Valley Historic Site 2	--	San Luis Bay Area Plan-Inland
Avila Valley Historic Site 1	--	San Luis Bay Area Plan-Inland
Temple of The People, Halcyon	1903	San Luis Bay Area Plan-Inland
Price Adobe	--	San Luis Bay Area Plan-Inland
Captain James Cass House & Adjacent Buildings	1872	Estero Area Plan
Cayucos Pier	--	Estero Area Plan
Spooner Residence	--	Estero Area Plan
The Bluebird Motel	--	North Coast Area Plan
Carroll's Blacksmith Shop	--	North Coast Area Plan
Heart's Ease	--	North Coast Area Plan
Ian's Restaurant	--	North Coast Area Plan
Robin's Restaurant	--	North Coast Area Plan
The Squibb House	--	North Coast Area Plan
The Brambles Restaurant	--	North Coast Area Plan
Rigdon Hall Restaurant	--	North Coast Area Plan
The Red House	--	North Coast Area Plan
The Bianchini House	--	North Coast Area Plan
The Bucket of Blood Saloon	--	North Coast Area Plan
Louis Maggetti's House	--	North Coast Area Plan
Camozzi's	--	North Coast Area Plan
Soto's Market	--	North Coast Area Plan
The Leffingwell House	--	North Coast Area Plan
The Olallieberry Inn	--	North Coast Area Plan



Historical Resource	Year	Area Plan
The Lull House	--	North Coast Area Plan
The Old Santa Rosa Chapel	--	North Coast Area Plan
The Thorndyke House	--	North Coast Area Plan
The First Presbyterian Church	--	North Coast Area Plan
The Bank of Cambria	--	North Coast Area Plan
Arthur Beale House	1928	North Coast Area Plan
Ah Louis Store	1874	San Luis Obispo Area Plan
Admin\Veterans memorial bldg	1918	Salinas River Area Plan
Coffee T. Rice House	1886	San Luis Bay Area Plan-Coastal
Dallidet Adobe	1859	San Luis Obispo Area Plan
Morro Rock	1769	Estero Area Plan
Mission SLO De Tolosa	1772	San Luis Obispo Area Plan
Ortega-Price Adobes	1840	San Luis Bay Area Plan-Inland
Santa Margarita Asistencia	1775	Salinas River Area Plan

Source: County of San Luis Obispo Office of Planning and Building

Lists of designated historical resources change periodically, and they may not include those currently in the nomination process and not yet listed. Additionally, as defined by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), any property over 50 years of age is considered a historic resource and is potentially eligible for the National Register. Thus, in the event that the property is to be altered, or has been altered, as the result of a major federal action, the property must be evaluated under the guidelines set forth by NEPA. Structural mitigation projects are considered alterations for the purpose of this regulation.

Cultural resources defined in California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Section 15064.5 as include prehistoric and historic archaeological resources; historic-period resources (buildings, structures, area, place, or objects). Archaeological resources reflect past human activity extending from Native American prehistoric cultures throughout the early 20th century. The artifacts left by previous occupants may be encountered in small to large residential sites, or special use areas.

Many cultural and historical resources in the County are vulnerable to several hazards due to location and the nature of their construction. Some of these risks include earthquakes, wildfires, coastal storms, or adverse weather.

Tribal Cultural Resources

Tribal cultural resources are defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21074.1 as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe. A Native American tribe is defined as "a federally recognized California Native American tribe or a non-federally recognized California Native American tribe that is on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission". Traditional tribal cultural places are defined in PRC Sections 5097.9 and 5097.993 to include



sanctified cemeteries, places of worship, religious or ceremonial sites, or sacred shrines, or any historic, cultural, or sacred site that is listed on or eligible for the CRHR including any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, or archaeological site. Cultural and tribal resources are governed primarily by federal, state, and local laws that regulate potential impacts to such resources. State regulations that were established to encourage the preservation and protection of traditional tribal cultural resources include:

- **Assembly Bill 52** (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21080.3.1): mandates early tribal consultation prior to and during CEQA review to consider tribal cultural values in determination of project impacts and mitigation.
- **Senate Bill 18** (Government Code 655352.3): requires cities and counties to consult with Native American tribes early during broad land use planning efforts on both public and private lands, prior to site- and project-specific land use decisions. Consultation is intended to encourage preservation and protection of traditional tribal cultural places by developing treatment and management plans that might include incorporating the cultural places into designated open spaces.
- **State Executive Order B-10-11 (2011)** established the Governor's Tribal Advisor position and established Administration Policy to encourage State Agencies to communicate and consult with Californian tribes regarding tribal cultural resources.

Natural Resources

Natural resources issues of the County include those regarding: geology, soils, hydrology, plant and wildlife ecology, resources laws, and natural resource public policy (County of San Luis Obispo 2019a). San Luis Obispo County is diverse in natural resources, exemplified by its creeks and rivers that drain inland mountains in confluence with the Pacific Ocean, coastal dunes and cliffs, oak woodlands, extensive mountainous landscapes, and grasslands in the Carrizo Plain National Monument. Interfaces of urban areas and natural landscapes provide accessible walking and hiking trails with sweeping views of the peaks and valleys of the county's mountain ranges, and the Pacific Ocean. Natural resources within the county includes several managed areas and protected habitats, including the State Marine Conservation Areas (SMCA), State Marine Reserves (SMR), State Marine Recreational Management Area (SMRMA), state parks and beaches, and state game refuges. These areas support ecologically significant habitats where endangered or threatened species occur, including designated critical habitat and nesting and foraging sites for migratory bird species.

Natural resources are important to include in benefit/cost analyses for future projects and may be used to leverage additional funding for mitigation projects that also contribute to community goals for protecting sensitive natural resources. Inventory and awareness of natural resource assets is vital to meeting conservation objectives. For example, protecting wetland areas provides sensitive habitat protection as well as floodwater conveyance and storage, which further enhances public safety. Natural resource maps can be found in the Planning & Building section of the County of San Luis Obispo web site (County of San Luis Obispo 2019b).

Natural resources also exhibit varied levels of resiliency to anthropogenic impacts, climate change, and natural hazards such as flooding, drought, coastal storms or wildfire. Climate change is one of the most substantial threats to conserving the biodiversity and ecological habitat of the County (OPR 2019). Habitat resiliency is exemplified in coastal habitat migration to inland areas as a result to sea level rise, and



recovery of burn areas following a wildfire. For example, grassland vegetation burned by wildfire typically regrows and recovers within five or so years.

Natural and Beneficial Functions

Natural and beneficial functions of a region can describe hydrologically significant, environmentally sensitive, and ecologically productive areas that perform many natural functions. Floodplains can have natural and beneficial functions including water storage and conveyance, protection of water quality, and recharge of groundwater (Walton County 2018). Wetlands function as natural sponges that trap and slowly release surface water, rain, snowmelt, groundwater and flood waters. Trees, root mats, and other wetland vegetation also slow the speed of floodwaters and distribute them more slowly over the floodplain. This combined water storage and braking action lowers flood heights and reduces erosion. Wetlands within and downstream of urban areas are particularly valuable, counteracting the greatly increased rate and volume of surface water runoff from pavement and buildings. The holding capacity of wetlands helps control floods and can help limit impacts to agricultural as well as urban areas. Preserving and restoring wetlands, together with other water retention, can often provide the level of flood control otherwise provided by expensive dredge operations and levees.

Natural resources provide scenic value and are vital to recreation in the County. Recreational functions provided by natural resources include parks and campgrounds, water-oriented sports and activities such as boating, swimming, and hiking. Wildlife resources in floodplains can be managed for observation, and recreational hunting and fishing, as coastal floodplains are recognized for their importance to estuarine and marine fisheries. Coastal beaches, dunes, banks, and tidal flats all play roles in protecting landward structures from destructive coastal storms and erosion. Other beneficial functions of County natural resources include diverse habitats for aquatic and terrestrial species, as well as natural crops and timber.

Special Status Species

To further understand natural resources that may be particularly vulnerable to a hazard event, as well as those that need consideration when implementing mitigation activities, it is important to identify at-risk species (endangered and threatened species) in the Planning Area. The US Fish and Wildlife Service maintains a list of federally-listed threatened and endangered species for the country, which can be queried at the state or even county levels. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife also maintains species lists and accounts for threatened and endangered species. State and federal laws protect the habitat of these species through the environmental review process. Species of special concern may additionally include species that meets the State definition of threatened or endangered but has not been formally listed, experiences seriously population declines or habitat decline, or has naturally small populations exhibiting high susceptibility to population decline (Department of Fish and Wildlife 2019).

Table 5-10 summarizes San Luis Obispo County's special status animal species as indicated in the Fish and Wildlife Service database, within the Environmental Conservation Online System.



Table 5-10 Threatened and Endangered Species in San Luis Obispo County

Common Name	Scientific Name	Group	Federal Status	State Status
Arroyo (=arroyo southwestern) toad	<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	Amphibians	Endangered	None
Bank swallow	<i>Riparia</i>	Birds	None	Threatened
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Birds	None	Endangered
Blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<i>Gambelia silus</i>	Reptiles	Endangered	Endangered
Beach spectaclepod	<i>Dithyrea maritima</i>	Flowering Plants	None	Threatened
Buena Vista Lake ornate shrew	<i>Sorex ornatus relictus</i>	Mammals	Endangered	None
California black rail	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	Birds	None	Threatened
California ridgway's rail	<i>Rallus obsoletus</i>	Birds	Endangered	Endangered
California condor	<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	Birds	Endangered	Endangered
California jewelflower	<i>Caulanthus californicus</i>	Flowering Plants	Endangered	Endangered
California least tern	<i>Sterna antillarum browni</i>	Birds	Endangered	Endangered
California red-legged frog	<i>Rana draytonii</i>	Amphibians	Threatened	None
California seablite	<i>Suaeda californica</i>	Flowering Plants	Endangered	None
California tiger salamander	<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	Amphibians	Threatened	Threatened
Camatta canyon amole	<i>Chlorogalum purpureum var. reductum</i>	Flowering Plants	Threatened	Rare
Chorro Creek bog thistle	<i>Cirsium fontinale var. obispoense</i>	Flowering Plants	Endangered	Endangered
Conservancy fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta conservatio</i>	Crustaceans	Endangered	None
Delta smelt	<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>	Fishes	Threatened	Endangered
El Segundo blue butterfly	<i>Euphilotes battoides allyni</i>	Insects	Endangered	None
Gambel's watercress	<i>Rorippa gambellii</i>	Flowering Plants	Endangered	Threatened
Gaviota Tarplant	<i>Deinandra increscens ssp. villosa</i>	Flowering Plants	Endangered	Endangered
Giant garter snake	<i>Thamnophis gigas</i>	Reptiles	Threatened	Threatened
Giant kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys ingens</i>	Mammals	Endangered	Endangered
Hearst's manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos hookeri ssp. hearstiorum</i>	Flowering Plants	None	Endangered
Indian Knob mountainbalm	<i>Eriodictyon altissimum</i>	Flowering Plants	Endangered	Endangered
Kern mallow	<i>Eremalche kernensis</i>	Flowering Plants	Endangered	None
Kern primrose sphinx moth	<i>Euproserpinus euterpe</i>	Insects	Threatened	None
La Graciosa thistle	<i>Cirsium loncholepis</i>	Flowering Plants	Endangered	Threatened
Least Bell's vireo	<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	Birds	Endangered	Endangered
Leatherback sea turtle	<i>Dermodochelys coriacea</i>	Reptiles	Endangered	None
Longhorn fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta longiantenna</i>	Crustaceans	Endangered	None
Marbled murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	Birds	Threatened	Endangered
Marsh Sandwort	<i>Arenaria paludicola</i>	Flowering Plants	Endangered	Endangered
Monterey spineflower	<i>Chorizanthe pungens var. pungens</i>	Flowering Plants	Threatened	None
Morro Bay kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys heermanni morroensis</i>	Mammals	Endangered	Endangered
Morro manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos morroensis</i>	Flowering Plants	Threatened	None



Common Name	Scientific Name	Group	Federal Status	State Status
Morro shoulderband (=Banded dune) snail	<i>Helminthoglypta walkeriana</i>	Snails	Endangered	None
Nelson's antelope ground squirrel	<i>Ammospermophilus nelsoni</i>	Mammals	None	Threatened
Nipomo Mesa lupine	<i>Lupinus nipomensis</i>	Flowering Plants	Endangered	Endangered
Olive ridley sea turtle	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Reptiles	Threatened	None
Pismo clarkia	<i>Clarkia speciosa ssp. immaculata</i>	Flowering Plants	Endangered	None
Purple amole	<i>Chlorogalum purpureum var. purpureum</i>	Flowering Plants	Threatened	None
Salt marsh bird's-beak	<i>Cordylanthus maritimus ssp. maritimus</i>	Flowering Plants	Endangered	Endangered
San Luis Obispo fountain thistle	<i>Cirsium fontinale var. obispoense</i>	Flowering Plants	None	Endangered
San Joaquin kit fox	<i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i>	Mammals	Endangered	Threatened
San Joaquin wooly-threads	<i>Monolopia (=Lembertia) congdonii</i>	Flowering Plants	Endangered	None
Smith's blue butterfly	<i>Euphilotes enoptes smithi</i>	Insects	Endangered	None
Southern sea otter	<i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i>	Mammals	Threatened	None
Southwestern willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	Birds	Endangered	Endangered
Steelhead - south-central California coast DPS	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 9</i>	Fishes	Threatened	None
Steelhead - southern California coast DPS	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10</i>	Fishes	Endangered	None
Surf thistle	<i>Cirsium rhotophilum</i>	Flowering Plants	None	Threatened
Spreading navarretia	<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	Flowering Plants	Threatened	None
Swainson's hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Birds	None	Threatened
Tidewater goby	<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	Fishes	Endangered	None
Tipton kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys nitratoides</i>	Mammals	Endangered	Endangered
Vernal pool fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	Crustaceans	Threatened	None
Western snowy plover	<i>Charadrius nivosus</i>	Birds	Threatened	None
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Birds	Threatened	Endangered

Source: US Fish and Wildlife Service – Environmental Conservation Online System, 2019

Population, Growth and Development Trends

The County has a population of approximately 280,119 people, with a wide range of income levels and demographics (US Census Bureau 2017). Over 85% of the County identifies as white, including 22% of Hispanics. The Countywide median household income in 2017 was estimated to be \$67,175 and median family income was estimated at \$83,084. Additionally, US Census Bureau data estimates that 13.8% of the population is below the federal poverty level and that at least 37.1% of the County's population is considered low-income relative to State Income Limits. Critical demographic information includes: 4.6% of the civilian labor force over 16 years old is unemployed; 81.5% of the population age 25 and older has at least a high school degree, with 34.1% having a bachelor's degree or higher (United States Census Bureau 2017); and 40.3% of occupied housing units are renter occupied (U. S. Census Bureau 2010).



Populations in San Luis Obispo County that may face disproportionate risks include the elderly, those already affected by diseases, outdoor and migrant workers, people living in coastal and inland floodplains, those living at the wildland-urban interface, the student population, institutionalized individuals (especially the state hospital), and non-English speaking individuals. Social vulnerability data and considerations are described in subsection 4.4.1 and further noted in each hazard's Vulnerability: People section in subsection 5.3.

As part of the planning process, the HMPC analyzed changes in growth and development, both past and future, and examined these changes in the context of hazard-prone areas, and how the changes in growth and development affect loss estimates and vulnerability.

Table 5-11 illustrates the moderate pace of population growth in the County of San Luis Obispo dating back to 2000 and population trends for each incorporated jurisdiction in the county.

Table 5-11 Population Growth for the County of San Luis Obispo from 2000-2017

Municipality	2000	2010	2017	Population Growth 2000-2017
Arroyo Grande	15,851	17,252	17,971	13%
Atascadero	26,409	28,310	29,797	13%
Grover Beach	13,067	13,156	13,524	3%
Morro Bay	10,350	10,234	10,568	2%
Paso Robles	24,284	29,793	31,409	29%
Pismo Beach	8,551	7,655	8,060	-6%
City of San Luis Obispo	44,174	45,119	46,997	6%
Countywide	246,681	269,637	280,119	14%

Source: US Census Bureau American FactFinder, 2019

Future Population Growth

The California Department of Transportation (Cal Trans) recently published population growth predictions for the County of San Luis Obispo (Cal Trans, 2018). The report forecasts economic and employment development using historical evidence from 2012 to 2017 and includes several predictions from 2018 to 2050. According to this report, which seeks to describe the local socioeconomic profile of the county, San Luis Obispo is expected to continue to grow at a slow rate, averaging 0.4% per year between 2018 and 2023. The majority of the growth will be from migration entering the county. This summary states that, by 2050, the total population could be 298,795.

Development Trends

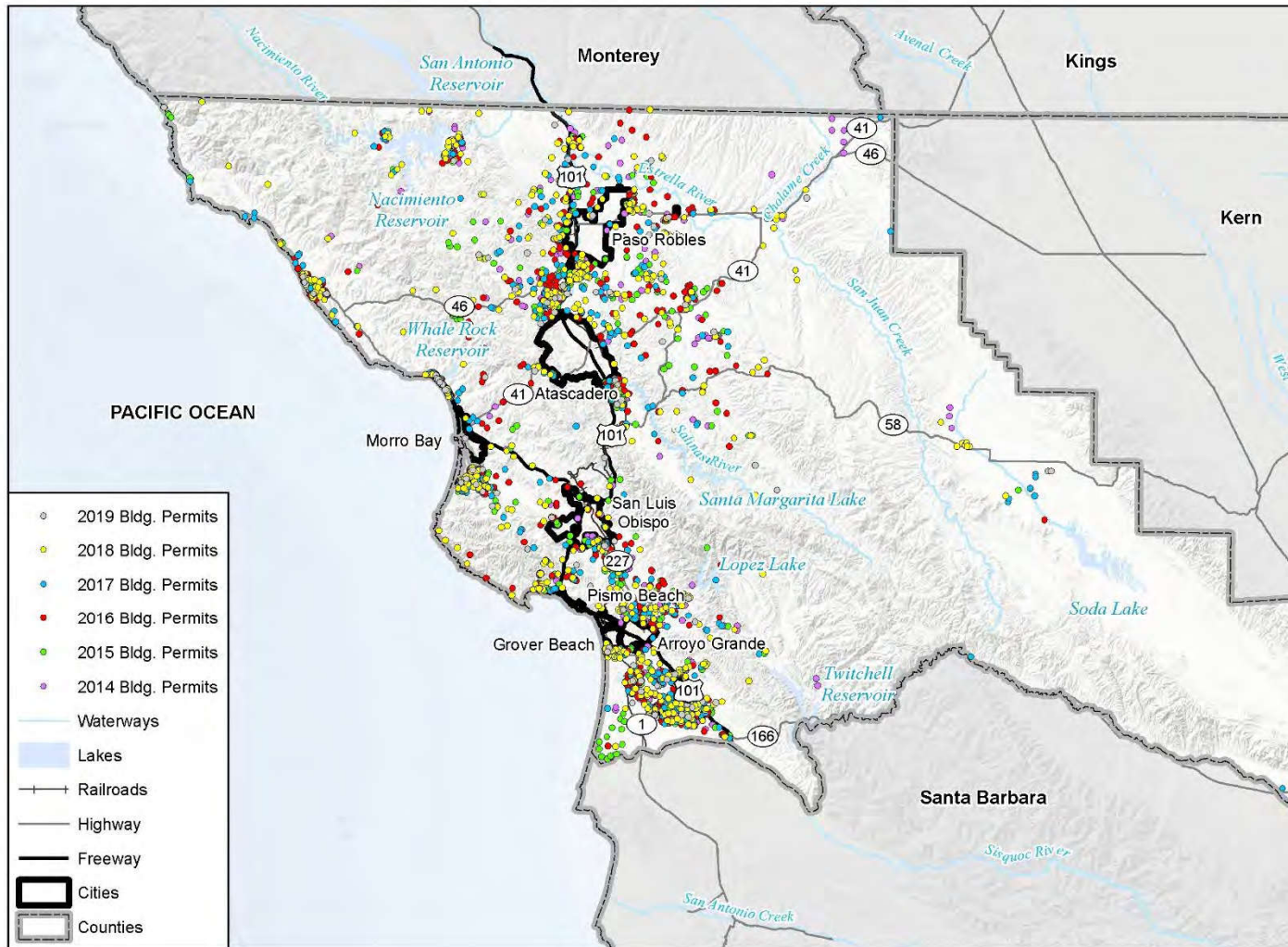
In order to assess where development is expected to take place (or has recently taken place) across the county with regards to hazards, new construction permits and entitlements for residential and commercial properties were obtained, in spatial format, since the last update of this plan (2014 through early 2019). These permits were then mapped as points and color-coded based on the year in which they were submitted. Figure 5-2 displays the centroids that were generated from each permit polygon, mapped by year of submittal to the Office of Planning & Building at the County, while Table 5-12 summarizes the total building construction permits by year, case type, and work class. The data indicates a dispersal pattern of development trends with some clusters along the Highway 101 corridor, notably between Paso Robles and Atascadero and south of Arroyo Grande.



To further associate these building construction permits with natural hazards in the county and be able to narrow down potential vulnerable areas to this expected development (hence assessing risk to future construction of commercial and residential buildings), a spatial overlay analysis was performed that intersected the centroid points and the hazard layers. With this overlay analysis, summaries similar to those conducted for parcel and critical facility analyses could be delivered. These assessments are discussed in more detail in each of the hazard sections, under the Development Trends sections.



Figure 5-2 Building Construction Permits in San Luis Obispo County from 2014 to Early 2019



Map compiled 3/2019;
intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: San Luis Obispo County,
US Census TIGER Database, CA Open
Data Portal

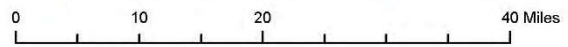


Table 5-12 Total Building Construction Permits by Case Type and Work Class

Year	Case Type	Work Class	Count
2014	Land Use	Conditional Use Permit	29
		Minor Use Permit	130
	PMTC - Commercial Permit	New Structure	223
	PMTR - Residential Permit		560
	TOTAL		942
2015	Land Use	Conditional Use Permit	167
		Minor Use Permit	128
	PMTC - Commercial Permit	New Structure	180
	PMTR - Residential Permit		514
	TOTAL		989
2016	Land Use	Conditional Use Permit	36
		Minor Use Permit	117
	PMTC - Commercial Permit	New Structure	151
	PMTR - Residential Permit		819
	TOTAL		1,123
2017	Land Use	Conditional Use Permit	26
		Minor Use Permit	146
	PMTC - Commercial Permit	New Structure	186
	PMTR - Residential Permit		483
	TOTAL		841
2018	Land Use	Conditional Use Permit	78
		Minor Use Permit	133
	PMTC - Commercial Permit	New Structure	155
	PMTR - Residential Permit		602
	TOTAL		968
2019 (up to Feb)	Land Use	Conditional Use Permit	4
		Minor Use Permit	21
	PMTC - Commercial Permit	New Structure	30
	PMTR - Residential Permit		85
	TOTAL		140
GRAND TOTAL			5,003

Source: San Luis Obispo County Planning & Building



5.3 Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment

5.3.1 Adverse Weather: General

Adverse weather is generally any destructive weather event, but usually occurs in the San Luis Obispo County as localized thunderstorms that bring heavy rain and strong winds that occur most often during the winter and spring months.

For this plan, adverse weather is broken down as follows:

- Thunderstorm/Heavy Rain/Hail/Lighting/Dense Fog/Freeze
- High Wind/Tornado
- Extreme Heat

The proximity to the Pacific Ocean both moderates and exaggerates certain types of adverse weather. Winter storms impacting coastal portions of the County tend to be more extreme than in the inland portions. The ocean's influence is also a significant factor in moderating extreme hot and cold temperatures, hail storms and other cold weather events. These events are rare and short lived, causing little if any life-threatening situations and only occasional significant damage to property or agricultural concerns.

The HMPC determined that extreme heat should also be profiled and analyzed within adverse weather for this 2019 Plan Update. Extreme heat events are projected to increase throughout the state which will have impacts on people's health, as well as indirect impacts effects such as increased vulnerability and risk to wildfires and drought.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Center for Environmental Information (NCEI) has been tracking adverse weather since 1950. Their Storm Events Database contains data on the following: all weather events from 1993 to 2017 (except from 6/1993-7/1993); and additional data from the Storm Prediction Center, which includes tornadoes (1950-1992), thunderstorm winds (1955-1992), and hail (1955-1992). This database contains 115 storm events that occurred in San Luis Obispo County between January 1, 1950, and December 31, 2018. The table below summarizes these events.

Table 5-13 NCEI Hazard Event Reports for San Luis Obispo County, 1950-2018*

Type	# of Events	Property Loss (\$)	Crop Loss (\$)	Deaths	Injuries
Excessive Heat/Heat	3	0	0	0	0
Flash Floods	5	0	0	0	0
Floods	10	0	0	0	0
Frost/Freeze	2	0	30,400,000	0	0
Hail	4	0	0	0	0
Heavy Rain	9	5,000,000	0	1	0
High Winds/Thunderstorm Winds	27	4,050,000	0	0	0
Tornado/Funnel Cloud	39	\$0	0	3	5
High Surf	4	0	0	0	0
Waterspout	2	0	0	0	0
Wildfire	4	290,000	0	0	0
Winter Weather/Winter Storm	6	0	0	1	2
Totals	115	9,340,000	30,400,000	5	7

Source: National Center for Environmental Information Storm Events Database, www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/

*Hazards with wide extents have losses which reflect larger zones that extend beyond San Luis Obispo County



The NCEI table above summarizes adverse weather events that have occurred in San Luis Obispo County from 1950 to 2018. Only a few of the events actually resulted in state and federal disaster declarations. It is interesting to note that different data sources capture different events during the same time period, and often different information specific to the same events. While the HMPC recognizes these inconsistencies, this data provides value in depicting the County's "big picture" hazard environment.

As previously mentioned, a majority of San Luis Obispo County's state and federal disaster declarations have been a result of severe winter weather.

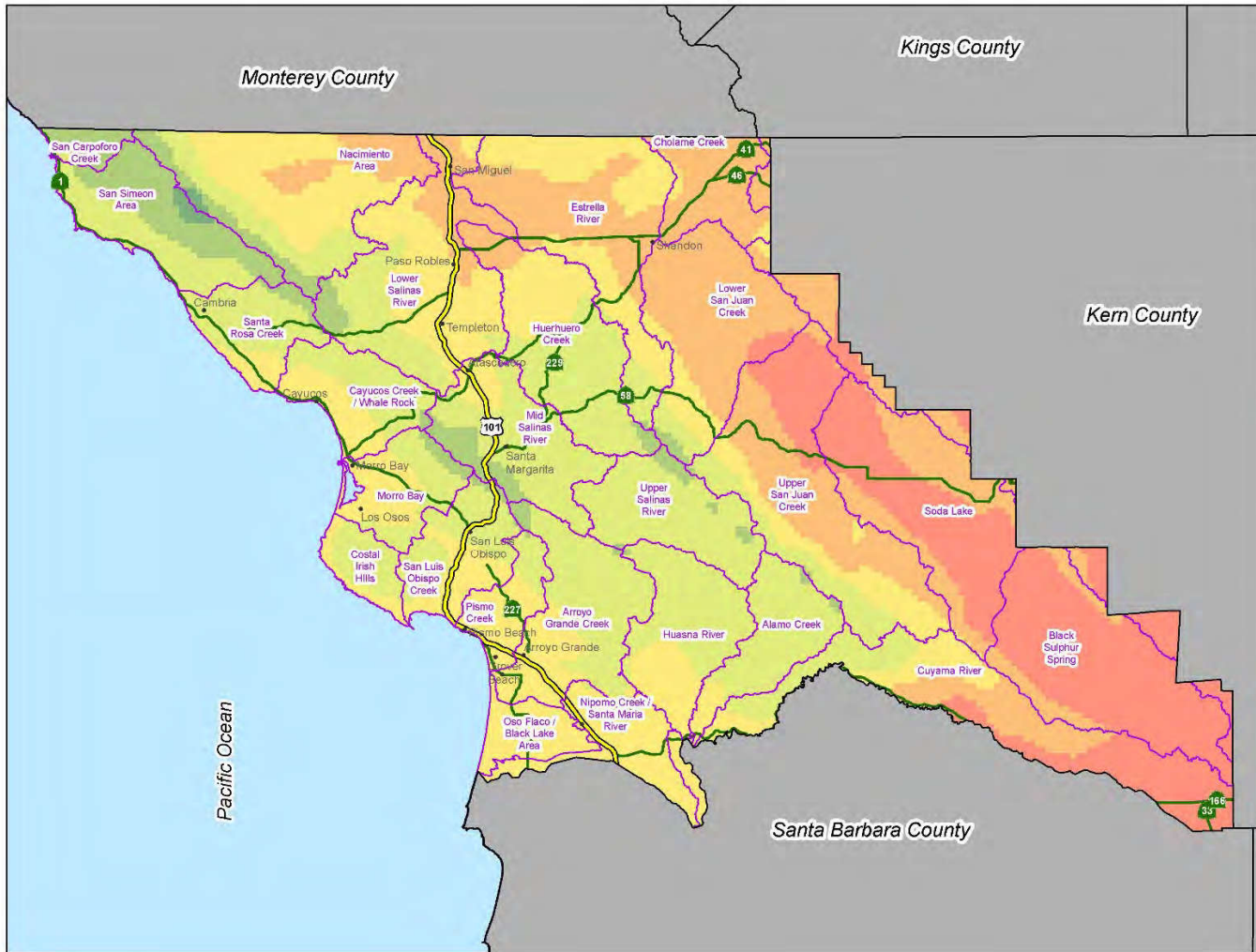
The climate of the county is influenced by the effects of the Santa Lucia Range and the Pacific Ocean. The northern portion of the county where the mountains end at the ocean experience heavier rainfall amounts compared to the southern portion of the county. Figure 5-3 below, depicts the average annual precipitation in the county and shows how precipitation differs throughout. Note, the purple lines and text on the map represent the County's Watershed Groups that are included in the 2018 Integrated Regional Water Management Plan update.

Due to the size of the county and changes in elevation and climate, weather conditions can vary greatly. The National Weather Service provides forecasts for three zones within the county: central coast, interior valley, and mountains and the County Public Works Department has stream and rain gauges in four areas of the county; North County Coastal Area, North County Inland Area, City of San Luis Obispo Area, and South County Area.

To give a holistic picture of the various weather conditions the hazard profiles that follow provide information, where possible, from four weather stations: San Luis Obispo Poly Tech (San Luis Obispo Area, elevation: 330 feet), Morro Bay Fire Department (North County Coastal Area, elevation: 115 feet), Paso Robles (North County Inland Area, elevation: 700 feet) and Pismo Beach (South County Area, elevation: 39 feet).



Figure 5-3 San Luis Obispo County Annual Precipitation, 1971-2000



Source: County of San Luis Obispo Public Works Department, Water Resources



5.3.2 Adverse Weather: Thunderstorm/Heavy Rain/Dense Fog/Freeze

Hazard/Problem Definition

A majority of adverse weather experienced in San Luis Obispo takes place in the winter months as heavy rain and thunderstorm events sometimes accompanied by high winds, dense fog, hail and freeze events. High winds and tornado events are profiled in 5.3.3. Approximately 10 percent of the thunderstorms that occur each year in the United States are classified as severe. A thunderstorm is classified as severe when it contains one or more of the following phenomena: hail that is three-quarters of an inch or greater, winds in excess of 50 knots (57.5 mph), or a tornado.

San Luis Obispo's weather is influenced by the Pacific Ocean and routine climate patterns such as El Niño. El Niño is the warm phase of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation, a pattern found in the tropical Pacific when there are fluctuations in temperatures between the ocean and atmosphere. During El Niño, the surface winds across the entire tropical Pacific are weaker than normal and the ocean surface is at above-average temperatures in the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean (L'Heureux 2014). El Niño typically develops over North America during the winter season causing the severe winter storms the County often experiences. This climate pattern occurs every few years and brings with it above-average rain and snow across the southern region of United States, especially in California.

Atmospheric rivers, another climate pattern that leads to adverse weather in the County, are responsible for up to 50 percent of California's precipitation annually and 65 percent seasonally (Arcuni, 2019). An atmospheric river (AR) is a long, narrow region of the atmosphere, like a river in the sky, that transports most of the water vapor outside of the tropics. ARs can be 300 miles wide, a mile deep and more than 1,000 miles long and carry an amount of water vapor roughly the same as the average flow of water at the mouth of Mississippi River (NOAA, 2015). Warm water storms over the Pacific Ocean lead to evaporation and create a high concentration of moisture in the air. While prevailing winds create the distinctive river shape, which is often compared "to a fire hose pointed at California" (Arcuni, 2019). When an atmospheric river reaches land, it releases the water vapor in the form of rain or snow. Atmospheric rivers play an important role in the global water cycle and are closely tied to both water supply and flooding risk.

Research suggests that atmospheric rivers contributed to the collapse of both Orville Dam spillways in February 2017 (NASA Global Hydrology Resource Center), as well as the winter flooding in 1861-1862, which completely inundated Sacramento and is considered the worst flood event in California's history (Ingram, 2013). When an atmospheric river forms in the tropical regions of the Pacific near Hawaii it is known as a "Pineapple Express". This type of atmospheric river can produce as much as five inches in one day (NOAA, 2018). In 2018 two Pineapple Express ARs hit California causing significant heavy precipitation events throughout state.

Hail is formed when water droplets freeze and thaw as they are thrown high into the upper atmosphere by the violent internal forces of thunderstorms. Hail is sometimes associated with severe storms within the San Luis Obispo County planning area. Hailstones are usually less than two inches in diameter and can fall at speeds of 120 miles per hour (mph). Severe hailstorms can be quite destructive, causing damage to roofs, buildings, automobiles, vegetation, and crops.

Lightning is defined as any and all of the various forms of visible electrical discharge caused by thunderstorms. Thunderstorms and lightning are usually (but not always) accompanied by rain. Severe

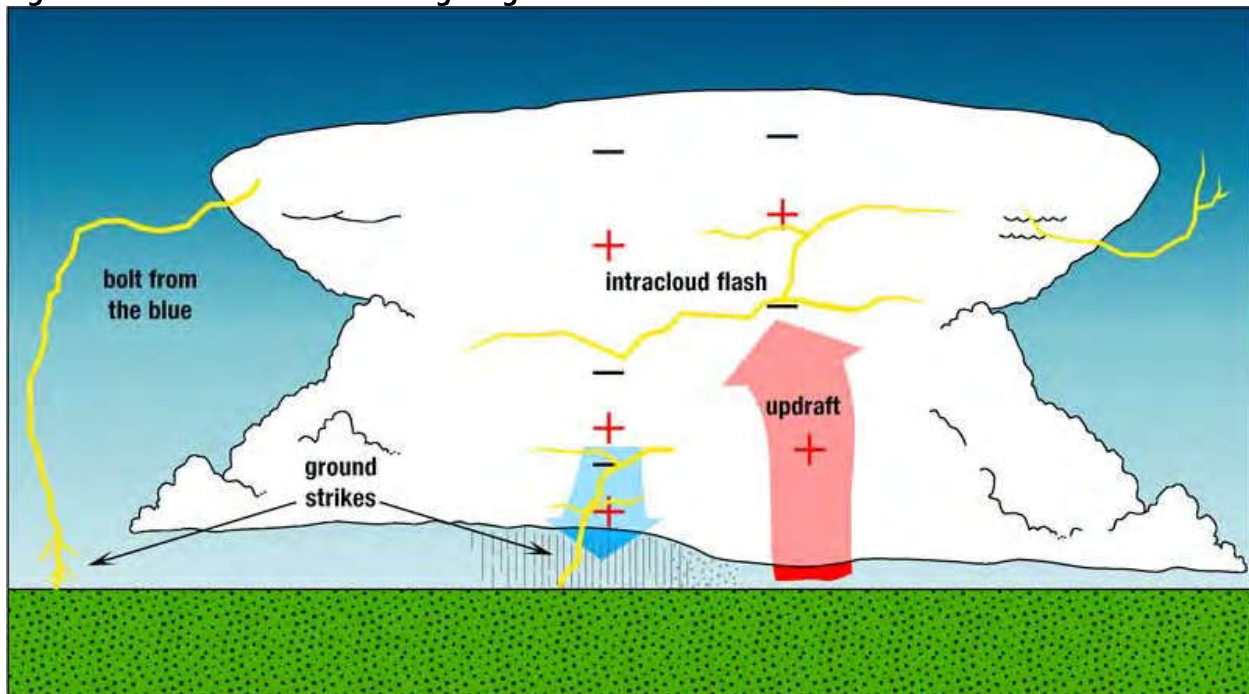


lightning events in San Luis Obispo County are rare, although they do take place occasionally. Refer to the Previous Occurrences section below for the narrative on a 2019 adverse weather event.

Intra-cloud lightning is the most common type of discharge. This occurs between oppositely charged centers within the same cloud. Usually it takes place inside the cloud and looks from the outside of the cloud like a diffuse brightening that flickers. However, the flash may exit the boundary of the cloud, and a bright channel, similar to a cloud-to-ground flash, can be visible for many miles.

Cloud-to-ground lightning is the most damaging and dangerous type of lightning, though it is also less common. Most flashes originate near the lower-negative charge center and deliver negative charge to earth. However, a large minority of flashes carry positive charge to earth. These positive flashes often occur during the dissipating stage of a thunderstorm's life. Positive flashes are also more common as a percentage of total ground strikes during the winter months. This type of lightning is particularly dangerous for several reasons. It frequently strikes away from the rain core, either ahead or behind the thunderstorm. It can strike as far as 5 or 10 miles from the storm in areas that most people do not consider to be a threat (see Figure 5-4). Positive lightning also has a longer duration, so fires are more easily ignited. And, when positive lightning strikes, it usually carries a high peak electrical current, potentially resulting in greater damage.

Figure 5-4 Cloud to Ground Lightning



Source: National Weather Service Pueblo Office

San Luis Obispo's climate is described as a mild Mediterranean climate; a freeze refers to a particularly cold spell of weather where the temperature drops below 32 degrees, most typically in the early morning hours. Usually these cold spells will last only two or three days when the ocean influence will overcome the cold front and the early morning temperatures will return to the normal 45 to 55-degree range. Rainfall during these periods may result in snowfall in the higher elevations of the county.

Dense fog in San Luis Obispo County reduces visibility making driving more dangerous. A fog advisory issued for San Luis Obispo County in October 2011 warned visibility could be as low as a quarter mile and reduce suddenly with denser patches. In March 2012 another fog advisory anticipated less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of normal visibility. The National Weather Service issues dense fog advisories when appropriate and suggests slowing down on the road, using headlights at all times, and leaving plenty of distance from other vehicles.

Geographic Area

Thunderstorms are generally expansive in size. The entire county is susceptible to any of the effects of a severe thunderstorm, including hail and heavy rain. As noted at the beginning of the Adverse Weather profile, the proximity to the Pacific Ocean and the mountain ranges in the county both moderate and exaggerate certain types of adverse weather depending on where the storm event has occurred.

Extent (Magnitude/Severity)

Extent for adverse weather, particularly severe storms that involve heavy rain and hail can be measured according to hail by diameter sizes. The National Weather Service (NWS) classifies hail by diameter size, and corresponding everyday objects to help relay scope and severity to the population. Table 5- 2 below indicates the hailstone measurements utilized by the NWS.

There is no clear distinction between storms that do and do not produce hailstones. Nearly all severe thunderstorms probably produce hail aloft, though it may melt before reaching the ground. Multi-cell thunderstorms produce many hailstones, but not usually the largest hailstones. In the life cycle of the multi-cell thunderstorm, the mature stage is relatively short so there is not much time for growth of the hailstone. Supercell thunderstorms have sustained updrafts that support large hail formation by repeatedly lifting the hailstones into the very cold air at the top of the thunderstorm cloud. In general, hail 2 inches (5 cm) or larger in diameter is associated with supercells (a little larger than golf ball size which the NWS considers to be 1.75 inch.). Non-supercell storms are capable of producing golf ball size hail.

Common problems associated with severe storms include the loss of utilities or immobility. Loss of life is uncommon but can occur during severe storms. Immobility can occur when roads become impassable due to dense fog, heavy rains causing flooding, downed trees, or a landslide. Fog specifically poses a risk to commuters and driving conditions as fog typically forms rapidly in the early morning hours. Fog can have devastating effects on transportation corridors in the county. Nighttime driving in the fog is dangerous and multi-car pileups have resulted from drivers using excessive speed for the conditions and visibility. Loss of utilities, specifically power lines can occur due to downed trees, high winds and heavy snows. While snow accumulation is unlikely within the San Luis Obispo planning area, high winds and downed trees are known to result in power outages.



Table 5-14 Hail Measurements

Average Diameter	Corresponding Household Object
.25 inch	Pea
.5 inch	Marble/Mothball
.75 inch	Dime/Penny
.875 inch	Nickel
1.0 inch	Quarter
1.5 inch	Ping-pong ball
1.75 inch	Golf-Ball
2.0 inch	Hen Egg
2.5 inch	Tennis Ball
2.75 inch	Baseball
3.00 inch	Teacup
4.00 inch	Grapefruit
4.5 inch	Softball

Source: National Weather Service

Lightning is measured by the Lightning Activity Level (LAL) scale, created by the National Weather Service to define lightning activity into a specific categorical scale. The LAL is a common parameter that is part of fire weather forecasts nationwide. The San Luis Obispo County is at risk to experience lightning in any of these categories. The LAL is reproduced in Table 5-15.

Table 5-15 Lightning Activity Level Scale

Lightning Activity Level	
LAL 1	No thunderstorms
LAL 2	Isolated thunderstorms. Light rain will occasionally reach the ground. Lightning is very infrequent, 1 to 5 cloud to ground strikes in a five-minute period
LAL 3	Widely scattered thunderstorms. Light to moderate rain will reach the ground. Lightning is infrequent, 6 to 10 cloud to ground strikes in a five-minute period.
LAL 4	Scattered thunderstorms. Moderate rain is commonly produced. Lightning is frequent, 11 to 15 cloud to ground strikes in a five-minute period.
LAL 5	Numerous thunderstorms. Rainfall is moderate to heavy. Lightning is frequent and intense, greater than 15 cloud to ground strikes in a five-minute period.
LAL 6	Dry lightning (same as LAL 3 but without rain). This type of lightning has the potential for extreme fire activity and is normally highlighted in fire weather forecasts with a Red Flag warning.

Source: National Weather Service



The heavy precipitation that San Luis Obispo County and all of California experiences is often the result of an atmospheric river. Atmospheric rivers are categorized by a unit of measurement known as the Integrated Water Vapor Transport (IVT), which takes into account the amount of water vapor in the system and the wind that moves it around. For a storm to be classified as an atmospheric river it has to reach an IVT threshold of 250 units; 1,000 IVT or more is considered to be “extreme” (Arcuni, 2019). In 2019 a system for categorizing the strength and impacts of atmospheric rivers was developed by the Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes (CW₃E), out of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography at UC San Diego. The newly developed scale ranks ARs into five categories from weak to exceptional. Unlike the Fujita scale for tornadoes that focuses on potential damages, the AR scale accounts for both storms that may be hazardous and storms that can provide benefits to the local water supply. A category one AR is considered to be primarily beneficial, generally lasting only 24 hours and produces modest rainfall. While a category five AR is considered “exceptional” and primarily hazardous, lasting for several days and associated with heavy rainfall and runoff that may cause significant damages. Table 5-16 below describes the scale further. The center developed the scale as a tool for officials with an operational need to assess flooding potential in their jurisdictions before the storms makes landfall.

In both February 2018 and 2019 the West Coast experienced six atmospheric rivers. But as the following figure from the Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes shows, California experienced vastly different precipitation totals due to the location of where the atmospheric river made landfall as well as each atmospheric river’s IVT. Using the AR scale developed by CW₃E, the ARs in February 2019 were all considered to be moderate to extreme and concentrated more on California, resulting in heavy precipitation.

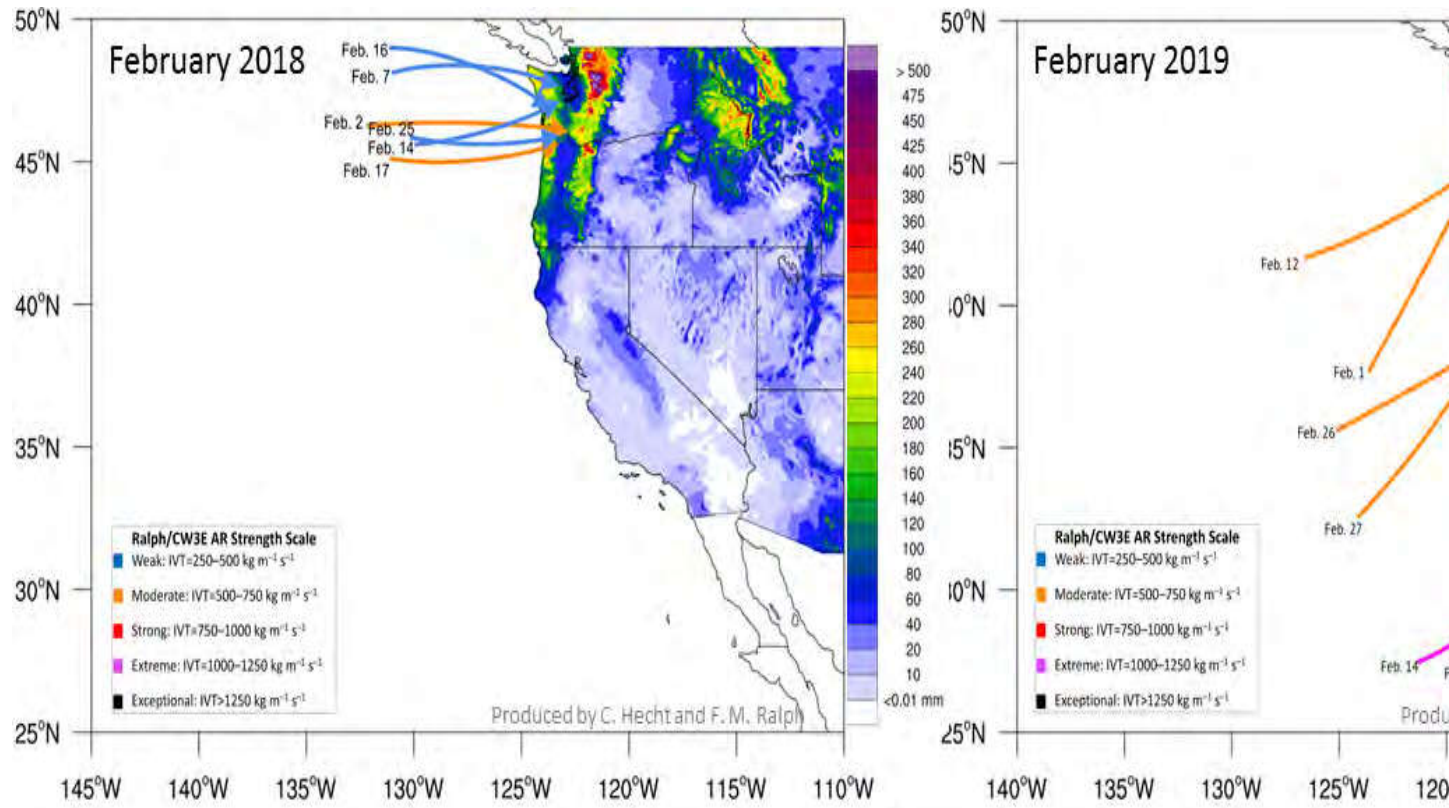
Table 5-16 Atmospheric River Categories

Category	Potential Impacts
AR Cat 1: Weak	Primarily beneficial. For example, a Feb. 2, 2017 AR hit California, lasted 24 hours at the coast, and produced modest rainfall.
AR Cat 2: Moderate	Mostly beneficial, but also somewhat hazardous. An atmospheric river on Nov. 19-20, 2016 hit Northern California, lasted 42 hours at the coast, and produced several inches of rain that helped replenish low reservoirs after a drought.
AR Cat 3: Strong	Balance of beneficial and hazardous. An atmospheric river on Oct. 14-15, 2016 lasted 36 hours at the coast, produced 5-10 inches of rain that helped refill reservoirs after a drought, but also caused some rivers to rise to just below flood stage.
AR Cat 4: Extreme	Mostly hazardous, but also beneficial. For example, an atmospheric river on Jan. 8-9, 2017 that persisted for 36 hours produced up to 14 inches of rain in the Sierra Nevada and caused at least a dozen rivers to reach flood stage.
AR Cat 5: Exceptional	Primarily hazardous. For example, a Dec. 29, 1996 to Jan. 2, 1997 atmospheric river lasted over 100 hours at the Central California coast. The associated heavy precipitation and runoff caused more than \$1 billion in damages.

Source: Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes, Scripps Institution of Oceanography at UC San Diego. Scale was developed by F. Martin Ralph Director of CW₃E in collaboration with Jonathan Rutz of NWS



Figure 5-5 Atmospheric River Strength and Land Distribution, February 2018 vs. February 2019



Source: Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes, Scripps Institution of Oceanography at UC San Diego



Previous Occurrences

Heavy rains and adverse storms occur in the San Luis Obispo County primarily during the late fall and winter but have a chance of occurring in every month of the year. According to information obtained from the Western Regional Climate Center (WRCC) the majority of precipitation is produced by storms during January and other winter months. Precipitation during the summer months is in the form of rain showers and is rare. Snowstorms, and hailstorms occur infrequently in San Luis Obispo County and severe occurrences of any of these are very rare. Damaging winds often accompany winter storm systems moving through the area and it is the winds experienced during the winter storms that result in the most wind-related damage. Refer to 5.3.3 for information related to wind events.

The NCEI records 21 heavy rain, hail and frost/freeze events that have taken place in San Luis Obispo County in the past 68 years (1950–2018). No dense fog or lightning events have been recorded but does not mean they do not occur in the county; the HMPC noted in the 2014 plan that the National Weather Service issued fog advisories in 2011 and 2012.

As shown in the NCEI records heavy rain storms can cause both widespread flooding which can lead to extensive localized drainage issues. In addition to the flooding that often occurs during these storms, strong winds, when combined with saturated ground conditions, can down very mature trees. Refer to the Flood section for more information related to flooding events in the county.

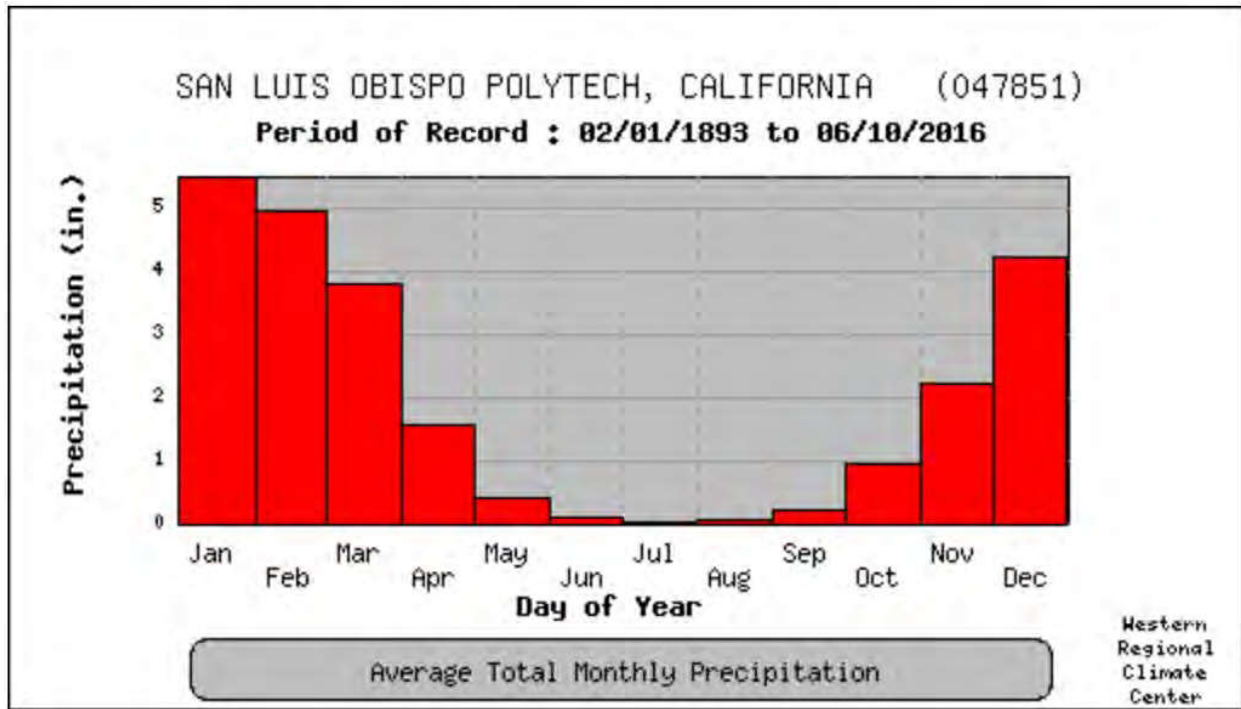
Information from the three representative weather stations introduced in subsection 5.3 Adverse Weather: General are summarized below and in Figure 5-6 through Figure 5-11

San Luis Obispo Polytech (Period of Record 1893 to 2012)

Information from the closest weather station with the most comprehensive data to represent the City of San Luis Obispo Area, the San Luis Obispo Polytech Weather Station, is summarized below in Figure 5-6 and Figure 5-7. Average annual precipitation in the interior valley is 22.40 inches per year. The highest recorded annual precipitation was 48.76 inches in 1969; the highest recorded precipitation for a 24-hour period is 5.90 inches on January 25, 1969. The lowest recorded annual precipitation was 7.37 inches in 1947.

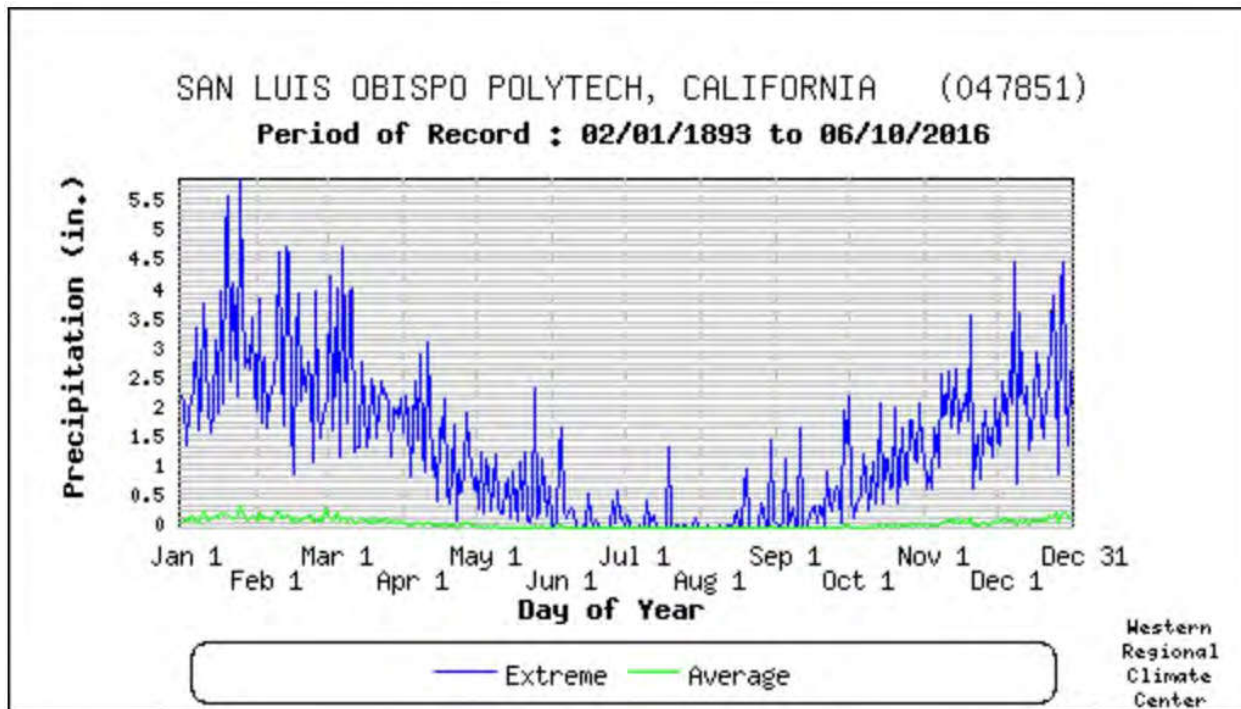


Figure 5-6 City of San Luis Obispo Area - Monthly Average Total Precipitation (Period of Record 1893 -2016)



Source: Western Regional Climate Center, www.wrcc.dri.edu/

Figure 5-7 City of San Luis Obispo Area - Daily Precipitation Average and Extreme (Period of Record 1893-2016)



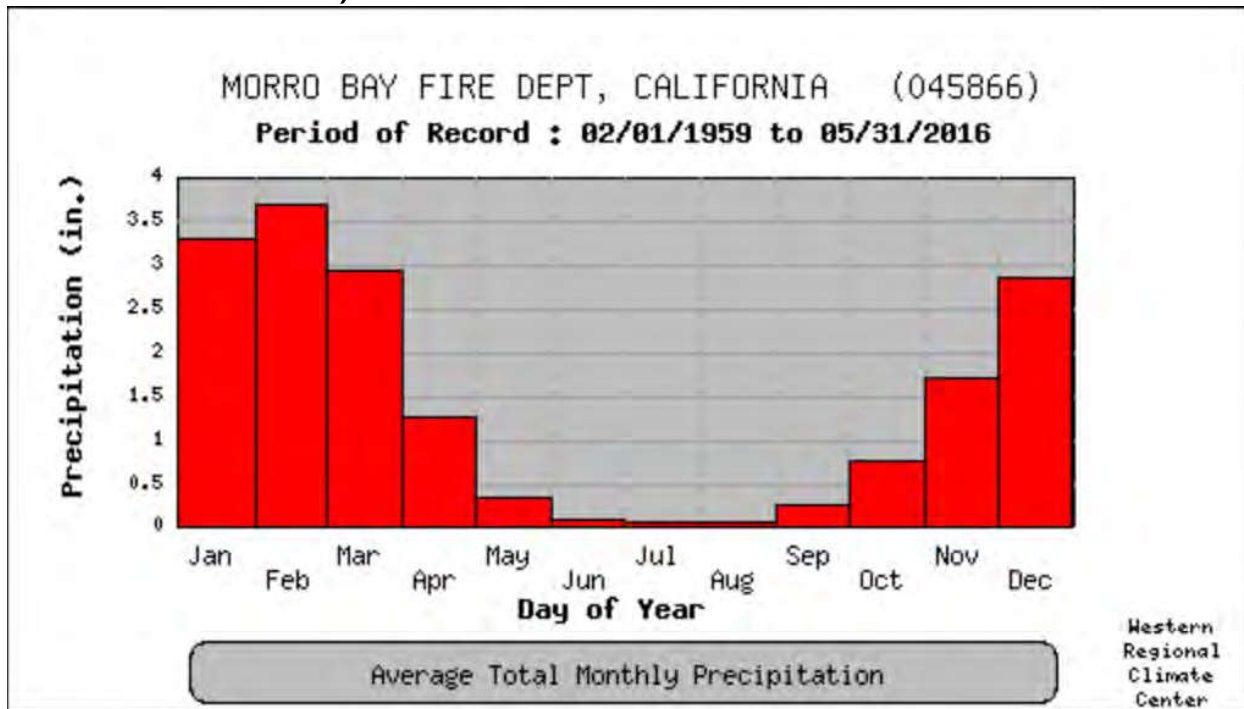
Source: Western Regional Climate Center, www.wrcc.dri.edu/



North County Coastal Area - Morro Bay Fire Department Weather Station (Period of Record 1959 to 2012)

Information from the closest weather station with the most comprehensive data to represent the North County Coastal Area of San Luis Obispo, the Morro Bay Fire Department Weather Station, is summarized below in Figure 5-8 and Figure 5-9. Average annual precipitation in the interior valley is 16.74 inches per year. The highest recorded annual precipitation was 37.01 inches in 1995; the highest recorded precipitation for a 24-hour period is 8.82 inches on March 11, 1995. The lowest recorded annual precipitation was 6.18 inches in 2007.

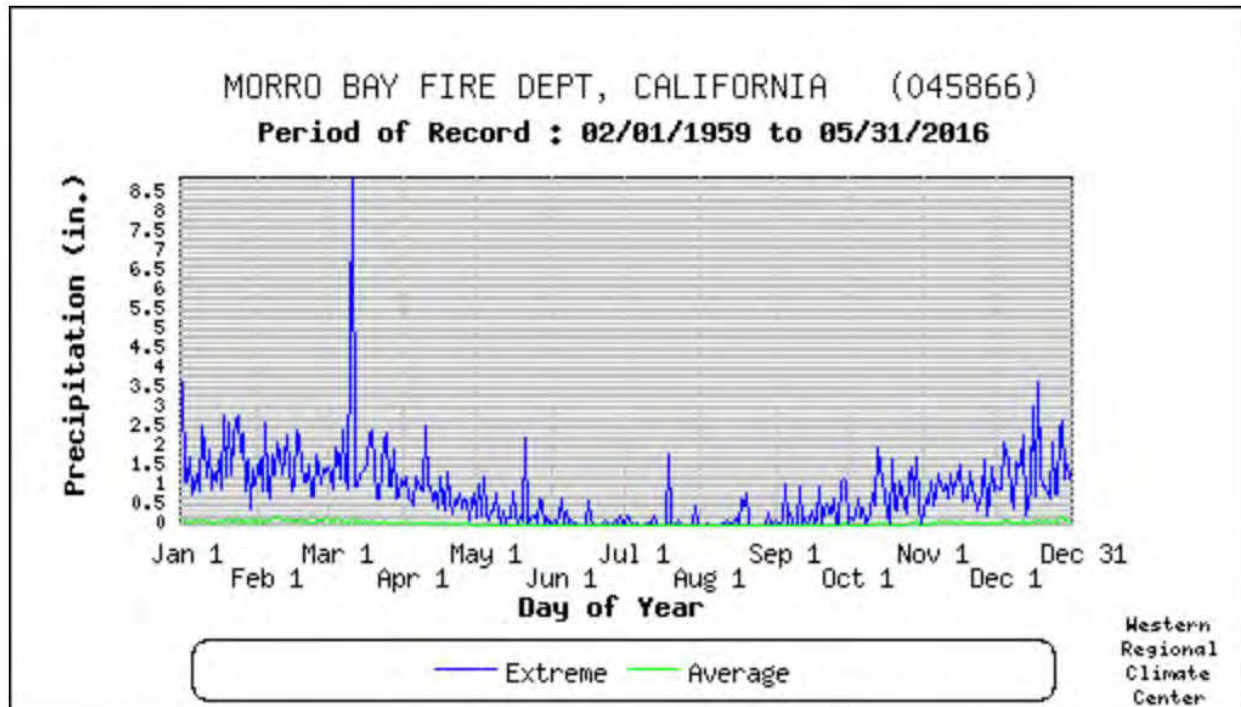
Figure 5-8 North County Coastal Area - Monthly Average Total Precipitation (Period of Record 1959 -2016)



Source: Western Regional Climate Center, www.wrcc.dri.edu/



Figure 5-9 North County Coastal Area - Daily Precipitation Average and Extreme (Period of Record 1959-2016)

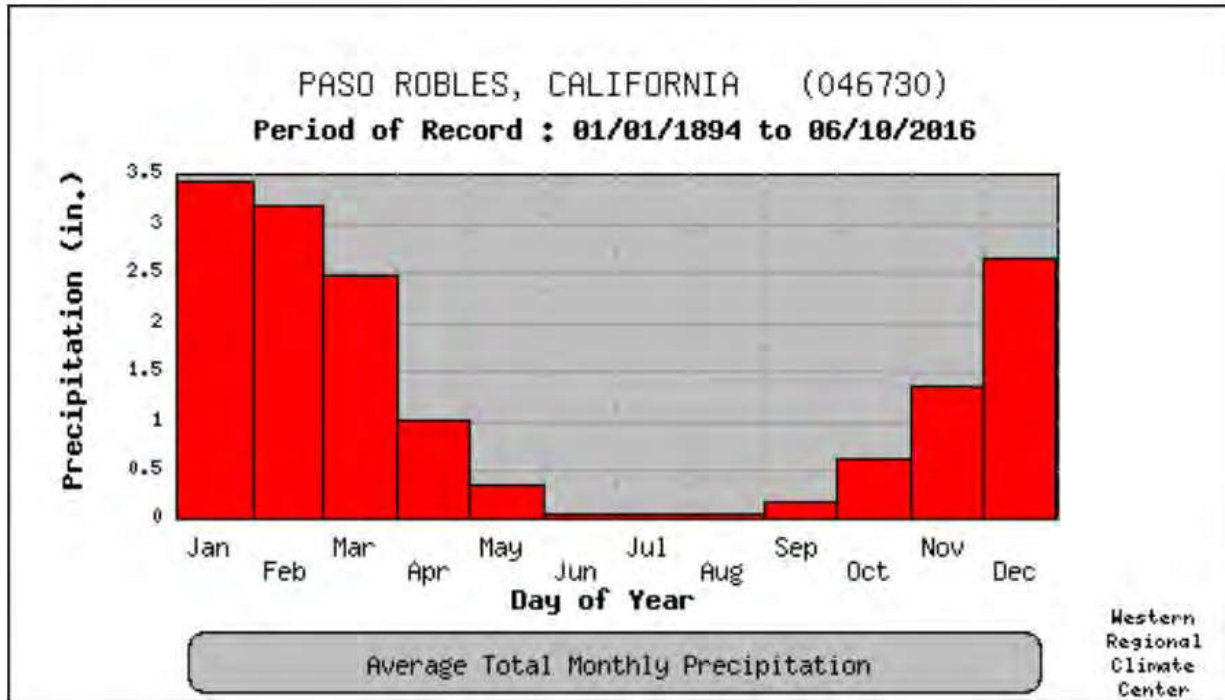


Source: Western Regional Climate Center, www.wrcc.dri.edu/

North County Inland Area - Paso Robles Weather Station (Period of Record 1894 to 2012)

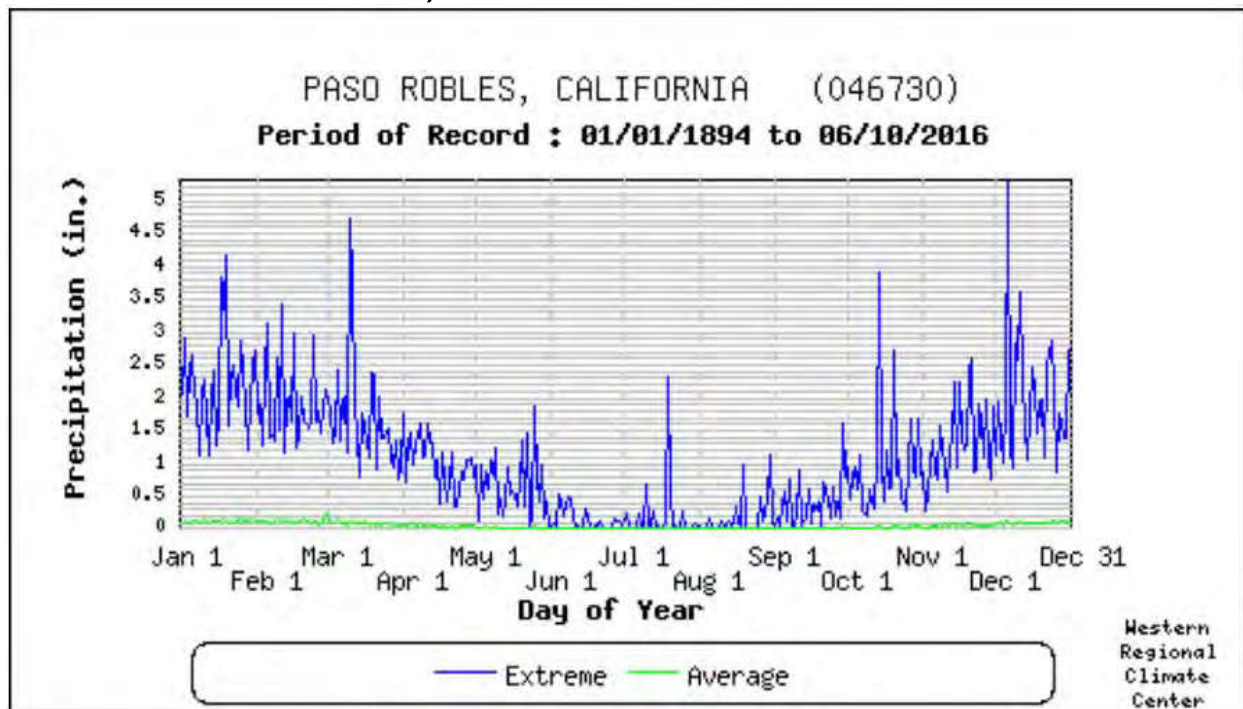
Information from the closest weather station with the most comprehensive data to represent the North County Inland Area of the county, Paso Robles Weather Station, is summarized below in Figure 5-10 and Figure 5-11. Average annual precipitation in this region of the county is 15.21 inches per year. The highest recorded annual precipitation was 29.19 inches in 1941; the highest recorded precipitation for a 24-hour period is 5.25 inches on December 6, 1966. The lowest recorded annual precipitation was 4.24 inches in 1947.

Figure 5-10 North County Inland Area - Monthly Average Total Precipitation (Period of Record 1894 -2016)



Source: Western Regional Climate Center, www.wrcc.dri.edu/

Figure 5-11 North County Inland Area - Daily Precipitation Average and Extreme (Period of Record 1894-2016)



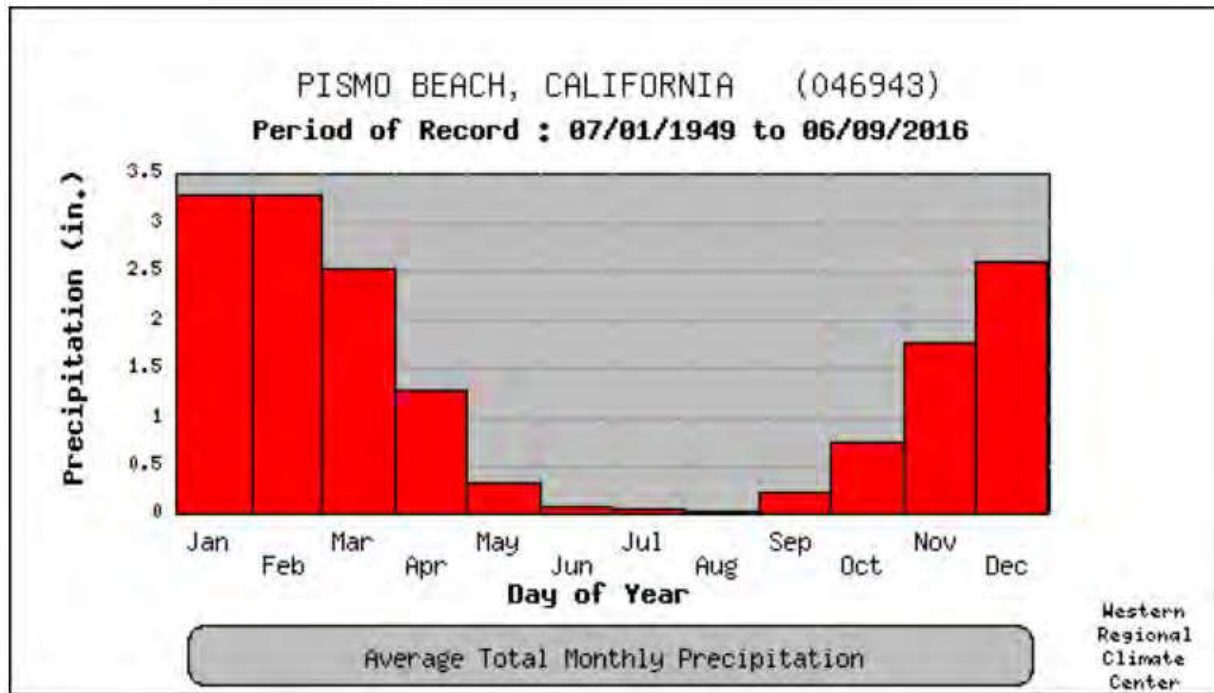
Source: Western Regional Climate Center, www.wrcc.dri.edu/



South County Area - Pismo Beach Weather Station (Period of Record 1949 to 2016)

Information from the closest weather station with the most comprehensive data to represent the South County Area of the county, Pismo Beach Weather Station, is summarized below in Figure 5-12 and Figure 5-13. Average annual precipitation in this region of the county is 16.96 inches per year. The highest recorded annual precipitation was 32.58 inches in 1983; the highest recorded precipitation for a 24-hour period is 5.16 inches on January 19, 1969. The lowest recorded annual precipitation was 4.49 inches in 1989.

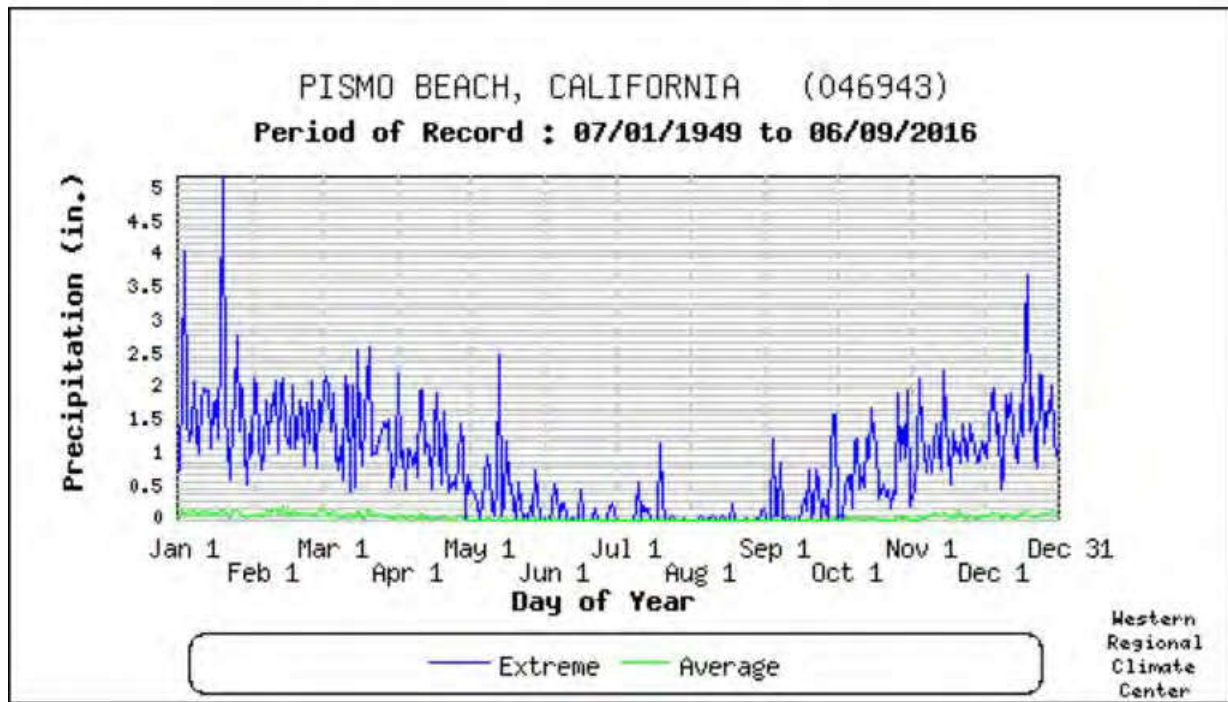
Figure 5-12 South County Area - Monthly Average Total Precipitation (Period of Record 1949 - 2016)



Source: Western Regional Climate Center, www.wrcc.dri.edu/



Figure 5-13 South County Area - Daily Precipitation Average and Extreme (Period of Record 1949-2016)



Source: Western Regional Climate Center, www.wrcc.dri.edu/

The following table reports the records collected from the NCEI Storm Events Database for heavy rain, hail and frost/freeze events. No dense fog events are reported in the database. Table 5-17 is a summary of the most significant adverse weather events as recorded in the NCEI Storm Events.

Table 5-17 San Luis Obispo County Heavy Rain/Hail/Freeze Events, 1950-2018

Event Type	Date	Magnitude	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Deaths	Injuries
Heavy Rain						
	2/20/1996	4-6 in.	0	0	0	0
	11/ 10/1997	0.50-1.50 in. (coastal) 3.0 in. (mountains)	0	0	0	0
	1/10/2001	2-5 in. (coastal) 5-10 in. (mountains)	0	0	0	0
	2/11/2001	2-8 in.	0	0	0	0
	2/ 24/2001	1-4 in.	0	0	0	0
	3/4/2001	2-6 in. (coastal) 6-13 in. (mountains)	0	0	0	0
	12/ 27/2004	2-8 in. (coastal) 6-13 in. (mountains)	0	0	0	0
	12/ 30/2004	1-3 in. (coastal) 3-6 in. (mountains)	0	0	1	0
	1/7/2005	3-10 in.	\$5,000,000	0	0	0
Hail						
	3/6/2001	0.75 in.	0	0	0	0



Event Type	Date	Magnitude	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Deaths	Injuries
	2/23/2005	0.75 in.	0	0	0	0
	5/28/2009	0.75 in.	0	0	0	0
	3/22/2017	1 in.	0	0	0	0
Frost/Freeze						
	12/21/1998	-	0	\$83,000,000*	0	0
	1/13/2007	-	0	\$25,000,000	0	0
Totals			\$5,000,000	\$108,000,000	1	0

Source: NCEI Storm Events Database

*Note this recorded crop damage amount is representative of a four-county area

Table 5-18 Past Thunderstorm/Heavy Rain/Dense Fog/Freeze Events, 1950-2018

Date of Event	Incident Description
February 18, 1993	Thunderstorms -A thunderstorm caused damage to many of the same areas as winds to nearly 50 mph. Pea-sized hail was reported at Pismo Beach. Power outages due to lightning strikes were reported in Nipomo and San Luis Obispo. \$50,000 in property damage was reported
February 20, 1996	Heavy rain in the mountains of San Luis Obispo County led to 4-6 inches of rain and caused urban and small stream flooding and associated mudslides in the steep terrain and along Hwy 1 and 101.
February 2, 1998	Along with the strong winds (refer to Table 5-5 for information on the wind event), heavy rain drenched the entire area. On average, rainfall totals ranged from 2 to 8 inches over coastal areas, up to 12 inches in the mountains. Widespread flooding was reported in all areas (refer to the past events table in the Flood section).
February 5, 1998	Strong winds, gusting up to 70 mph, knocked down many trees and power lines. Rainfall totals ranged from 1 to 3 inches over coastal areas, up to 6 inches in the mountains. Numerous flooding problems were reported across the area. Most highways, including the 1, 101, 126 and 154 were closed due to flooding or mudslides.
December 21-24, 1998	Freeze. An unseasonable cold air mass produced a three-night period of sub-freezing temperatures across Central and Southern California. The California Department of Food and Agriculture reported over \$83 million in crop losses over the four-county area. Crop damage in San Luis Obispo was reported to be a total of \$5.4 million.
1990 to present (events number more than 5)	Very cold Pacific storms brought snow fall to the higher elevations of the county. On rare occasions, it caused damage to the naturally occurring vegetation. This resulted in an increased fire season threat as the damaged vegetation dried out and augmented the normal fuel loading. The snow caused rare transportation impacts on Hwy. 101 at Cuesta Grade and Hwys 41 and 46 at higher elevations.
March 4, 2001	A powerful and slow-moving storm brought heavy rain, strong winds and snow to Central and Southern California. Across San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties, rainfall totals ranged from 2 to 6 inches over coastal and valley areas to 6 to 13 inches in the mountains. In San Luis Obispo County, the heavy rain produced numerous flooding. Refer to the Flood section for information related to the resulting flood event.
March 6, 2001	A severe thunderstorm produced dime size hail in the community of Santa Margarita.



Date of Event	Incident Description
December 30, 2004	A powerful Pacific storm brought more heavy rain, snow and flash flooding to Central and Southern California. Total rainfall amounts ranged from 1 to 3 inches on the coastal plain to between 3 and 6 inches in the mountains. Refer to the Flood section for information on the resulting flooding.
February 23, 2005	Nickel size hail was reported in a remote area of San Luis Obispo county.
January 13-15, 2007	A very cold arctic storm brought widespread freezing temperatures and some gusty offshore winds to the area. Across the agricultural areas of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura and Los Angeles counties, the freezing overnight temperatures nearly \$350 million in crop damages. Widespread freezing conditions were reported across agricultural areas. Total crop damages in San Luis Obispo county were estimated to be around \$25 million.
May 28, 2009	A severe thunderstorm was reported in San Luis Obispo county near the community of La Panza. Three quarter inch hail was reported by the local fire station.
April 2011	In mid-April, a bitter cold weather system sent temperatures plunging to the mid-20's, bringing hail and freezing rain for at least two nights and in some lower elevation areas, three or four. Thousands of acres of vineyards lost newly emerging grape buds, which experts say could amount to 50% of the area's 2011 crop. Loss estimates range from 70 to 80 million dollars.
July 19, 2015	Paso Robles received nearly 3.6 inches of rain in less than 8 hours. The intense rainfall (remnant of Hurricane Dolores) eroded bare hillsides located outside the City limits and caused very high volumes of sediment to fill City drainage ways and culverts. 20-30 homes were impacted causing mud and water damage.
March 22, 2017	Several strong thunderstorms developed across the Central Coast of California. In Creston, a severe thunderstorm developed, producing one-inch hail.

Source: NCEI Storm Events Database, 2014 County LHMP, HMPC

In February 2019, San Luis Obispo County experienced severe winter storms that caused heavy rain, hail, and light snow showers in some areas of the county. The National Weather Service issued a freeze warning for the County on February 18th, 2019 that lasted until February 22nd, 2019. The County had been experiencing drought conditions throughout 2018 but received enough rain in the 2019 season to bring it out of the abnormally dry and drought conditions for the first time in 11 years (San Luis Obispo Tribune, 2019). Refer to the Drought section for more information related to drought conditions in the county. On February 25th, 2019 Caltrans announced it would be closing portions of Highway 1 along the Central Coast, in anticipation of a heavy rain event and would not be reopening the highway until the end of that week after the storm passes to allow for crews to inspect and clean up the highway (San Luis Obispo Tribune, 2019).

The county continued to experience severe winter storms into March 2019. On March 5th, 2019 a severe thunderstorm, brought heavy rain, thunder and lightning to the South County area. The National Weather Service's Los Angeles station reported that the region, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles and Ventura counties, received 4,500 lightning strikes including about 2,500 cloud-to-ground strikes (San Luis Obispo Tribune, 2019). At one point the NWS recorded 1,489 in one five-minute stretch alone off the



coast of Central Coast region (Los Angeles Times, 2019). The county and the region are accustomed to thunderstorms with the occasional lightning strike accompanying the storms, but this amount of lightning strikes in one thunderstorm event is rare. The storm also caused 300 residents in Grover Beach, 149 residents in rural Arroyo Grande and 70 near See Canyon Road in San Luis Obispo for a total 519 residents in the county to lose power due to the winter storm. Power was restored by the next morning. The California Highway Patrol (CHP) reported multiple car accidents and downed trees due to same adverse weather event.

Probability of Future Occurrences

Highly Likely – Thunderstorms that produce heavy rain with the potential for hail to develop are well-documented seasonal occurrences that will continue to occur annually in the San Luis Obispo planning area.

Climate Change Considerations

As average temperatures increase over time, this generally will result in higher extreme temperatures and more warming in the atmosphere can trigger climate changes, which could result in more frequent extreme weather events. According to California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment, Central Coast Region Report (2018), the number of days each year on which the atmospheric rivers bring "extreme" amounts of rain and snow to the region are expected to increase under the projected climate change for the state, possibly increasing more than a quarter. Pacific Northwest National Laboratory researchers have also found that atmospheric rivers will reach the West Coast more frequently (Gao, 2015). Currently, the West receives rain or snow from these atmospheric rivers between 25 and 40 days each year. By the end of this century, days on which the atmospheric rivers reach the coast could increase by a third this century, between 35 and 55 days a year.

According to the climate change analysis completed for the 2014 San Luis Obispo County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan precipitation is projected to increase in winter months while decreasing in the spring months, with the greatest change expected to take place in the North County Coastal Area. Decreases in precipitation in spring months will also have an impact on runoff which may have an impact on water supply sources, refer to the Drought section for more information on water supply vulnerability; while the projected increases in precipitation in the spring months will also increase the county's risk to flooding in some areas, refer to the Flood section for more information in flooding risk and vulnerability. The Fourth Climate Change Assessment for the Central Coast region projects an increase of 3 to 10 inches across the five counties in the central coast.

Vulnerability: Thunderstorm/Heavy Rain/Dense Fog/Freeze

General Property

The San Luis Obispo County Planning Area experiences a rainy season in the winter months through early spring. These winter storms can include significant precipitation as well as high winds, and hail. The primary effect of these storms has not resulted in significant injury or damages to people and property, or the losses are typically covered by insurance. It is the secondary hazards caused by weather, such as floods, that have had the greatest impact on the County. Damage and disaster declarations related to adverse weather have occurred and will continue to occur in the future. Heavy rain and thunderstorms are the most frequent type of severe weather occurrences in the County. Utility outages, downing of trees,



debris blocking streets and damage to property can be a direct result of these storm events. Given the nature of these types of storms, the entire County is potentially at risk.

People

Exposure is the greatest danger to people from severe thunderstorms. People can be hit by lightning, pelted by hail, and caught in rising waters. Serious injury and loss of human life is rarely associated with hailstorms.

Reduced visibility is the greatest risk to people when heavy fog is prevalent. Particularly when fog is dense, it can be hazardous to drivers, mariners and aviators and contributes to numerous accidents each year. To reduce injury and harm, people should avoid driving when dense fog is prevalent, if possible. If driving is pertinent, emergency services advise driving with lights on low beam, avoiding stopping on highways, and avoiding crossing traffic lanes.

Aspects of the population who rely on constant, uninterrupted electrical supplies may have a greater, indirect vulnerability to lightning. As a group, the elderly or disabled, especially those with home health care services relying on rely heavily on an uninterrupted source of electricity. Resident populations in nursing homes, residential facilities, or other special needs housing may also be vulnerable if electrical outages are prolonged. If they do not have a back-up power source, rural residents and agricultural operations reliant on electricity for heating, cooling, and water supplies are also especially vulnerable to power outages.

Social Vulnerability

Outdoor laborers are particularly at risk to thunderstorms and the association hazards of precipitation, hail and the increased risk of being struck by lightning. Based on the SoVI data presented and discussed in subsection 4.4.1, the communities located in north county San Luis Obispo such as Paso Robles, San Miguel and Atascadero and in south county such as Oceano and Nipomo, where many agricultural activities take place are also among the areas of the county with the highest ranking overall social vulnerability.

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

Because of the unpredictability of severe thunderstorm and a tornado event strength and path, most critical infrastructure that is above ground is equally exposed to the storm's impacts. Due to the random nature of these hazards, a more specific risk assessment was not conducted for this plan.

Economy

Economic impact of a severe thunderstorm is typically short term. Lightning can cause power outages and fires. Hail can destroy exposed property; an example is car lots, where entire inventories can be damaged. Generally, long-term economic impacts center more around hazards that cascade from a severe thunderstorm, including wildfires ignited by lightning, and flooding (refer to the Flood section).

In general, all adverse weather poses a risk to agriculture economy in the county. Table 5-19 below describes the crops losses related to adverse weather events and associated indemnity amounts or loss payments from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Risk Management Agency in the past three years. Heat, frost/freeze, and high wind/excess wind events have been the cause of the majority of crop losses related to weather since 2015. Overall, in the past three years there have been 200 adverse



weather events that have led to crop losses in the county, totaling in over \$20 million in loss payments due to adverse weather.

Table 5-19 San Luis Obispo County Crop Losses and Loss Payments, 2015-2018

Cause of Loss	Number of Events	Indemnity Amounts (loss payments)
Frost/Freeze	45	\$6,713,314
Cold Winter	5	\$43,037
Excess Moisture/Cold Wet Weather	47	\$6,457,335
Hail	3	\$36,272
Heat	64	\$3,569,208
Wind/Excess Wind	33	\$3,133,818
Other	3	\$51,683
Totals	200	\$20,004,667

Source: USDA Risk Management Agency, <https://www.rma.usda.gov/SummaryOfBusiness/CauseOfLoss>

Historic, Cultural, and Natural Resources

Severe thunderstorms are a natural environmental process. Environmental impacts include the sparking of potentially destructive wildfires by lightning and localized flattening of plants by hail. As a natural process, the impacts of most severe thunderstorms by themselves are part of the overall natural cycle and do not cause long-term consequential damage.

Future Development

New critical facilities, such as communication towers should be built to withstand heavy rain, wind, and hail damage. Future development projects should consider adverse weather hazards at the planning, engineering and architectural design stage with the goal of reducing vulnerability. Stormwater master planning and site review should account for buildings to withstand adverse weather events considered for all new development. Thus, development trends in the County are not expected to increase overall vulnerability to the hazard but all development will be affected by adverse weather and storm events and population growth will increase potential exposure to hazards such as thunderstorms and dense fog.

Risk Summary - Thunderstorm/Heavy Rain/Dense Fog/Freeze

- The overall impact to the community from severe weather events associated with heavy rain, thunderstorms, hail, and fog could include:
- San Luis Obispo County has experienced 21 hail, heavy rain, and frost/freeze events in past 68 years
- Average annual precipitation ranges from 22.4 inches to 15.2 inches depending on the area of the County
- Since 2015 over \$20 million in loss payments from USDA related to crop losses from adverse weather events have been paid.
- *Related hazards:* Flood, Wildfire, Landslide and Debris Flow, Coastal Storm/Coastal Erosion/Sea Level Rise, Agriculture/Pest Infestation/Plant Disease/Tree Mortality



Table 5-20 Hazard Risk Summary - Thunderstorm/Heavy Rain/Dense Fog/Freeze

Jurisdiction	Geographic Area	Probability of Future Occurrence	Magnitude/Severity	Overall Significance
San Luis Obispo County	Significant	Likely	Negligible	Medium
City of Arroyo Grande	Significant	Likely	Limited	Low
City of Atascadero	Significant	Likely	Limited	Low
City of Grover Beach	Significant	Likely	Limited	Low
City of Morro Bay	Extensive	Highly Likely	Limited	High
City of Paso Robles	Significant	Highly Likely	Limited	High
City of Pismo Beach	Significant	Likely	Limited	Low
City of San Luis Obispo	Extensive	Likely	Limited	Medium
Avila Beach CSD	Significant	Occasional	Negligible	Medium
Ground Squirrel Hollow CSD	Limited	Likely	Negligible	Medium
Heritage Ranch CSD	Extensive	Highly Likely	Critical	High
Los Osos CSD	Significant	Likely	Limited	Medium
Nipomo CSD	Limited	Likely	Negligible	Low
San Miguel CSD	Extensive	Likely	Catastrophic	High
San Simeon CSD	Likely	Significant	Limited	Low
Templeton CSD	Significant	Highly Likely	Limited	High
Cayucos Sanitary District	Extensive	Likely	Critical	High
Port San Luis Harbor District	Extensive	Highly Likely	Limited	Medium
San Luis Obispo FCWCD	Significant	Highly Likely	Negligible	Low
South San Luis Obispo Sanitary District	Significant	Likely	Limited	Low



5.3.3 Adverse Weather: High Wind/Tornado

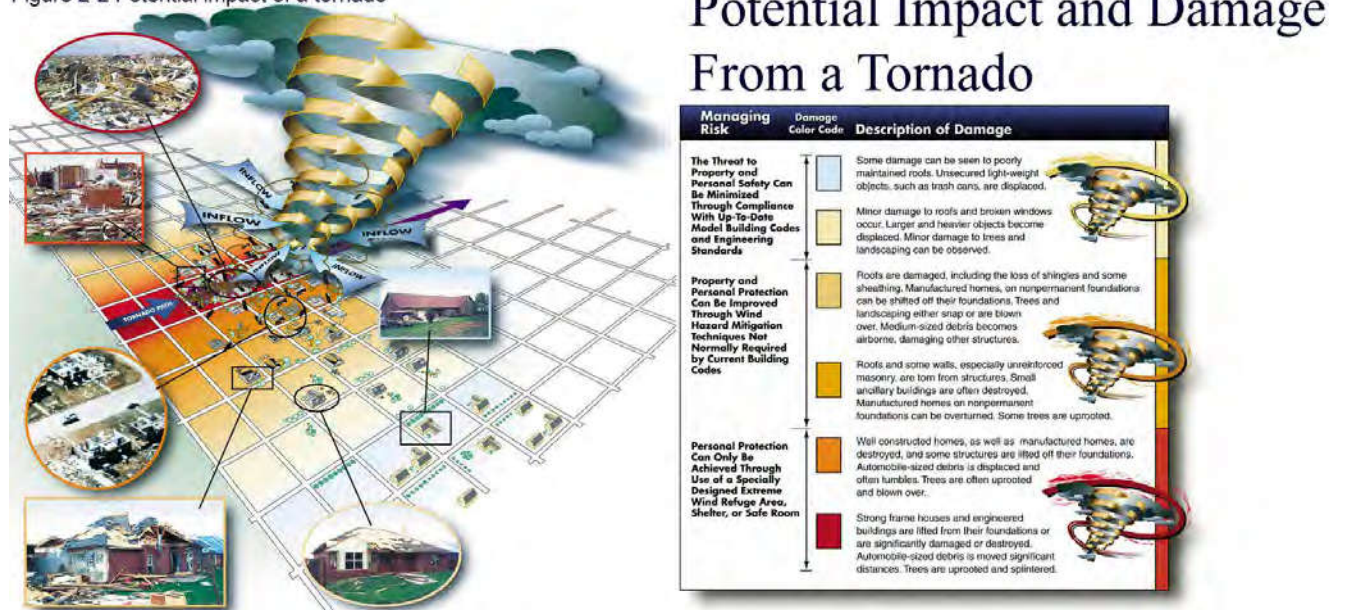
Hazard/Problem Description

High winds, often accompanying severe thunderstorms, can cause significant property and crop damage, threaten public safety, and have adverse economic impacts from business closures and power loss. Windstorms in San Luis Obispo County are typically straight-line winds. Straight-line winds are generally any thunderstorm wind that is not associated with rotation (i.e., is not a tornado). It is these winds, which can exceed 100 mph, that represent the most common type of severe weather and are responsible for most wind damage related to thunderstorms. These winds can overturn mobile homes, tear roofs off houses, topple trees, snap power lines, shatter windows, and sandblast paint from cars. Other associated hazards include utility outages, arcing power lines, debris blocking streets, dust storms, and an occasional structure fire.

Tornadoes are another severe weather hazard that can affect the San Luis Obispo County planning area. Tornadoes form when cool, dry air sits on top of warm, moist air. Tornadoes are rotating columns of air marked by a funnel-shaped downward extension of a cumulonimbus cloud whirling at destructive speeds of up to 300 mph, usually accompanying a thunderstorm. Tornadoes are the most powerful storms that exist. They can have the same pressure differential that fuels 300-mile-wide hurricanes across a path only 300-yards wide or less. Figure 5-14 illustrates the potential impact and damage from a tornado.

Figure 5-14 Potential Impact and Damage from a Tornado

Figure 2-2 Potential impact of a tornado



Source: FEMA: Building Performance Assessment: Oklahoma and Kansas Tornadoes

Prior to February 1, 2007, tornado intensity was measured by the Fujita (F) scale. This scale was revised and is now the Enhanced Fujita scale. Both scales are sets of wind estimates (not measurements) based on damage. The new scale provides more damage indicators (28) and associated degrees of damage, allowing for more detailed analysis and better correlation between damage and wind speed. It is also more precise because it takes into account the materials affected and the construction of structures



damaged by a tornado. Table 5-21 shows the wind speeds associated with the original Fujita scale ratings and the damage that could result at different levels of intensity. Table 5-22 shows the wind speeds associated with the Enhanced Fujita Scale ratings. The Enhanced Fujita Scale's damage indicators and degrees of damage can be found online at www.spc.noaa.gov/efscale/ef-scale.html.

Table 5-21 Original Fujita Scale

Fujita (F) Scale	Fujita Scale Wind Estimate (mph)	Typical Damage
F0	< 73	Light damage. Some damage to chimneys; branches broken off trees; shallow-rooted trees pushed over; sign boards damaged.
F1	73-112	Moderate damage. Peels surface off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; moving autos blown off roads.
F2	113-157	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; boxcars overturned; large trees snapped or uprooted; light-object missiles generated; cars lifted off ground.
F3	158-206	Severe damage. Roofs and some walls torn off well-constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in forest uprooted; heavy cars lifted off the ground and thrown.
F4	207-260	Devastating damage. Well-constructed houses leveled; structures with weak foundations blown away some distance; cars thrown, and large missiles generated.
F5	261-318	Incredible damage. Strong frame houses leveled off foundations and swept away; automobile-sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 meters (109 yards); trees debarked; incredible phenomena will occur.

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Storm Prediction Center, www.spc.noaa.gov/faq/tornado/f-scale.html

Table 5-22 Enhanced Fujita Scale

Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale	Enhanced Fujita Scale Wind Estimate (mph)	Potential Damage
EF0	65-85	Minor damage. Peels surface off some roofs; some damage to gutters or siding; branches broken off trees; shallow-rooted trees pushed over. Confirmed tornadoes with no reported damage (i.e., those that remain in open fields) are always rated EF0.
EF1	86-110	Moderate damage. Roofs severely stripped; mobile homes overturned or badly damaged; loss of exterior doors; windows and other glass broken.
EF2	111-135	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off from well-constructed houses; foundations of frame homes shifted; mobile homes completely destroyed; large trees snapped or uprooted; light-object missiles generated; cars lifted off ground.



Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale	Enhanced Fujita Scale Wind Estimate (mph)	Potential Damage
EF3	136-165	Severe damage. Entire stories of well-constructed houses destroyed; severe damage to large buildings such as shopping malls; trains overturned; trees debarked; heavy cars lifted off the ground and thrown; structures with weak foundations are badly damaged.
EF4	166-200	Devastating damage. Well-constructed and whole frame houses completely leveled; cars and other large objects thrown, and small missiles generated.
EF5	Over 200	Incredible damage. Strong-framed, well-built houses leveled off foundations are swept away; steel-reinforced concrete structures are critically damaged; tall buildings collapse or have severe structural deformations; some cars, trucks, and train cars can be thrown approximately 1 mile (1.6 km).

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Storm Prediction Center, www.spc.noaa.gov/faq/tornado/ef-scale.html

Table 5-23 below outlines the Beaufort scale, which describes the damaging effects of wind speed.

Table 5-23 Beaufort Wind Scale

Wind Speed (mph)	Description – Visible Condition
0	Calm; smoke rises vertically
1-4	Light air; direction of wind shown by smoke but not by wind vanes
4-7	Light breeze; wind felt on face; leaves rustle; ordinary wind vane moved by wind
8-12	Gentle breeze; leaves and small twigs in constant motion; wind extends light flag
13-18	Moderate breeze; raises dust and loose paper; small branches are moved
19-24	Fresh breeze; small trees in leaf begin to sway; crested wavelets form on inland water
25-31	Strong breeze; large branches in motion; telephone wires whistle; umbrellas used with difficulty
32-38	Moderate gale whole trees in motion; inconvenience in walking against wind
39-46	Fresh gale breaks twigs off trees; generally, impedes progress
47-54	Strong gale slight structural damage occurs; chimney pots and slates removed
55-63	Whole gale trees uprooted; considerable structural damage occurs
64-72	Storm very rarely experienced; accompanied by widespread damage
73+	Hurricane devastation occurs

Source: NWS



High winds and tornadoes can cause damage to property and loss of life. While most tornado damage is caused by violent winds, most injuries and deaths result from flying debris. Property damage can include damage to buildings, fallen trees and power lines, broken gas lines, broken sewer and water mains, and the outbreak of fires. Agricultural crops and industries may also be damaged or destroyed. Access roads and streets may be blocked by debris, delaying necessary emergency response.

Geographic Area

Wind and tornadoes have the potential to happen anywhere in the County. The resulting damage from wind and tornado events may be most severe in the downtown areas of incorporate communities where there are more large trees, infrastructure, and higher density development.

Extent

Based on NCEI records between 1950 and 2018 there have been a combined 31 high wind/thunderstorm winds (27 events) and four tornado/funnel cloud events in San Luis Obispo County which has resulted in a total of \$4,050,000 in property damage. The most damaging event took place on January 2, 2006 and was a 56-mph wind event that resulted in \$4,000,000 in property damages. Overall, high wind event impacts would likely be limited, with a majority of impacts being related to property damages caused by downed trees as well as power outages.

In the past 68 years all the tornado events that have taken place in San Luis Obispo County have been F0 tornadoes. However, it should be noted that, although unlikely, larger tornadoes could occur. Should the County be hit by an EF-3 or higher tornado, it can be extrapolated that because of its relative size and the potential size and length of a tornado's path a significant portion of the County could be impacted, resulting in property and crop damage and loss of life.

Tornado impacts to the County would likely be negligible, with less than 10 percent of the planning area affected by events in the EF0-2 range, though stronger tornadoes are possible. The impact to quality of life or critical facilities and functions in the affected area would depend on where the tornado occurred. Injuries or deaths are possible due to wind thrown trees or property damage caused by wind events.

Overall, impacts from high wind and tornado events would likely be negligible, with less than 10 percent of property severely damaged and shutdown of facilities due to loss of power for 24 hours or less.

Previous Occurrences

During the rainy season, the San Luis Obispo planning area is prone to relatively strong thunderstorms, sometimes accompanied by high winds and tornadoes. While tornadoes do occur occasionally, most often they are of F0 intensity. The NCEI Storm Events Database does not record any F1, F2, or F3 events that have occurred in the planning area in the past. Documented incidents of high wind/thunderstorm winds and tornado/funnel cloud events in San Luis Obispo from the NCEI Database are listed in the following tables. Table 5-25 Past High Wind and Tornado Events contains incident descriptions for significant historic events.



Table 5-24 San Luis Obispo County High Wind Events

Date	Magnitude (mph)	Property Damage
February 18, 1993	-	\$50,000
November 26, 1997	62	0
February 2, 1998	78	0
February 5, 1998	61	0
February 7, 1998	61	0
February 19, 1998	50	0
April 3, 1999	55	0
February 11, 2000	52	0
December 17, 2000	48	0
January 10, 2001	55	0
March 4, 2001	65	0
November 24, 2001	55	0
December 7, 2001	52	0
December 19, 2002	55	0
February 25, 2004	47	0
January 7, 2005	58	0
January 2, 2006	56	\$4,000,000
December 7, 2007	51	0
January 4, 2008	65	0
January 27, 2008	54	0
February 23, 2008	65	0
October 13, 2009	68	0
December 13, 2009	50	0
January 18, 2010	52	0
January 20, 2010	52	0
December 11, 2014	50	0
Total		\$4,050,00

Source: NCEI Storm Events Database *NOTE no reports of crop damages, deaths or injuries were recorded



Table 5-25 Past High Wind and Tornado Events

Date of Event	Incident Description
November 26, 1997	A line of severe thunderstorms rumbled across San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties. The storms produced winds gusting up to 71 mph and heavy rain.
February 2, 1998	Hearst Castle, in San Luis Obispo county, reported winds gusting to 90 mph. Elsewhere, winds gusting in excess of 70 mph were reported. Hundreds of trees and power lines were blown down, resulting in numerous power outages. Along with the strong winds, heavy rain drenched the entire area. (refer to Table 5-4 for details on the rain event).
February 19, 1998	Strong thunderstorms moving across San Luis Obispo county produced strong winds in the Templeton area. A spotter reported winds gusting to 58 mph.
May 5, 1998	A small tornado developed over the City of San Luis Obispo. The tornado knocked out power to several hundred homes. Also, four homes were damaged, including a home struck by a fallen cypress tree. (F0)
February 11, 2000	A powerful cold front brought strong winds and heavy snow to parts of Central and Southern California. In Morro Bay, southeast winds, gusting to 60 mph ahead of the front, knocked down numerous trees and power lines.
December 17, 2000	Gusty offshore winds buffeted coastal sections of San Luis Obispo county. In the City of San Luis Obispo, the winds blew out the windows in an unoccupied mobile home, as well as destroyed part of a car port. In Nipomo, a weather spotter reported sustained winds of 35 mph with gusts to 55 mph. Also, the strong winds produced widespread power outages.
January 10, 2001	A strong thunderstorm produced damaging winds in northern San Luis Obispo County. Across southern sections of Atascadero, trees were uprooted as well as damage to fences and decks.
March 4, 2001	Across Central and Southern California, strong southeasterly winds accompanied the storm. Widespread winds between 30 and 50 MPH with stronger gusts were reported from the coastal areas to the mountains. (Refer to Table 5-4 for more details on the heavy rain and flooding that accompanied this event)
November 24, 2001	A strong cold front moved through San Luis Obispo County, producing strong and gusty winds. Weather spotters and the Morro Bay Fire Department reported sustained winds between 35 and 45 mph with gusts as high as 62 mph. Numerous small trees and power lines were blown down between Morro Bay and Atascadero.
December 7, 2001	Gusty northeast winds knocked down power lines and small trees in the community of Morro Bay. Wind speeds were estimated between 25 and 35 mph with local gusts as high as 60 mph.
February 2, 2004	A waterspout, which developed offshore of Oceano Dunes, came onshore as a weak tornado. The weak tornado hit a park ranger in his truck. Fortunately, the park ranger was not injured, and his truck sustained no reportable damage.
January 2, 2006	Strong west to northwest winds, gusting to 65 MPH, affected the community of Cambria in San Luis Obispo County. In total, 84 homes sustained damage with 31 homes sustaining major damage. Estimates of property damage were around \$4 million.
January 4, 2008	In early January, a powerful Pacific storm brought strong winds, heavy rainfall, flash flooding and winter storm conditions to Central and Southern California. The strongest winds were reported across San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties as well as all mountain areas. The winds knocked down trees and power lines, producing numerous power outages. An automated sensor in Atascadero reported sustained winds of 43 mph. A weather spotter in Morro Bay reported a southeasterly wind gust of 75 mph.
January 27, 2008	An observer at Hearst Castle reported southeast winds gusting to 62 mph. The last of several January storms brought high winds and heavy snow to sections of Central and Southern



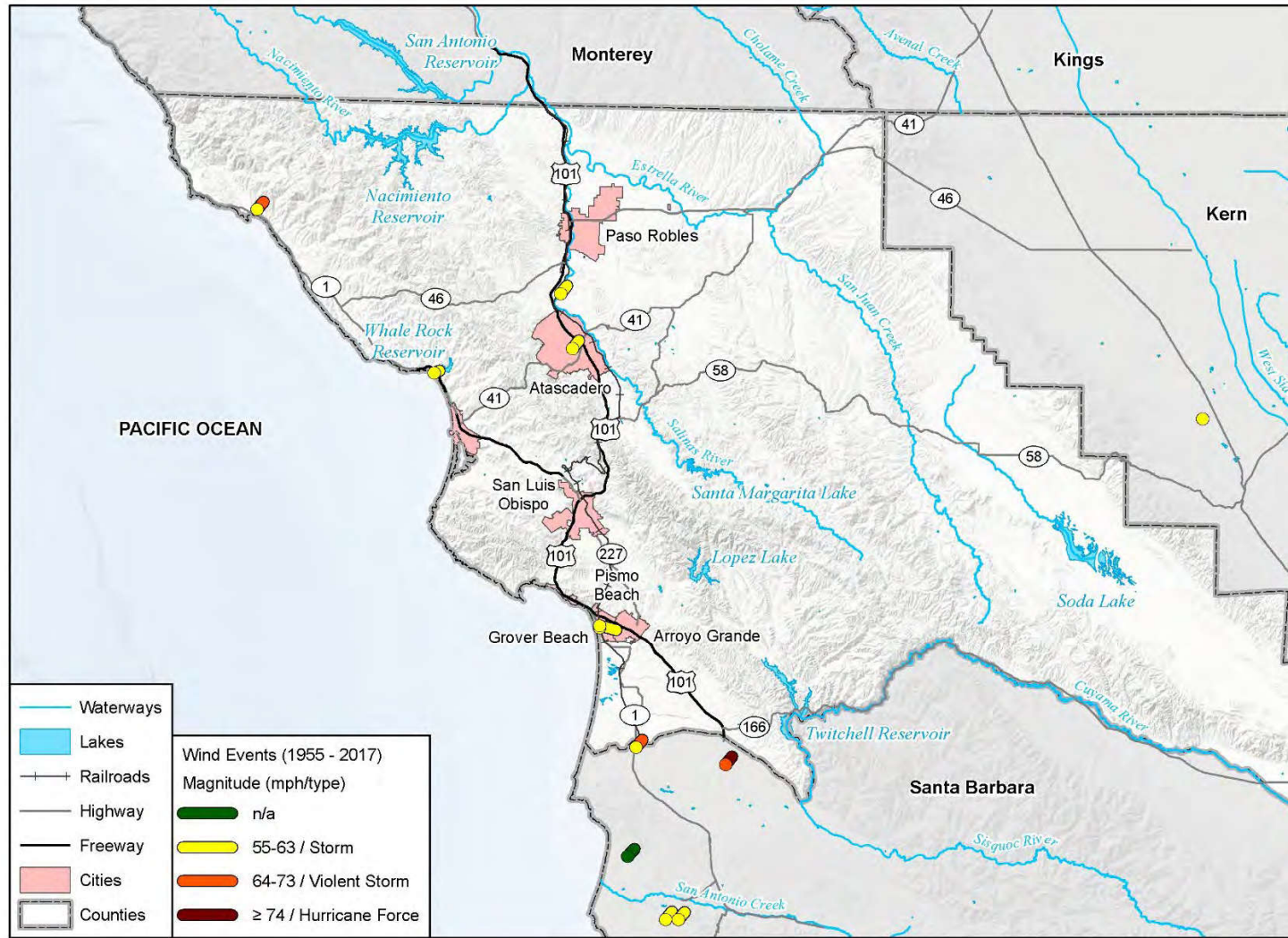
Date of Event	Incident Description
	California. Across San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties, strong southeasterly winds gusting to 65 mph knocked down trees and power lines across the area.
February 23, 2008	An automated sensor at Atascadero reported southeast winds gusting to 59 mph. An automated sensor at Point Arguello reported southeast winds gusting to 63 mph. In the nearby community of Cambria, numerous trees and power lines were knocked down by the winds. Strong southeast winds gusting to 75 mph were reported in the mountains of San Luis Obispo county. A powerful cold front moved across Central and Southern California in late February. Although the front did not produce significant rainfall, it did bring strong and gusty southeasterly winds to the area. Wind gusts as high as 75 to 86 mph were reported in some areas. The strongest and most widespread winds occurred across the Central Coast as well as the mountains. Numerous trees and power lines were knocked down.
October 13, 2009	From October 12th through October 14th, the first significant storm of the season moved through Southern California. The storm brought heavy rainfall and very gusty southerly winds to the area. Rainfall totals were very impressive, generally ranging between 1 and 3 inches over coastal areas to between 4 and 10 inches in the mountains. Some isolated areas received rainfall amounts over 10 inches over San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties. This storm brought very strong and gusty southerly winds to the area with warning-level winds reported in many areas.
December 13, 2009	A trained weather spotter reported a wind gust of 58 MPH associated with a severe thunderstorm. A powerful winter storm brought heavy rain, flash flooding, gusty winds and severe thunderstorms to Central and Southern California. Rainfall amounts for this storm ranged from 1 to 3 inches over coastal areas to between 3 and 6 inches in the mountain and foothill areas. With such heavy rainfall, there were several reports of flash flooding along with mud and debris flows near the Station Fire burn area. In San Luis Obispo County, a severe thunderstorm producing very strong winds.
January 18, 2010	Strong and gusty south winds associated with an approaching winter storm affected the coast of San Luis Obispo County. A weather spotter in Grover Beach reported south winds gusting to 60 MPH. A series of powerful winter storms affected Central and Southern California between the 18th and 22nd of January. As this series of storms moved across the area, they brought heavy rain, flash flooding, gusty winds, heavy snow and even severe weather to the area.
January 20, 2010	Strong and gusty south winds associated with an approaching winter storm affected the interior valleys of San Luis Obispo county. The Carrizo RAWs sensor reported south winds gusting to 60 MPH while the ASOS at Paso Robles reported sustained south winds of 40 MPH. A trained spotter in the Grover Beach area reported a thunderstorm wind gust of 58 MPH.
February 13 – 14, 2019	February 2019 brought heavy rain and high wind throughout the County. These events resulted in downed power lines and trees. The National Weather Service issued a wind advisory which lasted from February 13th – 14th. On February 13th, 2019, high winds lead to 2,000 PG&E customers to lose power and downed power lines in Arroyo Grande causes roads to be closed. The Atascadero Fire Department reported a 50-foot pine tree fell on two single-story multi-family residences leading to eight people being displaced but none were injured. The fallen tree led to \$400,000 in property damage due to a broken water line (San Luis Obispo Tribune, 2019).

Source: NCEI Storm Events Database, 2014 San Luis Obispo LHMP

The following figures spatially depict the past high wind and tornado events that described in the table above and that have occurred in San Luis Obispo County since 1950.



Figure 5-15 San Luis Obispo County Wind Events 1955 – 2017



Map compiled 2/2019;
intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: San Luis Obispo County,
US Census TIGER Database, CA Open
Data Portal, NOAA Storm Database

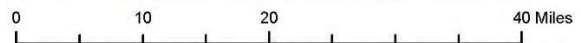
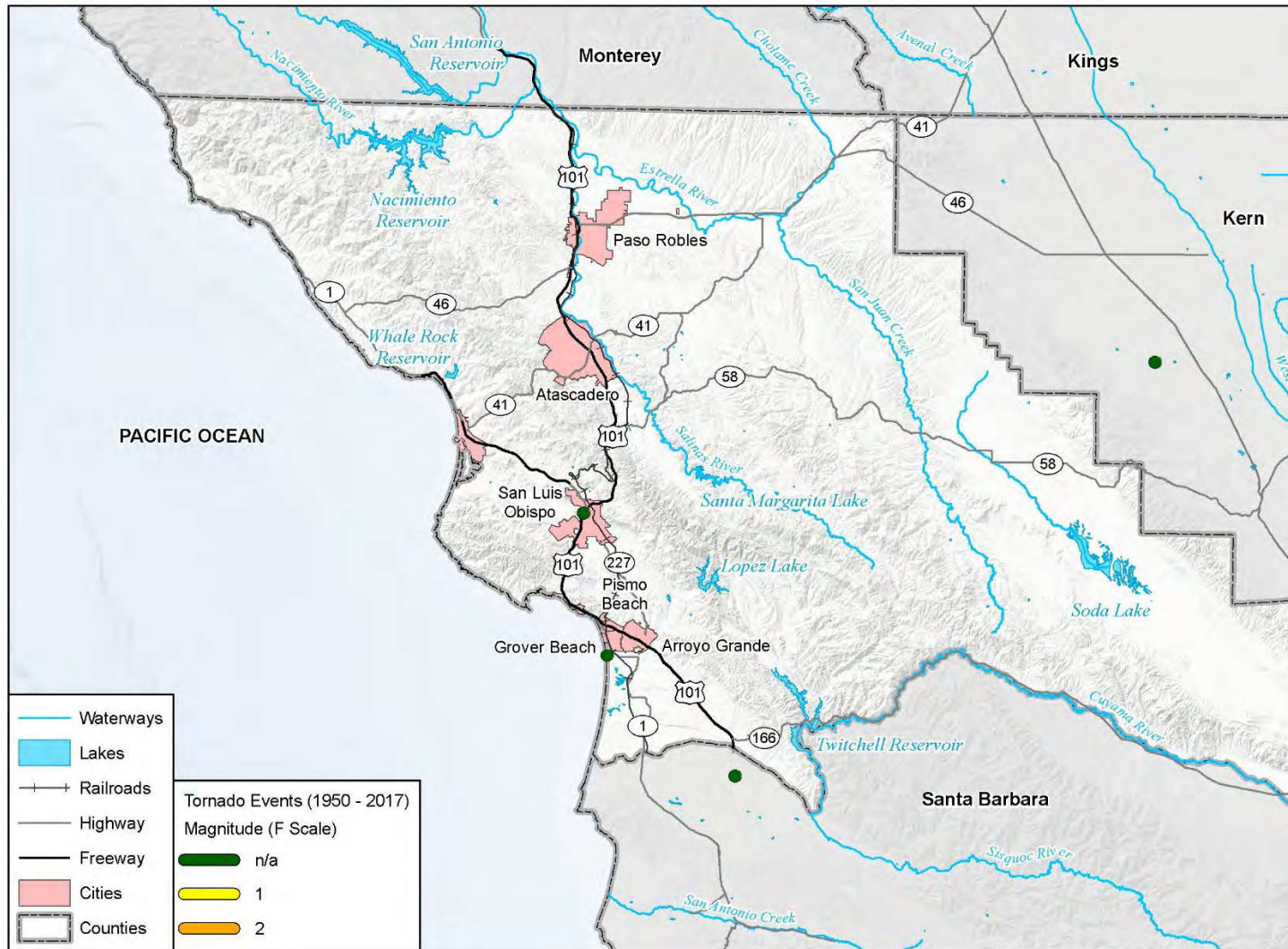


Figure 5-16 San Luis Obispo County Tornado Events 1950 - 2017



Map compiled 2/2019;
intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: San Luis Obispo County,
US Census TIGER Database, CA Open
Data Portal, NOAA Storm Database



Likelihood of Future Occurrences

Likely—Thirty-one high wind and tornado events have occurred in San Luis Obispo County over 68 years of record keeping, which equates to one high wind or tornado event every 2.2 years, on average, and a 46 percent chance of a high wind or tornado event occurring in any given year. Historical wind activity within the planning area indicates that the area will likely continue to experience high wind during thunderstorm events with a potential of the formation of funnel clouds and low intensity tornadoes during adverse weather conditions. The actual risk to the County is dependent on the nature and location of any given thunderstorm or tornado event.

Climate Change Considerations

There presently is not enough data or research to quantify the magnitude of change that climate change may have related to tornado frequency and intensity. NASA's Earth Observatory has conducted studies which aim to understand the interaction between climate change and tornadoes. Based on these studies meteorologists are unsure why some thunderstorms generate tornadoes and others don't, beyond knowing that they require a certain type of wind shear. Tornadoes spawn from approximately one percent of thunderstorms, usually supercell thunderstorms that are in a wind shear environment that promotes rotation. Some studies show a potential for a decrease in wind shear in mid-latitude areas. Because of uncertainty with the influence of climate change on tornadoes, future updates to the mitigation plan should include the latest research on how the tornado hazard frequency and severity could change. The level of significance of this hazard should be revisited over time.

Vulnerability to Severe Weather: High Wind and Tornadoes

Property

General damages are both direct (what the wind event physically destroys) and indirect, which focuses on additional costs, damages and losses attributed to secondary hazards spawned by the event, or due to the damages caused by the wind event. Depending on the magnitude of the wind events as well as the size of the tornado and its path, a tornado is capable of damaging and eventually destroying almost anything. Construction practices and building codes can help maximize the resistance of the structures to damage.

Secondary impacts of damage caused by wind events often result from damage to infrastructure. Downed power and communications transmission lines, coupled with disruptions to transportation, create difficulties in reporting and responding to emergencies. These indirect impacts of a wind event put tremendous strain on a community. In the immediate aftermath, the focus is on emergency services.

Downed trees caused by a wind event are a common occurrence in the county (refer to Table 5-25). Falling trees can cause significant damage to property and put people at risk. Due to multiple years of drought in the county, combined with tree disease and pests, (refer to the Drought section and the section on Agricultural Pest Infestation, Plant Disease, Marine Invasive Species and Tree Mortality), many trees in the area have been impacted making them more susceptible to blow-down during wind events.

GIS was used to estimate the potential for wind damage from fallen trees, assuming that tree mortality areas will be most susceptible. Tree mortality composes just over 13% of the county in area and are found to intersect with a total of 35,780 properties across the county, based on the property centroids defined for all the hazards' parcel analyses. The western half of county is most impacted by tree mortality, with the areas most affected being North County Inland and South County Areas. The following table summarizes



the number of properties in each jurisdiction found within tree mortality high hazard zones (both Tier 1 and 2) based on GIS overlay analysis. Refer to each jurisdiction's annex for more details on the types of properties within tree mortality high hazard zones. Additional analysis related to critical facilities and tree mortality high hazard zones is discussed further below.

Table 5-26 Properties Within Tree Mortality High Hazard Zones, by Type and Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Property Count	Improved Value
Arroyo Grande	3,253	\$825,279,845
Atascadero	57	\$14,895,750
City of San Luis Obispo	11	\$2,804,138
Grover Beach	4,713	\$866,176,076
Paso Robles	10,306	\$2,556,604,120
Pismo Beach	4,293	\$1,290,261,821
Unincorporated	13,147	\$3,508,212,028
TOTAL	35,780	\$9,064,233,778

Source: CalFire FRAP, 2019; Wood GIS analysis

People

Community members are the most vulnerable to high wind and tornado events. The availability of sheltered locations such as basements, buildings constructed using tornado-resistant materials and methods, and public storm shelters, all reduce the exposure of the population. However, there are also segments of the population that are especially exposed to the indirect impacts of high winds and tornadoes, particularly the loss of electrical power. These populations include the elderly or disabled, especially those with medical needs and treatments dependent on electricity. Nursing homes, community-based residential facilities, and other special needs housing facilities are also vulnerable if electrical outages are prolonged, since backup power generally operates only minimal functions for a short period of time.

Social Vulnerability

Communities that are vulnerable to the impacts of a high wind or tornado event are the same areas of the county with the highest-ranking vulnerable household compositions and overall high ranking of social vulnerability such as Paso Robles and Grover Beach. Based on the SoVI data presented in and discussed in subsection 4.4.1, mitigation efforts to address vulnerability to high wind and tornado should be focused on the communities with the highest social vulnerability rankings.

Critical Facilities and Transportation Infrastructure

Public gathering places including (but not limited to) schools, community centers, shelters, nursing homes and churches, may have increased impacts at certain times of day if struck by a tornado. Other critical and essential facilities, transportation and utility lifelines, and high potential loss facilities such as power plants could also be significantly affected by powerful wind or tornado events, particularly in areas impacted by tree mortality. In the following two tables summarizing critical facilities, GIS overlay analysis was performed to find which of these facilities fall within the high tree mortality areas. Table 5-15 summarizes the facilities found in tree mortality hazard zones by type, while Table 5-16 summarizes the total facilities in these tree mortality areas by jurisdiction. According to this analysis, most critical facilities found at risk are in the unincorporated portions of county, with 47 in Paso Robles and 13 or fewer in Pismo Beach,



Grover Beach, and Arroyo Grande. The three most common facility types at risk are microwave service towers, public schools, and day care facilities. Most of the critical facilities are found in Tier 2 tree mortality areas (190), though 5 facilities are in Tier 1 tree mortality areas.

Table 5-27 Critical Facilities Within Tree Mortality Hazard Zones, by Facility Type

Critical Facility Type	Critical Facility Count
Airports	3
AM Transmission Towers	1
Cellular Towers	4
Colleges / Universities	1
Day Care Facilities	21
Emergency Medical Service Stations	12
Energy Commission Facilities	4
Fire Stations	12
FM Transmission Towers	11
Hospitals	1
Local Law Enforcement	5
Microwave Service Towers	68
Nursing Homes	5
Paging Transmission Towers	1
Power Plant	1
Private Schools	7
Public Schools	26
TV Analog Station Transmitters	3
Urgent Care	3
Water Treatment Facilities	3
Wastewater Treatment Plants	3
Airports	3
TOTAL	195

Source: CalFire FRAP, 2019; HIFLD, San Luis Obispo Planning & Building/GIS Dept., San Luis Obispo County Community Services Districts; Wood GIS analysis

Table 5-28 Critical Facilities Within Tree Mortality Hazard Zones, by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Critical Facility Count
Arroyo Grande	10
Grover Beach	12
Paso Robles	47
Pismo Beach	13
Unincorporated	113
TOTAL	195

Source: CalFire FRAP, 2019; HIFLD, San Luis Obispo Planning & Building/GIS Dept., San Luis Obispo County Community Services Districts; Wood GIS analysis

Historic, Cultural, and Natural Resources

High winds and tornadoes can cause massive damage to the natural environment, uprooting trees and other debris. This is part of a natural process, however, and the environment will return to its original state in time. GIS was used to estimate the potential for wind damage to historic properties from fallen trees,



assuming that tree mortality areas will be most susceptible. The analysis indicates that a total of thirty-three (33) historic properties in San Luis Obispo County are located in high hazard tree mortality zone, five (5) are located in a Tier 1 zone and twenty-eight (28) are located in a Tier 2 hazard zone. Details on the specific properties at risk are found in Appendix E.

Economy

Winds typically don't have long-term impacts on the economy, although wind does have an impact on the agriculture economy in the county. As shown in Table 5-19, wind events have been a leading cause of crop loss in the past three years (2015-2018), resulting in over \$3 million in loss payments from the USDA.

Both winds and tornadoes may impact exposed critical infrastructure such as power lines; depending on the impact and the function, this could cause a short-term economic disruption. The most common problems associated with tornadoes and high winds are loss of utilities. Downed power lines can cause power outages, leaving large parts of the county isolated, and without electricity, water, and communication. Damage may also limit timely emergency response and the number of evacuation routes. Downed electrical lines following a storm can also increase the potential for lethal electrical shock. Damaging winds can also cause wildfires, refer to the Wildfire section for more information on the county's vulnerability to wildfires.

Future Development

As the County continues increase in population, the number of people and housing developments exposed to the hazard increases. Adherence to current building codes, coupled with proper education on building techniques and the use of sturdy building materials, attached foundations, and other structural techniques may minimize the property vulnerabilities. Public shelters at parks and open spaces may help reduce the impacts of tornadoes and high wind events on the recreational populations exposed to storms.

Risk Summary – High Wind and Tornadoes

The overall impact to the community from tornadoes and wind due to severe storms could include:

- San Luis Obispo has experienced 31 wind events in the past 68 years;
- Most damaging wind event occurred on 1/2/2006 and resulted in \$4,000,000 in property damages;
- Over \$3 million in crop indemnities have been paid due to crop loss from excessive wind;
- *Related hazards:* Wildfire, Coastal Storm/Coastal Erosion/Sea Level Rise, Agriculture/Pest Infestation/Plant Disease/Tree Mortality



Table 5-29 Hazard Risk Summary – High Wind and Tornadoes

Jurisdiction	Geographic Area	Probability of Future Occurrence	Magnitude/Severity	Overall Significance
San Luis Obispo County	Significant	Likely	Negligible	Low
City of Arroyo Grande	Significant	Likely	Negligible	Low
City of Atascadero	Extensive	Likely	Limited	Low
City of Grover Beach	Significant	Likely	Negligible	Low
City of Morro Bay	Significant	Highly Likely	Limited	Medium
City of Paso Robles	Significant	Highly Likely	Limited	High
City of Pismo Beach	Significant	Likely	Limited	Low
City of San Luis Obispo	Extensive	Occasional	Limited	Medium
Avila Beach CSD	Significant	Occasional	Negligible	Medium
Ground Squirrel Hollow CSD	Limited	Likely	Negligible	Medium
Heritage Ranch CSD	Extensive	Highly Likely	Critical	High
Los Osos CSD	Significant	Likely	Limited	Medium
Nipomo CSD	Limited	Likely	Negligible	Low
San Miguel CSD	Extensive	Likely	Catastrophic	High
San Simeon CSD	Significant	Likely	Limited	Low
Templeton CSD	Significant	Highly Likely	Limited	High
Cayucos Sanitary District	Extensive	Likely	Critical	High
Port San Luis Harbor District	Extensive	Highly Likely	Limited	Medium
San Luis Obispo FCWCD	Limited	Highly Likely	Negligible	Low
South San Luis Obispo Sanitary District	Significant	Likely	Negligible	Low



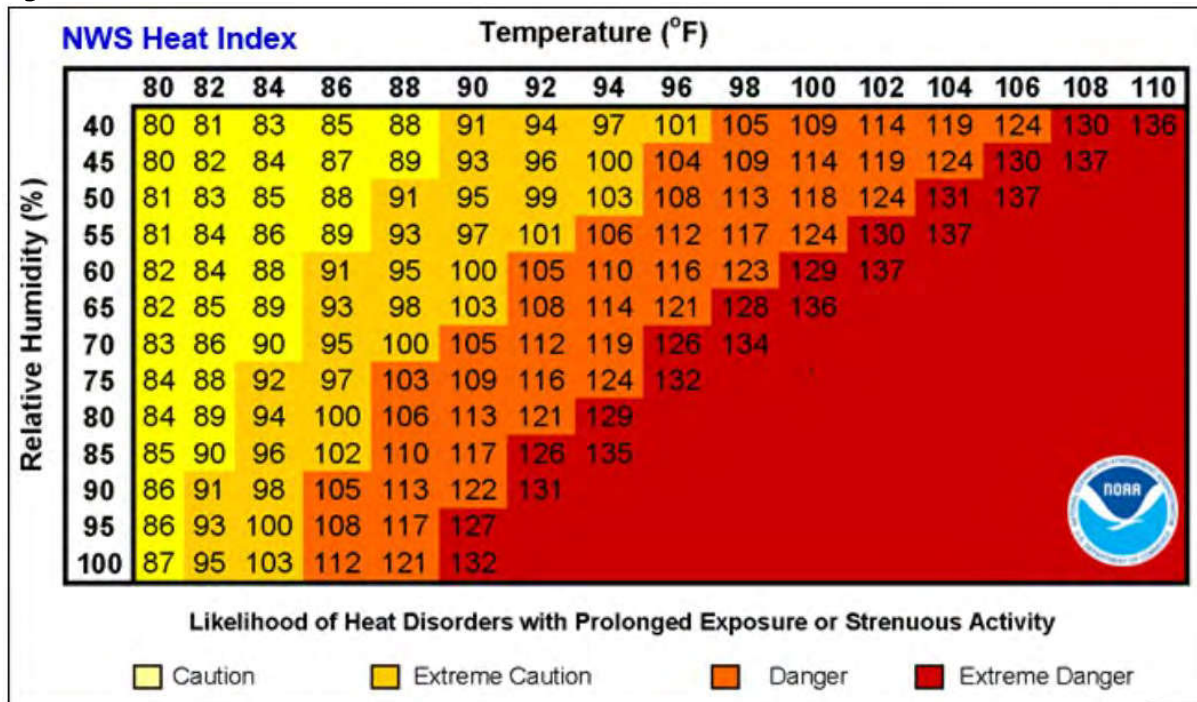
5.3.4 Adverse Weather: Extreme Heat

Hazard/Problem Definition

Extreme heat events can have severe impacts on human health and mortality, natural ecosystems, the agriculture sector and other economic sectors. According to information provided by FEMA, extreme heat is defined as temperatures that hover 10 degrees or more above the average high temperature for the region and last for several weeks. Heat kills by taxing the human body beyond its abilities, usually from heat stroke. In a normal year, about 175 Americans succumb to the demands of summer heat. According to the National Weather Service (NWS), among natural hazards, only the cold of winter—not lightning, hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, or earthquakes—takes a greater toll. As a comparison, in the 40-year period from 1936 through 1975, nearly 20,000 people were killed in the United States by the effects of heat and solar radiation. In the heat wave of 1980, more than 1,250 people died. The 2018 California State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP) notes the 2006 heat wave lead to 650 deaths in a 13-day period (Cal OES 2018) and in the past 15 years heat waves have claimed more lives in California than all other declared disaster events combined (California Climate Adaptation Strategy 2018).

Heat disorders generally have to do with a reduction or collapse of the body’s ability to shed heat by circulatory changes and sweating or a chemical (salt) imbalance caused by too much sweating. When heat gain exceeds the level the body can remove, or when the body cannot compensate for fluids and salt lost through perspiration, the temperature of the body’s inner core begins to rise, and heat-related illness may develop. The elderly, small children, individuals who work outside, patients with chronic medical conditions, those on prescription medication therapy, and people with weight and alcohol problems are particularly susceptible to heat reactions, especially during heat waves in areas where moderate climate usually prevails. Figure 5-17 illustrates the relationship of temperature and humidity to heat disorders.

Figure 5-17 National Weather Service Heat Index



Source: National Weather Service Note: Since heat index values were devised for shady, light wind conditions, exposure to full sunshine can increase heat index values by up to 15°F. Also, strong winds, particularly with very hot, dry air, can be extremely hazardous.



Geographic Area

All of San Luis Obispo County is at risk of extreme heat events, although different areas of the county may be more at risk than others. Coastal communities on average have lower temperatures compared to communities in the inland areas of the county and may be less at risk to extreme temperatures although potentially less acclimatized to high temperatures if they occur. The North County inland area has the potential for the highest extreme heat days.

Extent (Magnitude/Severity)

The NWS has in place a system to initiate alert procedures (advisories, watches, and warnings) when high temperatures are expected to have a significant impact on public safety. The expected severity of the heat determines which type of alert is issued. The "California OES Contingency Plan for Excessive Heat Emergencies" (2014) indicates that through the use of historical weather and mortality data, the NWS and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) have identified five major types of climate regions within California to account for climate differences among regions in order to recognize what constitutes an excessive heat event in each of the regions. When temperatures spike for two or more consecutive days without an adequate drop in nighttime temperature to cool the outdoor and indoor environments, there is a significant increase in the risk to vulnerable populations.

Overall, extreme heat impacts would likely be limited in the planning area, with the inland portions of the planning area being most affected. Extreme heat will have an impact on vulnerable populations as well as impact the agricultural sector if the event occurs during certain times of the year.

Previous Occurrences

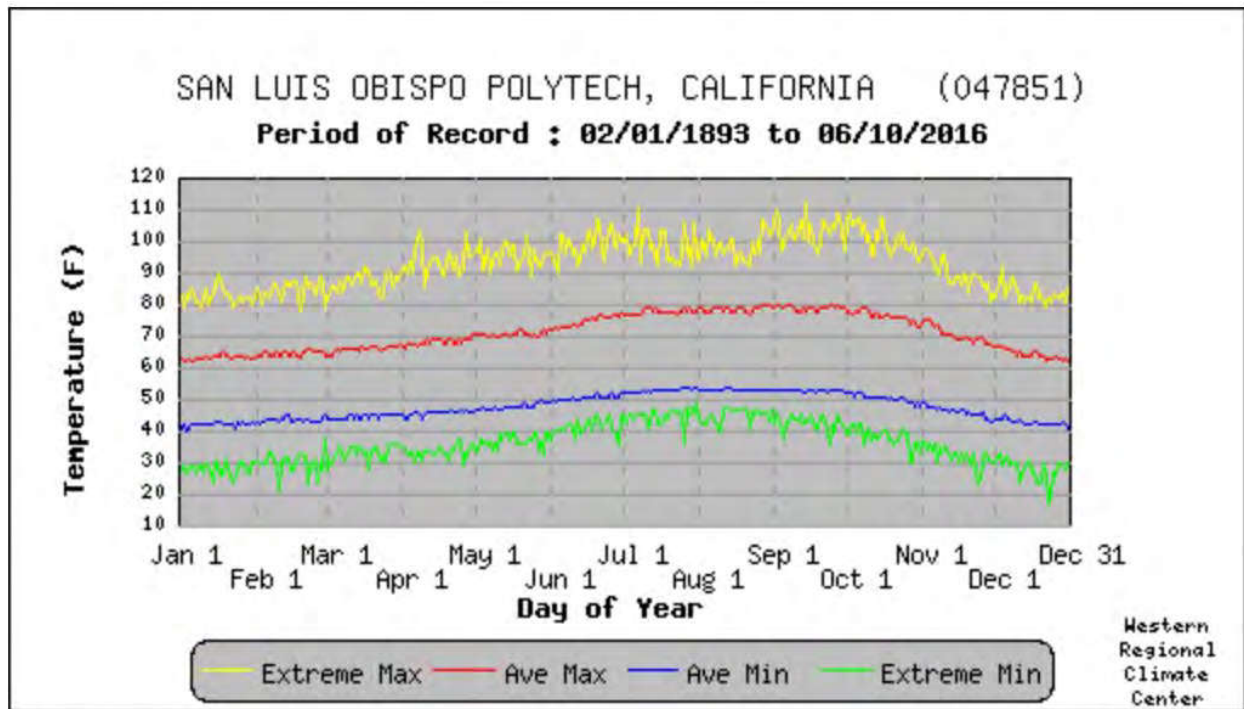
Information from the four representative weather stations introduced in subsection 5.3.1 Adverse Weather: General is summarized below and in Figure 5-18 through Figure 5-21

City of San Luis Obispo Area - San Luis Obispo Polytech (Period of Record 1893 to 2012)

The monthly average maximum temperatures in the warmest months (June through October) range from the low-70s to the mid-70s. Monthly average minimum temperatures from November through May range from the low to high 40s. The highest recorded daily extreme was 112°F on September 14, 1971.



Figure 5-18 San Luis Obispo Poly Tech Daily Temperature Averages and Extremes (Period of Record 1893 -2016)

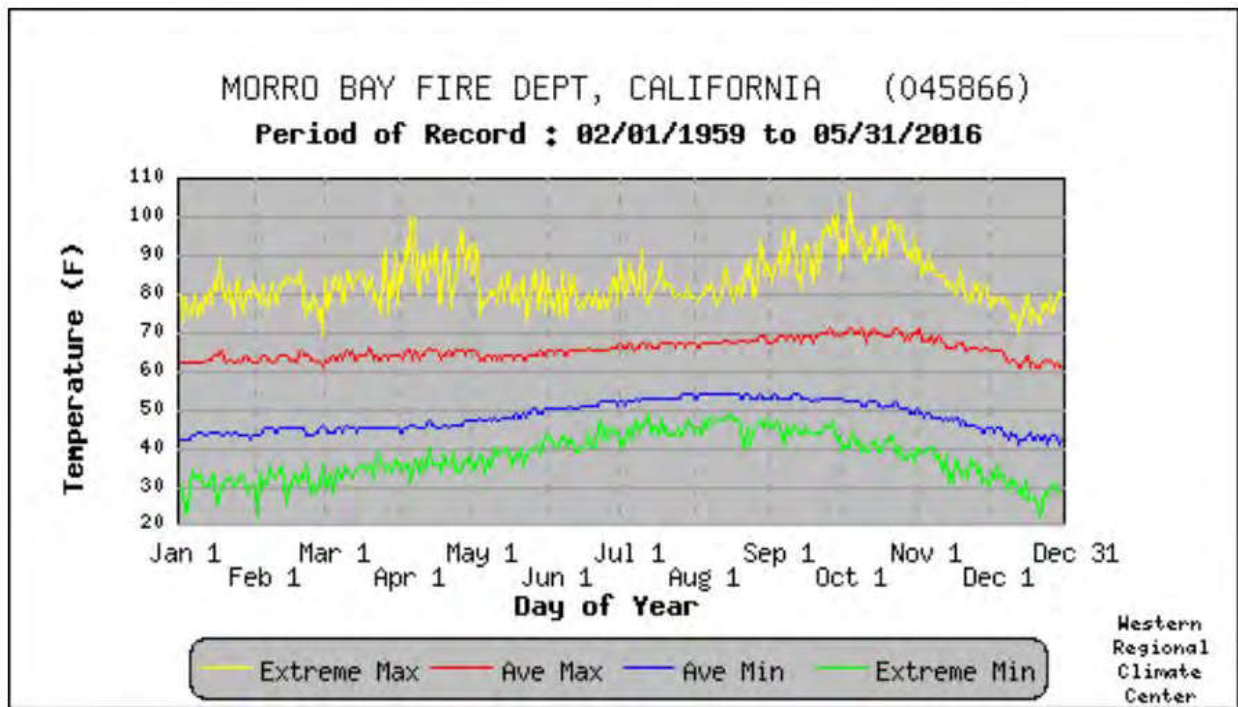


Source: Western Regional Climate Center, www.wrcc.dri.edu/

North County Coastal Area - Morro Bay Fire Department Weather Station (Period of Record 1959 to 2012)

The monthly average maximum temperatures in the warmest months (July through November) range from the mid-60s to the high-60s. Monthly average minimum temperatures from November through June range from the low- to mid-60s. The highest recorded daily extreme was 102°F on September 8, 1984.

Figure 5-19 North County Coastal Area - Daily Temperature Averages and Extremes (Period of Record 1959 -2016)

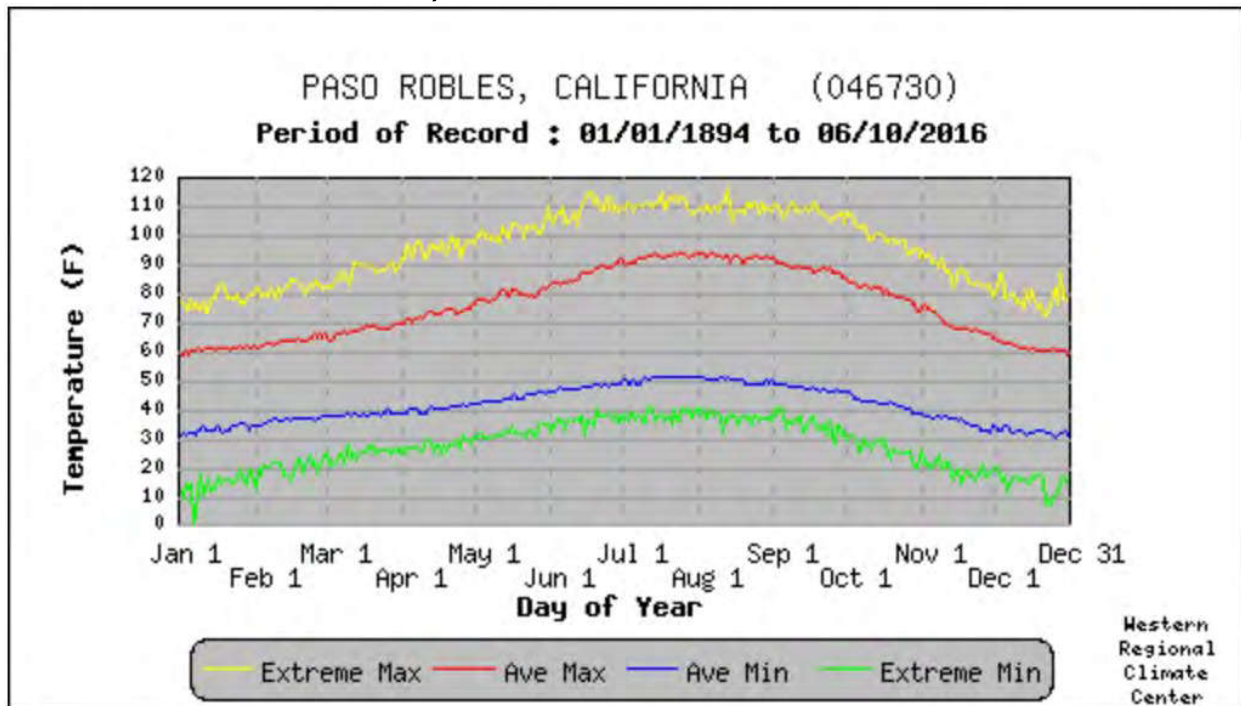


Source: Western Regional Climate Center, www.wrcc.dri.edu/

North County Inland Area - Paso Robles Weather Station (Period of Record 1894 to 2012)

The monthly average maximum temperatures in the warmest months (May through October) range from the high-70s to the low-90s. Monthly average minimum temperatures from October through April range from the low-30s to low-40s. The highest recorded daily extreme was 117°F on August 13, 1933.

Figure 5-20 North County Inland Area - Daily Temperature Averages and Extremes (Period of Record 1894 -2016)

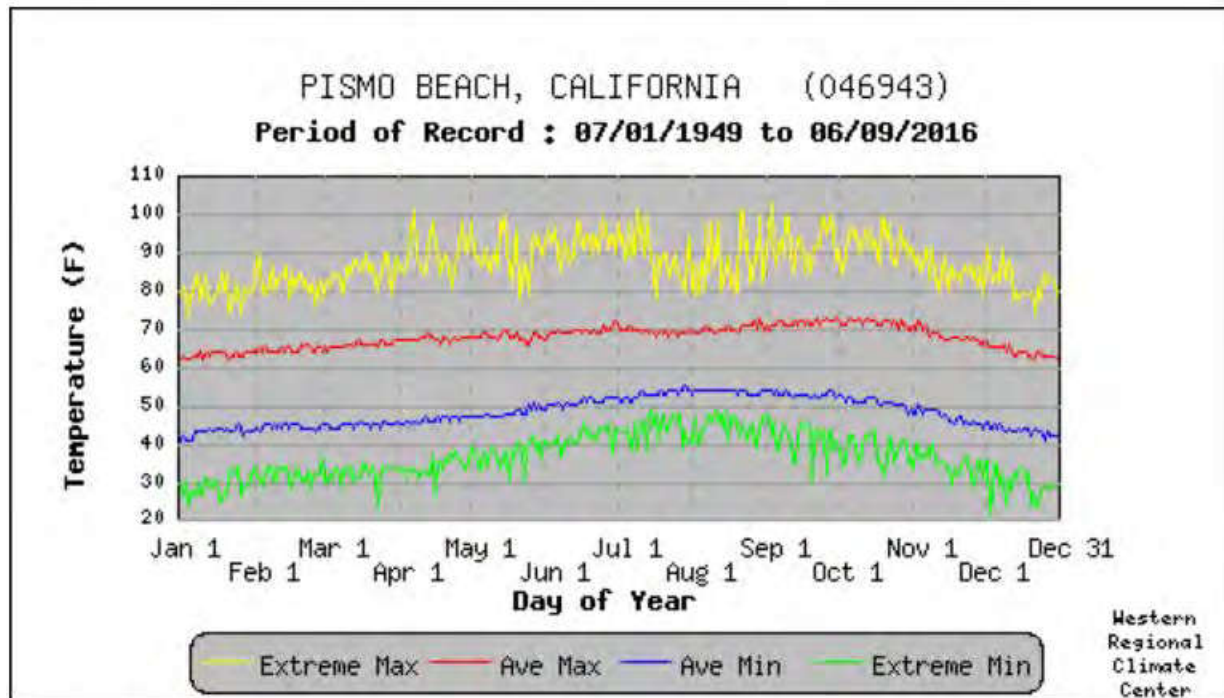


Source: Western Regional Climate Center, www.wrcc.dri.edu/

South County Area – Pismo Beach Weather Station (Period of Record 1949 to 2016)

The monthly average maximum temperatures in the warmest months (May through October) range from the high-60s to the low-70s. Monthly average minimum temperatures from October through April range from the high-40s to low-50s. The highest recorded daily extreme was 108°F on August 28, 1962.

Figure 5-21 South County Area - Daily Temperature Averages and Extremes (Period of Record 1949 -2016)



Source: Western Regional Climate Center, www.wrcc.dri.edu/

Events of Note

According to information obtained from the NCEI Storm Events Database, in the past 68 years (1950-December 2018) there have been 3 heat and excessive heat events in San Luis Obispo County. The following significant events that have occurred within San Luis Obispo County are highlighted below:

July 22, 2006 - The combination of high pressure aloft and above-normal relative humidity resulted in an extended period of excessive heat across San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura and Los Angeles counties. At times, heat index values ranged from 100°F to 119°F.

According to the Central Coast Region Report of California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment, during the 2006 California heat wave the state experienced an overall excess number of emergency room (ER) visits and hospitalizations. The Central Coast region (San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Benito, and Santa Cruz) contributed far more to both ER visits (28 percent) and hospitalizations (47 percent) than what would have been expected (18 percent) based on overall state populations. The report attributes the high number of ER visits and hospitalizations on the regions typically cooler climate and residents lack of acclimatization to the extreme heat.

September 3, 2007 - The combination of above normal temperatures and relative humidity produced excessive heat conditions across the mountains and valley of San Luis Obispo county. Heat index values between 105°F and 112°F were reported. The heat wave which started at the end of August continued into the first few days of September. The combination of above normal temperatures and relative humidity continued to produce excessive heat conditions across sections of Southern California.

June 20, 2008 - The combination of strong high pressure centered over Arizona and weak offshore flow generated extreme heat conditions across Central and Southern California. Across many sections of the area, afternoon temperatures climbed to between 100 and 114 degrees which set numerous high temperature records. The extreme heat resulted in several power outages due to excessive electrical use. The automated sensor at Paso Robles reported a high temperature of 107 with a heat index of 105 degrees.

Probability of Future Occurrences

Occasional—Temperature extremes are likely to continue to occur annually in the San Luis Obispo County planning area.

Climate Change Considerations

According to the Central Coast Region Report of California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment report, both average high and average minimum temperatures are expected to increase, with the greatest increases in the inland regions of the Central Coast. Due to the rising temperatures heat waves are likely to become more frequent, which will have direct impacts on human health in terms of heat related illness. San Luis Obispo's large farming and viticulture production which employs 1,000s of outdoor laborers will be vulnerable to the rising temperatures and most at risk for heat related illnesses. Residents on the coastal regions of County will also be vulnerable to rising temperatures, as many of the homes of the coast do not have air conditioning units as there was less of a need in the past and may be less prepared compared to the inland region of the county to adapt to extreme heat events.

Cascading impacts include increased stress on water quantity and quality, degraded air quality, and increased potential for more severe or catastrophic natural events such as heavy rain, droughts, and wildfire. Another cascading impact includes increased duration and intensity of wildfires with warmer temperatures. According to the 2013 document, "Preparing California for the Extreme Heat", Cal-Adapt projects that throughout California urban and rural population centers will experience an average of 40 to 53 extreme heat days by 2050 and an average of 40 days by 2099; compared to a historical average of 4 per year (CalAdapt 2013).

Extreme heat has also been shown to accelerate wear and tear on the natural gas system and electrical infrastructure (California Natural Resources Agency 2018a). Projected increases in summer demand associated with rising temperatures may increase risks to energy infrastructure and may exceed the capacity of existing substations and distribution line infrastructure and systems.

Vulnerability: Extreme Heat

General Property

Recent research indicates that the impact of extreme heat, particularly on populations, has been historically under-represented. The risks of extreme heat are often profiled as part of larger hazards, such drought or wildfire. However, as temperature variances may occur outside of larger hazards or outside of the expected seasons but still incur large costs, it is important to examine them as stand-alone hazards. Extreme heat may overload demands for electricity to run air conditioners in homes and businesses during prolonged periods of exposure and presents health concerns to individuals outside in the temperatures. While extreme heat rarely damages buildings, it can cause infrastructure damage to roads.



People

Traditionally, the very young and very old are considered at higher risk to the effects of extreme heat, but any populations outdoors during periods of extreme temperatures are exposed, including otherwise young and healthy adults and homeless populations. While everyone is vulnerable to extreme heat incidents, some populations are more vulnerable than others. Extreme heat poses the greatest danger for San Luis Obispo's thousands of outdoor laborers who support the County's agriculture economy who are exposed to extreme temperatures and at higher risk of heat related illnesses than other populations of the county. Climate change projections of rising temperatures in the region also pose a risk to the County's coastal population who is more accustomed to cooler temperatures. and therefore, may have never needed air conditioning in their homes. This could result in some populations being unprepared for an extreme heat event.

The elderly, children, people in poor physical health, and the homeless are also vulnerable to exposure. Arguably, the young-and-otherwise-healthy demographic may also experience a higher vulnerability of exposure, due to the increased likelihood that they will be out in temperatures of extreme heat, whether due to commuting for work or school, conducting property maintenance such as lawn care, or for recreational reasons.

Social Vulnerability

The North County inland area has the potential for the highest extreme heat days. Based on the SoVI data presented and discussed in subsection 4.4.1, within this region, the communities of Paso Robles San Miguel, and Shandon have the highest social vulnerability.

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

Extreme heat can affect road infrastructure, damaging and buckling road surfaces. Other direct impacts to critical infrastructure includes power line sagging and power surges. Critical infrastructure that relies on public utility systems that could be overloaded may result in impacts during extreme heat events. Peak demand exceeding the local utility's capacity for supply can lead to blackout or brownout conditions. The loss of utilities or power outages during extreme heat events could also result in adverse secondary impacts to sensitive populations. Electrical power outages may impact response capabilities or care capabilities for hospitals and clinics.

Economy

Extreme heat impacts on the economy may be more indirect compared to other hazards. San Luis Obispo has a large agriculture economy. As noted previously outdoor laborers who are exposed to extreme heat and at a high risk of heat related illnesses, and a long-term heat event could cause work interruptions. Crops are also impacted by heat events and could have an impact on the overall economy in the county. According to the USDA RMA Indemnity Report, since 2015 there have been 65 heat events that have resulted in \$3,569,208 in crop losses in the county.



Historic, Cultural, and Natural Resources

Extreme heat may cause temporary drought-like conditions. For example, several weeks of extreme heat increases evapotranspiration and reduces moisture content in vegetation, leading to higher wildfire vulnerability for that time period even if the rest of the season is relatively moist.

Future Development

Since structures are not usually directly impacted by severe temperature fluctuations, continued development is less impacted by this hazard than others in the plan. However, pre-emptive measures such as construction of green buildings that require less energy to heat and cool, use of good insulation on pipes and electric wirings, and smart construction of walkways, parking structures, and pedestrian zones that minimize exposure to severe temperatures may help increase the overall durability of the buildings and the community to the variations. Continued development also implies continued population growth, which raises the number of individuals potentially exposed to variations. Public education efforts should continue to help the population understand the risks and vulnerabilities of outdoor activities, property maintenance, and regular exposures during periods of extreme heat.

Risk Summary – Extreme Heat

- There have been three notable extreme heat events in past 68 years in San Luis Obispo County;
- The inland area of the eastern County is more likely to experience an extreme heat event
- Coastal areas are potentially vulnerable to extreme heat due to lack of acclimatization to high temperatures and less air conditioning;
- Highest recorded temperature for the San Luis Obispo Area is 112°F on Sep. 14, 1971
- Highest recorded temperatures for North County Coastal Area is 102°F on Sept. 14, 1984
- Highest recorded temperatures for Inland Area is 117°F on Aug. 13, 1933
- High recorded temperatures for South County Area is 108°F on Aug. 28, 1962;
- Extreme heat can have considerable impacts on human health, the natural environment and the economy;
- The County's agriculture economy is at risk of extreme heat from outdoor laborers being vulnerable to heat illnesses as well as crop losses due to heat;
- The very young, the very old, people with poor physical health and the homeless are more susceptible to the impacts of extreme temperatures;
- Climate change is projected to increase temperatures in the Central Coast region of the State.
- *Related hazards:* Drought, Land Subsidence, Wildfire, Agriculture/Pest Infestation/Plant Disease/Tree Mortality,



Table 5-30 Hazard Risk Summary – Extreme Heat

Jurisdiction	Geographic Area	Probability of Future Occurrence	Magnitude/Severity	Overall Significance
San Luis Obispo County	Extensive	Occasional	Negligible	Low
City of Arroyo Grande	Extensive	Occasional	Negligible	Low
City of Atascadero	Extensive	Occasional	Negligible	Low
City of Grover Beach	Extensive	Occasional	Negligible	Low
City of Morro Bay	Significant	Highly Likely	Limited	Medium
City of Paso Robles	Extensive	Highly Likely	Limited	High
City of Pismo Beach	Significant	Likely	Limited	Low
City of San Luis Obispo	Extensive	Occasional	Negligible	Low
Avila Beach CSD	Significant	Occasional	Negligible	Medium
Ground Squirrel Hollow CSD	Limited	Likely	Negligible	Medium
Heritage Ranch CSD	Extensive	Highly Likely	Critical	High
Los Osos CSD	Significant	Likely	Limited	Medium
Nipomo CSD	Limited	Likely	Negligible	Low
San Miguel CSD	Extensive	Likely	Catastrophic	High
San Simeon CSD	Significant	Likely	Limited	Low
Templeton CSD	Significant	Highly Likely	Limited	High
Cayucos Sanitary District	Extensive	Likely	Critical	High
Port San Luis Harbor District	Extensive	Highly Likely	Limited	Medium
San Luis Obispo FCWCD	Extensive	Occasional	Negligible	Low
South San Luis Obispo Sanitary District	Extensive	Occasional	Negligible	Low



5.3.5 Agricultural Pest Infestation, Plant Disease, Marine Invasive Species and Tree Mortality

Hazard/Problem Definition

Agricultural pests and pathogens (insects, fungi, bacteria, viruses and invasive plants) cause injury or destruction to crops or livestock. From exotic fruit flies to noxious weeds, California's agriculture can be impacted by a wide variety of invasive pests. These pests pose significant threats to the state's agricultural crops, economy, food supply and native habitat. The number of invasive pests and pathogens newly detected in California and the rest of the United States has increased at alarming rates in recent years, and that trend is projected to continue into the future.

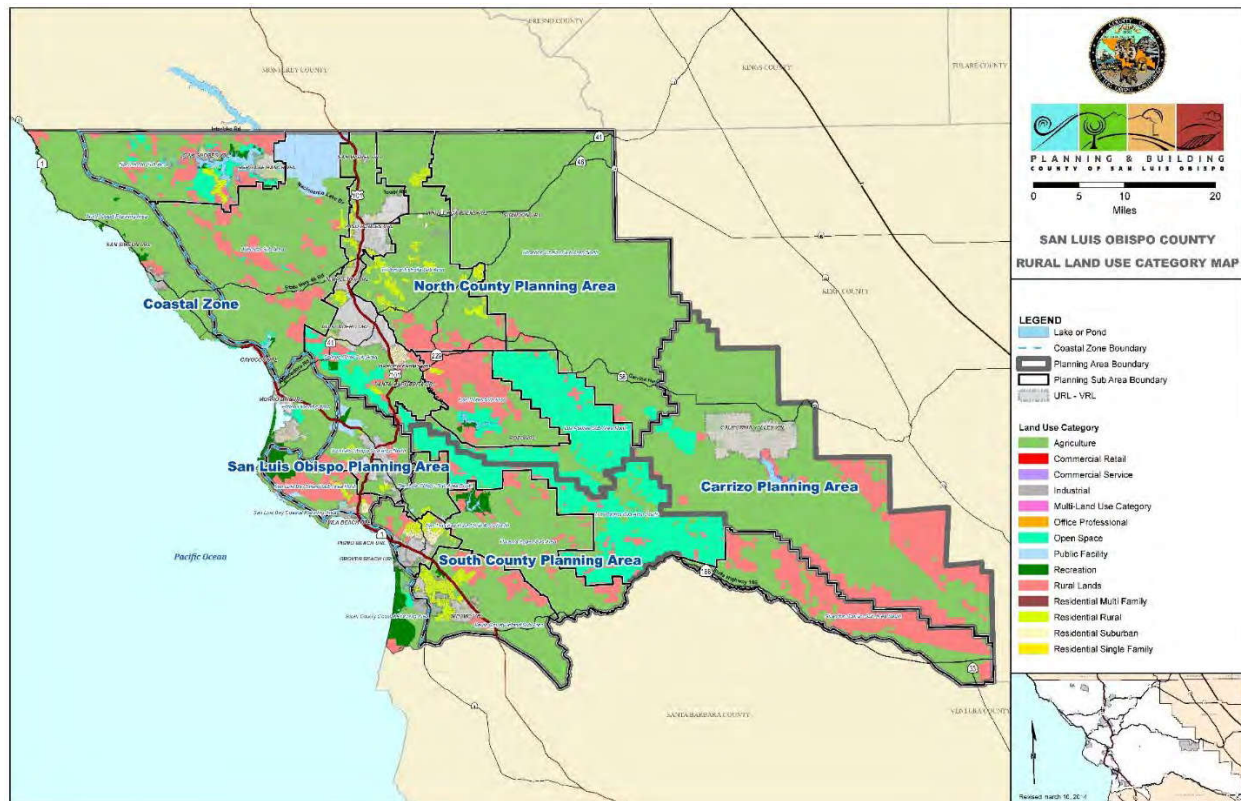
Invasive species are not just contained to dry land. Marine invasive species can take over enclosed water ecosystems, disrupting delicate ecological structure and displacing entire native species. Marine invasive species can also foul pipes of hydroelectrical facilities, water works, and other industrial facilities, impairing facility functions.

A specific concern of the county is tree vulnerability and mortality. Over 100 million trees have died and more continue to die due to many years of drought that have weakened trees, and left millions of acres of forestland highly susceptible to insect attacks. The drought stress is exacerbated in forests with too many trees competing for limited resources, especially water. Forest pests (insects and diseases) annually destroy ten times the volume of timber lost to due to forest fires. Native bark beetles took hold in Southern California forests and caused unprecedented tree mortality. Pitch Canker disease has attacked Monterey Pines along the central coast. Sudden Oak Death has been found in 14 counties in California and has killed thousands of oaks. Tree losses due to drought stresses and bark beetle attacks are expected to increase until precipitation levels return to normal or above normal for one to multiple years.

Geographic Area

Agricultural pests usually occur in rural areas used for the growing of crops, though tree mortality can affect urban and rural forested areas; marine invasive species usually occur in contained aquamarine areas, including rivers, creeks, ponds and lakes. In San Luis Obispo County, agriculture lands are interspersed across the county but largely focused in the North County region. Figure 5-22 shows land use across the county; agricultural lands are shown in light green.



Figure 5-22 San Luis Obispo – County Land Use

During discussions with the HMPC, it was noted that while most agricultural pests occur in rural areas, the initial introduction of those pests is often due to human/vehicle movement and occurs in more urbanized areas. Often, especially in the case of insect pests, the species will first become established in a residential or urban area, and then move into croplands.

Marine invasive species are a threat to marine areas with a relatively enclosed, self-contained ecosystem. Figure 5-22 shows main bodies of water and waterways in the county; specific points of interest include Nacimiento Reservoir, Soda Lake, Twitchell Reservoir, Santa Margarita Lake and Whale Rock Reservoir. The Dam Incident section has more information on reservoirs and other bodies of water.

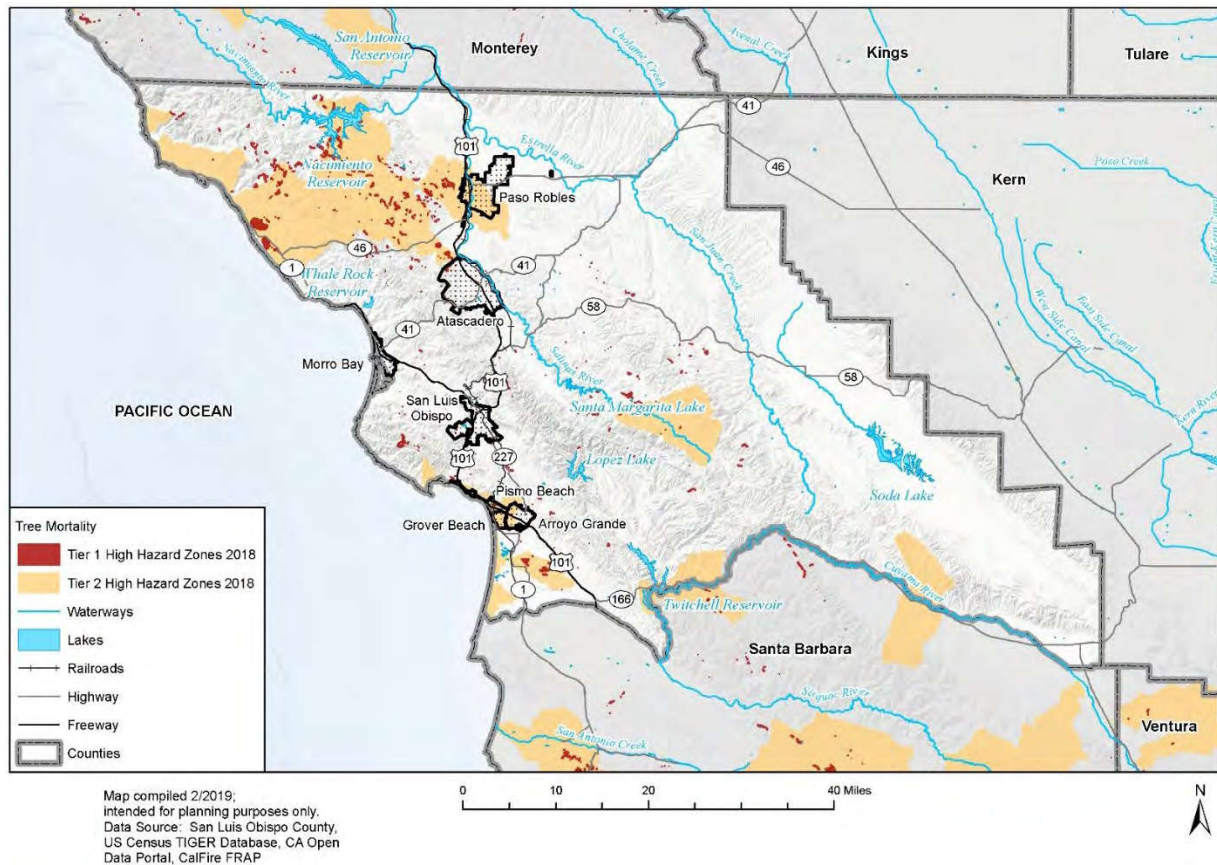
Tree Mortality: Tree mortality was identified as an additional drought impact of significance to the county during the 2019 update. Tree mortality is a cascading impact which also affects (or worsens) other hazards such as wildfire, agricultural and biological hazards, and wind. In recent years, due to the multi-year drought throughout the planning area and state-wide, a vast number of trees have been (and continue to be) impacted within San Luis Obispo County foothill and mountain communities and beyond. Standing dead trees could fall and pose a risk to people, buildings, power lines, roads and other infrastructure. In addition, drought-impacted trees become susceptible to diseases and insect infestations (bark beetle) further adding to the risk of tree mortality and related potential impacts.

California established the California Tree Mortality Task Force in October 2015. As part of the work of the Task Force, areas of tree mortality were identified and mapped to show areas that pose the greatest potential to harm people and/or property. These areas, known as High Hazard Zones, are the areas prioritized for tree removal, and are separated into Tiers. Tier I High Hazard Zones are areas where

mortality and the asset to be protected (utilities, roads, recreation sites etc.) directly coincide with mortality identified by the USFS. Tier 2 HHZ is based on watersheds and are intended to focus on ecosystem health and identify watersheds where there is both the greatest amount of ecological assets to be protected, as well as the greatest threat.

Figure 5-23 shows High Hazard Zones in the county, as well as areas of tree mortality and community boundaries. Paso Robles, Atascadero, Pismo Beach, Arroyo Grande, Grover Beach and the unincorporated county are all impacted by Tier 2 High Hazard Zones; Tier I High Hazard Zones are found in the unincorporated county, as well as Atascadero.

Figure 5-23 San Luis Obispo – Tree Mortality and High Hazard Zones



Extent (Magnitude/Severity)

2017 San Luis Obispo County annual crop statistics released by the San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures show that agricultural assets in the county have a gross valuation of \$924,698,000. The top twenty value crops based on county data shown in the following table.

Figure 5-24 San Luis Obispo County – 2017 Top Twenty Value Crops

Crop	Value
Wine Grapes (All)	\$267,662,000
Strawberries	\$228,169,000
Cattle and Calves	\$42,241,000
Broccoli	\$42,996,000



Crop	Value
Vegetable Transplants	\$33,119,000
Avocados	\$27,295,000
Cut Flowers	\$27,165,000
Cauliflower	\$23,253,000
Head Lettuce	\$17,477,000
Lemons	\$16,016,000
Leaf Lettuce	\$11,161,000
Outdoor Ornamentals	\$9,320,000
Celery	\$8,405,000
Rangeland Grazed	\$8,096,000
Grain Hay	\$2,447,000
Alfalfa Hay	\$2,421,000
Barley	\$1,761,000
English Walnuts	\$1,264,000
Squash	\$1,027,000
Peas	\$532,000

Source: San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures

Different pests can impact different crops in different ways; while there is no scale to define the extent of an infestation, a pest could have a major economic impact on the value of infested crops.

According to Cal-IPC, invasive plants cost California \$82 million every year in control, monitoring and outreach; estimated actual impacts can reach into the billions.

Previous Occurrences

San Luis Obispo County has a demonstrated vulnerability to pest infestation including the Vine Mealybug, Glassy-winged sharpshooter and Pine Pitch Canker.

Vine Mealybug: The Vine Mealybug (VMB), *Planococcus ficus*, is an exotic pest in California that was first found in San Luis Obispo County in 1991. It causes an enormous amount of damage, is very difficult and costly to treat, and can lead to total crop loss without the diligent use of insecticide treatment. Although it has only been found on grapes so far in California, alternate hosts include avocados, citrus and other crops. It is currently seen in most grape growing counties of California including vineyards in San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Monterey counties.

The Vine Mealybug has 5 to 7 generations per year, enabling populations to grow very rapidly. Unlike other mealybugs, all life stages of the VMB can be present year-round on a vine. During winter months, eggs, crawlers, nymphs, and adults are found under bark, within developing buds, and on roots.

Prevention: The female VMB can easily be transported through contaminated nursery stock, equipment, personnel as well as birds and other wildlife. Vineyard managers need to employ strict biosecurity and sanitation in the vineyard. Best Management Practices (BMP) in the vineyard and at the wineries that process the grapes can reduce the spread of VMB. Monitoring vineyards for the presence of VMB by



detection trapping is essential to the early detection and successful treatment of the pest. It is unlikely that VMB will be eradicated from most vineyards. With early detection and vigilant treatment VMB populations can be kept in check.

Glassy-winged sharpshooter (GWSS): The Glassy-winged sharpshooter (*Homalodisca coagulata*) is an insect that poses a significant hazard to California agriculture. When feeding, it can transmit Pierce's disease, caused by the bacterium, *Xylella fastidiosa*, to grapevines, and other diseases to almond trees, alfalfa, citrus and oleanders. First detected in California in 1994, this insect has spread throughout Southern California and into the southern San Joaquin Valley. The first major infestation in California occurred in 1999 in Temecula, where more than 300 acres of vineyards were destroyed.

Figure 5-25 Glassy-winged Sharpshooter



The Glassy-winged sharpshooter is considered a serious threat to San Luis Obispo County's multimillion-dollar wine industry because it spreads bacteria that cause a lethal disease to grape plants. It is also a nuisance to homeowners because it deposits a sticky residue on plant.

Localized infestations have been found in San Luis Obispo County, although these are believed to be eradicated. A single glassy-winged sharpshooter was found in a trap in July 2017; additional inspection and survey found no additional sharpshooters in the area, and no signs of an established breeding population were detected.

Prevention: The San Luis Obispo County Agricultural Commissioner's Office (SLOCACO) is in partnership with the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA), the United States Department of Agriculture, the University of California, and other county Agricultural Commissioner's offices to collaborate with the Pierce's Disease Control Program (PDCP). The PDCP works to minimize the statewide impact of Pierce's Disease and the Glassy-winged sharpshooter. The strategy is to slow or stop the spread of GWSS while both short and long-term solutions to Pierce's disease are developed.

This strategy relies on the following five elements:

- Containing the Spread
- Statewide Survey and Detection
- Rapid Response
- Outreach
- Research

The bulk of the SLOCACO's efforts have been in excluding the sharpshooter from San Luis Obispo County and implementing a detection program most heavily weighted in nursery and urban settings. The

exclusion efforts for the program consist mainly of inspecting incoming plant shipments from infested portions of the state bound for wholesale and retail nurseries throughout San Luis Obispo County.

The detection efforts for the program consist mainly of deploying insect traps in nursery and urban residential areas. Monitoring of the traps is performed every two weeks along with periodic relocation of the traps.

Pine Pitch Canker: A condition that is threatening the health of the Monterey pine trees in the Cambria area is the Pine Pitch Canker (*Fusarium subglutinans pini*). This disease, native to Mexico and the southeastern United States, was first found in California in 1986. Since then, it has been found in 16 counties, and is spread by insects, the use of contaminated tools, and the transport of infected wood. The Pine Pitch Canker is considered to be a significant threat to the continued survival of the Monterey Pine ecosystem. Large native stands of the trees are now only found in the Ano Nuevo, Monterey, and Cambria areas. If a tree becomes infected with the Pine Pitch Canker, the disease can spread quickly, and can result in the rapid death of the tree. If an infected or dead tree is not properly removed, it not only becomes a threat to spread the disease, but can also result in a safety threat, as a large dead tree is a fire hazard as well as presenting the potential to become uprooted and to fall during a storm. This pathogen is also a serious concern to the commercial nursery industry.

Prevention: Preventative measures consist of pest detection, exclusion and eradication in production nursery settings, and informing the public and nursery industry about the dangers of moving infected plant material out of infested areas.

Light Brown Apple Moth: The Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*), is native to Australia and is found in New Zealand, the United Kingdom and Hawaii. The range of host plants is broad with more than two-thousand plant species known to be susceptible to attack by this pest, and more than 250 crops. It threatens California's environment—including cypress and oak trees—by destroying, stunting or deforming young seedlings and damaging new growth in the forest canopy. The moth also feeds on host plants and damages or spoils the appearance of ornamental plants, citrus, grapes, and deciduous fruit tree crops. In 2010, nine coastal California counties were under quarantine for the presence of this pest. State and federal agriculture officials are currently developing sterile insect technology to combat the infestation. In 2015, light brown apple moths were identified in the city of San Luis Obispo for the first time.

Prevention: Preventative measures consist of pest detection, exclusion and eradication.

Figure 5-26 Light Brown Apple Moth



During the review process, a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee member representing the San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture noted that as of 2019, the Light Brown Apple Moth is established across most of coastal California, and that efforts are underway to de-classify this species as an official rated pest insect. While the Light Brown Apple Moth remains in the 2019 Hazard Mitigation Plan, future versions may remove this pest from consideration.

Asian Citrus Psyllid/Citrus Greening Disease (Huanglongbing): The Asian citrus psyllid (ACP) is a pest that acts as a carrier or vector spreading “huanglongbing”, a devastating disease of citrus trees. This bacterial disease is transmitted to health trees by the psyllid after it feeds on infected plant tissue.

ACP was first identified in San Luis Obispo County in March 2014 in Arroyo Grande. In response to the identification, the San Luis Obispo Agriculture Department implemented a quarantine in a five-mile radius from the site. The quarantine required growers and nursery owners to use pesticides to eradicate any ACP before moving fruit or trees out of the area. Numbers of the ACP identified in San Luis Obispo County have been steadily on the rise; according to the California Department of Agriculture, more than 100 invasive insects were found in southern San Luis Obispo County (specifically in the Nipomo area) in 2018; this was triple the number found in 2017. The County has a proactive detection program, with approximately 2,000 traps set up around the county, mostly in the South County.

Symptoms and Impact: ACP damages plants directly through its feeding activities; new shoot growth that is heavily infested by psyllids does not expand and develop normally and is more susceptible to breaking off. While direct damage is serious, there is even greater concern that the psyllid is an efficient vector of the bacterium that causes the economically devastating disease citrus greening, or huanglongbing.

Prevention: The California Department of Food and Agriculture tracks the presence of pests and disease and establishes quarantines to help protect California citrus trees.

Invasive Shot Hole Borer/Goldspotted Oak Borer: The goldspotted oak borer (GSOB) is an invasive pest contributing to the ongoing oak tree mortality; it is a concern for both native oaks and oak woodlands. The invasive shothole borer are potential pests for agriculture, native trees and urban forests. The insects can attack over 110 tree species, including sycamore, cottonwood, alder, willows and boxelders.

As of March 2019, these insects have not been located anywhere in San Luis Obispo County, but have been found in surrounding areas. The University of California Cooperative Extension notes isolated areas of infestation in Riverside, Orange and Los Angeles counties.

Symptoms and Impact: Widespread tree mortality caused by borer beetles can have severe implications and impacts to the environment and human safety, including tree death and increased wildfire danger.

Prevention: Most of the prevention activities undertaken by the county revolve around public information and awareness. Many wood-boring pests are spread by the transport of infested wood material. According to the University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources, researchers believe that the goldspotted oak borer may have traveled to California from Arizona on infested firewood. Refraining from moving firewood, proper disposal of infested material and proper pruning are recommended to prevent the spread of these pests.



Sudden Oak Death: A disease of oak trees and more than one hundred other plant species, *Phytophthora ramorum* (or Sudden Oak Death), has been found throughout much of coastal California, and was identified in San Luis Obispo County for the first time in 2016 in Bay Laurel Trees. This disease has killed over a million trees in Coastal California forests and has the potential for broad ecological changes to natural areas, including significantly increasing the risk of wildfire.

Figure 5-27 Sudden Oak Death



This pathogen is also a serious concern to the commercial nursery industry.

Symptoms and Impact: On oaks and tanoak, cankers are formed on the stems. Cankered trees may survive for one to several years, but once crown dieback begins, leaves often turn from green to pale yellow to brown within a few weeks.

Figure 5-28 Bleeding Ooze from a Canker on an Oak



Black or reddish ooze often bleeds from the cankers, staining the bark, as well as killing the mosses that grow on it. Bleeding ooze may be difficult to see if it has dried or has been washed off by rain. Necrotic bark tissues surrounded by black zone lines are present under affected bark. Because these symptoms can also be caused by other *Phytophthora* species, laboratory tests must be done to confirm pathogen identity. Infected coast live oaks sometimes gradually lose their leaves and fade out slowly. If bleeding oaks and leaf spots on bay laurel or other symptomatic hosts are adjacent to one another, the presence of *Phytophthora ramorum* is likely.

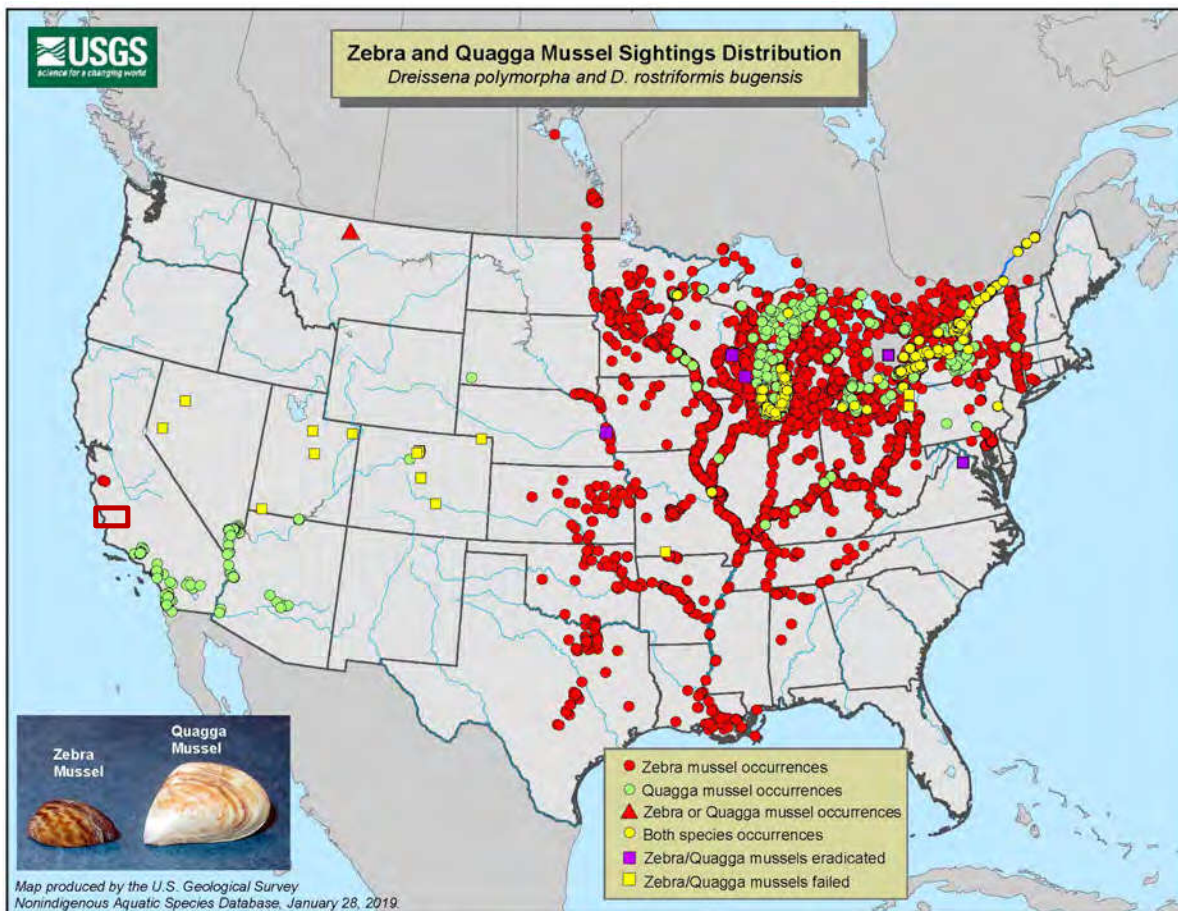
Prevention: Preventative measures consist of pest detection, exclusion and eradication in production nursery settings, and informing the public and the nursery industry about the dangers of moving infected plant material out of infested areas.

Quagga/Zebra Mussels: Quagga/Zebra mussels are non-native freshwater mussels from eastern Europe that clog waterways, undermine healthy lake ecosystems, ruin boat engine cooling systems, and financially burden water resources agencies. Prolific breeders, these mussels can overrun a lake causing hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of damage annually. Rapid reproduction can negatively disrupt an ecosystem in a short amount of time. Once these mussels are introduced into a waterway, there is no way to fully eradicate the species.

Figure 5-29 Quagga/Zebra Mussels



According to the daily USGS Nonindigenous Aquatic Species Database, no reported Quagga/Zebra mussels have been found in waterways in the county as of January 28, 2019, though occurrences have been reported both north and south of the county.

Figure 5-30 Zebra and Quagga Mussels Sightings Distribution Map

Source: USGS; San Luis Obispo County general area noted by red square

Prevention: California has passed the Dreissenid Mussel Prevention Program, which requires vulnerability assessments on uninfested reservoirs and development of programs to prevent the introduction of the mussels, including public information, monitoring and management of recreational activities. San Luis Obispo County currently engages in a public information campaign to spread information regarding this invasive species.

Probability of Future Occurrences

While probability of future occurrence is usually calculated based on past experience, different pests have different recidivism rates across the county. Based on past experience, pests and invasive species will continue to present a constant threat to the county and its jurisdictions.

Climate Change Considerations

California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment (2018) notes that "climate change impacts terrestrial ecosystems and wildlife in multiple ways, including invasion by exotic species, prevalence of wildlife disease, and loss of native habitats." Changing climate conditions can impact viable living areas of species and cause migration; changing habitat temperatures can make previously undesirable habitats welcoming for new species and lengthen habitable seasons.

Vulnerability

General Property

Grapes (glassy winged sharpshooter, vine mealybug), trees (pine pitch canker, light brown apple moth, sudden oak death) and reservoirs and waterways (zebra mussels) are all at risk from invasive species and pests. An infestation of agriculture pests could impact crop yields, potential destroying whole fields. Zebra mussels can cause damage to water-based property, including boat engines.

Between 2015 and 2018, the RMA paid no indemnities due to damage from insects, and \$22,900 in indemnities due to damage from crop disease.

People

A widespread infestation of animals/livestock and crops could impact the economic base of the county and its communities. According to the USDA 2012 Census of Agriculture, San Luis Obispo 2,666 farms, - 4% change from the previous census in 2007. Jobs could be negatively impacted during an agriculture emergency; jobs tangentially tied to the agriculture industry could also be affected.

Disease can exacerbate the impacts from other hazards, and an example of this is adverse weather; dead branches can be broken by high winds, and there are reports of these branches falling and causing harm to people.

Social Vulnerability

Based on the SoVI data presented and discussed in subsection 4.4.1, the communities located in north county San Luis Obispo where much of the grape production activities take place in the county are also ranked as having the highest overall social vulnerability, including San Miguel and Paso Robles. These communities as well as those working in the agricultural sector in south county, would likely be impacted by the effects of agricultural hazards compared to coastal areas of the county.

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

The major pest/invasive species identified in this section with the potential to impact critical infrastructure is the quagga/zebra mussel. In large concentrations, zebra mussels can accumulate in waterways, clogging pipes and damaging equipment used for drinking water and irrigation. As discussed previously, dead trees can exacerbate the impacts of other hazards; more information on this hazard can be found in the Vulnerability section of the Adverse Weather section. Additionally, dead trees can accelerate the spread of wildfire, adding to the vulnerability of infrastructure; analysis of wildfire risk in relation to parcels is located in the Adverse Weather section as well.

Economy

According to the University of California's Center for Invasive Species Research, it has been estimated in California alone that invasive pests cost the state at least \$3 billion per year. Nationally, it is estimated that invasive species cost the USA \$138 billion per year. Economic impacts include both prevention, response and recovery costs.



Historic, Cultural, and Natural Resources

Invasive species typically harm native species through predation, habitat degradation and competition for shared resources; they can muscle native species out of natural habitats and are a leading cause of population decline and extinction in animals.

Tree mortality raises the wildfire threat in healthy forests, increasing the vulnerability, strength, speed and destruction of fires in the area.

Future Development

Most likely, good development practices in the future would not have an impact on the planning area's vulnerability to agricultural pests, plant diseases, marine invasive species or tree mortality.

Risk Summary

- The overall significance is Medium
- San Luis Obispo is vulnerable to a variety of plant diseases, infestations and invasive species; not all pests identified in this section
- Rapid detection, response, efforts are essential to stop the spread of agricultural pests, plant diseases and marine invasive species
- Infestations, pests and invasive species could cost millions in response and recovery
- There are public programs in place regarding prevention, response and eradication to pests and infestations
- Risk Management Agency (RMA) crop indemnities for insect and disease damages have been relatively low compared to total crop value
- Infestations, pests and diseases can worsen impacts from other hazards including wind and drought, and can cascade into other hazards including infrastructure failure and wildfire
- *Related hazards:* Adverse Weather, Drought, Wildfire

Figure 5-31 Risk Summary by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Geographic Area	Probability of Future Occurrence	Magnitude/Severity (Extent)	Overall Significance
San Luis Obispo County	Limited	Highly Likely	Negligible	Medium
City of Arroyo Grande	Limited	Highly Likely	Negligible	Medium
City of Atascadero	Limited	Highly Likely	Negligible	Medium
City of Grover Beach	Limited	Highly Likely	Negligible	Medium
City of Morro Bay	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low
City of Paso Robles	Limited	Limited	Unlikely	Low
City of Pismo Beach	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low
City of San Luis Obispo	Limited	Highly Likely	Negligible	Medium
Avila Beach CSD	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low
Ground Squirrel Hollow CSD	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low
Heritage Ranch CSD	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low



Jurisdiction	Geographic Area	Probability of Future Occurrence	Magnitude/Severity (Extent)	Overall Significance
Los Osos CSD	N/A			
Nipomo CSD	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low
San Miguel CSD	Significant	Occasional	Limited	Medium
San Simeon CSD	Significant	Likely	Limited	Low
Templeton CSD	N/A			
Cayucos Sanitary District	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low
Port San Luis Harbor District	Extensive	Unlikely	Negligible	Low
San Luis Obispo FCWCD	Limited	Highly Likely	Negligible	Low
South San Luis Obispo Sanitary District	Limited	Highly Likely	Negligible	Medium



5.3.6 Biological Agents (Naturally Occurring)

Hazard/Problem Definition

Public health associated hazards may be naturally occurring or the result of malevolent acts such as terrorism. The Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee determined in 2013 that this plan should focus on naturally occurring hazards such as pandemic flu and flood and waterborne illnesses; the 2019 update follows this precedent. Terrorism and other homeland security concerns are addressed separately by the county's Office of Emergency Services.

The following diseases caused by naturally occurring biological agents possess epidemic potential for San Luis Obispo County.

Influenza (Pandemic)

Influenza viruses have for centuries threatened the health of humans and animals worldwide by causing a contagious respiratory illness with mild to severe severity. Annual influenza epidemics create a significant public health burden with the highest risk of complications occurring in the elderly, children under the age of 2, and individuals with prior medical conditions. This virus' diversity and propensity for mutation has prevented the development of both a universal vaccine and highly effective antiviral drugs. Ongoing concern exists over the potential emergence of a new strain of influenza with the ability to infect and be passed between humans. Because humans won't have immunity to this novel virus, a worldwide epidemic (pandemic) could result as recently occurred.

Three human influenza pandemics have occurred in the 20th century each resulting in illness in approximately 30 percent of the world population and death in up to 2 percent of those infected. The 1918 Spanish Influenza (H1N1) pandemic occurred towards the end of World War I. More people died during the flu pandemic than were killed during the entire war. The influenza death toll was an estimated 50–100 million worldwide. In the United States, about 675,000 died. The 1957 Asian Influenza (H2N2) pandemic killed 1–2 million worldwide and caused approximately 70,000 deaths in the United States. The third pandemic, the Hong Kong Influenza (H3N2), occurred in 1968–69 and killed an estimated one million people worldwide.

More recently, a novel influenza virus emerged, the 2009 H1N1, which spread worldwide and caused the first flu pandemic in over 4 decades. In the U.S., the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) believed H1N1 may have been responsible for up to 17,000 deaths as of May 2010. According to the California Department of Public Health, 2018 was an especially strong flu season in the Golden State.

San Luis Obispo County is proactive in prevention and education efforts every flu season, ensuring residents are informed of the dangers of the flu and encouraging flu shots and other prophylactic measures.

Prevention: Preventing transmission of influenza virus and other infectious agents within healthcare settings requires a multi-faceted approach. Spread of influenza virus can occur among patients, healthcare personnel, and visitors. Additionally, healthcare personnel may acquire influenza from persons in their household or community.

Prevention strategies include:

- Administration of influenza vaccine



- Implementation of respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette
- Appropriate management of ill healthcare personnel
- Adherence to infection control precautions for all patient-care activities and aerosol-generating procedures
- Implementing environmental and engineering infection control measures.

General public prevention measures include:

- Educating the public on cough etiquette and basic personal hygiene
- Immunization with available influenza vaccine

Once an epidemic has been identified, the County of San Luis Obispo County Public Health Department will respond in the following manner:

1. Investigate the epidemic to determine its etiology, level of severity, mode of transmission, and persons affected and at risk.
2. Determine and institute control measures to prevent further spread.
3. Communicate control measures to the public and healthcare professionals.

The San Luis Obispo Community Health Assessment, published in July 2018 notes that nationally, an estimated 200,000+ people are hospitalized each year due to flu-related complications. The report notes that from 2014–2016, less than half (41%) of people in the county received their annual flu shot – lower than the state overall in the same period. Between 2000 and 2010, an average of 43 deaths per year occurred in the county with a primary cause of influenza or pneumonia. Influenza/pneumonia was the 9th leading cause of death in the county between 2005 and 2013.

Novel Infections (SARS et al)

Novel infections, particularly those of viral origin, pose a tremendous risk to public health because the general public has no immunity from prior infections or vaccination, and because a vaccine is not readily available. For influenza viruses, it takes at least six months to produce large quantities of vaccine. For other viral pathogens such as HIV, a vaccine that protects individuals against HIV infection has been the goal of many research programs for the past two decades, yet only in the past few years has a vaccine reached the clinical trial stage.

Vaccines, which are believed to work by activating the body's ability to produce antibodies, eliminated or curtailed smallpox, polio and other feared viral diseases.

One novel virus that took the world by surprise was the appearance of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) virus in China at the end of 2002. Within months, this coronavirus spread internationally, with the help of air travel, resulting in 8,098 cases in 26 countries with 774 deaths occurring.

Prevention: Preventative measures consist of preparedness planning to enable the rapid detection, investigation and detainment of unexplained clusters of illness or death. Isolation of persons with unexplained potentially infectious disease may be indicated.



Food and Waterborne Illness

Food and waterborne illnesses are major global health problems resulting in over 2 million deaths per year. In the United States alone, an estimate 76 million cases of foodborne disease occurs annually resulting in 325,000 hospitalizations and 5,000 deaths.

The following biological agents have been historical threats to the food and water supply in this county.

- Staphylococcus aureus
- Salmonella species
- E. coli 0157: H7
- Campylobacter species
- Amebiasis
- Hepatitis A
- Shigella species

Food-borne outbreaks are identified by the presence of illness shortly following a meal. Illness can occur within a few hours and up to several weeks. Symptoms range from mild to severe:

- Upset stomach
- Abdominal cramps
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Fever
- Dehydration

Intrinsic problems in food or water production, processing, storage, distribution, or preparation can all result in contamination of the food supply. Because food production and distribution practices are constantly changing, new unforeseen problems will continue to emerge. The need for ongoing monitoring and control efforts is essential.

Prevention: Preventative measures are based on the principles of: avoiding food contamination, destroying contaminants, and preventing further spread. Specifically, these include:

- Education of food handlers about sanitation, food and personal hygiene, kitchen cleanliness, temperature control, thorough cooking of animal related food products and hand washing before, during and after food preparation.
- Reducing food-handling time from initial preparation to service to be no more than 4 hours at ambient temperature.
- Teaching food handlers, the importance of keeping wounds covered and not working with nasal or eye infections, boils, abscesses or other purulent skin lesions.
- Exclude individuals with diarrhea from food handling and from care of hospitalized patients, the elderly and children.
- Education of farmers on the importance of sanitary work practices and safe food preparation and transportation.



Antibiotic Resistant Microorganisms (e.g. MRSA, MDR and XDR-TB)

MRSA: Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) is a bacterium that is resistant to certain antibiotics called beta-lactams. These antibiotics include methicillin and other more common antibiotics such as oxacillin, penicillin, and amoxicillin. In the community, most MRSA infections are skin infections. More severe or potentially life-threatening MRSA infections occur most frequently among patients in healthcare settings. While 25% to 30% of people are colonized in the nose with staphylococcus, less than 2% are colonized with MRSA.

MRSA Community Transmission: MRSA infections, as with all Staphylococcus, are usually spread by having contact with someone's skin infection or personal items they have used, like towels, bandages, or razors that touched their infected skin. These infections are most likely to be spread in places where people are in close contact with others—for instance, schools and locker rooms where athletes might share razors or towels.

Factors that have been associated with the spread of MRSA skin infections include: close skin-to-skin contact, openings in the skin such as cuts or abrasions, contaminated items and surfaces, crowded living conditions, and poor hygiene. People may be more at risk in locations where these factors are common, including: athletic facilities, dormitories, military barracks, households, correctional facilities, and daycare centers.

Prevention: Preventative measures consist of good hygiene practices, using Standard Precautions in healthcare settings and patient education.

MDR and XDR Tuberculosis: Tuberculosis (TB) is a disease caused by the infectious bacterium Mycobacterium tuberculosis. It is responsible for 1.7 million deaths globally each year (230,000 are HIV associated cases). Person to person transmission of TB occurs when droplet nuclei are inhaled (typically occurs after sustained or recurrent exposure to an infected patient from coughing, sneezing, talking, singing or spitting). The aerosolized particles (bacilli) are inhaled into the lungs and subsequently ingested by alveolar macrophages initiating a new infection. The treatment regimen for infected patients involves multiple drug therapy for a minimum of 6 months. If not properly treated, TB can be fatal.

Outbreaks of multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) defined as exhibiting resistance to at least isoniazid and rifampicin, have occurred primarily in settings where HIV-infected persons congregate such as hospitals, prisons, drug treatment clinics and HIV residences. These outbreaks have been associated with high fatality rates. Transmission of M. tuberculosis to healthcare workers and other patients also occurred.

Recently, extensively resistant TB (XDR-TB) has emerged. This is defined as MDR-TB plus resistance to any fluoroquinolone and any of the three injectable drugs (amikacin, capreomycin and kanamycin). Outbreaks have primarily occurred in situations where the use of second-line TB drugs has been used and poorly managed. A 2005-2006 outbreak in South Africa resulted in a 98% fatality rate and a median survival rate of 16 days from the date of XDR-TB diagnosis.

Prevention: Preventative measures include: 1) Promptly identifying and treating infectious patients, 2) Active case finding for secondary cases of TB amongst contacts with subsequent treatment, 2) Public education, 3) Reducing overcrowding, and 4) Providing outreach services for direct supervision of patient therapy.



Vector-Borne Diseases

One area of particular concern for the County of San Luis Obispo is the limited surveillance for vector borne diseases such as West Nile Virus. Surveillance efforts throughout California have been extensive, including human and horse case detection, and WNV testing of mosquitoes, sentinel chicken flocks, and dead birds. Because San Luis Obispo County is one of the few remaining counties in California without a Vector Control District, the risk of vector borne diseases increases.

Environmental Hazard

Valley Fever (coccidioidomycosis): Valley Fever is an illness caused by breathing in a fungus which lives naturally in the soil in San Luis Obispo County. When the soil is disturbed – by wind, construction, or everyday activities such as biking or gardening – people can breathe in the spores from this fungus and develop Valley Fever.

Most people who become infected with Valley Fever (60%) do not experience any symptoms and do not need treatment. Around 30%-40% of people develop flu-like symptoms such as severe fatigue, cough, fever, heavy sweating at night, loss of appetite, muscle and joint aches, and sometimes a rash. A small percentage experience a much more serious form of the disease in which the infection spreads throughout the body. People who experience this serious form of Valley Fever are at risk of dying from complications of the disease and may need to take medication for the rest of their lives. Valley Fever is more common among older adults, though anyone of any age can contract it. Several groups of people are at higher risk for developing the severe forms of Valley Fever, including African Americans, Filipinos, women in the third trimester of pregnancy, and people with weak immune systems.

According to the County of San Luis Obispo Public Health Department, Valley Fever appears to be on the rise in recent years, with 2017 bringing the highest number of recorded cases on record to California. A March 2013 Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and referenced in the 2018 California State Hazard Mitigation Plan notes that more than 20,000 cases of Valley Fever are reported each year in the United States, but many more cases likely go undiagnosed. Some researchers estimate that each year the fungus infects more than 150,000 people, many of whom are sick without knowing the cause or have symptoms so mild they are not recognized.

Prevention: Persons can limit their risk of Valley Fever by taking steps to avoid breathing dirt and dust in the air, avoiding dusty areas, dampening soil to prevent it from drifting in the air, staying inside and sealing windows during dust storms, and closing car windows and setting air conditioners to recirculate while driving on dust-filled roads.

Mosquito-Borne Illness: Mosquito-borne viruses belong to a group of viruses commonly referred to as arboviruses. Although 12 mosquito-borne viruses are known to occur in California, only West Nile Virus, Western Equine Encephalomyelitis (WEE) virus and St. Louis encephalitis (SLE) virus are significant causes of human disease. West Nile continues to seriously affect the health of humans, horses, and wild birds throughout the state. As of 2019, San Luis Obispo County does not provide mosquito abatement services.

Zika virus has been found in California, but according to the California Department of Public Health, Zika infections in the state have mainly been reported in people who were infected while traveling in areas outside of California with ongoing Zika transmission. As of 2019, there are no records of local transmission of Zika anywhere in California.



Prevention: The CDC recommends insect repellent, covering exposed skin and making sure mosquitoes stay outdoors as methods of preventing insect bites and disease transmission.

Lyme Disease: Lyme disease is transmitted by the western black-legged tick. Lyme disease was first described in North America in the 1970s. Though the tick has been reported in 56 of the 58 counties in California, the highest incidence of the disease occurs in the northwest coastal counties and northern Sierra Nevada counties with western-facing slopes. According to the California Department of Public Health, San Luis Obispo County is in an area where the western black-legged tick is commonly found; however, Lyme disease cases are not common or go unreported.

Prevention: Risk factors for Lyme disease include spending time in wooded or grassy areas, having exposed skin and not removing ticks promptly and properly. Prevention techniques include covering up, using insect repellents, checking clothing, yourself, children and pets for ticks, and removing a tick as soon as possible with tweezers.

Geographic Area

Disease outbreaks usually occur in densely populated areas, where person to person proximity provides ample opportunity for transmission of illnesses. Places of work and business, schools and high-population public spaces are of particular concern when the threat of transmissible illness occurs.

Vector-borne illness are concentrated around the vector they are transmitted by: the risk of Lyme disease is highest in wooded areas, and mosquito-borne illnesses are most prevalent around standing water. Due to its prevalence in the soil across the county, Valley Fever is of concern throughout the planning area.

Extent (Magnitude/Severity)

The diseases with the potential to have the most impact is novel influenza and pandemic flu, which has the potential for high morbidity (infected) and mortality (fatality) rates. This could include treatment and hospitalization of hundreds or more depending on the severity of the outbreak.

Previous Occurrences

The Community Health Assessment published in July 2018 provides historical disease counts in San Luis Obispo County between 2010 and 2017.

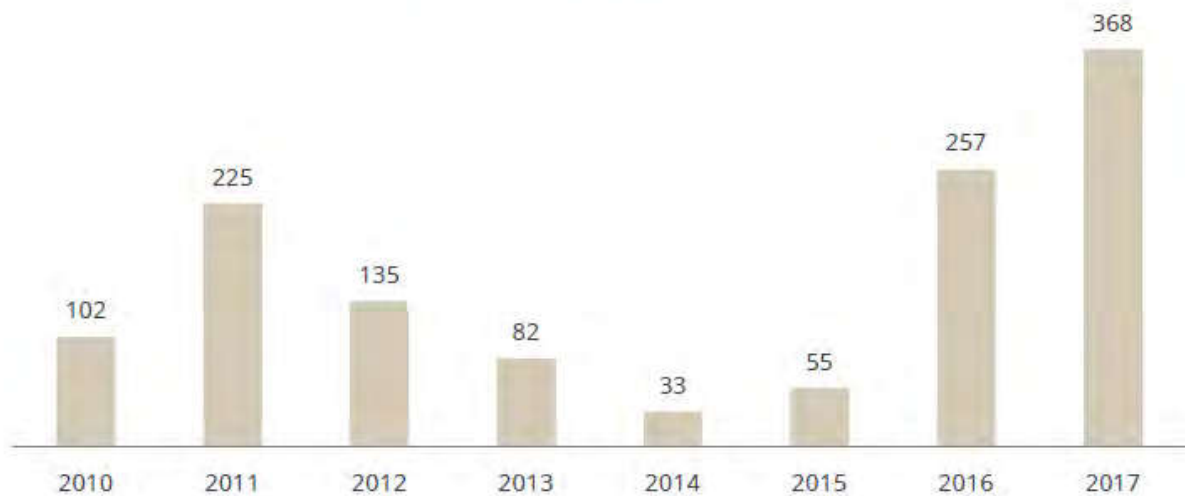
West Nile Virus: The Community Health Assessment notes that statewide, cases of West Nile virus rose from 442 in 2016 to 516 in 2017; while the last reported case of the virus in the county occurred in 2016, West Nile continues to be present in the county, as testing of dead birds has confirmed.

Lyme Disease: There were 11 reported cases of confirmed Lyme disease among San Luis Obispo residents from 2006–2015, or an incidence rate of 0.4 per 100,000 population.



Valley Fever: The following figure notes Valley Fever cases in San Luis Obispo County from 2010–2017.

Valley Fever Cases, San Luis Obispo County, 2010-2017



Source: County of San Luis Obispo Public Health Department

According to the CDC, while the reasons for the increased incidence in Valley Fever in 2016 are not known, climatic and environmental factors favorable to Valley Fever proliferation and airborne release might have contributed, including rainfall after several years of drought and soil disturbance resulting from construction. The UC Davis Valley Fever Center attributes the increase in cases to drought conditions and firefighting equipment stirring up fungus in the soil.

Foodborne Illnesses: In San Luis Obispo County in 2017, reported cases of foodborne illness included 72 cases of campylobacter, 16 cases of E. coli, no cases of listeria, 29 cases of salmonella, and 8 cases of shigella. While it is possibly the most common cause of gastrointestinal disease, data is not available for norovirus as health care providers are not required to report it to the Public Health Department.

Antibiotic Resistant Microorganisms: The CDC reported in 2016 that for the first time, researchers have identified a person in the United States carrying a bacteria resistant to antibiotics of last resort, an alarming development that could mean the “end of the road” for antibiotics.

Probability of Future Occurrences

The potential exists within the entire county and in all regions of the U.S. for an outbreak of an infectious disease to occur that would dramatically affect the health and safety of the general public and the economy of the affected area, state and possibly nation. The County of San Luis Obispo Public Health Department has been proactive in its infection control surveillance efforts and in its emergency preparedness planning activities.

The San Luis Obispo County Community Health Assessment notes annual recurrence in cases of Valley Fever and Lyme Disease between 2010 and 2017, or a 100% annual recurrence rate. For Lyme Disease, the Assessment notes cases in 2011-2017 (none reported in 2010), or an 87.5% chance of recurrence per year. Foodborne illnesses are an annual occurrence in the county.

No known cases of Zika Virus transmission have been recorded in the county or the State of California, though once case of travel related Zika was reported in the county in 2016; this constitutes a 0% recurrence interval.

The Community Health Assessment notes that nationally, it is estimated that 5% to 20% of the population is infected with influenza, though rates of infection vary among age groups. The Assessment also notes that between 2000 and 2010, an average of 43 deaths per year occurred in San Luis Obispo County with a primary cause of influenza or pneumonia.

The greatest ongoing concern national health agencies have is the potential emergence of a novel influenza virus as recently occurred with the 2009 H1N1 pandemic. For the past several years, federal, state and local governments have been actively engaged in pandemic influenza preparedness planning efforts. The County of San Luis Obispo Public Health Department has an up-to-date Pandemic Influenza Plan and Medical Countermeasure Plan. While influenza is an unpredictable virus, these preparedness measures will facilitate prevention, early detection and treatment when the next pandemic does strike. Globally, an average of three pandemic influenza outbreaks have occurred per century over the past 300 years.

Climate Change Considerations

Climate change will likely affect vector-borne disease transmission patterns. Changes in temperature and precipitation can influence seasonality, distribution, and prevalence of vector-borne diseases. A changing climate may also create conditions favorable for the establishment of invasive mosquito vectors in San Luis Obispo County, and dry conditions have the potential to exacerbate prevalence of Valley Fever.

Vulnerability

General Property

Historically, naturally occurring biological agents and vector-borne illnesses do not have a direct impact on general property.

People

The health of the general public is the main impact from naturally occurring biological agents. Each disease has its own morbidity and mortality rates, as well as various rates and vectors for transmissibility. Specific impacts of diseases profiled in this section are included in the Hazard/Problem Definition section.

As a worst case scenario, the most notable pandemic influenza outbreak was the 1918 Spanish Flu that was responsible for 20 million to 40 million deaths throughout the world. In 2009, a pandemic of H1N1 influenza, popularly referred to as the swine flu, resulted in many hospitalizations and deaths.

Social Vulnerability

The areas of the county that have the highest overall social vulnerability, based on the SoVI data discussed and presented in subsection 4.4.1, will also be the most vulnerable to the effects of naturally occurring biological agents and pandemics. Outreach and public education efforts related to these hazards should be focused on the communities that are among the highest social vulnerability in the county.

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure



While biological agents and vector-borne illnesses would not have direct structural impacts on critical facilities and infrastructure, the potential exists for impacts to critical facility and infrastructure operation. A widespread disease and any associated social distancing could cause absenteeism at the workplace. Disease and illness could also cause pressure on the county's public health system, with an outsized number of patients seeking treatment and the potential for a diminished number of health care workers to meet the demand.

Economy

Disease mainly has an impact on economic drivers, including commerce. The risk of disease exposure may cause consumers to avoid brick and mortar establishments, though e-commerce may not be as affected. Social distancing put in place to limit exposure to and spread of disease may also impact workplace efficiency, as people stay home and away from public places. Additionally, tourism may be impacted in affected areas.

Historic, Cultural, and Natural Resources

By and large, impacts from naturally occurring biological agents are focused on people; biological agents would not have an adverse impact to historic, cultural or natural resources.

Future Development

No impacts to future development are expected from this hazard.

Risk Summary

- San Luis Obispo County and its population is vulnerable to a variety of different naturally occurring diseases
- Ongoing Public Health surveillance and emergency preparedness planning activities are geared towards minimizing the likelihood and reducing the severity of such an occurrence
- While the greatest impacts in the county from disease occur to populations, secondary impacts include reduced workplace efficiency and effects on the tourist trade
- Past and recent history dictates that the most likely microorganism to be involved in a local epidemic or global pandemic is the influenza virus; antibiotic-resistant microbes are also a grave concern
- Due to an increasingly global marketplace for food products, occurrence of significant foodborne outbreaks is also on the rise
- The continued absence of a Vector Control District within San Luis Obispo County delays the detection of vector borne disease such as plague, tularemia and West Nile Virus
- Vector-borne illnesses can especially be impacted by environmental factors, including drought
- Due to the multiple biological agents referenced in this section, defining a single significance and probability rating for this hazard is difficult; scores in the Hazard Risk Summary table below are based on an outbreak of novel pandemic influenza, likely the worse-case scenario in the county. An overall significance of Medium is assigned to account for the lower probability of this event.



Table 5-31 Biological Agents Hazard Risk Summary

Jurisdiction	Geographic Area	Probability of Future Occurrence	Magnitude/Severity	Overall Significance
San Luis Obispo County	Extensive	Occasional	Critical	Medium
City of Arroyo Grande	Extensive	Occasional	Critical	Medium
City of Atascadero	Extensive	Occasional	Critical	Medium
City of Grover Beach	Extensive	Occasional	Critical	Medium
City of Morro Bay	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low
City of Paso Robles	Limited	Limited	Unlikely	Low
City of Pismo Beach	Limited	Likely	Limited	Medium
City of San Luis Obispo	Extensive	Occasional	Critical	Medium
Avila Beach CSD	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low
Ground Squirrel Hollow CSD	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low
Heritage Ranch CSD	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low
Los Osos CSD	N/A			
Nipomo CSD	Limited	Occasional	Negligible	Low
San Miguel CSD	Significant	Occasional	Critical	Medium
San Simeon CSD	Significant	Unlikely	Negligible	Low
Templeton CSD	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low
Cayucos Sanitary District	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low
Port San Luis Harbor District	Extensive	Unlikely	Catastrophic	Low
San Luis Obispo FCWCD	Extensive	Occasional	Critical	Low
South San Luis Obispo Sanitary District	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low



5.3.7 Coastal Storm/Coastal Erosion/Sea Level Rise

Hazard/Problem Definition

Coastal Storm: Coastal storms are characterized by offshore storm systems that make landfall, bringing high winds, rain, and storm surges to the coastline (USGS 2018). They originate from the combination of low-pressure systems offshore that circulate counterclockwise with high-pressure systems that blow in one direction over a long period of time, which creates a phenomenon of rising water, resulting in massive waves beyond the normal movement of tides. Coastal storms may have hurricane-force winds and cause damage similar to that of a hurricane; however, they are not classified as such because they do not originate in the tropics. The destructiveness of a coastal storm depends on the duration, wind speeds, and tidal factors, with particularly severe potential for damage where strong storm-generated waves coincide with high tides or King Tides (exceptionally high tides that occur once or twice a year). Such storms can exacerbate beach and cliff erosion and increase risks of bluff failure or flooding in low-lying areas. They have the greatest impact on the coastline and coastal communities in the form of beach and cliff erosion which can expose bluff top structures or facilities to bluff failure or landslides, and flooding of low-lying communities due to storm surges and wave energy. During such events, property and infrastructure in unprotected low-lying areas can be damaged by wave attack or flooding, and evacuation routes can become inaccessible. When coastal storms coincide with high tides, as well as during El Niño years, coastal erosion and flooding hazards substantially increase (Russell & Griggs 2012).

Figure 5-32 Coastal Storm Damage at Pismo Beach, 1982/83 El Niño



Coastal storms can severely damage coastal development and substantially erode the shoreline, especially when they coincide with El Niño years; the 1982/83 El Niño-related storms destroyed coastal structures at Pismo Beach, damaging the Pier, RV park, access trail, and seawall; incurring an estimated replacement cost of over \$5.5 million in Pismo Beach alone (in 2019 dollars) (Dean et al. 1984).

Photo credit: Lance Nix

Coastal Erosion: Coastal erosion refers to the natural geological process resulting in loss of sand, sediment, vegetation, or soil on beaches, dunes, bluffs, or cliffs along the coast caused by the wave attack, winds, tides, coastal storms, and the gradual movement of tectonic plates. Coastal erosion takes place gradually over decades to thousands of years, or may occur rapidly, as with landslides or severe storms.

Coastal erosion processes are highly complex and depend on a number of factors such as geologic formation, groundwater seepage, and exposure to wave energy. The 100 miles of San Luis Obispo County coastline are variable in terms of geologic composition and exposure to high tides, wave energy and

related erosion. Sections of the coast exhibit a variety of backshore landforms including wide sand and cobble beaches backed by cliffs, sandy beaches backed by sand dunes, secluded and undeveloped pocket beaches, rocky intertidal areas, rocky bluffs, and loosely consolidated bluffs. Due to these various backshore types along the shoreline, erosion characteristics also vary significantly.

Driven by rising sea levels, large storms, flooding, and powerful ocean waves, erosion wears away the beaches and bluffs along shorelines. Beach and dune erosion occur through high wave run-up during high tides and increased wave energy that carry sand away from the shoreline. Beach and dune erosion may occur gradually over time as beaches naturally accrete and erode, resulting in mild changes in the shoreline and volume of sand present on the beach (Hapke et. al 2006). Energetic coastal storms and particularly strong El Niño events potentially result in the abrupt loss of large quantities of sediment and increased landward retreat of the shoreline.

Coastal bluff erosion also occurs in the form of irreversible landward retreat of coastal bluffs and cliffs (Griggs 2003). Historical bluff erosion has been episodic in nature with rates that vary throughout San Luis Obispo County due to the composition of coastline bluff rock formations and vulnerability to wave interaction with the cliffs. Rising tides, currents, and waves directed at the base of the bluff cause the erosion of relatively non-resistant rock. As a bluff erodes, the top edge moves landward. This is a natural process that becomes a hazard as it threatens structures or other developed property, infrastructure, as well as recreational trails and public coastal access. The retreat of the bluffs threatens waterfront residences, businesses, and public facilities, eventually rendering them uninhabitable or unusable.

Human alteration of the shoreline can influence long and short-term erosion rates. One of the major causes of beach erosion is the construction of dams and other structures along creeks and rivers that trap sediment and prevent it from reaching the ocean. This deprives the shoreline of the material that would replenish beach sand supplies. Coastal structures such as groins, jetties, seawalls, and breakwaters can also alter littoral drift. Beach groins and breakwaters, for example, can trap littoral sand and build beaches over a limited area; but by doing so, they reduce the amount of sand that flows to down-current beaches. This can result in a rapid loss of beach sand in down-current beaches. Seawalls are often used to protect seacliffs from eroding wave action. These structures, however, can reflect wave energy to strip protective beach sand at an accelerated rate. This may ultimately result in increased seacliff erosion rates, particularly at sections of coastline adjacent to the seawall.

Sea Level Rise: Sea level rise is defined as the relative average rise in mean sea level. Global sea level rise refers to the long-term gradual increase of sea levels driven by the expansion of ocean waters as they warm, the addition of freshwater to the ocean from melting land-based ice sheets and glaciers, and extractions from groundwater. Regional and local factors such as tectonics and ocean and atmospheric circulation patterns result in relative sea level rise rates that can be higher or lower than the global average. Sea level rise also contributes to increased coastal flooding and more frequent and severe tidal inundation. This can exacerbate existing coastal hazards from severe storms, as well as accelerate coastal beach and bluff erosion. Unlike coastal flooding caused by coastal storms, tidal inundation when combined with sea level rise would occur with predictable high tides and with some regularity. Existing low-lying coastal areas are expected to be semi-permanently or permanently inundated resulting from unabated global climate change and resulting sea level rise. Sea level rise is anticipated to contribute to increased coastal hazards including coastal storms and coastal erosion (County of San Luis Obispo 2019a).



Geographic Area

The entire 100-mile coastline of San Luis Obispo County and existing urban development and natural resources are potentially exposed to a range of coastal hazards, including coastal storms and coastal erosion. Such hazards are projected to become more severe when combined with sea level rise (County of San Luis Obispo 2019a). The creeks and rivers that drain inland mountains in confluence with the Pacific Ocean result in an ecologically diverse range of low-lying habitats including bays, inlets, and coastal wetlands. Additionally, bluffs and dunes line much of the County's coast, including the cities of Grover Beach, Pismo Beach, and Morro Bay. The coastline also includes five large unincorporated communities served by Community Services Districts (CSD): Avila Beach, Los Osos, Cambria, Oceano, and San Simeon; and extensive rural areas (County of San Luis Obispo 2019b). These areas contain a number of popular recreational beaches such as Pismo Beach, Morro Bay, Cayucos and Moonstone, along with visitor-serving uses, developed and undeveloped coastal bluffs and trails, two harbors (Morro Bay and Port San Luis), and a large dune field ranging from the Pismo Dunes through the Guadalupe Dunes. Low-lying portions of Highway 1, an officially designated State Scenic Highway, which has been damaged by past bluff erosion, also extend along the coastline. Designated State Parks in the San Luis Obispo Coast District include Cayucos State Beach, Estero Bluffs State Park, Los Osos Oaks State Reserve, Montana de Oro State Park, Morro Bay State Park, Hearst San Simeon State Park, and W.R. Hearst Memorial State Beach (Department of Parks and Recreation 2019). A summary of hazard potential by jurisdiction or urban area within the county are provided in Table 5-32 below.

Table 5-32 Hazard Potential of Jurisdictions and Urban Areas within the San Luis Obispo County Coast

Jurisdiction or Urban Area	Primary Characteristics and Vulnerabilities
City of Grover Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sandy beaches backed by low sand dunes covered with dense vegetation Commercial, residential (i.e. mobile homes) and recreational (golf course) development Active erosion of beaches and dunes, impacts to low-lying coastal recreational uses, commercial and residential structures
City of Morro Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wide sandy beaches and large sand dunes backed by residential and commercial development on higher elevated terraces Includes low-lying development, lagoons, trails, and saltwater marsh Active erosion of beaches and dunes, low-lying areas susceptible to projected sea level rise Erosion and landward retreat of bluffs
City of Pismo Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topography varies from sandy beaches and sand dunes to cliffs and bluffs ranging from 10 to 100 feet in height Commercial and residential development close to the shoreline Parks on top of bluffs include Dinosaur Caves Park with trails and a playground; Chumash Park; Monarch Butterfly Grove Erosion of beaches and dunes; erosion and landward retreat of bluffs threaten residential, commercial, and recreational development Development close to the shoreline vulnerable to coastal hazards and sea level rise



Jurisdiction or Urban Area	Primary Characteristics and Vulnerabilities
Avila Beach CSD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southerly-facing wide sandy beach backed by development including Avila Beach Park, commercial and residential development, and overnight accommodation • Avila Beach beaches and recreational Pier protected from northerly swells by the Point San Luis Breakwater • Erosion of the sandy beach threatens low-lying commercial, residential, and recreational development
Los Osos CSD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sand dunes and scenic bluffs of the Los Osos Oaks State Natural Reserve • Active erosion of sand dunes and bluffs • Low-lying development in downtown Los Osos threatened by projected sea level rise, and inundation from coastal storms and flooding
San Simeon CSD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low cliffs and rolling coastal hills of the Hearst San Simeon State Park¹ • Supports low-lying areas of Highway 1 with little to no coastal development • Erosion of low cliffs, coastal bluff retreat
Cayucos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varies from narrow sandy beaches backed by undeveloped bluffs and sea cliffs; to wider sandy beaches backed by relatively low-lying coastal development • Erosion of bluffs and sea cliffs, active erosion of narrow sandy beaches • Sea level rise and coastal hazards threaten low-lying commercial and residential development
Port San Luis Harbor District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port San Luis Pier, Boat Yard, and RV Campground backed by 100-foot high cliffs which descend eastward to lower elevations • Southerly-facing beach protected from northerly swells by the Port San Luis breakwater • Erosion of 30 to 100-foot high cliffs, coastal bluff retreat • Sea level rise and coastal storms threaten Port San Luis Pier, Boat Yard, and campgrounds
Cambria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rocky shoreline with some areas of narrow beaches backed by low cliffs approximately 20-50 feet high • Bluff top residential development and public open space such as the Fiscalini Ranch Preserve • Bluff retreat, active erosion of sandy beaches • Projected sea level rise and accelerated bluff erosion threaten bluff top residential development
Oceano	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide sandy beaches backed by low active dunes, residential development and campgrounds • Popular for beach and dunes for off road vehicle use • Active erosion of sandy beaches and dunes

Coastal Storms, Coastal Erosion, and Sea Level Rise by Area

The reported rates of erosion presented in the following sections approximate future coastal erosion rates and vulnerability due to difficulties in obtaining accurate erosion data.

San Luis Obispo County: The San Luis Obispo County coastline has the potential to be significantly impacted by coastal storms. Bluff erosion resulting in landward retreat of the seacliffs and beach erosion



may result in landward retreat of the shoreline and impacts to coastal development and infrastructure. Low-lying areas often located by coastal streams or estuaries are vulnerable to inundation, wave run-up and flooding associated with projected sea level rise. California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment notes that periodic El Niño events exert a dominant control on coastal hazards across the region, driven by seasonally-elevated water levels as high as 30 cm (11.8 inches) above average, and, on average, 30 percent larger winter wave energy in California (Langridge et al. 2018). Past El Niños, including the extreme 1982-83 and 1997-98 events, caused significant erosion along the Central Coast due to the elevated winter waves and water levels, but impacts were more acute along the southern ends of littoral cells due to the more southerly wave approaches driving sand to the north (Langridge et al. 2018). Further, the large El Niño event of 2015-16, one of the three largest in the historical record, resulted in winter wave energy that was over 25 percent larger than a typical winter along the Central Coast and caused substantial acceleration of beach erosion (State of California 2018).

City of Grover Beach: Grover Beach is fronted by sandy beaches backed by low active dunes that are covered with dense vegetation, backed by a golf course, a mobile home park and Highway 1. The sandy beaches provide structures with moderate protection from storm waves. Timber beach access ramps were damaged, however, during the winter storms of 1983. The Grover Beach shoreline is classified as a "moderate risk" with respect to possible coastal damage incurred by storm waves.

City of Morro Bay: The Morro Bay coast is fronted by large sand dunes from Atascadero State Beach and continuing south through much of Montaña de Oro State Park that provide protection for developments located on terrace materials behind the sand dunes. Due to the construction of the Morro Bay Harbor Breakwater and the presence of Morro Rock, the littoral drift north of Morro Bay is interrupted and the coast has extended seaward. The beach has widened about 250 feet near San Jacinto Avenue and almost 500 feet in front of Morro Bay High School in the past 50 years. This sandbar protects development in this region. The bay is protected by the sandspit south of Morro Rock that provides a barrier to wave attack that would otherwise impact the developed areas along the Embarcadero. Portions of Morro Bay are low-lying and are classified as a "high risk" with respect to possible future coastal flooding associated with sea level rise.

City of Pismo Beach: Cliffs and bluffs ranging in height from ten to one hundred feet exist along approximately five miles of the northwest portion of the city shoreline, with the southern areas of the city around the Pismo Beach Pier being low-lying. Bluff erosion rates in Pismo Beach vary from an average of 2 inches per year where bedrock is present to up to 12 inches per year in areas with limited bedrock (City of Pismo Beach 2002). Past studies have found that more than 60 homes are within the bluff retreat hazard zone and may be subject to damage or destruction by 2100, without accounting for accelerated bluff retreat associated with sea level rise (City of Pismo Beach 2002). Portions of Pismo Beach are either low-lying or are located atop eroding coastal bluffs and are classified as a "moderate risk" with respect to possible future coastal flooding or accelerated bluff retreat associated with sea level rise.



Figure 5-33 Bluff Erosion and Overlying Development at Dinosaur Caves Park in Pismo Beach, January 2010



Residential structures situated adjacent to coastal bluff cliffs are vulnerable to the impacts of coastal storms and actively eroding bluffs. Irreversible bluff erosion exacerbated by future sea level rise has the potential to damage communities such as those in Pismo Beach (January 2010). Source: San Luis Obispo Tribune 2010.

Avila Beach: Avila Beach is a southerly-facing sandy beach backed by areas of low-lying coastal development in the north along San Luis Creek including commercial and residential uses, hotels and Avila Beach Park, as well as homes atop a 10-35 foot high low coastal bluff. Although most of Avila Beach is protected by 10 to 20-foot-high seawalls, low-lying areas to the north including Avila Park, and coastal access parking are potentially exposed to wave run-up and flooding. Avila Beach is partially sheltered from northerly swells by the Point San Luis Breakwater but is vulnerable to coastal storms originating from the southwest. The 1983 El Niño event severely damaged the recreational pier at Avila Beach. Low-lying areas of Avila Beach are classified as a “moderate risk” with respect to possible future coastal flooding associated with sea level rise.

Los Osos-Baywood Park: The community of Los Osos-Baywood Park is located a hillside and low-lying areas of the shoreline of Morro Bay. The sand dunes of Morro Bay State Park sandspit and Park currently protect the community of Los Osos from potential wave hazards, although dozens of homes along the shoreline of Morro Bay are constructed just above sea level. The low-lying shoreline areas of this community along Morro Bay may have low to moderate risk with respect to future coastal flooding from sea level rise over the long term. It is unknown if sea level rise could eventually erode or lead to breaches in the sand dunes along Morro sandspit or to what extent such a breach could affect coastal flooding in Los Osos-Baywood Park.

San Simeon: San Simeon is fronted by a narrow sandy beach backed by low coastal bluffs that support several bluff top homes and a hotel with minimal setbacks and the town’s wastewater treatment plant, which is protected by a low rock revetment. These bluff top uses are currently exposed to moderate risk and may be threatened in the near term if bluff retreat rates accelerate with sea level rise. Such threats would be considered medium or high with projected sea level rise and potential accelerated bluff retreat.

Cayucos: The shoreline in Cayucos generally supports narrow beaches backed by low cliffs approximately 20 feet-high as well as a low-lying downtown area by Cayucos Creek, much of which is protected by low rock revetments and a low seawall. Over 100 residences with minimal setbacks from the edge of the bluff are potentially exposed to coastal erosion hazards, although a number are protected by rock revetments or seawalls. In the winter month the sandy beach often erodes, and waves strike directly against the

bluffs. The Cayucos shoreline faces south such that its beaches are partially protected from northerly swells. Wave action in this area is still significant. The seacliffs are comprised of Franciscan melanges, characterized by blocks of rocks often surrounded by small zones of sheared or crushed rock that tend to erode easily. Some zones contain more erosion resistant rock blocks that have been exposed as the weaker blocks have eroded away. During the intense storm waves of 1983, these resistant blocks were breached at some spots. As a result, the bluff receded as much as 20 feet (San Luis Obispo County 1999).

Figure 5-34 Low-lying Residential Development Fronted by Sandy Beaches in Cayucos



Cayucos shoreline residential development is typically fronted by a wide sandy beach that protects development from coastal storms and sea level rise; however, the beach provides limited protection from potentially severe coastal storms and associated wave run-up and flooding.

Rates of erosion are highly variable along this coastline and range from 6 to 10 inches per year. Emergency rip-rap and numerous seawalls were constructed in response to the storm waves of 1983 (San Luis Obispo County 1999).

Downtown Cayucos is another area of concern. Built upon the unconsolidated sediment deposited from the Cayucos creek, this area is susceptible to shoreline erosion.

During rainy months when the ground becomes wet, the low permeability of the clays tends to perch or elevate the groundwater table. Consequently, the saturated soils cause increased erosion due to slope instability and slumping of the seacliff face. Therefore, much of Cayucos is either low-lying around the downtown or includes bluff top homes with minimal setbacks and is therefore classified as "moderate to high risk" with respect to both existing coastal hazards and possible future coastal flooding and accelerated bluff retreat associated with sea level rise.

Port San Luis: Port San Luis and the coastline surrounding San Luis Bay is well-protected from the dominant northwesterly swells by the 2,300-foot long Port San Luis breakwater, though little protection is offered from southerly swells. The Port San Luis area is backed by 100-foot high cliffs that descend eastward into approximately 30-foot high cliffs. A rock revetment protects Avila Beach Drive from Port San Luis toward Avila Beach from storm waves and bluff erosion.

Historic storms have shown that both Port San Luis and Avila Beach are susceptible to coastal damage resulting from storm waves, especially those generated from southerly swells. Winter storm waves during 1983 El Niño-related coastal storms, for example, damaged the concrete seawall that runs parallel to Front Street. This region is classified with a “moderate risk” with respect to possible coastal damage incurred by storm waves.

Cambria: Cambria is characterized by rocky intertidal shoreline and narrow beaches backed by low cliffs approximately 20 to 40 feet high. This section of coastline is subject to moderate to heavy wave action, mostly from northerly swells. The coast in the area is comprised of a rock unit called the Cambrian slab that is a local, colloquial name for the Cretaceous-age sandstones that form the resistant rock headlands in the area. Since this type, of sandstone is fairly resistant to erosion, seacliff retreat rates in Cambria are relatively low when considering the wave energy imposed on this area. However, while some coastal bluff top homes are protected by rock revetments, dozens of homes along the coastal bluff tops have minimal setbacks and are currently threatened by erosion by wave action and current sea cliff erosion rates of two- to three- inches per year.

Figure 5-35 Low Coastal Bluffs and Residential Development in Cambria



The San Luis Obispo coastline is diverse in geologic composition and subject to variable coastal hazard impacts. Urban development adjacent to coastal bluffs are highly vulnerable to irreversible bluff erosion, such as those in Cambria in close proximity to the shoreline (pictured above).

All developed coastal areas of Cambria are in high hazard zones (USACE 2016). Much of the shoreline of Cambria includes bluff top homes with minimal setbacks and scattered rock revetments is therefore classified as “moderate to high risk” which would increase with respect to possible future accelerated bluff retreat associated with sea level rise.

Shell Beach: The coastline from Fossil Point proceeding eastward to Shell Beach is characterized by offshore rocks and sea stacks backed by 30- to 100-foot eroding cliffs. Seacliff retreat rates range from 4 to 7 inches per year for the Shell Beach coastline; catastrophic rock fall is an important agent of erosion in this area. Although many homes located adjacent to the coastline of Shell Beach are protected by seawalls, bulkheads, sandbags, and rip rap, this stretch of coastline is characterized as “high risk” with respect to possible erosion.

Oceano: Oceano is generally fronted by wide sandy beaches backed by low active dunes. These dunes provide protection for structures located nearby; however, they are subject to erosion during storm surges at extreme high tides. Although these sand dunes protect dwellings from storm waves, the winter storms of 1983 damaged structures and destroyed timber ramps that provided vehicular beach access. Therefore, this region is characterized with a “moderate risk” and a “high risk” region adjacent to the Arroyo Grande Creek mouth with respect to coastal erosion.

South County: The coastline from Oceano southward to the San Luis Obispo/Santa Barbara County line is described as “sandy beaches backed by active dunes with sparse vegetative cover, high intermediate old dunes with vegetative cover, marshes, and lakes” (San Luis Obispo County 1999). Although the dune face is wave-cut and experiences frequent slides, this region is classified with a “moderate risk” with respect to coastal erosion.

Extent (Magnitude/Severity)

All low-lying coastal areas within San Luis Obispo County including beaches are exposed to coastal storm hazards that would be subject to inundation with projected sea level rise. Increased frequency, severity, and duration of high tide and storm events related to climate change may also result in more frequent and severe storm events along the coast.

Coastal Storm: Coastal storms can cause high winds and strong storm surges that would affect low-lying “vulnerable” coastal resources and infrastructure located in urban areas such as Morro Bay. For wind hazards, the extent of wind speeds can range from tropical depressions (less than 35 kts), tropical storms (35-65 kts) to hurricane force winds are 65kt or greater. Low-lying areas susceptible to wave run-up and coastal flooding due to coastal storms are often protected by seawalls or revetments. These protective structures may be breached during a severe coastal storm, however, such as those associated with El Niño years and/or a 100-year coastal storm event. Wave runup elevations are used in coastal flood studies to determine flood hazard areas for sites along the open coast that are subject to direct assault by deep-water waves. Runup elevations range with location and local beach slope. Wave runup elevations for the 1% annual chance coastal storm range from 11 to 24 feet above Mean Sea Level depending on location; the 0.2 % annual chance wave runup elevations range from 17 to 30 feet, but generally are around 22 feet above Mean Sea Level. Actual depth of inundation would vary, depending on the ground elevation at a particular site. Areas with ground elevations 3 feet or more below the 1% annual chance wave runup elevation are subject to velocity hazard, shown as the VE zone on FEMA flood hazard maps. More details on specific sites can be referenced in the County’s 2012 Flood Insurance Study (FEMA 2012).

Coastal development on coastal bluffs and cliffs that are not susceptible to direct wave run-up and flooding are vulnerable to coastal storms and the resultant bluff erosion. All coastal development in proximity to the shoreline is threatened by landward retreat of the shoreline due to beach and bluff erosion, which are exacerbated by coastal storm events.

Coastal Erosion: Coastal erosion threats include both dune erosion and bluff erosion, and can result from storms, sea level rise, strong wave action, and human activities. Unlike coastal storms, cliff erosion can result in permanent and significant alterations of coastal geology that can expose landward development and resources to additional coastal threats. Large sections of the county coastline, especially those with rocky headlands or sea cliffs, are not vulnerable to flooding, but are highly susceptible to erosion (Heberger et. al 2009). Areas vulnerable to impacts of coastal beach erosion within the county include low-lying areas fronted by sandy beaches and dunes, including sand dunes at Pismo State Beach, Oceano,



and Los Osos. Impacts of coastal bluff erosion affect development above or adjacent to coastal cliffs and bluffs, including bluff top residential development in Cambria, Shell Beach, Pismo Beach, and the cliffs at the Point San Luis Lighthouse. Erosion extent can range from gradual wearing away of coastal land at inches per year to more significant, catastrophic events that can result in bluff failures involving several hundred cubic yards of material.

Sea Level Rise: Low-lying coastal areas such as those in Morro Bay, Oceano, Cayucos and portions of Avila Beach are more susceptible to wave run-up and flooding in combination with sea level rise than structures atop coastal cliffs; however, such bluff top structures may be threatened by accelerated bluff erosion induced by projected sea level rise. Projected sea level rise in Morro Bay may increase threats to low-lying habitats or development relative to current sea level conditions). Further, as noted above, sea level rise may lead to accelerated coastal bluffs retreat and erosion that may exacerbate threats to communities located along the cliffs and close to the coast such as Pismo Beach, Shell Beach, Avila Beach, Morro Bay and Cambria. Projected sea level rise may exacerbate saltwater intrusion into coastal aquifers potentially affecting water supply of some communities. Sea level rise may also exacerbate the frequency and depth of inundation of coastal marshland, leading to its conversion to open water or mudflat habitat. This in turn can increase the concentrations of brackish water that can compromise coastal marshland habitat integrity.

Specific to sea level rise, the extent of anticipated rise for the purposes of this plan is modeled for three different scenarios generally ranging from 1 ft, 3 ft, and 10 ft; this is described in more detail in the Vulnerability subsection; maps showing potential inundation from the three sea level rise scenarios are included in the jurisdictional annexes for Avila Beach, Cambria, Cayucos, Grover Beach, Los Oso, Morro Bay, Oceano, Pismo Beach, San Simeon and South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District.

Previous Occurrences

Coastal Storm: Increased coastal erosion and flooding from intense storm activity along the California coast occurred during major El Niño events of 1982/83 and 1997/98 (Bromierski 2003). High tides and severe storm waves during the El Niño storm in March 1983 damaged the concrete seawall in Port San Luis as well as development within the community of Avila Beach (the wide sandy beach eroded and was not sufficient to protect urban development from severe storm waves). Housing developments in this area experienced landslide activity as well as cracking of foundations and roads. The Union Oil Pier at Avila Beach was also severely damaged, as well as the Avila Beach Pier (Figure 5- 36) (San Luis Obispo County 1999). Historic storms have resulted in substantial damage to coastal regions and demonstrated susceptibility of the coastline to swells originating in both the northwest and southwest.



Figure 5- 36 Union Oil Pier in Avila Beach Collapses Following Severe 1983 Storm

A severe coastal storm in March 1983 brought high winds and powerful surf that damaged coastal pier and infrastructure including sections of Highway 1 and destroyed the wooden Union Oil Pier in Avila Beach. Source: San Luis Obispo Tribune 2018.

El Niño-related storms cause increased damage to the coastline with heavy rainfall, energetic wave conditions, and accelerated dune and bluff erosion. Such storms are also correlated with increased coastal flooding magnitudes (Andrews et al. 2004). Wave height, sea level, and precipitation, which are the primary external forcing parameters in seacliff erosion, further increase with storm intensity. Significant cliff erosion and storm damage occurred along the central coast of California during the 1982/1983, 1997/1998 and 2015/16 El Niño winters (Table 5-33) (Storlazzi & Griggs 2000). Further data on previous storm occurrences and related impacts to the county are provided in subsection 5.3.1, *Adverse Weather*.

Table 5-33 Recorded El Niño related coastal storms and flooding in coastal communities within the County of San Luis Obispo

Storm Event (Year)	Primary Area(s) affected	Extent of Damage
El Niño, Winter 1982/83	Entire County Coastline	Heavy rainfall increased coastal flooding and accelerated dune and cliff erosion. Classified as one of the three strongest El Niño storms since 1950 ² .
March 1983	Avila Beach, Port San Luis	High intensity storm which brought 6-8 inches of rain; high energy surf over a 7-day period destroyed the Union Oil Pier in Avila Beach and seawall in Port San Luis ¹ .
El Niño, Winter 1997/98	Entire County Coastline	High intensity storm that impacted the coastline with high energy wave conditions, substantial rainfall, and accelerated beach and bluff erosion. Classified as one of the three strongest El Niño storms since 1950 ² .
El Niño, Winter 2015/2016	Entire County Coastline	High wind, rainfall, and energetic waves that accelerated beach and bluff erosion. Classified as one of the three strongest El Niño storms since 1950 ² .

¹ Source: (County of San Luis Obispo Public Works Department 2019)

² Source: (Jan Null 2019; World Meteorological Organization 2019)

Coastal Erosion: Coastal erosion within San Luis Obispo County has primarily occurred during periods of intense wave action coinciding with high tides and coastal storms. Local annual beach erosion rates from

1942 to 2002 (Hapke et. al 2006) range from three inches to over one foot (Table 5-34) (San Luis Obispo County 1999; USACE 2016). Beach erosion of up to 3 feet per year has occurred in areas including Cayucos, Morro Strand State Beach, Morro Bay State Park, Montaña de Oro State Park, Shell Beach, Pismo Beach, and Oceano Dunes. Historical rates may not accurately predict future erosion; however, as substantial erosion can occur during individual severe storms that are expected to be exacerbated by climate change and associated sea level rise. This can result in bluff and cliff collapse (Griggs 2003). Major historical erosion events coincide with heavy storm years including: Piedras Blancas in 2001, the general county coastline in 2010, and Shell Beach and Montaña de Oro in 2017 (Protsman 2018). Reliable estimates of retreat are difficult to obtain because the historical record and the quality of the information is limited relative to ongoing coastal processes (City of Pismo Beach 2002).

Dune erosion can either be short term where large coastal storm events and severe wave attack result in loss of sand or cliff failure, or long term with the gradual erosion of the shoreline over time due to onshore winds and high tides. Dune-backed shorelines may also change over time as dunes expand and recede (Hapke, 2006). Specific locations within the County experience differing rates of shoreline change. Long-term shoreline change in the northern section of the county has historically been approximately 0.1 meters (0.32 feet / 3.84 inches) of erosion per year, and short-term change averaged 0.7 meters (2.30 feet / 27.6 inches) of erosion per year. Short-term shoreline changes averaged 3.4 meters (11.5 feet / 138 inches) of erosion per year in the short-term but was relatively stable in the long-term.

Pismo Beach is an example of an area vulnerable to cliff erosion, where low bluffs consist of relatively weak sedimentary rock susceptible to wave erosion and undercutting of the cliff. The City of Pismo Beach conducted a Bluff Erosion Study in order to quantify historic erosion rates and evaluate impacts to coastal resources and development. Bluff retreat typically occurs episodically with several feet to several tens of feet of the bluff top eroded during a single season or storm event, while the bluff top in adjacent areas may remain unchanged. This bluff study estimates an approximate average retreat of 4 inches per year over the last 50 years. Retreat rates of only 2 inches per year were observed at relatively resistant south-facing bluffs. Retreat rate of 6 to 12 inches per year, however, were observed in areas with higher instability where there has been sea cave collapse (City of Pismo Beach 2002). Rapid bluff collapse that contributes to higher bluff erosion rates are difficult to predict and projected to increase with sea level rise. For example, an approximate 100-foot section of the Pismo Beach bluff collapsed following the winter storm season in March 2011, a much more rapid erosion rate than those reflected in historical records (Figure 5-37). The historic bluff retreat rates determined in this study did not consider increasing wave energy and sea level rise. Existing rates of annual erosion may only approximate future coastal erosion rates and associated hazard vulnerability.

Table 5-34 Historic Rates of Erosion at Specific Sections of the Coastline

Location	Historic Erosion ¹ Rate (inches/year)	Shoreline Characteristics
Cambria	2-3	Narrow beaches backed by low cliffs approximately 20 feet high with urban development and public parkland
Cayucos	6-10	Wider beaches backed by low cliffs approximately 20 feet high
Morro Bay	+60 ²	Large sand dunes backed by elevated terraces along a bay protected by a sandspit



Los Osos	4-6	Large sand dunes backed by developed areas
Port San Luis	Not Available	Sandy beach backed by cliffs up to 100 feet high, protected from northwesterly swells by the Port San Luis Breakwater
Pirates Cove	4-7	Offshore rocks and sea stacks backed by eroding cliffs approximately 30-100 feet high
Grover Beach	Not Available	Sandy beaches backed by low active dunes covered with vegetation, a golf course, and residential development
Oceano	Not Available	Wide sandy beaches backed by low active dunes
South County	Not Available	Sandy beaches backed by active dunes with sparse vegetative cover, high intermediate established dunes with vegetative cover, marshes and lakes.
Pismo Bluffs ³	2-12 (Average of 4 inches/year)	Relatively steep bluffs approximately 20 to 110 feet high fronted by narrow and steep beaches formed by bluff erosion.

¹ Historic rates of erosion describe the approximated change in shoreline position and/or bluff retreat calculated over the period from 1942 to 2002, and vary depending on geologic composition and exposure to wave energy (Hapke et. al 2006).

² Due to the construction of the Morro Bay Harbor Breakwater and the presence of Morro Rock, the littoral drift north of Morro Bay has been interrupted and the coast has extended seaward with increased beach width (San Luis Obispo County 1999).

³ Historical erosion rates of the Pismo Bluffs are based on evaluation of approximately 5 miles of coastline between Harloe Avenue and The Bluffs Drive in Pismo Beach (City of Pismo Beach 2002).

Figure 5-37 Bluff Erosion at Pismo Beach, March 2011



An approximate 100-foot section of cliff collapsed in Pismo Beach due to erosion of the bluff following winter storms in March 2011, demonstrating the severe impacts of coastal hazards on weak bluff sediments. Source: San Luis Obispo Tribune 2011

Hard shoreline protective structures (i.e. seawalls, revetments) are implemented in some areas to slow erosion; however, such structures become less effective during severe storms and high tide events. The efficacy of existing protection devices and natural barriers such as typically stable serpentine rock is expected to decrease with projected sea level rise. Substantial beach erosion and cliff collapse resulting from severe storms has occurred along the bluffs adjacent to Pacific Avenue and Studio Drive in Cayucos. Extensive blocks of sheared serpentine that normally serve to slow erosion were breached by intense

storm waves during a coastal storm event in March 1983. The bluff receded as much as 20 feet, causing severe beach and bluff erosion along the coast and irreparably damaged to coastal infrastructure (San Luis Obispo County 1999).

Severe coastal erosion also occurred at low-lying portions of Highway 1 near Piedras Blancas; from just north of the Piedras Blancas Lighthouse to the Arroyo de la Cruz Bridge. The temporary rock revetment armoring the road was not sufficient to protect the road from coastal storm and flood damage, and coastal erosion compromised the safety and structural integrity of the Highway. Approximately 2.8 miles of Highway 1 was relocated up to 475 feet landward in order to prevent coastal bluff erosion from adversely affecting future operation of the highway for the next 100 years (Figure 5-38) (Caltrans 2010).

Figure 5-38 Vulnerable Portions of Highway 1 and Realignment near Piedras Blancas



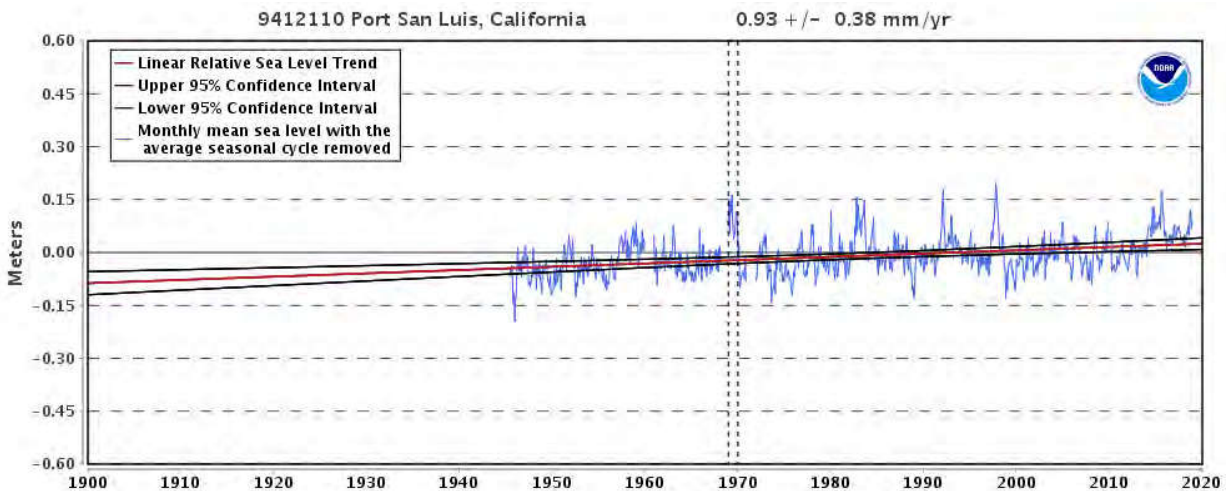
Low-lying portions of Highway 1 near are threatened by severe coastal erosion due to wave damage and insufficient protection from hard structures (pictured left). In response, an approximate 2.8 mile-long segment of Highway 1 near Piedras Blancas was realigned 475 feet inland to protect the roadway from future erosion (new roadway completed in 2017, pictured right) (Caltrans 2010).

Photo Source: San Luis Obispo Tribune 2014 (left); AP Photo/Danial Dreifuss (right)

Sea Level Rise: Sea levels are rising at different rates in different regions of the California Coast due to local differences in tectonic uplift/subsidence and other factors such as nearshore bathymetry. Typically, the highest sea level readings along California's coastline occur during periods of heavy rain that coincide with high tides, causing coastal flooding, coastal bluff erosion, and cliff collapses such as those experienced during the 1982/83 and 1997/98 El Niño events.

The Port San Luis Tide Gauge located on the Hartford Pier reports the local sea level rise rate at approximately 0.93 (+/-0.38) millimeters per year (mm/year) since 1948 (NOAA 2017) (Figure 5-39). This rate compares to the global average annual rate of 3.2mm/year (Griggs et. al. 2017) and near the mouth of San Francisco Bay that has recorded approximately 7 inches in sea level rise variation over the past 100 years. The monthly sea level tide gauge record at Port San Luis was at its lowest recorded level (-0.2 meters or -0.66 feet) in the 1940s and reached its highest measured monthly average in the late 1990s at approximately 0.2 meters (0.66 feet). The growth trend is projected to increase in future years (NOAA 2017).

Figure 5-39 Tide Record and Sea Level Rise Trend from Port San Luis Tide Gauge (NOAA Station 9412110)



Source: (NOAA 2019b)

Probability of Future Occurrences

Coastal Storm: Highly Likely. Coastal storms typically occur every winter season between the months of November and March. Coastal storms vary in frequency and severity and will be exacerbated by rising sea levels and future increase in variation in climate. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) estimates and maps future coastal storms based on the 1-percent probability of an extreme storm occurring during any given year (FEMA 2019). Thus, extreme coastal storms occur less frequently. Increasing trends in coastal storm frequency and severity based on climate-related variables have also been identified by studies of cyclone frequency and wave height (see subsection 5.1.3 Climate Change Considerations of the base plan). The future occurrence of coastal storms is projected to increase; however, the projected frequency and intensity is difficult to quantify with current climate science and coastal storm modeling.

Coastal Erosion: Highly Likely. Average rates of historic beach and cliff erosion and shoreline retreat and are expected to continue and accelerate, but future erosion rates are difficult to project due to variable coastal processes and uncertainty in sea level rise projections. Increased frequency of coastal storms and wave run-up due to sea level rise increases the irreversible bluff erosion and cliff collapse that may occur.

Dunes and cliffs will exhibit differential responses to rising sea levels. The Pacific Institute models projected rates of coastal dune and cliff erosion in its "Erosion hazard with a 1.4-meter (4.6 foot) sea level rise, 2100" dataset, which represents the areas vulnerable to erosion with a sea level rise of 1.4 meters (4.6 feet) by 2100. This data is utilized in a larger study: *The Impacts of Sea-Level Rise on the California Coast*, which quantifies the projected impacts of coastal dune and bluff erosion (Heberger et. al 2009). This study projects a total dune and cliff erosion of 2.9 square miles (80.8 million square feet) with 1.4 meters (4.6 feet) of sea level rise by 2100. Projected rates of average and maximum dune and cliff retreat inform the severity of future erosion and impact on existing coastal development in close proximity to the shoreline (Table 5-35). These values project the total amount of erosion and average landward retreat of the county by 2100, and do not consider short-term responses of sandy beaches, dunes, and cliffs as a result of coastal storms (e.g., cliff failure due to severe wave attack). Dune and cliff erosion rates vary significantly

throughout due to geological composition and the physical forces acting on the coastline; therefore, actual erosion and shoreline retreat distance will not be uniform throughout the county. Further, areas protected by hard structures such as seawalls (i.e. Avila Beach) will also experience lesser impacts of cliff erosion than unaltered natural coastlines.

Actual future rates of erosion are relative to future coastal processes and difficult to project with certainty. Projected rates of erosion are naturally varied and will likely accelerate by 2100; thus, most erosion will occur towards the end of the century (Heberger et. al 2009).

Table 5-35 Coastal Erosion Projections with 1.4 meter (4.6 foot) Sea Level Rise by 2100

San Luis Obispo	Total Erosion Area ¹	Average Retreat Distance ²	Maximum Retreat Distance
Dune Erosion	1.4 square miles	150 meters / 492 feet	330 meters / 1083 feet
Cliff Erosion	1.5 square miles	78 meters / 256 feet	280 meters / 918 feet

¹ Total Erosion Area refers to the total area of dunes or cliff loss due to erosion projected to occur by 2100.

² Retreat Distance refers to the landward retreat of dunes or cliffs as a result of coastal erosion projected to occur by 2100.

Source: (Heberger et. al 2009).

Sea Level Rise: Likely. Scientific understanding of sea level rise is advancing at a rapid pace; projections of future sea level rise continue to change as new studies become available. Future climate change is projected to particularly affect sea levels as the glaciers, polar ice packs, and ice sheets retreat. The predicted sea level rise over the course of this century varies widely. Since 1992, trends in sea level rise have been monitored by satellites and recorded by tide gauges. Given the variables involved, it is not yet possible to determine the actual rate of sea level increase. The Ocean Protection Council (OPC) suggests that sea level rise along the coast of California could occur on the order of 0.5-1.0 foot by 2030, 1.0-2.6 feet by 2050, and 3.1-10 feet by 2100 (Table 5-36). These sea level rise scenarios are based on various projections of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The probabilities take into account uncertainties related to each of these scenarios. In addition, *Rising Seas in California: An Update on Sea-Level Rise Science* identifies an extreme sea level rise scenario (H++) that projects 10 feet of sea level rise by 2100 based on an accelerated rate of Arctic and Antarctic ice sheet loss (Griggs et. al. 2017). The H++ scenario assumes a trajectory of high GHG emissions and an accelerated rate of Arctic and Antarctic ice sheet loss. Note that there is a high level of uncertainty associated with the H++ scenario (as well as all SLR projections and projected timing) and given the emerging nature of SLR science, these estimates are intended to be used as a guide only and are subject to refinement over time. If this extreme sea level rise scenario were to occur, the modeled elevations of sea level rise and associated hazards could be experienced substantially sooner than the projected horizon year.

Table 5-36 Sea Level Rise Projections

Projected Horizon Year / Time	67% Probability SLR meets or exceeds	0.5% Probability SLR meets or exceeds	H++ Extreme SLR Scenario (no probability assigned)
2030	0.5 ft	0.7 ft	1.0 ft
2050	1.0 ft	1.8 ft	2.6 ft
2100	2.1-3.1 ft	5.4-6.7 ft	9.9.ft

Note: Probabilities based on projections by the OPC for both low and high GHG emissions scenarios (Griggs et. al. 2017).



Climate Change Considerations

As ocean temperatures warm as a result of climate change, the water in the ocean expands and occupies more volume, resulting in a rise in sea levels. In addition, global sea levels rise from the additional volume of water added to the oceans from the melting of mountain glaciers and ice sheets on land. The rate at which sea levels will rise is largely dependent on the melting of the ice, which changes the land cover from a reflective ice surface to open ocean water; the ocean continues to absorb more of the sun's energy and subsequently increases the rate of ice melt. The uncertainties associated with the rate at which ice melt occurs is largely responsible for the wide variation in sea level rise projections in the latter half of this century (i.e., between 2050 and 2100) and can explain the H++ scenario.

The time scales for sea level rise are related to complex interactions between the atmosphere and the oceans, delays in stabilizing GHG levels in the atmosphere, and the dissolution of those gases into the ocean. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has published scientific evidence that demonstrates that sea levels will be rising for the next several thousand years due to the GHGs that have already been released into the atmosphere. Much of the scientific advancement in recent years has been in understanding the contribution and rate of ice melt to global sea levels. It has also revealed the potential for extreme sea level rise resulting from rapid acceleration of ice melt as noted above under the RCP 8.5 and H++ scenarios. In general, the higher the GHG emissions, the higher the temperature, the more rapid the ice melt, and the higher the rate of sea level rise.

A study conducted to examine the variability of coastal storms in California using historical records of storms and tide gauge data in San Francisco identified an increasing trend in the frequency and intensity of coastal storms over the last 50 years (Bromierski et. al 2003). Increasing trends in climate-related variables have also been identified by studies of cyclone frequency (Graham & Diaz 2001) and wave height (Allan & Komar 2000); these have been substantially affected in the last two decades by increased coastal storm frequency and intensity. Continuation of these trends would have serious consequences for structures and ecosystems along the West Coast. The projected frequency and intensity of future coastal storms, however, is difficult to confidently quantify (Bromierski et. al 2003).

Vulnerability

The assessment of vulnerabilities to coastal storms, coastal erosion, and sea level rise within San Luis Obispo County relies on the best available science and modeling and methodology from a range of sources including FEMA and OPC planning guidance. Data was derived from several sources, including NOAA sea level rise viewer and previous studies that quantify historic rates of coastal erosion and frequency/severity of coastal storms and provide evidence for future trends (NOAA 2019b; USGS 2018). This assessment is further guided by FEMA's *Local Mitigation Planning Handbook* (2013), which provides strategies to describe and quantify hazards risk in the context of individual jurisdictions.

Sea level rise modeling and adaptation is an evolving field. The sea level rise projections used in studies previous to this Plan to identify vulnerabilities do not reflect the most recent update of California sea level rise guidance, as provided in the California *OPC 2018 State of California Sea-Level Rise Guidance Update* (OPC 2018). The NOAA Sea Level Rise and Coastal Flooding Impacts online tool uses a "bathtub" model comparing water elevations to ground elevation contours but may not fully account for hydrodynamics such as King Tides, storm surges or wave run-up, often key elements in coastal flooding. Spatial data layers within the CSMW WebMapper developed by the Pacific Institute (2009) also estimate areas that will be affected by future sea level rise; however, the data layers also use the "bathtub" model and do not



reflect the most recent sea level rise projections, which are substantially higher than those used within the Pacific Institute model. The CSMW WebMapper layers that identify areas vulnerable to bluff erosion and dune erosion hazards represent all dunes and bluffs as susceptible to sea level rise induced erosion with a 55-inch (4.6-foot) rise in sea level by 2100 (USACE 2016). The Pacific Institute spatial data layers provide projections for coastal bluff and cliff erosion in total area of erosion (square miles) and shoreline retreat (linear meters/feet) with sea level rise of 1.4 meters (4.6 feet) by 2100. Historic and projected rates of erosion inform future vulnerability of coastal development; however, erosion future rates are relative to variable coastal hazards and are difficult to quantify.

A San Luis Obispo California Polytechnic State University graduate study titled *A Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Strategies for the County of San Luis Obispo* completed to inform future updates of the Safety Element of the County's General Plan analyzed the potential impacts of coastal hazards and sea level rise to identify vulnerabilities along the coast (Protsman 2018). This study provides site-specific erosion rates and detailed maps of site-specific shoreline change and coastal hazards that utilizes USGS and Pacific Institute data (Protsman 2018; USGS 2018). USGS data provides information on coastal change hazards during storms, beach morphology during extreme storms, short-term and long-term shoreline change rates, a coastal vulnerability index, and probabilities of coastal shoreline retreat on a regional scale. USGS has a more localized and accurate model called the Coastal Storms Modeling System (CoSMoS), and this model had not yet been applied to San Luis Obispo County until mid-2019. As this modeling represents more current sea level rise science it was integrated into this HMP before it was finalized. This was also done to reflect the most recent update of California sea level rise guidance, as provided in the California *OPC 2018 State of California Sea-Level Rise Guidance Update* (OPC 2018).

The California Coastal Commission (CCC) requires sea level rise analysis and bluff retreat studies for new coastal development permits, which provide site-specific research on historic and projected rates of sea level rise and bluff erosion. Individual jurisdictions, such as the city of Pismo Beach, have also conducted sea level rise and bluff erosion studies to evaluate vulnerability and establish policies for reviewing proposed coastal development. Sea level rise studies and adaptation reports conducted for smaller jurisdictions include site-specific coastal modeling including the *Morro Bay Sea Level Rise Adaptation Strategy Report* (Moffat & Nichol 2018).

General Property

Public and private property vulnerable to coastal storms, coastal erosion, and sea level rise generally include low-lying coastal structures and those built close to the edge of eroding bluffs. Vulnerable private development primarily includes residential and commercial buildings in cities and unincorporated communities, as well as agricultural buildings in rural areas. Parcels located in close proximity to the coastline include agriculture and residential structures, commercial structures, industrial structures, agriculture and residential parcels, commercial parcels, and industrial parcels. (County of San Luis Obispo 2018; Protsman 2018). A property risk assessment conducted by Protsman (2018) determined that the buildings and parcels with the highest vulnerability are located within the central and northern regions of the coast due to health, safety, and displacement concerns of damaged or destroyed structures and parcels (Protsman 2018).

Coastal hazard impacts on coastal property are dependent on several factors including the elevation and composition of the shoreline (i.e. wide sandy beach versus a rocky intertidal beach fronting coastal bluffs).



For example, structures built adjacent to eroding bluffs are vulnerable to bluff erosion and coastal storms. Public and private property susceptible coastal storms and projected sea level rise may be protected through shoreline adaptation measures including hard structures such as seawalls or rock revetments or softer approaches such as beach nourishment that slow the landward retreat of the shoreline (USACE 2016). Natural features such as dune fields and coastal cliffs exist over much of the county coastline that are subject to irreversible beach and bluff erosion. However, less than 5 percent of the San Luis Obispo County coastline is estimated to be protected from coastal hazards with hard structures such as revetments or seawalls as of 2016 (USACE 2016).

Figure 5-40 Residential and Commercial Coastal Development in Morro Bay



Low-lying commercial and residential coastal development in Morro Bay is has little protection from coastal flooding and sea level rise; however, the strand and dunes across the bay provide some protection from strong offshore swells. Photo Source: San Luis Obispo Tribune 2014.

As an estimate of potential losses to coastal flooding a GIS analysis of exposure within FEMA coastal flood zones (VE) was completed. The GIS analysis takes into account improved values of properties and estimated content values. Approximately 64 properties worth \$3 million is currently exposed, including both improved and content value within Morro Bay, Pismo Beach, and unincorporated areas based on the intersection of improved parcel centers with VE flood hazard areas (Table 5-37). Note that the type of properties with the greatest exposure include a number of government/utilities and exempt properties that do not have valuations in the assessor's data, thus the property values are likely under-represented. The loss estimate assumes 50% of the structure and content exposure value due to the potential for deeper flooding and wave effects associated with the VE zones. The unincorporated areas, such as low-lying areas in Cayucos, are exposed to the highest total value and greatest loss estimate due to potential coastal flooding (Table 5-38). While this analysis generally shows relatively low risk to existing development, the risk could increase over time with sea level rise.

Table 5-37 Coastal Flooding Hazard Exposure – General Property Summary by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Property Count	Improved Value	Content Value	Total Value	Loss Estimate
MORRO BAY	11	\$5,724	\$0	\$5,724	\$2,862
PISMO BEACH	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unincorporated	43	\$2,016,245	\$1,008,123	\$3,024,368	\$1,512,184
TOTAL	64	\$2,021,969	\$1,008,123	\$3,030,092	\$1,515,046

Source: Parcel analysis by Wood.

Table 5-38 Coastal Flooding Hazard Exposure by Property Type

Property Type	Property Count	Improved Value	Content Value	Total Value	Loss Estimate
Government/Utilities	48	--	--	N/A	N
Other/Exempt/Misc	10	--	--	N/A	N
Residential	1	\$968,412	\$484,206	\$1,452,618	\$726,3
Multi-Family Residential	1	\$972,774	\$486,387	\$1,459,161	\$729,5
Residential: Other	1	\$75,059	\$37,530	\$112,589	\$56,2
Vacant	3	\$5,724	--	\$5,724	\$2,8
TOTAL	64	\$2,021,969	\$1,008,123	\$3,030,092	\$1,515,0

Source: Parcel analysis by Wood.



Sea Level Rise Impact Analysis

A geographic information systems (GIS) overlay analysis was performed to determine parcels and critical facilities that may be affected by sea level rise. The GIS analysis method is the same in nature as that used with other hazard layers, which are used in an intersection process to determine whether a critical facility, shown as a point, or a developed parcel polygon, which is then converted to a centroid point to be more easily represented, either falls in or outside of each hazard area.

For this particular overlay analysis two sets of sea level rise inundation data were used, based upon currently available (August 2019) modeling representative of the best available science. The U.S. Geological Survey Coastal Storm Modeling System Version 3.1 (USGS CoSMoS 3.1) data provides detailed projections of tidal inundation and coastal flood hazards between Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco Bay and Point Conception in Santa Barbara County. Projections show the modeled flood extents under both existing conditions, and ten (10) possible future sea level rise scenarios ranging from 25 cm to 500 cm. CoSMoS 3.1 is based on global climate models (GCMs) developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and considers region-specific factors such as oceanographic conditions, backshore types (beach, bluff or estuarine), long-term changes in the shoreline, river and stream drainages, wind patterns, and seasonal changes. The model identifies areas along the coast where significant flooding may occur under both a non-storm scenario and storm scenarios.

With CoSMoS 3.1 data, for each modeled increase in sea level elevation, there is a minimum, average and maximum range of uncertainty that is modeled. The maximum uncertainty scenario was used for the purposes of this analysis, which effectively models a worst-case scenario for each given SLR scenario.

The SLR analysis includes three ranges of sea level rise across two scenarios, one with 100-year flooding and one without. Sea level rise scenarios selected for analysis are based on projections for San Luis Obispo provided by the Ocean Protection Council *State of California Sea -Level Rise Guidance* (OPC 2018) under a worst case, or extreme risk aversion scenario (H++ scenario within Table 5-36 above). The H++ scenario was selected for analysis as the intent is to identify infrastructure and critical facilities that could be irreversibly damaged by sea level rise, or would be significantly costly to repair, and would have considerable impacts to public safety, health, or environmental resources. The first phase of analysis models property and critical facility exposure to an average maximum tidal inundation at these increments:

- Area extent of maximum tidal inundation with 25cm (approximately 1.0 ft) increase in sea level rise
- Area extent of maximum tidal inundation with 75cm (approximately 2.6 ft) increase in sea level rise
- Area extent of maximum tidal inundation with 300cm (approximately 9.9 ft) increase in sea level rise

These hazard zones show the projected maximum extent of what will be regularly flooded by tidal movements under the three sea level rise elevations.

The second scenario of analysis uses the same sea level rise elevations previously described but models the area extent of inundation associated with a 100-year coastal flood event (or 1% annual chance coastal flood including waves). The addition of the flooding worsens the extent of the overall inundation and represents how coastal and estuarine flooding will be exacerbated by sea level rise in the future.



- Area extent of flooding from 100-year coastal flood event with 25cm (approximately 1.0 ft) increase in sea level rise
- Area extent of flooding from 100-year coastal flood event with 75cm (approximately 2.6 ft) increase in sea level rise
- Area extent of flooding from 100-year coastal flood event with 300cm SLR (approximately 9.9 ft) increase in sea level rise

An exposure analysis was performed to identify the counts of improved properties, values of those properties, and critical facilities located within the six scenarios. The number of parcels and critical facilities were aggregated by parcel type and community (whether incorporated or instead a Community Services District or Special District) or critical facility type and category. Improved value totals were calculated by summing up all the improved values of the parcels of each type and in each community, as summarized in the following tables. As a clarification, improved values are the values of the developments, or improvements, not land value. The analysis does not predict damage loss, as property and content values may change in the future, and it is assumed that some property will eventually be relocated or removed prior to permanent inundation. The analysis does not account for undeveloped parcels that might be permanently inundated by sea level rise in the future. Note that the inundation events become progressively more extensive with the addition of the deeper sea level rise levels, thus property that is inundated in the 25cm and 75cm scenarios is also inundated in the 300cm scenario and are totaled as such.

The following results are aggregated into three main categories: incorporated jurisdictions, community service districts, and special districts. A total of six tables are provided, two for each category, that depict the count of exposed parcels and values of improvements on those parcels for the three sea level rise scenarios, both with and without the 100-year flood (Note: SLR stands for Sea Level Rise).

Table 5-39 Number of Parcels Inundated by Sea Level Rise, with and without a 1% Annual Chance Coastal Flood – Incorporated Jurisdictions

Location	Parcel Type	25-cm SLR	75-cm SLR	300-cm SLR	25-cm SLR w/ 1% Flood	75-cm SLR w/ 1% Flood	300-cm SLR w/ 1% Flood
Grover Beach	Commercial	--	--	6	--	--	6
	Government/Utilities	--	--	4	--	--	7
	Other/Exempt/Misc.	--	--	4	--	--	9
	Residential	--	--	2	--	--	15
	Multi-Family Residential	--	--	3	--	--	9
	Mobile/Manufactured Homes	--	--	--	--	--	1
	Industrial	--	--	1	--	--	3
	TOTAL	0	0	20	0	0	50
Morro Bay	Commercial	--	-	12	-	-	50
	Government/Utilities	1	1	19	--	1	12
	Other/Exempt/Misc.	--	--	6	1	3	19
	Residential	--	1	12	--	--	9
	Residential: Other	--	-	3	1	1	76
	Vacant	1	1	3	--	1	4
	TOTAL	2	3	55	3	7	124
Pismo Beach	Commercial	--	--	9	2	4	9
	Government/Utilities	1	1	12	4	5	13
	Other/Exempt/Misc.	--	1	18	1	6	22
	Residential	1	2	37	2	9	41
	Multi-Family Residential	--	--	93	--	6	104
	Mobile/Manufactured Homes	--	--	3	--	2	3



Location	Parcel Type	25-cm SLR	75-cm SLR	300-cm SLR	25-cm SLR w/ 1% Flood	75-cm SLR w/ 1% Flood	300-cm SLR w/ 1% Flood
	Residential: Other	--	--	7	--	--	13
	TOTAL	2	4	179	9	32	205
Unincorporated	Agricultural	--	--	4	3	3	4
	Commercial	--	2	46	4	15	59
	Government/Utilities	1	2	35	8	16	48
	Other/Exempt/Misc.	--	--	43	2	16	59
	Residential	--	14	434	30	92	563
	Multi-Family Residential	--	1	110	3	18	163
	Mobile/Manufactured Homes	--	--	2	--	--	2
	Residential: Other	1	1	39	3	14	47
	Vacant	--	--	21	1	13	25
	TOTAL	2	20	734	54	187	970

Source: USGS CoSMoS v3.1 (2019), San Luis Obispo Assessor's Office/GIS, ParcelQuest 2018, Wood Parcel Analysis.

Table 5-40 Improved Values of Properties Inundated by Sea Level Rise with and without a 1% Annual Chance Coastal Flood – Incorporated Jurisdictions

Location	Parcel Type	25-cm SLR	75-cm SLR	300-cm SLR	25-cm SLR w/ 1% Flood	75-cm SLR w/ 1% Flood	300-cm SLR w/ 1% Flood
Grover Beach	Commercial	--	--	\$834,388	--	--	\$834,388
	Government/Utilities*	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Other/Exempt/Misc.*	--	--	\$3,181,722	--	--	\$3,883,627
	Residential	--	--	\$198,637	--	--	\$1,675,517
	Multi-Family Residential	--	--	\$971,575	--	--	\$3,466,989
	Mobile/Manufactured Homes	--	--	--	--	--	\$305,343
	Industrial	--	--	\$62,392	--	--	\$107,956
	TOTAL	\$0	\$0	\$5,248,714	\$0	\$0	\$10,273,820
Morro Bay	Commercial	--	--	\$4,441,799	--	\$800,000	\$4,441,799
	Government/Utilities*	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Other/Exempt/Misc.*	--	--	\$74,906	--	--	\$74,906
	Residential	--	\$42,463	\$3,930,417	\$42,463	\$42,463	\$30,817,911
	Residential: Other	--	--	\$7,707,961	--	\$4,072,244	\$9,981,210
	Vacant	\$5,724	\$5,724	\$3,312,145	\$5,724	\$5,724	\$3,337,145
	TOTAL	\$5,724	\$48,187	\$19,467,228	\$48,187	\$4,920,431	\$48,652,971
Pismo Beach	Commercial	--	--	\$3,931,762	\$255,000	\$330,726	\$3,931,762
	Government/Utilities*	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Other/Exempt/Misc.*	--	\$2,214,828	\$3,727,316	\$2,214,828	\$2,349,497	\$3,727,316
	Residential	\$174,047	\$176,839	\$6,468,297	\$176,839	\$3,056,157	\$6,933,545
	Multi-Family Residential	--	--	\$22,908,703	--	\$1,255,367	\$24,617,998
	Mobile/Manufactured Homes	--	--	\$17,059,909	--	\$16,215,406	\$17,059,909
	Residential: Other	--	--	\$13,124,415	--	--	\$17,033,080
	TOTAL	\$174,047	\$2,391,667	\$67,220,402	\$2,646,667	\$23,207,153	\$73,303,610
Unincorporated	Agricultural	--	--	\$286,564	\$120,863	\$120,863	\$286,564
	Commercial	--	\$546,320	\$11,955,715	\$981,159	\$3,759,287	\$16,209,339
	Government/Utilities*	--	\$8,491,063	\$26,751,762	\$8,491,063	\$8,552,857	\$26,921,391
	Other/Exempt/Misc.*	--	--	\$13,477,246	\$645,000	\$5,987,495	\$19,278,257
	Residential	--	\$2,323,098	\$83,336,297	\$4,859,099	\$21,089,501	\$110,892,058
	Multi-Family Residential	--	\$125,465	\$15,885,589	\$693,107	\$5,211,282	\$30,108,820
	Mobile/Manufactured Homes	--	--	\$343,452	--	--	\$343,452
	Residential: Other	\$75,059	\$75,059	\$16,669,622	\$2,084,548	\$10,138,380	\$34,731,855
	Vacant	--	--	\$3,616,752	\$10,404	\$2,958,652	\$6,135,235
	TOTAL	\$75,059	\$11,561,005	\$172,322,999	\$17,885,243	\$57,818,317	\$244,906,971

*Values may be underestimated as some values not available in parcel data due to being exempt from tax assessment.

Source: USGS CoSMoS v3.1 (2019), San Luis Obispo Assessor's Office/GIS, ParcelQuest 2018, Wood Parcel Analysis.

Table 5-41 Number of Parcels Inundated by Sea Level Rise with and without a 1% Annual Chance Coastal Flood – Community Service Districts

Location	Parcel Type	25-cm SLR	75-cm SLR	300-cm SLR	25-cm SLR w/ 1% Flood	75-cm SLR w/ 1% Flood	300-cm SLR w/ 1% Flood
Avila Beach	Commercial	--	--	10	--	8	12
	Government/Utilities	--	--	7	1	6	7
	Other/Exempt/Misc.	--	--	13	--	12	14
	Residential	--	--	14	--	9	15
	Multi-Family Residential	--	--	19	--	15	28
	Residential: Other	--	--	10	--	10	11
	Vacant	--	--	13	--	11	16
TOTAL		0	0	86	1	71	103
Los Osos	Commercial	--	2	12	3	5	15
	Government/Utilities	--	--	1	--	1	1
	Other/Exempt/Misc.	--	--	1	1	1	1
	Residential	--	14	222	28	71	294
	Multi-Family Residential	--	-	4	--	-	10
	Mobile/Manufactured Homes	--	-	1	--	-	1
	Residential: Other	1	1	3	3	3	3
Vacant	--	-	2	1	2	2	
TOTAL		1	17	246	36	83	327
Oceano	Agricultural	--	-	1	--	-	1
	Commercial	--	-	9	--	-	13
	Government/Utilities	--	--	10	--	--	10
	Other/Exempt/Misc.	--	-	17	--	-	20
	Residential	--	-	145	--	-	162
	Multi-Family Residential	--	-	71	--	-	76
	Mobile/Manufactured Homes	--	-	1	--	-	1
	Residential: Other	--	-	20	--	-	24
Vacant	--	-	2	--	-	2	
TOTAL		0	0	276	0	0	309
San Simeon	Government/Utilities	--	-	-	1	1	1
	Multi-Family Residential	--	-	-	--	-	21
	Other/Exempt/Misc.	--	-	-	--	-	3
TOTAL		0	0	0	1	1	25
Cambria	Government/Utilities	--	--	--	--	--	4
	Other/Exempt/Misc.	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Residential	--	--	7	--	--	30
TOTAL		1	1	8	1	1	35

Source: USGS CoSMoS v3.1 (2019), San Luis Obispo Assessor's Office/GIS, ParcelQuest 2018, Wood Parcel Analysis.



Table 5-42 Value of Improved Values of Properties Inundated by Sea Level Rise and 1% Annual Chance Coastal Flood – Community Service Districts

Location	Parcel Type	25-cm SLR	75-cm SLR	300-cm SLR	25-cm SLR w/ 1% Flood	75-cm SLR w/ 1% Flood	300-cm SLR w/ 1% Flood
Avila Beach	Commercial	--	--	\$4,744,109	--	\$2,427,671	\$6,267,359
	Government/Utilities*	--	--	\$61,794	--	\$61,794	\$61,794
	Other/Exempt/Misc.*	--	--	\$5,342,495	--	\$5,342,495	\$7,605,508
	Residential	--	--	\$5,286,138	--	\$4,001,139	\$5,394,363
	Multi-Family Residential	--	--	\$5,157,029	--	\$4,518,175	\$8,464,474
	Residential: Other	--	--	\$7,193,724	--	\$7,193,724	\$22,050,689
	Vacant	--	--	\$3,248,427	--	\$2,937,427	\$5,744,835
TOTAL		\$0	\$0	\$31,033,716	\$0	\$26,482,425	\$55,589,022
Los Osos	Commercial	--	\$546,320	\$2,243,469	\$744,960	\$883,510	\$2,544,092
	Government/Utilities*	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Other/Exempt/Misc.*	--	--	\$420,000	\$420,000	\$420,000	\$420,000
	Residential	--	\$2,323,098	\$41,957,596	\$4,462,878	\$12,338,675	\$55,511,993
	Multi-Family Residential	--	--	\$1,264,339	--	--	\$3,120,843
	Mobile/Manufactured Homes	--	--	\$62,149	--	--	\$62,149
	Residential: Other	\$75,059	\$75,059	\$2,084,548	\$2,084,548	\$2,084,548	\$2,084,548
Vacant	--	--	\$21,225	\$10,404	\$21,225	\$21,225	
TOTAL		\$75,059	\$2,944,477	\$48,053,326	\$7,722,790	\$15,747,958	\$63,764,850
Oceano	Agricultural	--	--	\$165,701	--	--	\$165,701
	Commercial	--	--	\$1,558,192	--	--	\$2,094,953
	Government/Utilities*	--	--	\$0	--	--	\$0
	Other/Exempt/Misc.*	--	--	\$2,891,663	--	--	\$3,045,326
	Residential	--	--	\$23,372,714	--	--	\$26,784,979
	Multi-Family Residential	--	--	\$6,749,991	--	--	\$8,992,923
	Mobile/Manufactured Homes	--	--	\$281,303	--	--	\$281,303
	Residential: Other	--	--	\$2,792,785	--	--	\$4,238,793
Vacant	--	--	\$242,315	--	--	\$242,315	
TOTAL		\$0	\$0	\$38,054,664	\$0	\$0	\$45,846,293
San Simeon	Government/Utilities	--	--	--	--	--	\$0
	Multi-Family Residential	--	--	--	--	--	\$4,274,750
	Other/Exempt/Misc.	--	--	--	--	--	\$0
TOTAL		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,274,750
Cambria	Government/Utilities*	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Other/Exempt/Misc.*	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Residential	--	--	\$2,255,769	--	--	\$10,685,000
TOTAL		\$0	\$0	\$2,255,769	\$0	\$0	\$10,685,000

*Values may be underestimated as some values not available in parcel data due to being exempt from tax assessment.

Source: USGS CoSMoS v3.1 (2019), San Luis Obispo Assessor's Office/GIS 2018, ParcelQuest, Wood Parcel Analysis.



Table 5-43 Number of Parcels Inundated by Sea Level Rise with and without 1% Annual Chance Coastal Flood – Special Districts

Location	Parcel Type	25-cm SLR	75-cm SLR	300-cm SLR	25-cm SLR w/ 1% Flood	75-cm SLR w/ 1% Flood	300-cm SLR w/ 1% Flood
Cayucos Sanitation District	Commercial	--	-	15	1	2	19
	Government/Utilities	--	--	11	4	6	14
	Other/Exempt/Misc.	--	-	10	1	3	12
	Residential	--	-	46	2	12	83
	Multi-Family Residential	--	1	16	3	3	28
	Residential: Other	--	-	6	--	1	8
	Vacant	--	-	3	--	-	3
TOTAL		0	1	107	11	27	167
Port San Luis Harbor District	Government/Utilities	1	2	5	2	4	5
	Other/Exempt/Misc.	--	--	1	--	--	1
TOTAL		1	2	6	2	4	6
South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation**	Agricultural	--	--	1	--	-	1
	Commercial	--	--	15	--	-	19
	Government/Utilities	--	--	13	--	-	16
	Other/Exempt/Misc.	--	--	21	--	-	29
	Residential	--	--	147	--	-	177
	Multi-Family Residential	--	--	74	--	-	85
	Mobile/Manufactured Homes	--	--	1	--	-	2
	Residential: Other	--	--	20	--	-	24
	Industrial	--	--	1	--	-	3
Vacant	--	--	2	--	-	2	
TOTAL		0	0	295	0	0	358

Source: USGS CoSMoS v3.1 (2019), San Luis Obispo Assessor's Office/GIS, ParcelQuest 2018, Wood Parcel Analysis.

Table 5-44 Improved Values of Properties Inundated by Sea Level Rise with and without a 1% Annual Chance Coastal Flood – Special Districts

Location	Parcel Type	25-cm SLR	75-cm SLR	300-cm SLR	25-cm SLR w/ 1% Flood	75-cm SLR w/ 1% Flood	300-cm SLR w/ 1% Flood
Cayucos Sanitation District	Commercial	--	--	\$3,409,945	\$236,199	\$448,106	\$5,302,935
	Government/Utilities*	--	--	\$0	--	--	\$169,629
	Other/Exempt/Misc.*	--	--	\$4,823,088	\$225,000	\$225,000	\$6,418,638
	Residential	--	--	\$11,574,166	\$396,221	\$4,749,687	\$21,631,681
	Multi-Family Residential	--	\$125,465	\$2,714,230	\$693,107	\$693,107	\$5,255,830
	Residential: Other	--	--	\$4,598,565	--	\$860,108	\$5,444,156
	Vacant	--	--	\$104,355	--	--	\$104,355
TOTAL		\$0	\$125,465	\$27,224,349	\$1,550,527	\$6,976,008	\$44,327,224
Port San Luis Harbor District	Government/Utilities*	--	\$8,491,063	\$26,689,968	\$8,491,063	\$8,491,063	\$26,689,968
	Other/Exempt/Misc.*	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL		\$0	\$8,491,063	\$26,689,968	\$8,491,063	\$8,491,063	\$26,689,968
South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation**	Agricultural	--	--	\$165,701	--	--	\$165,701
	Commercial	--	--	\$2,392,580	--	--	\$2,929,341
	Government/Utilities*	--	--	\$0	--	--	\$0
	Other/Exempt/Misc.*	--	--	\$6,073,385	--	--	\$6,928,953
	Residential	--	--	\$23,571,351	--	--	\$28,460,496
	Multi-Family Residential	--	--	\$7,721,566	--	--	\$12,459,912
	Mobile/Manufactured Homes	--	--	\$281,303	--	--	\$586,646
	Residential: Other	--	--	\$2,792,785	--	--	\$4,238,793
	Industrial	--	--	\$62,392	--	--	\$107,956
Vacant	--	--	\$242,315	--	--	\$242,315	
TOTAL		\$0	\$0	\$43,303,378	\$0	\$0	\$56,120,113

*Values may be underestimated as some values not available in parcel data due to being exempt from tax assessment.

**Note that South SLO Sanitation District encompasses the Cities of Grover Beach and Arroyo Grande as well as the majority of the Oceano CSD. As such, the totals for the Sanitation District may be duplicative when compared to the other cities' and the CSD's totals.

Source: USGS CoSMoS v3.1 (2019), San Luis Obispo Assessor's Office/GIS, ParcelQuest 2018, Wood Parcel Analysis.



The results of the parcel analysis are projected estimates based on available data and modeling results, which are subject to change based on the actual rate of sea level rise and the frequency and duration of coastal storms. Sea level rise alone is not anticipated to be the primary cause of damage, but rather, sea level rise exacerbates existing coastal hazards, including damage caused by severe storms and the frequency, duration, and extent of tidal flooding. Further, this analysis assumes no adaptation nor mitigation strategies are in place; implementation of future mitigation strategies may minimize these impacts.

The parcel analysis indicates the greatest vulnerability from sea level rise is within the unincorporated areas of the County and incorporated areas of Pismo Beach and Morro Bay. The results do not show any property at risk within Grover Beach, which is largely set-back further and has less coastal development. Both Morro Bay and Pismo Beach have relatively low vulnerability to the 25cm and 75cm tidal inundation scenarios, but vulnerability increases significantly with a 300cm scenario. Combined with a 300cm and 100-year coastal flood scenario, the property at risk nearly doubles for Morro Bay.

The unincorporated areas of the County have the most overall vulnerability in terms of counts and values of improved parcels. The majority of these vulnerable areas are located in the community service districts of Los Osos, Oceano, Avila Beach, Cayucos and Cambria.

Regarding the community service districts (CSD), Los Osos, Oceano, and Avila Beach have the greatest number of improved parcels potentially vulnerable to sea level rise. All three communities have significant counts of developed parcels in the 300cm inundation level, both with and without the 100-year flood.

In terms of improved parcel impacts the Port San Luis Harbor District, South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District and Cayucos Sanitation District is more vulnerable to the 300cm inundation level, with relatively minor impacts to the smaller levels of inundation. Note that the South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District has overlap with Oceano and the Grover Beach. The values of property at risk for the Port San Luis Harbor District include two piers, with values provided by the District. There is potential for other property and infrastructure in the District to be at risk that is not accounted for due to limitations in the asset database.

People

Some populations are more vulnerable to coastal erosion, coastal flooding, and sea level rise impacts due to having certain sensitivities, an increased likelihood of exposure, or a lower adaptive capacity (Public Health Institute Center for Climate Change and Health 2016). Demographic characteristics including health conditions that affect physical ability and health, or socioeconomic factors that amplify risk factors for poor health conditions, may affect the abilities of individuals or households to prepare for, respond to, and recover from coastal hazards (EPA 2017). Specific attributes may create additional stresses on individuals and communities resulting in reduced resiliency in the event of a coastal hazard event. Many of these factors may also be exacerbated by the specific, localized nature of flooding, erosion, and other impacts associated with sea level rise.

Social Vulnerability

Coastal areas with a high social vulnerability index inform which communities are more susceptible to adverse impacts of coastal storms, flooding, and sea level rise. Based on the SoVI data presented and



discussed in subsection 4.4.1, populations along the coastline that are most socially vulnerable to coastal hazards are identified as Grover Beach, Oceano, and San Simeon.

A San Luis Obispo California Polytechnic State University graduate study titled *A Geospatial Assessment of Social Vulnerability to Sea-Level Rise in Coastal San Luis Obispo County* was also referenced as another source for a preliminary assessment of social vulnerability exposure (Carpentier 2017). This study focused on the unincorporated areas only, and suggests higher social vulnerability in San Simeon, Cambria, and Avila Beach.

Based on 2000 U.S. Census Bureau data and coastal floodplain modeling, the estimated population of the county vulnerable to a 1-percent-annual-chance extreme coastal flood event is approximately 670 people (Heberger et. al 2009). A 1.4-meter (4.6-foot) increase in sea level rise is projected to increase the number of people in the county vulnerable to a 100-year coastal flood event to approximately 1,300, resulting in a 98% increase in the affected population. Of these, 85% identify as white, including white Hispanics, and 13% identify as a minority race. Additionally, approximately 45% of this vulnerable group is considered low-income (<\$30,000/year) (CEC 2012). An additional 1,100 people are vulnerable to erosion-related risk along the coast as a result of 1.4 meter (4.6-foot) sea level rise.

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

Critical facilities that are vulnerable to coastal hazards and sea level rise may include public transportation, wastewater treatment and water supply infrastructure, schools, law enforcement facilities, and community centers. Essential education facilities such as the Morro Bay High School and Coast Union High School may be subject to coastal storms and flooding exacerbated by future sea level rise. Coastal erosion also threatens the structural foundation of schools built close to the shoreline such as Shell Beach Elementary School. Law Enforcement Facilities that are in close proximity to the shoreline such as in Pismo Beach and Oceano are also vulnerable to coastal storms and flooding. Additional vulnerable facilities include the Cambria wastewater treatment plant and municipal wells in Santa Rosa and San Simeon Creeks, the Children's Center and the Avila Beach Community Center, each of which is located within a low-lying area subject to potential inundation during a coastal storm.

Regional and local-serving public and utility infrastructure vulnerable to coastal hazards and sea level rise include roads, bridges, railroad lines and crossings, wastewater treatment plants, culverts, water lines, communication line and towers, stormwater outlets, bike lanes, bike facilities, airports, and fiber optic lines. Utility infrastructure containing hazardous materials that are vulnerable to coastal hazards and sea level rise include hazardous material facilities, the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant, underground tanks, and Regional Water Quality Control Board clean-up sites (Protsman 2018). Facilities that are impacted by coastal hazards could also result in a release of hazardous materials or deteriorating water or air quality, as well as disruption to key public and utility services to the wider community. Such vulnerable facilities include:

- The Diablo Canyon Power Plant
- San Simeon Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Cayucos Sanitary District
- Cambria Community Services District Municipal Water Wells
- Cambria Community Services District Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Oceano Wastewater Treatment Plant



- City of Morro Bay Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Oceano County Airport

Low-lying transportation infrastructure is vulnerable to the impacts of coastal hazards, including roads in Cayucos, Avila Beach, portions of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and sections of Highway 1 and Highway 101 (Caltrans 2018a). Highway 1 was found to be potentially vulnerable to inundation, flooding, and bluff erosion hazards as a result of sea level rise (Figure 5-41), as existing shore protection is either absent or easily overwhelmed by overtopping waves (Moffat & Nichol 2018). Approximately 2.8 miles of Highway 1 at Piedras Blancas north of San Simeon was recently relocated inland due to past and future threatened damage from coastal bluff erosion.

Figure 5-41 Low-lying Portions of Highway 1 in San Luis Obispo County



Currently, low-lying sections of Highway 1 in San Luis Obispo County are vulnerable to coastal hazards such as erosion and inundation from coastal storms and sea level rise; a segment. Source: (Caltrans 2018b)

Wastewater treatment plants for coastal communities located in low-lying areas along coastal streams may be vulnerable to coastal hazards and projected sea level rise. For example, while the Cambria Community Services District and Oceano wastewater treatment plants are both located more than 1,500 feet from the shoreline, their location in low-lying coastal stream valleys may make them vulnerable to the combination of fluvial flooding and tidal inundation associated with projected sea level rise. In addition, coastal community municipal wells, such as CCSD wells along San Simeon and Santa Rosa Creeks are located near the coast and may be vulnerable to sea level rise-related inundation or possible future salt water intrusion. Hazardous materials facilities such as underground gas tanks and known hazardous cleanup sites equate to higher potential losses because damage to such structures may implicate leaked chemicals that pose impacts to health and safety (Protsman 2018).

Sea Level Rise Analysis on Critical Facilities

Exposure of 11 critical facilities to sea level rise is noted in the following tables; all of these with the exception of one are not at risk until the 300cm level of inundation. Wastewater treatment plants potentially at risk include the Morro Bay/Cayucos WWTP, San Simeon WWTP, and South San Luis Obispo County WWTP; San Simeon's WWTP is most vulnerable and at risk to 100-year coastal flooding with the 25cm SLR scenario. Table 5-45 summarizes the critical facilities based on sea level rise inundation type

and location, while Table 5-46 includes additional details on these facilities (facility name, address, type of facility, and category of the facility).

Table 5-45 Critical Facilities in Sea Level Rise Areas by Facility Category and Location

Facility Location	Facility Category	Total Facilities – SLR of 25cm	Total Facilities – SLR of 75cm	Total Facilities – SLR of 300cm	Total Facilities – SLR of 25cm + 100-year flood	Total Facilities – SLR of 75cm + 100-year flood	Total Facilities – SLR of 300cm + 100-year flood
Morro Bay	Emergency Services	--	--	1	--	--	1
	High Potential Loss Facilities	--	--	1	--	--	1
	Lifeline Utility Systems	--	--	5	--	--	5
TOTAL		0	0	7	0	0	7
San Simeon	Lifeline Utility Systems	--	--	--	1	1	1
TOTAL		0	0	0	1	1	1
Cayucos	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
TOTAL		0	0	1	0	0	1
South San Luis Obispo Sanitation District and Oceano	Lifeline Utility Systems	--	--	1	--	--	1
Oceano	Transportation Systems	--	--	1	--	--	1
TOTAL		0	0	2	0	0	2
GRAND TOTAL		0	0	10	1	1	11

Source: USGS CoSMoS v3.1, San Luis Obispo Planning & Building/GIS, HIFLD, SLO County Community Service Districts and Special Districts, Wood Parcel Analysis.



Table 5-46 Critical Facilities in Sea Level Rise Areas by Facility Category and Location

Facility Location	Facility Name	Facility Address	Facility Category	Facility Type
Morro Bay	Morro Bay/Cayucos Wastewater Treatment Plant	160 Atascadero Road	Lifeline Utility Systems	Wastewater Treatment Plant
	Microwave Service Tower	Morro Bay Power Plant	Lifeline Utility Systems	Microwave Service Towers
	Microwave Service Tower	Not Available	Lifeline Utility Systems	Microwave Service Towers
	Microwave Service Tower	Not Available	Lifeline Utility Systems	Microwave Service Towers
	Morro Bay Electrical Substations	PG&E	Lifeline Utility Systems	Energy Commission Substations
	Morro Bay Power Plant	Dynegy, Inc.	High Potential Loss Facilities	Power Plants
	Morro Bay High School	235 Atascadero Rd	Emergency Services	Public Schools
Cayucos	Cayucos Fire Protection District	201 Cayucos Drive	Emergency Services	Fire Stations
San Simeon	San Simeon Wastewater Treatment Plant	9245 Balboa Ave	Lifeline Utility Systems	Wastewater Treatment Plant
South San Luis Obispo Sanitation District and Oceano	South San Luis Obispo Sd Wastewater Treatment Plant	1600 Aloha Pl	Lifeline Utility Systems	Wastewater Treatment Plant
Oceano	Oceano County Airport	Oceano	Transportation Systems	Airport

Source: USGS CoSMoS v3.1, San Luis Obispo Planning & Building/GIS, HIFLD, SLO County Community Service Districts and Special Districts, Wood Parcel Analysis.

Economy

The major economic industries in San Luis Obispo County by employment include tourism, retail, service industries, government, and agriculture (Moser, Ekstrom 2012). Developed areas of the San Luis Obispo coast that are important to tourism include Cambria/Moonstone Beach, Cayucos, Morro Bay, Port San Luis/Avila Beach, and Pismo Beach (USACE 2016). Although the most popular beaches are located in the southern part of the county, beach tourism is important throughout the county (USACE 2016). However, projected climate change and sea level rise could cause an overall reduction of economic value in beach visitation. Some beaches may potentially lose attendance and associated earnings due to loss of beach resulting from beach erosion, while others may experience increased attendance and beach-related earnings as beaches elsewhere become less usable for recreation (Moser and Ekstrom 2012). Vertical and lateral beach access points may also be affected by coastal erosion and inundation due to sea level rise, which would prevent residents and visitors from accessing the beach and may increase the risk of injuries (Protsman 2018).

Beach tourism is important to the county' economy and generates significant revenue as many visitors rent hotels or other accommodations, dine out or shop at area stores. Visitor-serving areas such as those in Oceano, Cambria, and Avila Beach include local businesses and hotels that benefit the local economy (Protsman 2018). These businesses depend on tourism, and cities and communities within San Luis Obispo benefit from sales tax revenues. Disruption of these areas due to impacts of coastal hazards and projected sea level rise could decrease economic activity and affect the local economy.

Future coastal beach and bluff erosion in the county may also negatively impact coastal businesses and households and decrease coastal real estate opportunities. Coastal bluff failure due to coastal erosion can create hazardous conditions due to roadway collapse, undermined home foundations and damage to



utilities (Russell & Griggs 2012). Natural resources with recreational and economic value may also be adversely affected. The county supports some of the largest dune habitats in the State including Morro Bay State Park, Oceano Dunes Natural Preserve, and the Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes, which are vulnerable to damages from coastal storms and erosion. As this vulnerability increases over time, damages may impact the economy of the area and impact viable coastal land uses. Coastal storms can also cause erosion impacts and severe flooding and inundation of economically important infrastructure such as harbors and buildings related to commercial and recreational fisheries (Moser and Ekstrom 2012).

Historic, Cultural, and Natural Resources

Historic resources along the coast include designated historic sites and points, county-designated Sensitive Resource Areas and Archeological Resource Areas, county and State Parks, and other important habitat resource areas (Protsman 2018). Historic resources close to the coastline include museums such as the Morro Bay Maritime Museum, Museum of Natural History, and the Oceano Depot Museum. Historic resources also include coastal features such as recreational piers in Cayucos, Pismo, Avila and the Point San Luis Lighthouse, and the restored historic warehouse at the foot of Harford Pier in Port San Luis Harbor (Port San Luis Harbor District 2007). Cayucos Pier is considered a historic property in the VE coastal 100-year flood zone.

One of the most visually prominent historic natural landmarks immediately vulnerable to coastal hazards and sea level rise is Morro Rock. Morro Rock stands approximately 576 feet tall and was created from a volcanic plug. The area is a significant cultural and religious monument, as it was once the site of Chumash sacred rituals (City of Morro Bay 2018). Morro Rock is a protected State Historic Landmark (#821) that also provides nesting habitat for peregrine falcons, a previously endangered and currently fully protected species (Department of Fish and Wildlife 2019).

Figure 5-42 Morro Bay and Morro Rock



Morro Rock is a historical, cultural, and natural landmark at the mouth of Morro Bay that also provides nesting habitat for Peregrine Falcons. Photo Source: Morrobay.org 2019

The county's coastline includes a variety of natural habitats including sandy beaches, subtidal soft-bottom, rocky tide pools, offshore reefs, bays, estuaries, and harbors (USACE 2016). These include several managed areas and protected habitats, including the State Marine Conservation Areas (SMCA), State Marine Reserves (SMR), State Marine Recreational Management Area (SMRMA), state parks and beaches, and state game refuges. These areas support ecologically significant habitats where endangered or threatened species occur, including designated critical habitat and nesting and foraging sites for shorebirds. State parks and beaches within the San Luis Obispo County coastline include Cayucos State Beach, Estero Bluffs State Park, Los Osos Oaks State Reserve, Montaña de Oro State Park, Morro Bay State Park, Morro Strand State Beach, Harmony Headlands State Park, Hearst San Simeon State Park, and the W.R. Hearst Memorial State Beach (Department of Parks and Recreation 2019).

Figure 5-43 Estero Bluffs State Park, Cayucos



The Estero Bluffs State Park has a variety of natural resources including intertidal areas, native grasslands, wetlands, low bluffs, and coastal terraces with hiking trails and 3 miles of beach, which is vulnerable to coastal hazards (Department of Parks and Recreation 2019).

The combined influence of sea level rise and coastal hazards may result in a migration of habitat inland and to higher elevations, or a transition to a different habitat type. With this consideration, there may be development or other impediments to inland migration that may result in the net loss of habitat. For example, accelerated erosion of the Oceano Dunes may cause this habitat may migrate inland. If a freshwater wetland is exposed to rising tides, it will transition to a saline estuarine wetland. The faster the climate changes, the more difficult it will be for animal species to migrate and for floral habitats to re-establish elsewhere. Nevertheless, some of the more resilient species may adapt in place.

Future Development

Land use and development along the county's shoreline is governed by the California Coastal Act. Regulations under the Coastal Act are typically administered by the county and local cities through adopted Local Coastal Plans, overseen by the California Coastal Commission (California Coastal Commission 2019; County of San Luis Obispo 2018). The California Coastal Commission mandates that a site-specific sea level rise analysis and bluff retreat study are performed to obtain a coastal development

permit for new development. Planning for proposed bluff-top development must assess the average long-term beach and bluff retreat rate, erosion rate due to various sea level rise scenarios, and erosion potential from 100-year storms and other extreme events. Bluff retreat studies must establish a "development setback" that creates a buffer behind which development would be protected from bluff erosion for a minimum of 75 years.

The county and each incorporated city's certified Local Coastal Plans govern land use planning and development permitting. The county's General Plan, including the *Framework for Planning- Coastal Zone* guides development in unincorporated areas. The Estero Area Plan, North Coast Area Plan, San Luis Bay Coastal Area Plan, Port San Luis Harbor District Port Master Plan, and the South County Coastal Area Plan provide area specific guidance (County of San Luis Obispo 2019c). Each city also as a certified Local Coastal Plan which governs land use and permitting with the coastal areas of the cities.

Risk Summary

Coastal storms are a recurring hazard for San Luis Obispo County that impact the entire coastline. Wave run-up erodes the coastline at varying rates depending upon geological composition. Development located in proximity to the shoreline is most vulnerable to coastal hazards and sea level rise; however, impacts are variable. Residential development is most susceptible to damage from coastal bluff erosion due to cliff collapse and shoreline retreat. Low-lying development and infrastructure fronted by sandy beaches however, are most vulnerable to dune erosion and impacts of sea level rise.

Coastal Storms:

- Coastal storms impact the entire coastline, causing beach and bluff erosion and coastal flooding of low-lying areas.
- Proximity of structures to the coastline increases vulnerability to the effects of coastal storms, coastal erosion, and sea level rise.

Coastal Erosion:

- The County of San Luis Obispo coastline's geologic composition and exposure to wave energy is quite varied. Sections of the coast range from rocky coastline to sandy beaches backed by cliffs, to sandy beaches backed by sand dunes. These differing characteristics affect erosion characteristics as well.
- Short-term coastal erosion (e.g., cliff failure) occurs episodically, mainly during periods of intense wave action that coincides with high tides and coastal storms.
- Annual rates of coastal erosion range from about three inches a year to more than one foot a year depending on coastline composition and exposure to coastal hazards.
- Some of the potentially most vulnerable structures in the county are bluff top homes and business that are exposed to bluff erosion in the communities of San Simeon, Cayucos, Cambria and Pismo Beach. Public streets that border the coastal bluffs can also be subject of erosion damage.
- Portions of communities are low-lying which can expose public facilities such as wastewater treatments plans to costal flood hazards.
- Both bluff erosion and coastal flooding are exacerbated during major El Niño events such as the 2015-2016 El Niño event.
- Coastal storm flooding hazards are limited throughout much of the county, while those from bluff erosion range from moderate to significant for bluff top homes and facilities.



Sea Level Rise:

- Future projected sea level rise may affect potential hazards in the county and is projected based on the best available science and modeling.
- Rising sea levels alone are not anticipated to be the primary cause of vulnerabilities and potential damages to resources, property and infrastructure within San Luis Obispo County.
- Impacts may instead be caused by existing severe storm coastal process-related hazards increasing in frequency and duration as a result of sea level rise.
- If sea levels continue to rise at higher projected rates, episodic coastal erosion and coastal flooding impacts that already occur during large storm wave events could become more frequent, as predictable high tides may regularly inundate public beaches and low-lying coastal infrastructure.
- *Effects on people and housing:* Historically, there has been little or no loss of life or injury in San Luis Obispo County due to coastal storms. The primary impacts have been economic in nature.
- *Effects on commercial and industrial structures:* As beaches erode, the amount of recreational beach available to the public is substantially reduced. Changes in beach geometry can alter the wave characteristics of a particular site. Beach erosion results in the loss of sand from coastal areas. This hazard can accelerate the rate of erosion of coastal bluffs and can also contribute to increased wave-related damage to coastal structures.
- *Effects on infrastructure:* Erosion of beach sand removes the natural barrier that protects landforms and structures from the potentially destructive wave action. The end result can be the direct destruction of roads, homes, and other structures by waves whose force is no longer dissipated by wide beaches.
- *Related Hazards:* Adverse Weather, Flooding

Table 5-47 Coastal Storm/Coastal Erosion/Sea Level Rise Hazard Risk Summary

Jurisdiction	Geographic Extent	Probability of Future Occurrence	Magnitude/Severity	Overall Significance
San Luis Obispo County	Limited	Likely	Limited	Medium
City of Arroyo Grande	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
City of Atascadero	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
City of Grover Beach	Limited	Occasional	Limited	Low
City of Morro Bay	Extensive	Likely	Critical	High
City of Paso Robles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
City of Pismo Beach	Significant	Occasional	Limited	Medium
City of San Luis Obispo	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Avila Beach CSD	Significant	Likely	Limited	Medium
Ground Squirrel Hollow CSD	N/A			
Heritage Ranch CSD	N/A			
Los Osos CSD	Significant	Likely	Limited	Low
Nipomo CSD	N/A			
San Miguel CSD	N/A			
San Simeon CSD	Significant	Likely	Limited	Low



Jurisdiction	Geographic Extent	Probability of Future Occurrence	Magnitude/Severity	Overall Significance
Templeton CSD	N/A			
Cayucos Sanitary District	Significant	Likely	Limited	Medium
Port San Luis Harbor District	Significant	Highly Likely	Limited	High
San Luis Obispo FCWCD	Limited	Likely	Limited	Medium
South San Luis Obispo Sanitation District	N/A			



5.3.8 Dam Incidents

Hazard/Problem Description

Dams are manmade structures built for a variety of uses, including flood protection, power generation, agriculture, water supply, and recreation. When dams are constructed for flood protection, they usually are engineered to withstand a flood with a computed risk of occurrence. For example, a dam may be designed to contain a flood at a location on a stream that has a certain probability of occurring in any one year. If prolonged periods of rainfall and flooding occur that exceed the design requirements, that structure may be overtopped and fail. Overtopping is the primary cause of earthen dam failure in the United States. Dam failures can also result from any one or a combination of the following causes:

- Earthquake
- Inadequate spillway capacity resulting in excess overtopping flows
- Internal erosion caused by embankment or foundation leakage or piping or rodent activity
- Improper design
- Improper maintenance
- Negligent operation
- Failure of upstream dams on the same waterway

Water released by a failed dam generates tremendous energy and can cause a flood that is catastrophic to life and property. A catastrophic dam failure could challenge local response capabilities and require evacuations to save lives. Impacts to life safety will depend on the warning time and the resources available to notify and evacuate the public. Major loss of life could result as well as potentially catastrophic effects to roads, bridges, and homes. Associated water quality and health concerns could also be issues. Factors that influence the potential severity of a full or partial dam failure are the amount of water impounded; the density, type, and value of development and infrastructure located downstream; and the speed of failure.

Controlled release or spillway flooding: inadequate spillway capacity often results in excess overtopping flows, though the potential for flooding as a result of discharge from dam outlet structures or spillways could be expected during excessive rain events. However, controlled releases of water from dams is a measure that can prevent or minimize spillway flooding or structure failure, by regulating capacity in a managed way. Even controlled releases can lead to unwanted or unpredicted flooding, depending on environmental and weather conditions, or even human error.

In general, there are three types of dams: concrete arch or hydraulic fill, earth-rockfill, and concrete gravity. Each type of dam has different failure characteristics. A concrete arch or hydraulic fill dam can fail almost instantaneously: the flood wave builds up rapidly to a peak then gradually declines. An earth-rockfill dam fails gradually due to erosion of the breach: a flood wave will build gradually to a peak and then decline until the reservoir is empty. And, a concrete gravity dam can fail instantaneously or gradually with a corresponding buildup and decline of the flood wave.

Geographic Area

According to the California Department of Water Resources' Jurisdictional Dams as well as the National Inventory of Dams databases there are dams in the County constructed for flood control, irrigation storage, recreation, and stock watering purposes. The combined state and federal dataset identifies 15



dams, located in or upstream of the County of San Luis Obispo. Of these dams, ten are considered high hazard, three as significant hazards, one as a low hazard, and one as undetermined hazard. The San Antonio Dam is located just north of San Luis Obispo County, within Monterey County, while Twitchell is on the boundary between Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties; however, they pose a threat to San Luis Obispo County since they are on drainages that flow into the County. Table 5-48 details the high and significant hazard dams affecting the County of San Luis Obispo. The majority of these dams are in the Salinas and Central Coastal watersheds, with one being located in the Cuyama watershed, all in the central and west portions of the county. Both incorporated and unincorporated areas are at risk of damage from flooding in the event of a dam failure, however, Atascadero, the City of San Luis Obispo, and the central portions of the unincorporated county are at greater risk due to being more largely urban or more directly downstream/below the dams on the valley floor. Besides the 13 high or significant hazard dams noted below, the Las Tablas Creek dam is rated as a low hazard structure, with 180 acre-feet of storage capacity and 37 feet in height, while the Klau Dam is undetermined hazard rating-wise, only having a 50 acre-feet of storage capacity and being 45 feet in height.

Table 5-48 County of San Luis Obispo Dams of Concern Characteristics

Hazard Rating	Dam Name	Drainage	Downstream Community	Dam Type	Dam Height (in Feet)	Storage Capacity (Acre-Feet)	Emergency Operations Plan?
High	Atascadero Park	Tr Atascadero Creek	Atascadero	Earth	18	250	No
High	Chorro Creek	Chorro Creek	Camp San Luis Obispo	Earth	77	90	No
Significant	Eagle Ranch	Hale Creek	Atascadero	Earth	55	300	No
Significant	Hartzell	Santa Rita Creek	Atascadero	Earth	50	300	Yes
High	Lopez	Arroyo Grande Creek	Arroyo Grande	Earth	166	52,500	No
High	Nacimiento	Nacimiento River	Bradley	Earth	255	470,000	Yes
High	Righetti	W Corral De Piedra	Edna	Earth	83	735	No
High	Salinas Dam	Salinas River	Santa Margarita	Concrete	135	43,200	Yes
High	San Antonio	San Antonio River	Bradley	Earth	202	350,000	No
Significant	San Marcos	San Marcos Creek	Paso Robles	Earth	42	325	Yes
High	Terminal	Tr Arroyo Grande	Arroyo Grande	Earth	53	844	No
High	Twitchell	Cuyama River	Santa Maria	Earth	241	398,120	Yes
High	Whale Rock	Old Creek	Cayucos	Earth	193	40,662	Yes

Source: National Inventory of Dams, 2018; California Department of Water Resources – Jurisdictional Sized Dams, 2018

Note: 1 acre-foot = 325,851 gallons

Figure 5-44 illustrates the locations of identified dams of concern within the County, including their major drainages, while Figure 5-45 displays the dam inundation areas for eight of the ten high hazard dams in the county.





RESOLUTION NO. 2020-17

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
ADOPTION OF THE SAN LUIS OBISPO MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN 2019 UPDATE.**

WHEREAS, the San Miguel Community Services District (“District”) is a duly formed Community Services District under Government Code Section 61100(t), and has the power to provide protection against fire and risks of fire; and

WHEREAS, In order to remain in compliance with current FEMA, County, and State Standards it is necessary to formally adopt the San Luis Obispo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazardous Mitigation Plan Update 2019, keeping the District eligible to submit and receive FEMA funding if necessary.

WHEREAS, the District Board of Directors finds that it is in the Districts best interest that it is necessary to formally adopt the San Luis Obispo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazardous Mitigation Plan Update 2019, keeping the District eligible to submit and receive FEMA funding if necessary.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the San Miguel Community Services District formally adopt the San Luis Obispo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazardous Mitigation Plan Update 2019, keeping the District eligible to submit and receive FEMA funding if necessary.

On the motion of Director _____ seconded by Director _____, and on the following roll call vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAINING:

The foregoing Resolution is hereby passed and adopted this 28th day of May 2020.

Ashley Sangster,
President Board of Directors
San Miguel Community Services District

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND CONTENT:

Rob Roberson, Interim General Manager

Douglas L. White, District General Counsel



San Miguel Community Services District

Board of Directors Staff Report

May 28, 2020

AGENDA ITEM: X - 3

SUBJECT: Consider approval of RESOLUTION 2020-18 adopting the 2019 County of San Luis Obispo public improvement standards and drawings with specific additions and modifications for public improvement standards within District Boundaries.

RECOMMENDATION:

Approve RESOLUTION 2020-18 adopting the 2019 San Luis Obispo County public improvement standards and standard construction drawings with additions and modifications specific for public improvements standards within District Boundaries.

District staff currently uses County of San Luis Obispo Public Improvement standards and drawings as District standards for infrastructure repairs and installation within District boundaries. The last update to these standards was in October 2014, since that time the County has adopted an updated standard in order to maintain currency.

By adopting these standards with specific additions and modifications the District will establish the public improvement standards to be enforced and followed to maintain uniformity in the development of infrastructure within our district.

The 2019 San Luis Obispo County Public Improvement Standards and Standard Construction Drawings as referred to above is a 252-page document. As such, it is too cumbersome to provide individual copies, however it is available online at the County of San Luis Obispo website (www.slocounty.ca.gov) and a copy is also available at the District office for review upon request.

PREPARED BY:

Kelly Dodds

Kelly Dodds, Director of Utilities

Attachment:

Resolution 2020-18, District addition and modifications

2019 County of San Luis Obispo Public Improvement Standards and Drawings are available on the county website. www.slocounty.ca.gov

RESOLUTION NO. 2020 - 18

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT ESTABLISHING DISTRICT PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT STANDARDS, INCLUDING BY REFERENCE, COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO 2019 PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT STANDARDS AND DRAWINGS WITH SPECIFIC ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

WHEREAS, the San Miguel Community Services District (“SMCSD”) has authority over water, wastewater, and lighting infrastructure within the district; and

WHEREAS, SMCSD Board of Directors (“Board”) adopts the 2019 County of San Luis Obispo Public Improvement Standards and Drawings with specific additions and modifications for the San Miguel Community Service District; and

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of SMCSD that these will be the standards and drawings by which additions or modifications will be made to the water, wastewater and lighting infrastructure within the District:

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, this resolution rescinds Resolution 2014-20 and will remain in full force and effect until rescinded by Board resolution:

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors on a motion of Director _____, seconded by Director _____ by the following roll call vote:

- AYES:**
- NOES:**
- ABSENT:**
- ABSTAINING:**

The foregoing Resolution is hereby passed and adopted this 28th day of May 2020.

Ashley Sangster,
President Board of Directors

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Rob Roberson, Interim General Manager

Douglas L. White, District General Counsel

San Miguel Community Services District

Additions and Modifications to the:

2020 Public Improvement standards published by the County of San Luis Obispo

Last County Revision (6/2019) Last SMCS D Revision (2020)

The San Miguel Community Service District utilizes San Luis Obispo County Public Improvement Standards for installation, modification, and addition of Water, Sanitary Sewer, and lighting structures, except as noted in the following sections.

Modifications:

Detail U-2

- All meter boxes to be at back of curb or back of HMA dike.
- Meter box lids to be solid concrete except in areas where the meter box is subject to vehicle traffic in which case the lid shall be steel.
- Water meters to be located at property corners

Detail W-3

- All valve boxes for valves servicing fire lines or hydrant lines must have FIRE formed into to lid all other valves must have WATER formed into the lid

Detail W-4

- Note 9, Dual services are not permitted
- All PE-IPS connections must be of the INSTA-TITE style, unless previously approved by SMCS D. If an INSTA TITE fitting is reused the gasket and gripper ring must be replaced per manufacturers specifications.
- All threads on fittings, Corps, Saddles, INSTA – TITES ETC, shall be IPS
- Angle stop to be a minimum of 9" from top of box to center of valve outlet.
- Provide minimum of 4" gravel over woven wire, max 1" hole, in bottom of meter box.
- Residential meter sets to be 1" PE IPS minimum unless previously approved by the District

Detail W-7

- Must utilize the modified sample station per SMCS D specs, detail attached.

Additions:

Water Services

- Minimum 10-gauge Tracer line on all main water services (Meter to the house)
- All water services to be on property they serve or in a recorded easement for that property. Proof of easement is required before final sign off
- Domestic shutoff valve required at the POC to the house
- Underground from meter to house to be sized per the fire sprinkler plan and shown on the plans.
- Residential fire sprinkler systems must have a single spring type rubber faced check valve at the fire riser
- All water lines, valves etc. subject to freezing must be insulated. (Including domestic lines, fire sprinkler lines, and irrigation lines)

Commercial fire lines

- Fire lines must meet all standard waterline installation requirements
- Fire lines must be sized by a registered fire protection engineer.
- All fire lines will have a valve on the main with the word "FIRE" formed on valve box lid
- All fire lines will have a back-flow preventer at the property line with a detector check. Location must be approved by the District
- Fire lines that serve more than one building or serve private fire hydrants wharf heads will be metered.

Back flow devices

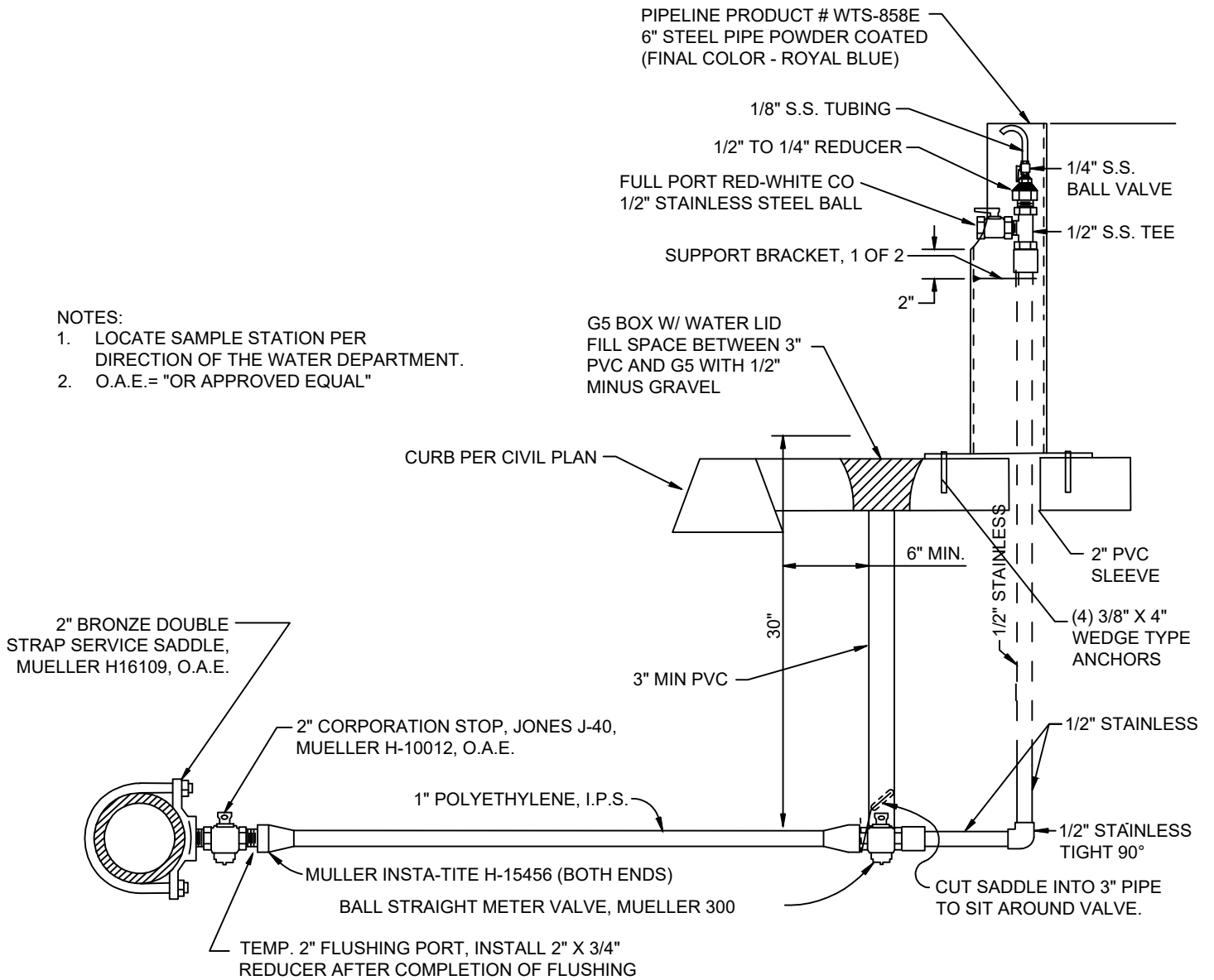
- Backflow devices shall be installed at the property line or as approved by the SMCSD water department
- Backflow devices shall be installed and maintained per manufactures specifications and county cross connection control standards
- All backflow devices shall have adequate freeze protection at all times

Sewer laterals

- Minimum 10-gauge tracer line on all sewer laterals (main to house)
- All sewer laterals to be on property they serve or in a recorded easement. Proof of easement is required before final sign off
- Sewer lateral cleanouts to be required at the property line and at the side of the structure

Manholes

- All new manholes to be lined, existing manhole that are modified shall be lined at the discretion of the SMCSD sewer department



NOTES:

1. LOCATE SAMPLE STATION PER DIRECTION OF THE WATER DEPARTMENT.
2. O.A.E.= "OR APPROVED EQUAL"

ASSEMBLY

NOTES:

- 1.) 1/2" STAINLESS PIPE TO BE WRAPPED COMPLETELY WITH 10 MIL TAPE (MINIMUM) FOR ITS ENTIRE LENGTH (NOT INCLUDING VALVES)
- 2.) ALL PIPE AND FITTINGS, STARTING AT 6" BELOW GRADE, MUST BE INSULATED WITH PIPE INSULATION WITH A RATING OF R7 OR HIGHER



**SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
STANDARD DRAWINGS
WATERLINE
SAMPLING STATION**

Issued:	Scale:
May 2020	NTS
Revised:	Revision No:
Drawing No:	W-7



**San Miguel Community Services District
Board of Directors
Staff Report**

May 28, 2020

AGENDA ITEM: XI - 1

SUBJECT: Financial Report for April 2020

RECOMMENDATION: Review and File the Enumeration for Financial Reports for April 2020

April 2020 Payroll Expense: CSD Payroll \$59,970.83

April 2020 Income: \$349,960.42

April 2020 Expenses: \$108,002.64

1. Monsoon Ventures, Inc \$12,480.00
2. PGE \$8,058.26
3. US Bank \$5,934.97
4. South Coast Emergency Vehicle \$4,297.71
5. Core & Main \$2,552.11
6. Central Coast Safety Training \$1,800.00
7. Ferguson \$1,694.56
8. Burt Industrial \$1,572.36
9. Swift Tectonics, Inc \$1,374.00
10. FGL \$1251.00

Recommendation: Review and File the Enumeration for the Financial Reports for April 2020.
This item is for information and discussion only.

PREPARED BY:

Paola Freeman

Paola Freeman, Financial Office

05/18/2028
13:41:44

SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Claim Details
For the Accounting Period: 4/20

Page: 1 of 15
Report ID: AP100V

Pacific Premier Bank - General Account
* ... Over spent expenditure

Claim/ Line #	Check Invoice #	Vendor #/Name/ #/Inv Date/Description	Document \$/ Line \$	Disc \$	PO #	Fund Org Acct	Object Proj	Cash Account
5699	18317S	639 ACCURATE MAILING SERVICE	607.77					
		CCR-B/W & Standard						
1	14561	04/20/20 Printing~Folding~Post	607.77			50 65000	315	10200
		Total for Vendor:	607.77					
5678	18297S	576 APEX FIRE CONTROL	985.63					
3	2768	04/13/20 Fire Extg. Annual Maintenance	504.63*			20 62000	351	10200
5	2768	04/13/20 Fire Extg. Annual Maintenance	240.50			40 64000	351	10200
6	2768	04/13/20 Fire Extg. Annual Maintenance	240.50			50 65000	351	10200
		Total for Vendor:	985.63					
5667	18298S	622 BALDWIN ELECTRIC SERVICE	322.50					
		Repair transformer/remount transformer, Well 3						
1	190	04/05/20 Transformer well#3	322.50*			50 65000	353	10200
		Total for Vendor:	322.50					
5679	18299S	573 BURT INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY	501.04					
1	74813	03/30/20 Adhesive Pad/Hydrant Reflector	501.04*			50 65000	353	10200
5698	18318S	573 BURT INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY	1,071.32					
1	75318	04/13/20 Ball Valve,Gate Valve, Gasket	1,071.32*			50 65000	353	10200
		Total for Vendor:	1,572.36					
5668	18296S	647 CENTRAL COAST SAFETY TRAINING	1,800.00					
		Confined Space, Fall Protection, Elect Safety, Respiratory Fit Test and Train Dodds, Sobotka, VanBrunt, Pittman						
1	04152020	04/08/20 Confined Space, Fall Protect	900.00			40 64000	386	10200
2	04152020	04/08/20 Confined Space, Fall Protect	900.00			50 65000	386	10200
		Total for Vendor:	1,800.00					
5700	18319S	67 CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS	314.94					
		Acct# 8245-10-105-0027311 Spectrum Business Internet/Voice						
		Service 04/11/20 ~ 5/10/20						
1	7311041120	04/11/20 Internet/Voice	104.98			20 62000	375	10200
2	7311041120	04/11/20 Internet/Voice	104.98			40 64000	375	10200

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SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Claim Details
For the Accounting Period: 4/20

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Pacific Premier Bank - General Account
* ... Over spent expenditure

Claim/ Line #	Check Invoice #	Vendor #/Name/ #/Inv Date/Description	Document \$/ Line \$	Disc \$	PO #	Fund Org Acct	Object Proj	Cash Account
3	7311041120	04/11/20 Internet/Voice	104.98			50 65000	375	10200
5721	18319S	67 CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS	89.97					
	Acct# 8245101050040553	1765 Bonita Treatment Plant						
		Service from 4/18/2020 ~ 5/17/2020						
1	04-18-2020	03/18/20 Internet/Voice	89.97			40 64000	375	10200
		Total for Vendor:	404.91					
5717	18320S	584 CORE & MAIN LP	1,491.64					
1	M225308	04/20/20 BL05 5/8 Water Meter (7) Valve	1,491.64			50 65000	525	10200
5718	18320S	584 CORE & MAIN LP	1,060.47					
1	M225464	04/21/20 BL05 5/8 Water Meter (5) Valve	1,060.47			50 65000	525	10200
		Total for Vendor:	2,552.11					
5726	18332S	648 COUNTY OF SAN LUIS	1,000.00					
		Local match cost share for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan						
1	INV013	04/30/20 Cost share hazard mitigation	1,000.00			20 62000	305	10200
		Total for Vendor:	1,000.00					
5669	18300S	107 FARM SUPPLY	223.91					
		Cust No. 61338						
1	191577	04/01/20 Weed Killer	111.96*			40 64000	305	10200
2	191577	04/01/20 Weed Killer	111.95			50 65000	305	10200
		Total for Vendor:	223.91					
5701	18321S	109 FERGUSON ENTERPRISES	246.68					
1	8405075	03/26/20 10 Meter Box Lids	246.68*			50 65000	353	10200
5702	18321S	109 FERGUSON ENTERPRISES	1,447.88					
		Customer Valves Tract 2779						
1	8438195	04/10/20 Water Meters Tract 2779	1,447.88*			50 65000	526	10200
		Total for Vendor:	1,694.56					

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SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Claim Details
For the Accounting Period: 4/20

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Report ID: AP100V

Pacific Premier Bank - General Account
* ... Over spent expenditure

Claim/ Line #	Check #	Vendor #/Name/ Invoice #/Inv Date/Description	Document \$/ Line \$	Disc \$	PO #	Fund Org Acct	Object Proj	Cash Account
5653 #8000653	18279S	112 FGL - ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL	173.00					
1	080198A	03/26/20 Multiple Source January Repor	173.00			50 65000	359	10200
5656 #8000653	18292S	112 FGL - ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL	67.00					
1	080786A	03/31/20 Metals	67.00			50 65000	358	10200
5670 #8000653	18301S	112 FGL - ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL	67.00					
1	080874A	04/08/20 Metals	67.00			50 65000	358	10200
5680 #8000653	18301S	112 FGL - ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL	67.00					
1	080917A	04/14/80 Metals	67.00			50 65000	358	10200
5681 #8000653	18301S	112 FGL - ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL	200.00					
1	080875A	04/10/20 Coliform Colilert-PD	155.00			50 65000	359	10200
2	080875A	04/10/20 Coliform Colilert-PD	45.00			50 65000	357	10200
5708 #8000653	18322S	112 FGL - ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL	67.00					
1	080990A	04/06/20 Metals	67.00			50 65000	358	10200
5709 #8000653	18322S	112 FGL - ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL	162.00					
1	080920A	04/16/20 Metals	162.00			40 64000	355	10200
5710 #8000653	18322S	112 FGL - ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL	180.00					
1	080919A	04/16/20 Metals	180.00			40 64000	355	10200
5711 #8000653	18322S	112 FGL - ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL	81.00					
1	080918A	04/16/20 Metals	81.00			40 64000	355	10200

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SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Claim Details
For the Accounting Period: 4/20

Pacific Premier Bank - General Account
* ... Over spent expenditure

Claim/ Line #	Check Invoice #	Vendor #/Name/ #/Inv Date/Description	Document \$/ Line \$	Disc \$	PO #	Fund Org Acct	Object Proj	Cash Account
5712 #8000653	18322S	112 FGL - ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL	20.00					
1	081084A	04/23/20 Coliform	20.00			50 65000	356	10200
5713 #8000653	18322S	112 FGL - ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL	125.00					
1	081083A	04/23/20 Coliform	125.00			50 65000	359	10200
5714 #8000653	18322S	112 FGL - ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL	42.00					
1	081082A	04/24/20 Metals	42.00			50 65000	358	10200
Total for Vendor:			1,251.00					
5658 Acct #805-467-2015-051216-5	18293S	308 FRONTIER COMMUNICATIONS	79.87					
Service from 4/01/20 ~ 4/30/20								
SCADA								
1	April 2020	04/01/20 Alarm/SCADA	39.94			40 64000	310	10200
2	April2020	04/01/20 Alarm/SCADA	39.93			50 65000	310	10200
5722 Acct #805-467-2818 010412-5	18323S	308 FRONTIER COMMUNICATIONS	60.40					
Service from 04/22/20 ~05/21/20								
1150 Mission Street								
1	April~2020	04/22/20 Building Alarm	20.14			40 64000	310	10200
2	April~2020	04/22/20 Building Alarm	20.13			50 65000	310	10200
3	April~2020	04/22/20 Building Alarm	20.13			20 62000	310	10200
Total for Vendor:			140.27					
5630 A0702	18281S	125 GREAT WESTERN ALARM	75.60					
Service Period: 4/01/20 ~ 4/31/20								
1	200302242	04/01/20 Answering Service	37.80			40 64000	380	10200
2	200302242	04/01/20 Answering Service	37.80			50 65000	380	10200

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SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Claim Details
For the Accounting Period: 4/20

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Report ID: AP100V

Pacific Premier Bank - General Account
* ... Over spent expenditure

Claim/ Line #	Check Invoice #	Vendor #/Name/ #/Inv Date/Description	Document \$/ Line \$	Disc \$	PO #	Fund Org Acct	Object Proj	Cash Account
5631	18281S	125 GREAT WESTERN ALARM	32.00					
GW-661 Service Period: 4/01/20 ~ 4/30/20								
1	200300545	04/01/20 Alarm Monitoring	16.00			40 64000	380	10200
2	200300545	04/01/20 Alarm Monitoring	16.00			50 65000	380	10200
5719	18324S	125 GREAT WESTERN ALARM	32.00					
GW-661 Service Period: 5/01/20 ~ 5/31/20								
1	200400545	05/01/20 Alarm Monitoring	16.00			40 64000	380	10200
2	200400545	05/01/20 Alarm Monitoring	16.00			50 65000	380	10200
5720	18324S	125 GREAT WESTERN ALARM	75.60					
A0702 Service Period: 5/01/20 ~ 5/31/20								
1	200400545	05/01/20 Answering Service	37.80			40 64000	380	10200
2	200400545	05/01/20 Answering Service	37.80			50 65000	380	10200
Total for Vendor:			215.20					
5632	18282S	999999 H. T. HARVEY & ASSOCIATES	1,108.75					
Ecological Consulting 4401-01 San Miguel Water Line Replacement, sensitive species surveys								
1	54315	03/10/20 Ecological Consulting	1,108.75*			50 65000	353	10200
Total for Vendor:			1,108.75					
5697	18325S	147 JB DEWAR	550.06					
Account #80468								
1	103292	01/20/20 Clear Diesel	275.03			50 65000	485	10200
2	103292	01/20/20 Clear Diesel	275.03			40 64000	485	10200
Total for Vendor:			550.06					
5715	18326S	633 KELLY-MOORE PAINTS	176.03					
1	101918	04/22/20 DSNFTNT/SNTZR	137.88			20 62000	305	10200
2	101918	04/22/20 Sprayer	38.15			20 62000	305	10200
Total for Vendor:			176.03					

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5690	18302S	510 LOCAL IT EXPERTS	890.00					
APRIL Service								
1	226	03/24/20 IT Service~ April 2020	195.80			20 62000	350	10200
2	226	03/24/20 IT Service~ April 2020	17.80			30 63000	350	10200
3	226	03/24/20 IT Service~ April 2020	320.40*			40 64000	350	10200
4	226	03/24/20 IT Service~ April 2020	338.20*			50 65000	350	10200
5	226	03/24/20 IT Service~ April 2020	17.80*			60 66000	350	10200
Total for Vendor:			890.00					
5671	18303S	646 MISSION UNIFORM SUPPLY	48.56					
Uniforms; Dodds, Sobotka, Pittman, VanBrunt								
1	512215813	04/08/20 Employee Uniforms	24.28			40 64000	495	10200
2	512215813	04/08/20 Employee Uniforms	24.28			50 65000	495	10200
5682	18303S	646 MISSION UNIFORM SUPPLY	45.56					
Uniforms; Dodds, Sobotka, Pittman, VanBrunt								
1	512264624	04/15/20 Employee Uniforms	22.78			40 64000	495	10200
2	512264624	04/15/20 Employee Uniforms	22.78			50 65000	495	10200
5696	18327S	646 MISSION UNIFORM SUPPLY	45.56					
Uniforms; Dodds, Sobotka, Pittman, VanBrunt								
1	512169067	04/01/20 Employee Uniforms	22.78			40 64000	495	10200
2	512169067	04/01/20 Employee Uniforms	22.78			50 65000	495	10200
5716	18327S	646 MISSION UNIFORM SUPPLY	45.56					
Uniforms; Dodds, Sobotka, Pittman, VanBrunt								
1	512308553	04/22/20 Employee Uniforms	22.78			40 64000	495	10200
2	512308553	04/22/20 Employee Uniforms	22.78			50 65000	495	10200
Total for Vendor:			185.24					
5672	18314S	559 MONSOON VENTURES, INC.	770.00					
Board and Committee meetings								
02-20-20 ~ 02-27-20								
1	2523	04/08/20 Board and Committee meetings	385.00			40 64000	326	10200
2	2523	04/08/20 Board and Committee meetings	385.00			50 65000	326	10200

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5673	18304S	559 MONSOON VENTURES, INC. GSP Meetings/ Draft 02-20-20 ~ 03-03-20	660.00					
2	2524	04/08/20 GSP Meetings/Draft	660.00			50 65000	324	10200
5674	18304S	559 MONSOON VENTURES, INC. Water Conservation Program ~ Analysis on San Miguel public pool 03-31-20	225.00					
2	2525	04/08/20 Analysis on San Miguel Pool	225.00			50 65000	326	10200
5675	18304S	559 MONSOON VENTURES, INC. Paso Robles GW Basin Data Gap Assessment 03-30-20 ~ 04/02/20	1,090.00					
2	2526	04/08/20 GW Basin Data Gap Assessment	1,090.00			50 65000	324	10200
5676	18304S	559 MONSOON VENTURES, INC. WWTP Project Management Services 02-19-20 ~ 04/07/20	8,210.00					
2	2527	04/08/20 WWTP Project Mgmnt Services	8,210.00			40 64000	587	10200
5677	18304S	559 MONSOON VENTURES, INC. CDBG Waterline Post Design Phase 02-17-20 ~ 02/26/20	1,525.00					
2	2528	04/08/20 CDBG Waterline Post Design	1,525.00			50 65000	326	10200
Total for Vendor:			12,480.00					
5683	18305S	636 OFFICE1 Maintenance Contract #CBM6913-02 Samsung/X4250LX	81.61					
Acct No. 013014								
1	AR504845	02/04/20 Maint Contract 4/4/19~5/3/20	36.29			40 64000	334	10200
2	AR504845	02/04/20 Maint Contract 4/4/19~5/3/20	36.29			50 65000	334	10200
3	AR504845	02/04/20 Overage	4.52			40 64000	334	10200
4	AR504845	02/04/20 Overage	4.51			50 65000	334	10200
Total for Vendor:			81.61					

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5706	18329S	209 PG&E	8,058.26					
Acct #3675186851-8								
1	0320~0420	04/20/20 Old Fire Station / 1297 L S	25.02			20 62000	381	10200
2	0320~0420	04/20/20 New Fire Station 1150 Missi	9.86			20 62000	381	10200
3	0320~0420	04/20/20 Water Works #1 / Well 3	88.93			50 65000	381	10200
4	0320~0420	04/20/20 Bonita Pl & 16th / Well 4	2,197.97			50 65000	381	10200
5	0320~0420	04/20/20 N St / WWTP	5,250.24			40 64000	381	10200
6	0320~0420	04/20/20 2HP Booster Station	17.18			50 65000	381	10200
7	0320~0420	04/20/20 Mission Heights Booster	9.86			50 65000	381	10200
8	0320~0420	04/20/20 14th St. & K St.	47.10			50 65000	381	10200
9	0320~0420	04/20/20 942 Soka Way lift station	104.03			40 64000	381	10200
10	0320~0420	04/20/20 Missn & 12th Lanscape~St li	206.69			30 63000	381	10200
11	0320~0420	04/20/20 SLT Well	101.38			50 65000	381	10200
Total for Vendor:			8,058.26					
5707	18328S	208 PG&E	1,080.81					
Acct #8565976480-8								
1	0320~0420	04/17/20 12th & K 8565976725	8.88			30 63000	381	10200
2	0320~0420	04/17/20 Tract 2710 - 8562053214	68.73			30 63000	381	10200
3	0320~0420	04/17/20 Tract 2710 - 8564394360	29.97			30 63000	381	10200
4	0320~0420	04/17/20 Tract 2710 - 8560673934	74.91			30 63000	381	10200
5	0320~0420	04/17/20 Mission Heights - 856597648	163.79			30 63000	381	10200
6	0320~0420	04/17/20 Tract 2605 - 8565976109	35.10			30 63000	381	10200
7	0320~0420	04/17/20 9898 River Rd. - 8565976002	326.08			30 63000	381	10200
8	0320~0420	04/17/20 9898 River Rd. - 8565976004	42.02			30 63000	381	10200
9	0320~0420	04/17/20 9898 River Rd. - 8565976008	198.59			30 63000	381	10200
10	0320~0420	04/17/20 9898 River Rd. - 8565976014	66.86			30 63000	381	10200
11	0320~0420	04/17/20 9898 River Rd. - 8565976481	46.77			30 63000	381	10200
12	0320~0420	04/17/20 9898 River Rd. - 8565976483	19.11			30 63000	381	10200
Total for Vendor:			1,080.81					
5657	18294S	238 SAN MIGUEL GARBAGE	103.98					
Account # 318694								
Service 4/01/20 ~ 4/30/20								
1	4-2020	04/01/20 Trash Disposal	51.99			40 64000	383	10200
2	4-2020	04/01/20 Trash Disposal	51.99			50 65000	383	10200
Total for Vendor:			103.98					

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5684	18306S	247 SDRMA	252.72					
		Property/Liability						
1	67788	04/06/20 Property/Liability~Sewer Lift	87.87*			40 64000	328	10200
2	67788	04/06/20 Property/Liability~scissor lig	84.54*			30 63000	328	10200
3	67788	04/06/20 Property/Liability~Generator	292.16*			40 64000	328	10200
4	67788	04/06/20 Property/Liability~Bauer Compr	-211.85			20 62000	328	10200
		Total for Vendor:	252.72					
5687	18307S	999999 SLO COUNTY ASSESSOR	161.75					
		APN List						
1	04/15/20	APN List	53.92			20 62000	305	10200
2	04/15/20	APN List	53.92*			40 64000	305	10200
3	04/15/20	APN List	53.91			50 65000	305	10200
		Total for Vendor:	161.75					
5685	18308S	589 SOUTH COAST EMERGENCY VEHICLE	1,145.78					
		Truck Repairs #8696,Pump Drain frozen, missing 6" screen,Replace Seat Belt, Replace pump panel light, Replace Raditor Cap						
1	498473	04/03/20 Truck #8696	1,145.78*			20 62000	354	10200
5694	18330S	589 SOUTH COAST EMERGENCY VEHICLE	3,151.93					
		Truck Repairs #8696, Annual Service						
1	498427	03/31/20 Truck #8696, Annual Service	3,151.93*			20 62000	354	10200
		Total for Vendor:	4,297.71					
5691	18309S	352 STAPLES CREDIT PLAN	337.74					
1	04/09/20	File folders, Chair	74.31			20 62000	410	10200
2	04/09/20	Wireless mouse & key board	6.76			30 63000	410	10200
3	04/09/20	Frames, Toner	121.57			40 64000	410	10200
4	04/09/20	Ruler,Post it tabs	128.34			50 65000	410	10200
5	04/09/20	Note pads	6.76			60 66000	410	10200
		Total for Vendor:	337.74					

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5724	18333S	460 STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL Operator in Training, WasteWater Treatment Plant/VanBrunt	125.00					
1	VanBrunt	04/30/20 WWTP Application Van Brunt	125.00*			40 64000	715	10200
Total for Vendor:			125.00					
5665	18310S	534 STREAMLINE Web Page Hosting	200.00					
1	104561	04/10/20 Web Page Monthly Fee April	44.00			20 62000	376	10200
2	104561	04/10/20 Web Page Monthly Fee April	4.00			30 63000	376	10200
3	104561	04/10/20 Web Page Monthly Fee April	72.00			40 64000	376	10200
4	104561	04/10/20 Web Page Monthly Fee April	76.00			50 65000	376	10200
5	104561	04/10/20 Web Page Monthly Fee April	4.00			60 66000	376	10200
Total for Vendor:			200.00					
5686	18315S	378 SWIFT TECTONICS, INC. Retaining Wall Behind Fire Hydrant 11th and L Street	1,374.00					
1	5775	04/10/20 Retaining Wall Behind Fire Hyd	1,374.00*			50 65000	353	10200
Total for Vendor:			1,374.00					
5655	18295S	280 TEMPLETON UNIFORMS R Roberson, S Young, L Rojas ~ Replace Patch	52.36					
5	128108	03/31/20 Roberson,Young,Rojas~Patches	52.36			20 62000	495	10200
Total for Vendor:			52.36					
5645	18291S	301 US BANK	3,126.74					
1	March 2020	03/23/20 CVS /COVID19 Supplies	252.42			20 62000	450	10200
2	March 2020	03/23/20 Acrobat Pro Kelly & Tamara	6.60*			20 62000	475	10200
3	March 2020	03/23/20 Acrobat Pro Kelly & Tamara	0.60			30 63000	475	10200
4	March 2020	03/23/20 Acrobat Pro Kelly & Tamara	10.80			40 64000	475	10200
5	March 2020	03/23/20 Acrobat Pro Kelly & Tamara	11.38			50 65000	475	10200
6	March 2020	03/23/20 Acrobat Pro Kelly & Tamara	0.60			60 66000	475	10200
7	March 2020	03/23/20 USPS Postage Oak Drive	2.00*			20 62000	315	10200
8	March 2020	03/23/20 Walmart USB	13.12*			20 62000	475	10200
9	March 2020	03/23/20 Office of Water Prog VanBr	50.00			40 64000	386	10200
10	March 2020	03/23/20 Liquid Soap	28.24*			40 64000	305	10200
11	March 2020	03/23/20 Liquid Soap	28.24			50 65000	305	10200

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12	March 2020 03/23/20	Coffee machine	27.66			20 62000	305	10200
13	March 2020 03/23/20	Coffee machine	2.51			30 63000	305	10200
14	March 2020 03/23/20	Coffee machine	45.26*			40 64000	305	10200
15	March 2020 03/23/20	Coffee machine	47.78			50 65000	305	10200
16	March 2020 03/23/20	Coffee machine	2.52			60 66000	305	10200
17	March 2020 03/23/20	Takkens/Boots/VanBrunt	87.50			40 64000	495	10200
18	March 2020 03/23/20	Takkens/Boots/VanBrunt	87.49			50 65000	495	10200
19	March 2020 03/23/20	Lowes/Safety gear, Gloves	94.19*			40 64000	305	10200
20	March 2020 03/23/20	Lowes/Safety gear, Gloves	94.19			50 65000	305	10200
21	March 2020 03/23/20	Amazon COVID19/gloves,	50.14*			40 64000	305	10200
22	March 2020 03/23/20	Amazon COVID19/gloves,	50.14			50 65000	305	10200
23	March 2020 03/23/20	Amazon Office supplies	44.70*			40 64000	305	10200
24	March 2020 03/23/20	Amazon Office supplies	44.70			50 65000	305	10200
25	March 2020 03/23/20	Amazon Safety Gear	84.21*			40 64000	305	10200
26	March 2020 03/23/20	Amazon Safety Gear	84.21			50 65000	305	10200
27	March 2020 03/23/20	Amazon Eyewash	64.23*			40 64000	305	10200
28	March 2020 03/23/20	Amazon Eyewash	64.23			50 65000	305	10200
29	March 2020 03/23/20	Lowes Wire Wheel,Mini Roll	84.52*			50 65000	353	10200
30	March 2020 03/23/20	Amazon Wall Clocks	48.24			20 62000	305	10200
31	March 2020 03/23/20	Amazon COVID19 gloves	116.90*			40 64000	305	10200
32	March 2020 03/23/20	Amazon COVID19 gloves	116.90			50 65000	305	10200
33	March 2020 03/23/20	Amazon COVID19 Coverall	91.17*			40 64000	305	10200
34	March 2020 03/23/20	Amazon COVID19 Coverall	91.17			50 65000	305	10200
35	March 2020 03/23/20	Amazon Covid19 Gloves	48.26*			40 64000	305	10200
36	March 2020 03/23/20	Amazon Covid19 Gloves	48.26			50 65000	305	10200
37	March 2020 03/23/20	Postage	14.48*			20 62000	315	10200
38	March 2020 03/23/20	Postage	1.30			30 63000	315	10200
39	March 2020 03/23/20	Postage	23.69			40 64000	315	10200
40	March 2020 03/23/20	Postage	25.00			50 65000	315	10200
41	March 2020 03/23/20	Postage	1.32			60 66000	315	10200
42	March 2020 03/23/20	Amazon American Flag	140.07			20 62000	305	10200
43	March 2020 03/23/20	COVID19 Uniforms	533.67			20 62000	455	10200
44	March 2020 03/23/20	Tractor Supplies,Tape,Tote	154.48			20 62000	450	10200
45	March 2020 03/23/20	Amazon COVID19 Coverall,Ma	276.65			20 62000	450	10200
46	March 2020 03/23/20	Credit	-69.00*			50 65000	385	10200

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5723	18331S	301 US BANK	2,808.23					
1	March2020	04/22/20 Adobe x2 ~ Zoom	9.90			20 62000	305	10200
2	March2020	04/22/20 Adobe x2 ~ Zoom	0.90			30 63000	305	10200
3	March2020	04/22/20 Adobe x2 ~ Zoom	16.20*			40 64000	305	10200
4	March2020	04/22/20 Adobe x2 ~ Zoom	17.10			50 65000	305	10200
5	March2020	04/22/20 Adobe x2 ~ Zoom	0.90			60 66000	305	10200
6	March2020	04/22/20 Infrared Thermometer COVID	455.80			20 62000	450	10200
7	March2020	04/22/20 Postage	2.20			50 65000	315	10200
8	March2020	04/22/20 Office of Water Prog ~ boo	25.00			40 64000	386	10200
9	March2020	04/22/20 Office of Water Prog ~ boo	25.00			50 65000	386	10200
10	March2020	04/22/20 Cleaning Wipes (3)	56.29*			40 64000	305	10200
11	March2020	04/22/20 Cleaning Wipes (3)	56.30			50 65000	305	10200
12	March2020	04/22/20 Intercom doorbell	34.85*			40 64000	305	10200
13	March2020	04/22/20 Intercom doorbell	34.85			50 65000	305	10200
14	March2020	04/22/20 Lowes Water jet/shut off	62.66*			40 64000	305	10200
15	March2020	04/22/20 Lowes Water jet/shut off	62.65			50 65000	305	10200
16	March2020	04/22/20 Locker	258.03			40 64000	495	10200
17	March2020	04/22/20 Locker	258.03			50 65000	495	10200
18	March2020	04/22/20 Lowes PVC Landscaping	403.99			30 63000	353	10200
19	March2020	04/22/20 Air Filter	128.44			20 62000	305	10200
20	March2020	04/22/20 AC Power adapter toughpad	10.95*			40 64000	305	10200
21	March2020	04/22/20 AC Power adapter toughpad	10.95			50 65000	305	10200
22	March2020	04/22/20 Screen protectors	3.55			40 64000	351	10200
23	March2020	04/22/20 Screen protectors	3.55			50 65000	351	10200
24	March2020	04/22/20 Latex Gloves	214.51*			40 64000	305	10200
25	March2020	04/22/20 Latex Gloves	214.50			50 65000	305	10200
26	March2020	04/22/20 Gloves	47.82*			40 64000	305	10200
27	March2020	04/22/20 Gloves	47.81			50 65000	305	10200
28	March2020	04/22/20 Acer Monitor	91.16*			40 64000	350	10200
29	March2020	04/22/20 Acer Monitor	91.16*			50 65000	350	10200
30	March2020	04/22/20 Gloves	58.38			20 62000	450	10200
31	March2020	04/22/20 Lowes Landscape drippers	104.80			30 63000	353	10200
Total for Vendor:			5,934.97					

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5664	18311S	327 VALLI INFORMATION SYSTEMS	759.43					
		Web Posting service for March Postage,						
1	58375	03/31/20 Web Posting, Online Maint.	379.72*			40 64000	305	10200
2	58375	03/31/20 Web Posting, Online Maint.	379.71			50 65000	305	10200
		Total for Vendor:	759.43					
5692	18312S	511 VERIZON	90.48					
		Laptop 805-423-7591,805-591-9233,805-591-9352 Laptop 805-369-9703						
		04/09/20 ~ 5/08/20						
1	9852099509	04/08/20 Tablets	20.08			20 62000	310	10200
2	9852099509	04/08/20 Tablets	35.20			40 64000	310	10200
3	9852099509	04/08/20 Tablets	35.20			50 65000	310	10200
		Total for Vendor:	90.48					
5666	18313S	612 WEX BANK	358.49					
1	64360395	03/07/20 Truck #8600	64.77			20 62000	485	10200
2	64360395	03/07/20 Truck #8601	0.00			20 62000	485	10200
3	64360395	03/07/20 Truck #8630	0.00			20 62000	485	10200
4	64360395	03/07/20 Truck #8632	146.86			40 64000	485	10200
5	64360395	03/07/20 Truck #8632	146.86			50 65000	485	10200
6	64360395	03/07/20 Truck #8634	0.00			40 64000	485	10200
		Total for Vendor:	358.49					
5689	18316S	318 WILDHORSE PROPANE	264.53					
		ACCT #SANMI1						
1	U0012585	01/14/20 Propane	58.20			20 62000	382	10200
2	U0012585	01/14/20 Propane	5.29*			30 63000	382	10200
3	U0012585	01/14/20 Propane	95.23			40 64000	382	10200
4	U0012585	01/14/20 Propane	100.52			50 65000	382	10200
5	U0012585	01/14/20 Propane	5.29*			60 66000	382	10200
		Total for Vendor:	264.53					
		# of Claims	65					
		Total:	51,694.14					

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Fund Summary for Claims
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Fund/Account	Amount
20 FIRE PROTECTION DEPARTMENT	
10200 Operating Cash - Premier	\$8,611.86
30 STREET LIGHTING DEPARTMENT	
10200 Operating Cash - Premier	\$1,919.99
40 WASTEWATER DEPARTMENT	
10200 Operating Cash - Premier	\$19,838.05
50 WATER DEPARTMENT	
10200 Operating Cash - Premier	\$21,285.05
60 SOLID WASTE DEPARTMENT	
10200 Operating Cash - Premier	\$39.19
Total:	\$51,694.14

Fund	Account	Received Current Month	Received YTD	Estimated Revenue	Revenue To Be Received	% Received
20 FIRE PROTECTION DEPARTMENT						
40000						
40220	Weed Abatement Fees	16.00	6,748.00	1,128.00	-5,620.00	598 %
40300	Fireworks Permit Fees	0.00	2,700.00	2,500.00	-200.00	108 %
40310	Fireworks Refundable C/Up Bond	0.00	296.00	0.00	-296.00	** %
40320	Fire Impact Fees	13,097.04	31,617.81	0.00	-31,617.81	** %
40410	Mutual Aid Fires	0.00	12,962.09	0.00	-12,962.09	** %
40420	Ambulance Reimbursement	0.00	3,673.00	4,400.00	727.00	83 %
40500	VFA Assistance Grant	0.00	19,618.78	19,619.00	0.22	100 %
40510	Sponsored Training Fees	0.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	100 %
	Account Group Total:	13,113.04	78,015.68	28,047.00	-49,968.68	278 %
43000	Property Taxes Collected					
43000	Property Taxes Collected	24,776.73	295,125.83	389,155.00	94,029.17	76 %
	Account Group Total:	24,776.73	295,125.83	389,155.00	94,029.17	76 %
46000	Revenues & Interest					
46000	Revenues & Interest	55.58	433.30	168.00	-265.30	258 %
46151	Refund/Adjustments	0.00	165.20	66.00	-99.20	250 %
46153	Plan Check Fees and Inspections	2,700.00	3,700.00	850.00	-2,850.00	435 %
46157	Donation	0.00	4,325.00	4,325.00	0.00	100 %
	Account Group Total:	2,755.58	8,623.50	5,409.00	-3,214.50	159 %
	Fund Total:	40,645.35	381,765.01	422,611.00	40,845.99	90 %
30 STREET LIGHTING DEPARTMENT						
43000	Property Taxes Collected					
43000	Property Taxes Collected	7,386.85	87,835.20	113,842.00	26,006.80	77 %
	Account Group Total:	7,386.85	87,835.20	113,842.00	26,006.80	77 %
46000	Revenues & Interest					
46000	Revenues & Interest	165.48	3,757.70	0.00	-3,757.70	** %
46100	Realized Earnings	3,670.85	9,654.78	0.00	-9,654.78	** %
46150	Miscellaneous Income	0.00	200.00	0.00	-200.00	** %
46151	Refund/Adjustments	0.00	9.72	0.00	-9.72	** %
	Account Group Total:	3,836.33	13,622.20	0.00	-13,622.20	** %
	Fund Total:	11,223.18	101,457.40	113,842.00	12,384.60	89 %
40 WASTEWATER DEPARTMENT						
40000						
40850	Wastewater Hook-up Fees	50,060.00	62,575.00	0.00	-62,575.00	** %
40900	Wastewater Sales	80,752.64	784,645.76	867,202.00	82,556.24	90 %
40910	Wastewater Late Charges	-26.47	10,769.19	5,670.00	-5,099.19	190 %
	Account Group Total:	130,786.17	857,989.95	872,872.00	14,882.05	98 %
43000	Property Taxes Collected					

Fund	Account	Received Current Month	Received YTD	Estimated Revenue	Revenue To Be Received	% Received
40 WASTEWATER DEPARTMENT						
43000	Property Taxes Collected	3,693.31	44,847.29	58,942.00	14,094.71	76 %
	Account Group Total:	3,693.31	44,847.29	58,942.00	14,094.71	76 %
46000 Revenues & Interest						
46000	Revenues & Interest	40.30	422.46	127.00	-295.46	333 %
46006	IRWM Grants	13,246.96	160,299.81	177,750.00	17,450.19	90 %
46008	DWR Grants	0.00	0.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	0 %
46150	Miscellaneous Income	2,880.00	5,832.60	864.00	-4,968.60	675 %
46151	Refund/Adjustments	0.00	303.41	168.00	-135.41	181 %
46155	Will Serve Processing Fees	0.00	1,100.00	0.00	-1,100.00	** %
	Account Group Total:	16,167.26	167,958.28	428,909.00	260,950.72	39 %
	Fund Total:	150,646.74	1,070,795.52	1,360,723.00	289,927.48	79 %
50 WATER DEPARTMENT						
41000 Water Sales						
41000	Water Sales	63,544.82	702,742.85	859,010.00	156,267.15	82 %
41001	Water Connection Fees	49,112.00	61,840.00	0.00	-61,840.00	** %
41005	Water Late Charges	-21.99	14,097.23	8,768.00	-5,329.23	161 %
41010	Water Meter Fees	1,800.00	-2,750.51	-5,001.00	-2,250.49	55 %
	Account Group Total:	114,434.83	775,929.57	862,777.00	86,847.43	90 %
46000 Revenues & Interest						
46000	Revenues & Interest	3.12	292.42	300.00	7.58	97 %
46007	State/Federal Grants	29,905.06	29,905.06	0.00	-29,905.06	** %
46150	Miscellaneous Income	0.00	904.02	0.00	-904.02	** %
46151	Refund/Adjustments	0.00	275.64	435.00	159.36	63 %
46155	Will Serve Processing Fees	0.00	1,100.00	0.00	-1,100.00	** %
	Account Group Total:	29,908.18	32,477.14	735.00	-31,742.14	*** %
	Fund Total:	144,343.01	808,406.71	863,512.00	55,105.29	94 %
60 SOLID WASTE DEPARTMENT						
46000 Revenues & Interest						
46000	Revenues & Interest	1.51	7.61	4.00	-3.61	190 %
46005	Franchise Fees	3,100.63	27,820.79	32,323.00	4,502.21	86 %
46151	Refund/Adjustments	0.00	0.72	0.00	-0.72	** %
	Account Group Total:	3,102.14	27,829.12	32,327.00	4,497.88	86 %
	Fund Total:	3,102.14	27,829.12	32,327.00	4,497.88	86 %
	Grand Total:	349,960.42	2,390,253.76	2,793,015.00	402,761.24	86 %

SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
 Statement of Revenue Budget vs Actuals
 For the Accounting Period: 4 / 20

Fund	Received			Revenue To Be Received	% Received
	Current Month	Received YTD	Estimated Revenue		
20 FIRE PROTECTION DEPARTMENT	40,645.35	381,765.01	422,611.00	40,845.99	90 %
30 STREET LIGHTING DEPARTMENT	11,223.18	101,457.40	113,842.00	12,384.60	89 %
40 WASTEWATER DEPARTMENT	150,646.74	1,070,795.52	1,360,723.00	289,927.48	79 %
50 WATER DEPARTMENT	144,343.01	808,406.71	863,512.00	55,105.29	94 %
60 SOLID WASTE DEPARTMENT	3,102.14	27,829.12	32,327.00	4,497.88	86 %
Grand Total:	349,960.42	2,390,253.76	2,793,015.00	402,761.24	86 %

SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Statement of Expenditure - Budget vs. Actual Report
For the Accounting Period: 4 / 20

Fund Account	Object	Committed Current Month	Committed YTD	Original Appropriation	Current Appropriation	Available Appropriation	% Committed
20 FIRE PROTECTION DEPARTMENT							
62000 Fire							
62000 Fire							
	105 Salaries and Wages	9,254.09	83,467.69	123,337.00	123,337.00	39,869.31	68 %
	110 Payroll tax expense	0.00	0.00	28,000.00	0.00	0.00	0 %
	111 BOD Stipend	0.00	880.00	1,313.00	1,313.00	433.00	67 %
	115 Payroll Expenses	312.26	1,942.84	750.00	2,742.00	799.16	71 %
	120 Workers' Compensation	0.00	6,910.61	9,000.00	6,911.61	1.00	100 %
	121 Physicals	0.00	150.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,350.00	6 %
	125 Volunteer firefighter stipends	1,950.90	21,212.51	38,000.00	38,000.00	16,787.49	56 %
	135 Payroll Tax - FICA	100.19	1,068.81	0.00	2,000.00	931.19	53 %
	140 Payroll Tax - Medicare	130.07	1,437.34	0.00	1,700.00	262.66	85 %
	155 Payroll Tax - SUI	181.85	1,173.67	0.00	400.00	-773.67	293 %
	205 Insurance - Health	359.42	3,625.42	4,944.00	4,944.00	1,318.58	73 %
	210 Insurance - Dental	0.00	0.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	0 %
	215 Insurance - Vision	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0 %
	225 Retirement - PERS expense	0.00	4,161.58	6,836.00	6,836.00	2,674.42	61 %
	305 Operations and maintenance	1,584.26	2,966.51	6,000.00	6,000.00	3,033.49	49 %
	310 Phone and fax expense	40.21	310.17	900.00	900.00	589.83	34 %
	315 Postage, shipping and freight	16.48	237.64	200.00	200.00	-37.64	119 %
	320 Printing and reproduction	0.00	95.52	300.00	300.00	204.48	32 %
	325 Professional svcs - Accounting	0.00	7,068.16	6,565.00	9,337.00	2,268.84	76 %
	327 Professional svcs - Legal (General)	0.00	8,362.14	14,225.00	14,225.00	5,862.86	59 %
	328 Insurance - prop and liability	-211.85	12,751.34	13,100.00	12,963.00	211.66	98 %
	331 Professional Services - Legal	0.00	0.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	0 %
	334 Maintenance Agreements	0.00	2,013.71	4,320.00	4,320.00	2,306.29	47 %
	335 Meals - Reimbursement	0.00	0.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	0 %
	340 Meetings and conferences	0.00	1.25	500.00	500.00	498.75	0 %
	345 Mileage expense reimbursement	2.13	30.33	500.00	500.00	469.67	6 %
	350 Repairs and maint - computers	195.80	1,746.31	3,860.00	3,860.00	2,113.69	45 %
	351 Repairs and maint - equip	504.63	8,930.89	8,000.00	8,000.00	-930.89	112 %
	352 Repairs and maint - structures	0.00	89.67	1,000.00	1,000.00	910.33	9 %
	354 Repairs and maint - vehicles	4,297.71	12,693.96	15,000.00	15,000.00	2,306.04	85 %
	370 Dispatch services (Fire)	0.00	8,963.00	11,000.00	8,963.00	0.00	100 %
	375 Internet expenses	104.98	1,038.11	1,400.00	1,400.00	361.89	74 %
	376 Webpage- Upgrade/Maint	44.00	440.00	525.00	525.00	85.00	84 %
	380 Utilities - alarm service	0.00	10.20	165.00	165.00	154.80	6 %
	381 Utilities - electric	34.88	1,654.80	2,500.00	2,500.00	845.20	66 %
	382 Utilities - propane	58.20	327.83	500.00	500.00	172.17	66 %
	385 Dues and subscriptions	0.00	3,509.83	4,000.00	4,000.00	490.17	88 %
	386 Education and training	0.00	1,886.86	6,000.00	6,000.00	4,113.14	31 %
	393 Advertising and public notices	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0 %
	394 LAFCO Allocations	0.00	2,035.69	1,755.00	2,035.69	0.00	100 %
	395 Community Outreach	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	0 %
	405 Software	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	0 %
	410 Office Supplies	74.31	1,197.72	450.00	1,200.00	2.28	100 %
	450 EMS supplies	1,197.73	10,611.18	3,000.00	11,809.00	1,197.82	90 %
	455 Fire Safety Gear & Equipment	533.67	1,607.43	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,392.57	54 %
	456 VFF Assistance Grant	0.00	0.00	40,000.00	0.00	0.00	0 %
	465 Cell phones, radios and pagers	54.30	456.75	605.00	605.00	148.25	75 %
	470 Communication equipment	0.00	492.46	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,507.54	10 %

Fund Account	Object	Committed Current Month	Committed YTD	Original Appropriation	Current Appropriation	Available Appropriation	% Committed
20 FIRE PROTECTION DEPARTMENT							
	475 Computer supplies and upgrades	19.72	13,261.04	8,000.00	12,000.00	-1,261.04	111 %
	485 Fuel expense	64.77	2,909.62	6,500.00	6,500.00	3,590.38	45 %
	490 Small tools and equipment	0.00	466.90	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,533.10	23 %
	495 Uniform expense	52.36	1,624.07	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,375.93	54 %
	503 Weed Abatement Costs	0.00	0.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	0 %
	505 Fire Training Grounds	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0 %
	510 Fire station addition	0.00	0.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	0 %
	710 County hazmat dues	0.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00	100 %
	715 Licenses, permits and fees	0.00	0.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	0 %
	960 Property tax expense	0.00	210.62	215.00	210.62	0.00	100 %
	Account Total:	20,957.07	238,032.18	414,965.00	365,401.92	127,369.74	65 %
	Account Group Total:	20,957.07	238,032.18	414,965.00	365,401.92	127,369.74	65 %
70000	Transfer Out						
70000	Transfer Out						
	990 Retirement/Health Ins Liability	0.00	0.00	685.00	685.00	685.00	0 %
	Account Total:	0.00	0.00	685.00	685.00	685.00	0 %
	Account Group Total:	0.00	0.00	685.00	685.00	685.00	0 %
	Fund Total:	20,957.07	238,032.18	415,650.00	366,086.92	128,054.74	65 %
30 STREET LIGHTING DEPARTMENT							
63000	Lighting						
63000	Lighting						
	105 Salaries and Wages	819.37	9,132.05	11,000.00	11,000.00	1,867.95	83 %
	110 Payroll tax expense	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0 %
	111 BOD Stipend	0.00	80.00	109.00	109.00	29.00	73 %
	115 Payroll Expenses	8.18	109.16	150.00	150.00	40.84	73 %
	120 Workers' Compensation	0.00	1.39	200.00	200.00	198.61	1 %
	135 Payroll Tax - FICA	0.00	18.02	0.00	30.00	11.98	60 %
	140 Payroll Tax - Medicare	11.65	130.50	0.00	150.00	19.50	87 %
	155 Payroll Tax - SUI	9.84	101.14	0.00	0.00	-101.14	*** %
	165 Payroll Tax - FUTA	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	30.00	0 %
	205 Insurance - Health	78.08	746.98	1,212.00	1,212.00	465.02	62 %
	206 Insurance - CalPers Health Retiree	0.00	7.04	0.00	0.00	-7.04	*** %
	210 Insurance - Dental	0.00	0.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	0 %
	215 Insurance - Vision	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0 %
	225 Retirement - PERS expense	0.00	485.28	650.00	650.00	164.72	75 %
	305 Operations and maintenance	3.41	9.64	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,990.36	0 %
	315 Postage, shipping and freight	1.30	12.52	0.00	15.00	2.48	83 %
	320 Printing and reproduction	0.00	1.78	100.00	100.00	98.22	2 %
	325 Professional svcs - Accounting	0.00	642.56	544.00	800.00	157.44	80 %
	326 Professional svcs - Engineering	0.00	585.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,415.00	12 %
	327 Professional svcs - Legal (General)	0.00	759.42	1,179.00	1,179.00	419.58	64 %
	328 Insurance - prop and liability	84.54	448.51	450.00	363.97	-84.54	123 %
	331 Professional Services - Legal	0.00	0.00	900.00	900.00	900.00	0 %
	334 Maintenance Agreements	0.00	112.77	300.00	300.00	187.23	38 %
	340 Meetings and conferences	0.00	0.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	0 %

SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Statement of Expenditure - Budget vs. Actual Report
For the Accounting Period: 4 / 20

Fund Account	Object	Committed Current Month	Committed YTD	Original Appropriation	Current Appropriation	Available Appropriation	% Committed
30 STREET LIGHTING DEPARTMENT							
	345 Mileage expense reimbursement	6.20	42.49	45.00	45.00	2.51	94 %
	350 Repairs and maint - computers	17.80	137.37	100.00	200.00	62.63	69 %
	351 Repairs and maint - equip	0.00	765.72	1,000.00	1,000.00	234.28	77 %
	353 Repairs & Maint- Infrastructure	508.79	1,402.51	24,000.00	24,000.00	22,597.49	6 %
	376 Webpage- Upgrade/Maint	4.00	40.00	44.00	54.00	14.00	74 %
	381 Utilities - electric	1,287.50	11,857.32	26,000.00	26,000.00	14,142.68	46 %
	382 Utilities - propane	5.29	29.81	0.00	20.00	-9.81	149 %
	385 Dues and subscriptions	0.00	243.05	300.00	300.00	56.95	81 %
	386 Education and training	0.00	11.70	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,488.30	1 %
	393 Advertising and public notices	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0 %
	394 LAFCO Allocations	0.00	339.28	293.00	339.28	0.00	100 %
	410 Office Supplies	6.76	19.22	25.00	25.00	5.78	77 %
	465 Cell phones, radios and pagers	5.33	53.41	75.00	75.00	21.59	71 %
	475 Computer supplies and upgrades	0.60	0.60	200.00	200.00	199.40	0 %
	485 Fuel expense	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0 %
	490 Small tools and equipment	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0 %
	715 Licenses, permits and fees	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	0 %
	990 Retirement/Health Ins Liability	0.00	0.00	343.00	343.00	343.00	0 %
	Account Total:	2,858.64	28,326.24	81,969.00	80,540.25	52,214.01	35 %
	Account Group Total:	2,858.64	28,326.24	81,969.00	80,540.25	52,214.01	35 %
	Fund Total:	2,858.64	28,326.24	81,969.00	80,540.25	52,214.01	35 %
40 WASTEWATER DEPARTMENT							
64000 Sanitary							
	64000 Sanitary						
	105 Salaries and Wages	14,684.03	124,757.60	204,870.00	204,870.00	80,112.40	61 %
	109 Stand-by Hours	2,500.75	10,403.33	7,500.00	7,500.00	-2,903.33	139 %
	110 Payroll tax expense	0.00	0.00	12,903.00	0.00	0.00	0 %
	111 BOD Stipend	0.00	1,440.00	2,190.00	2,190.00	750.00	66 %
	115 Payroll Expenses	147.28	1,936.46	1,000.00	2,500.00	563.54	77 %
	120 Workers' Compensation	0.00	7,393.96	6,500.00	7,393.96	0.00	100 %
	121 Physicals	0.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	-40.00	*** %
	135 Payroll Tax - FICA	0.00	290.15	0.00	400.00	109.85	73 %
	140 Payroll Tax - Medicare	245.07	2,125.73	0.00	2,400.00	274.27	89 %
	155 Payroll Tax - SUI	207.04	1,599.70	0.00	0.00	-1,599.70	*** %
	165 Payroll Tax - FUTA	0.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	400.00	0 %
	205 Insurance - Health	1,851.61	16,214.21	34,800.00	34,800.00	18,585.79	47 %
	206 Insurance - CalPers Health Retiree	114.90	985.55	600.00	1,050.00	64.45	94 %
	210 Insurance - Dental	0.00	0.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	0 %
	215 Insurance - Vision	0.00	0.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	0 %
	225 Retirement - PERS expense	0.00	8,489.17	19,000.00	17,500.00	9,010.83	49 %
	305 Operations and maintenance	1,656.18	7,145.21	6,000.00	6,000.00	-1,145.21	119 %
	310 Phone and fax expense	95.28	1,001.50	1,800.00	1,800.00	798.50	56 %
	315 Postage, shipping and freight	23.69	1,254.59	4,000.00	4,000.00	2,745.41	31 %
	320 Printing and reproduction	0.00	587.96	750.00	750.00	162.04	78 %
	325 Professional svcs - Accounting	0.00	11,566.08	10,948.00	15,484.00	3,917.92	75 %
	326 Professional svcs - Engineering	385.00	8,055.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	3,945.00	67 %

SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Statement of Expenditure - Budget vs. Actual Report
For the Accounting Period: 4 / 20

Fund Account	Object	Committed Current Month	Committed YTD	Original Appropriation	Current Appropriation	Available Appropriation	% Committed
40 WASTEWATER DEPARTMENT							
327	Professional svcs - Legal (General)	0.00	31,476.40	23,720.00	26,240.00	-5,236.40	120 %
328	Insurance - prop and liability	380.03	10,409.20	8,500.00	10,029.17	-380.03	104 %
329	New Hire Screening	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0 %
330	Contract labor	0.00	325.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,675.00	7 %
331	Professional Services - Legal	0.00	3,640.00	20,250.00	10,500.00	6,860.00	35 %
334	Maintenance Agreements	40.81	5,006.26	6,600.00	9,600.00	4,593.74	52 %
335	Meals - Reimbursement	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0 %
340	Meetings and conferences	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0 %
345	Mileage expense reimbursement	59.13	510.78	912.00	912.00	401.22	56 %
350	Repairs and maint - computers	411.56	3,360.82	3,300.00	3,300.00	-60.82	102 %
351	Repairs and maint - equip	244.05	2,835.73	14,000.00	14,000.00	11,164.27	20 %
352	Repairs and maint - structures	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	0 %
353	Repairs & Maint- Infrastructure	0.00	2,006.53	3,000.00	3,000.00	993.47	67 %
354	Repairs and maint - vehicles	0.00	2,134.27	2,000.00	2,000.00	-134.27	107 %
355	Testing & Supplies (WWTP)	423.00	1,903.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	10,097.00	16 %
375	Internet expenses	194.95	1,937.81	1,400.00	2,200.00	262.19	88 %
376	Webpage- Upgrade/Maint	72.00	720.00	876.00	876.00	156.00	82 %
380	Utilities - alarm service	107.60	581.70	700.00	700.00	118.30	83 %
381	Utilities - electric	5,354.27	41,540.12	70,000.00	70,000.00	28,459.88	59 %
382	Utilities - propane	95.23	536.44	1,000.00	1,000.00	463.56	54 %
383	Utilities - trash	51.99	519.90	700.00	700.00	180.10	74 %
385	Dues and subscriptions	0.00	2,846.67	3,000.00	3,000.00	153.33	95 %
386	Education and training	975.00	2,555.53	4,000.00	4,000.00	1,444.47	64 %
393	Advertising and public notices	0.00	813.22	1,000.00	1,000.00	186.78	81 %
394	LAFCO Allocations	0.00	2,035.69	1,755.00	2,035.69	0.00	100 %
395	Community Outreach	0.00	0.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	0 %
410	Office Supplies	121.57	499.52	1,000.00	1,000.00	500.48	50 %
459	Scada - Maintenance Fees	0.00	810.81	1,000.00	1,000.00	189.19	81 %
465	Cell phones, radios and pagers	118.68	1,013.70	1,735.00	1,735.00	721.30	58 %
475	Computer supplies and upgrades	10.80	10,591.58	10,000.00	16,000.00	5,408.42	66 %
485	Fuel expense	421.89	2,907.21	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,092.79	58 %
490	Small tools and equipment	0.00	5,381.20	4,000.00	6,000.00	618.80	90 %
495	Uniform expense	438.15	825.17	1,000.00	1,000.00	174.83	83 %
560	Sewer Line Repairs	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	0 %
570	Repairs, Maint. and Video Sewer Lines	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0 %
581	WWTP Expansion	0.00	18,445.36	250,000.00	250,000.00	231,554.64	7 %
582	WWTP Plant Maintenance	0.00	30,190.90	12,000.00	29,236.78	-954.12	103 %
585	Sludge Removal Project	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	0 %
587	WWTF Final Design/ Construction	8,210.00	16,800.00	0.00	178,000.00	161,200.00	9 %
705	Waste Discharge Fees/Permits	0.00	21,392.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	-1,392.00	107 %
715	Licenses, permits and fees	125.00	1,064.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	-64.00	106 %
805	Refundable Water/Sewer/Hydrant	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0 %
940	Bank service charges	0.00	17.50	0.00	50.00	32.50	35 %
960	Property tax expense	0.00	127.84	200.00	127.84	0.00	100 %
970	WWTF Long Term maintenance	0.00	0.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	0 %
990	Retirement/Health Ins Liability	0.00	0.00	7,707.00	7,707.00	7,707.00	0 %
	Account Total:	39,766.54	433,048.06	953,716.00	1,151,487.44	718,439.38	38 %
	Account Group Total:	39,766.54	433,048.06	953,716.00	1,151,487.44	718,439.38	38 %

Fund Account	Object	Committed Current Month	Committed YTD	Original Appropriation	Current Appropriation	Available Appropriation	% Committed
Fund Total:		39,766.54	433,048.06	953,716.00	1,151,487.44	718,439.38	38 %
50 WATER DEPARTMENT							
65000 Water							
65000 Water							
	105 Salaries and Wages	16,619.37	139,282.96	213,252.00	213,252.00	73,969.04	65 %
	109 Stand-by Hours	2,500.75	10,403.32	7,500.00	7,500.00	-2,903.32	139 %
	110 Payroll tax expense	0.00	0.00	12,903.00	0.00	0.00	0 %
	111 BOD Stipend	0.00	1,520.00	2,279.00	2,279.00	759.00	67 %
	115 Payroll Expenses	155.46	2,039.74	1,000.00	2,500.00	460.26	82 %
	120 Workers' Compensation	0.00	5,762.13	6,100.00	5,762.00	-0.13	100 %
	121 Physicals	0.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	-40.00	*** %
	135 Payroll Tax - FICA	0.00	315.12	0.00	420.00	104.88	75 %
	140 Payroll Tax - Medicare	272.85	2,340.91	0.00	2,400.00	59.09	98 %
	155 Payroll Tax - SUI	230.75	1,761.46	0.00	0.00	-1,761.46	*** %
	165 Payroll Tax - FUTA	0.00	0.00	0.00	420.00	420.00	0 %
	205 Insurance - Health	2,033.84	18,208.29	36,168.00	36,168.00	17,959.71	50 %
	206 Insurance - CalPers Health Retiree	114.90	985.50	600.00	1,050.00	64.50	94 %
	210 Insurance - Dental	0.00	0.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	0 %
	215 Insurance - Vision	0.00	0.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	0 %
	225 Retirement - PERS expense	0.00	9,164.66	19,000.00	17,500.00	8,335.34	52 %
	305 Operations and maintenance	1,659.55	7,449.62	8,000.00	8,000.00	550.38	93 %
	310 Phone and fax expense	95.26	1,001.46	1,800.00	1,800.00	798.54	56 %
	315 Postage, shipping and freight	634.97	1,907.52	4,000.00	4,000.00	2,092.48	48 %
	320 Printing and reproduction	0.00	589.74	1,000.00	1,000.00	410.26	59 %
	324 Professional Svcs- GSA-GSP	1,750.00	17,677.74	20,000.00	20,000.00	2,322.26	88 %
	325 Professional svcs - Accounting	0.00	12,208.64	11,396.00	16,448.00	4,239.36	74 %
	326 Professional svcs - Engineering	2,135.00	17,675.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	2,325.00	88 %
	327 Professional svcs - Legal (General)	0.00	31,903.95	24,691.00	27,351.00	-4,552.95	117 %
	328 Insurance - prop and liability	0.00	15,789.70	14,414.00	15,943.17	153.47	99 %
	329 New Hire Screening	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0 %
	330 Contract labor	0.00	325.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,675.00	7 %
	331 Professional Services - Legal	0.00	3,640.00	21,150.00	11,400.00	7,760.00	32 %
	332 Professional Services - Legal	0.00	29,425.76	100,000.00	100,000.00	70,574.24	29 %
	334 Maintenance Agreements	40.80	6,618.99	6,600.00	9,600.00	2,981.01	69 %
	335 Meals - Reimbursement	0.00	0.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	0 %
	340 Meetings and conferences	0.00	0.00	950.00	950.00	950.00	0 %
	345 Mileage expense reimbursement	100.14	800.35	1,000.00	1,000.00	199.65	80 %
	350 Repairs and maint - computers	429.36	3,448.19	3,300.00	3,300.00	-148.19	104 %
	351 Repairs and maint - equip	244.05	1,634.35	2,000.00	2,000.00	365.65	82 %
	352 Repairs and maint - structures	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0 %
	353 Repairs & Maint- Infrastructure	4,708.81	49,613.21	25,000.00	48,000.00	-1,613.21	103 %
	354 Repairs and maint - vehicles	0.00	1,992.60	2,000.00	2,000.00	7.40	100 %
	356 Testing & Supplies - Well #3 (Water)	20.00	1,142.84	3,500.00	3,500.00	2,357.16	33 %
	357 Testing & Supplies - Well #4 (Water)	45.00	1,087.83	3,500.00	3,500.00	2,412.17	31 %
	358 Testing & Supplies- SLT Well (Water)	310.00	3,480.86	6,000.00	6,000.00	2,519.14	58 %
	359 Testing & Supplies-Other	453.00	2,996.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	3,004.00	50 %
	362 Cross-Connection Control Svcs.	0.00	324.20	1,000.00	1,000.00	675.80	32 %
	375 Internet expenses	104.98	1,038.18	1,400.00	1,400.00	361.82	74 %
	376 Webpage- Upgrade/Maint	76.00	760.00	912.00	912.00	152.00	83 %
	380 Utilities - alarm service	107.60	581.70	700.00	700.00	118.30	83 %

SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Statement of Expenditure - Budget vs. Actual Report
For the Accounting Period: 4 / 20

Fund Account	Object	Committed Current Month	Committed YTD	Original Appropriation	Current Appropriation	Available Appropriation	% Committed
50 WATER DEPARTMENT							
	381 Utilities - electric	2,462.42	29,584.88	55,000.00	75,000.00	45,415.12	39 %
	382 Utilities - propane	100.52	566.21	1,000.00	1,000.00	433.79	57 %
	383 Utilities - trash	51.99	519.90	700.00	700.00	180.10	74 %
	385 Dues and subscriptions	-69.00	2,702.70	2,600.00	3,000.00	297.30	90 %
	386 Education and training	925.00	1,432.20	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,567.80	48 %
	393 Advertising and public notices	0.00	1,087.40	1,000.00	1,000.00	-87.40	109 %
	394 LAFCO Allocations	0.00	2,035.69	1,755.00	2,035.69	0.00	100 %
	395 Community Outreach	0.00	0.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	0 %
	410 Office Supplies	128.34	518.74	1,000.00	1,000.00	481.26	52 %
	459 Scada - Maintenance Fees	0.00	810.81	1,000.00	1,000.00	189.19	81 %
	465 Cell phones, radios and pagers	118.42	1,123.39	1,828.00	1,828.00	704.61	61 %
	475 Computer supplies and upgrades	11.38	10,451.01	10,000.00	16,000.00	5,548.99	65 %
	481 Chemicals- Well #3	0.00	1,489.67	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,510.33	50 %
	482 Chemicals-Well #4	0.00	2,318.87	3,500.00	3,500.00	1,181.13	66 %
	483 Chemicals-SLT Well	0.00	569.42	1,500.00	1,500.00	930.58	38 %
	485 Fuel expense	421.89	1,682.98	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,317.02	56 %
	490 Small tools and equipment	0.00	5,343.57	3,000.00	6,000.00	656.43	89 %
	495 Uniform expense	438.14	825.16	1,000.00	1,000.00	174.84	83 %
	520 Water Main Valves Replacement	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	0 %
	525 Water meter replacement	2,552.11	7,180.70	15,000.00	18,200.00	11,019.30	39 %
	526 Development Meters	1,447.88	14,696.04	0.00	10,000.00	-4,696.04	147 %
	535 Water Lines Repairs	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	0 %
	605 USDA Loan Payment	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	0 %
	715 Licenses, permits and fees	0.00	3,093.80	6,500.00	6,500.00	3,406.20	48 %
	805 Refundable Water/Sewer/Hydrant	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0 %
	930 Interest Fees	0.00	25,762.98	50,000.00	50,000.00	24,237.02	52 %
	940 Bank service charges	3.22	75.39	0.00	0.00	-75.39	*** %
	990 Retirement/Health Ins Liability	0.00	0.00	8,050.00	8,050.00	8,050.00	0 %
	Account Total:	43,434.75	520,809.03	822,148.00	880,968.86	360,159.83	59 %
	Account Group Total:	43,434.75	520,809.03	822,148.00	880,968.86	360,159.83	59 %
	Fund Total:	43,434.75	520,809.03	822,148.00	880,968.86	360,159.83	59 %

60 SOLID WASTE DEPARTMENT

66000 SOLID WASTE

66000 SOLID WASTE

	105 Salaries and Wages	822.08	9,032.34	10,239.00	10,239.00	1,206.66	88 %
	110 Payroll tax expense	0.00	0.00	800.00	0.00	0.00	0 %
	111 BOD Stipend	0.00	80.00	109.00	109.00	29.00	73 %
	115 Payroll Expenses	8.18	104.43	100.00	1,600.00	1,495.57	7 %
	120 Workers' Compensation	0.00	1.39	100.00	1.39	0.00	100 %
	135 Payroll Tax - FICA	0.00	18.22	0.00	40.00	21.78	46 %
	140 Payroll Tax - Medicare	11.74	192.26	0.00	175.00	-17.26	110 %
	155 Payroll Tax - SUI	9.93	37.78	0.00	0.00	-37.78	*** %
	165 Payroll Tax - FUTA	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	0 %
	205 Insurance - Health	82.68	784.10	1,164.00	1,164.00	379.90	67 %
	210 Insurance - Dental	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0 %
	215 Insurance - Vision	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0 %

SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Statement of Expenditure - Budget vs. Actual Report
For the Accounting Period: 4 / 20

Fund Account	Object	Committed Current Month	Committed YTD	Original Appropriation	Current Appropriation	Available Appropriation	% Committed
60 SOLID WASTE DEPARTMENT							
	225 Retirement - PERS expense	0.00	487.20	200.00	675.00	187.80	72 %
	305 Operations and maintenance	3.42	9.65	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,990.35	0 %
	315 Postage, shipping and freight	1.32	12.54	500.00	500.00	487.46	3 %
	320 Printing and reproduction	0.00	1.78	500.00	500.00	498.22	0 %
	325 Professional svcs - Accounting	0.00	642.56	547.00	800.00	157.44	80 %
	327 Professional svcs - Legal (General)	0.00	858.00	1,185.00	1,185.00	327.00	72 %
	328 Insurance - prop and liability	0.00	363.98	100.00	363.69	-0.29	100 %
	331 Professional Services - Legal	0.00	0.00	900.00	900.00	900.00	0 %
	334 Maintenance Agreements	0.00	112.77	300.00	300.00	187.23	38 %
	340 Meetings and conferences	0.00	0.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	0 %
	345 Mileage expense reimbursement	6.30	46.56	46.00	46.00	-0.56	101 %
	350 Repairs and maint - computers	17.80	137.38	100.00	100.00	-37.38	137 %
	351 Repairs and maint - equip	0.00	488.00	0.00	0.00	-488.00	*** %
	376 Webpage- Upgrade/Maint	4.00	40.00	44.00	44.00	4.00	91 %
	382 Utilities - propane	5.29	29.81	0.00	0.00	-29.81	*** %
	384 Trash Recepticles	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	0 %
	385 Dues and subscriptions	0.00	243.05	50.00	200.00	-43.05	122 %
	386 Education and training	0.00	11.70	500.00	500.00	488.30	2 %
	393 Advertising and public notices	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0 %
	394 LAFCO Allocations	0.00	339.28	293.00	339.28	0.00	100 %
	395 Community Outreach	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0 %
	410 Office Supplies	6.76	19.22	25.00	25.00	5.78	77 %
	465 Cell phones, radios and pagers	5.54	55.26	77.00	77.00	21.74	72 %
	475 Computer supplies and upgrades	0.60	0.60	200.00	200.00	199.40	0 %
	990 Retirement/Health Ins Liability	0.00	0.00	343.00	343.00	343.00	0 %
	Account Total:	985.64	14,149.86	24,322.00	26,341.36	12,191.50	54 %
	Account Group Total:	985.64	14,149.86	24,322.00	26,341.36	12,191.50	54 %
	Fund Total:	985.64	14,149.86	24,322.00	26,341.36	12,191.50	54 %
	Grand Total:	108,002.64	1,234,365.37	2,297,805.00	2,505,424.83	1,271,059.46	49 %

SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Cash Report
For the Accounting Period: 4/20

Fund/Account	Beginning Balance	Received	Transfers In	Disbursed	Transfers Out	Ending Balance
20 FIRE PROTECTION DEPARTMENT						
10200 Operating Cash - Premier	350,132.69	27,499.53	1,309.52	2,435.24	27,567.30	348,939.20
10250 Pac Premier - Payroll	2,311.41	2,435.24	10,262.51	11,324.67	1,548.25	2,136.24
10340 Pac Premier Operational Reserve	187,942.86	23.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	187,965.97
10350 Pac Premier- Capital Reserve	253,805.82	13,129.51	0.00	0.00	1,097.67	265,837.66
Total Fund	794,192.78	43,087.39	11,572.03	13,759.91	30,213.22	804,879.07
30 STREET LIGHTING DEPARTMENT						
10200 Operating Cash - Premier	278,219.52	7,387.47	0.00	8.18	4,279.60	281,319.21
10250 Pac Premier - Payroll	30.41	8.18	1,055.66	740.49	279.93	73.83
10340 Pac Premier Operational Reserve	41,010.21	5.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	41,015.25
10350 Pac Premier- Capital Reserve	70,189.88	8.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	70,198.45
10460 Cantella & Co. Investment Acct.	153,233.13	3,822.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	157,055.85
Total Fund	542,683.15	11,231.98	1,055.66	748.67	4,559.53	549,662.59
40 WASTEWATER DEPARTMENT						
10200 Operating Cash - Premier	492,330.09	97,414.78	3,020.57	1,368.91	46,048.77	545,347.76
10250 Pac Premier - Payroll	3,110.03	147.28	21,664.96	15,992.08	5,190.23	3,739.96
10260 Pac Western Bank --Long Term	15,008.59	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,008.84
10350 Pac Premier- Capital Reserve	329,017.59	50,100.05	0.00	0.00	1,097.67	378,019.97
Total Fund	839,466.30	147,662.36	24,685.53	17,360.99	52,336.67	942,116.53
50 WATER DEPARTMENT						
10150 Cash in SLO County	75,215.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75,215.66
10200 Operating Cash - Premier	13,478.15	96,331.65	1,166.66	1,052.50	51,447.86	58,476.10
10250 Pac Premier - Payroll	3,031.03	155.46	23,174.25	17,730.28	5,936.75	2,693.71
10340 Pac Premier Operational Reserve	73.69	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.70
10350 Pac Premier- Capital Reserve	4,148.95	49,112.37	0.00	0.00	1,097.66	52,163.66
10400 HOB - USDA Reserve	66,951.31	2.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	66,954.05
Total Fund	162,898.79	145,602.23	24,340.91	18,782.78	58,482.27	255,576.88
60 SOLID WASTE DEPARTMENT						
10200 Operating Cash - Premier	107,875.71	3,101.25	0.00	8.18	1,100.02	109,868.76
10250 Pac Premier - Payroll	332.86	8.18	1,060.05	744.12	286.13	370.84
10340 Pac Premier Operational Reserve	12,167.06	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,168.56
10350 Pac Premier- Capital Reserve	49.96	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.97
Total Fund	120,425.59	3,110.94	1,060.05	752.30	1,386.15	122,458.13
73 CLAIMS CLEARING FUND						
10200 Operating Cash - Premier	2,081.24	0.00	71,023.31	48,261.70	0.00	24,842.85
10250 Pac Premier - Payroll	0.00	0.00	13,240.35	13,240.35	0.00	0.00
Total Fund	2,081.24	0.00	84,263.66	61,502.05	0.00	24,842.85
Totals	2,461,747.85	350,694.90	146,977.84	112,906.70	146,977.84	2,699,536.05

*** Transfers In and Transfers Out columns should match. There are a couple exceptions to this: 1) Canceled Electronic Checks and 2) Payroll Journal Vouchers that include local deductions set up with receipt accounting. Please see cash reconciliation procedure in manual or call for more details.



San Miguel Community Services District

Board of Directors Staff Report

May 28, 2020

AGENDA ITEM:

SUBJECT: Review and have first reading to consider adoption of an ORDINANCE 02-2020 of the San Miguel Community Services District pertaining to solid waste and recycling regulations and enforcement.

RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends that the Board of Directors approve and adopt San Miguel Solid Waste and Recycling Ordinance NO. 02-2020.

DISCUSSION: The District has long provided collection services for solid waste and recycling for properties within the District. The District has determined that periodic collection and disposal of these categories of waste benefits all residents and occupants of the District. The District further mandates that private premises within the District may not fail to dispose of solid waste, debris, or inoperable vehicles from the property. To achieve the goal of safety and orderliness of properties within the District, owners of all developed properties in the District are mandated to properly use the District's collection and disposal service and pay reasonable fees assessed by the District or its Franchisee/s for the service.

If an owner or occupant fails to properly dispose of waste or recyclables or allows such to collect on the property within the District, the District manager is empowered to notify the owner, his or her agent or person in control of the premises to direct the removal of the waste or recyclables.

If an owner fails to pay for the service, the District or its Franchisee/s may seek to collect the fees through reasonable means including written notices or demands, placing the charges on the following year's tax roll of the respective property, or commencing an action in court to order the owner to pay the fees and costs of suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees. The initiation of a lawsuit would only occur with Board review and approval.

The proposed ordinance here renews and makes minor modifications to the ordinance previously in existence in the District, including the right of the District to abate any property, not in compliance with the ordinance, and make specific collection efforts for unpaid fees.

FISCAL IMPACT: No costs to the District. The costs of abatement and legal processes (if any) are paid by the affected property owner. Administrative expenses are recovered by imposing a service charge.

PREPARED BY:

Erin M. Derwin

District General Counsel San Miguel C.S.D.

Attachment:

Ordinance 02-2020

ORDINANCE NO. 02-2020

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
ADOPTING THE SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING REGULATIONS**

WHEREAS, Government Code sections 61060 and 61100 authorize the San Miguel Community Services District (“District”) to adopt by ordinance and enforce rules and regulations for the administration, operation, and use and maintenance of the District’s solid waste and recycling system; and

WHEREAS, the District seeks to establish a clear policy to address all activities related to the operation of the District’s solid waste and recycling system; and

WHEREAS, the District has drafted the San Miguel Community Services District Solid Waste and Recycling Regulations (“District solid waste Code”) to address the District’s policies and procedures associated with: (1) will serve letters; (2) temporary construction activities; (3) the fees and charges related to the District’s Solid Waste and Recycling system; and (4) provisions to enforce the District’s Solid Waste code; and

WHEREAS, Government Code section 61064 provides that the District Board of Directors may designate District employees with the power to enforce District policies; and

WHEREAS, the District Board of Directors seeks to authorize the General Manager, Director of Utilities, Fire Chief, and Assistant Fire Chief with the authority to enforce the provisions of the District Solid waste Code.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1: Purpose and Authority.

The District, in making adequate provision in this ordinance for the handling of solid waste, organics and recycling, is doing so as a subdivision of the State and after being authorized to do so as a part of the State's comprehensive program for solid waste management and resource recovery and for the preservation, health, safety, and well-being of the public. The following provisions regarding solid waste handling, and the actions of the District pursuant to those provisions, are intended to implement State policy and to provide for the District's continuing authorized evaluation, planning, and supervision in the area.

SECTION 2: DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this ordinance, the following words and phrases shall mean as follows:

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"Board of Directors" means the Board of Directors of the San Miguel Community Services District.

"County" means the County of San Luis Obispo.

"Developed property" means any property located within the jurisdiction of the District that is not a vacant parcel.

"District" means the San Miguel Community Services District.

"General Manager" means the General Manager of the San Miguel Community Services District.

"Drop box," also called a roll-off box, means an open top, movable container in which primarily non-putrescible solid waste such as construction and demolition debris or non-putrescible recyclables are stored until removed from the premises.

"Franchisee" means and includes a person, or any other entity authorized under and by virtue of a contract with the San Miguel Community Services District to collect solid waste, organics and recycling.

"Hazardous materials" means any material defined as hazardous in the State Health and Safety Code, as may be amended from time to time; a waste that is hazardous according to the criteria set forth in the California Code of Regulations, as may be amended from time to time or any waste that must be disposed of in a hazardous waste landfill.

"Occupant" means the person who is in possession of a developed property located within the District jurisdiction.

"Organics" means food waste and food-soiled paper waste, green wastes such as landscape and pruning waste, and nonhazardous wood waste.

"Owner" means the person or persons holding record title to the developed property to which solid waste recyclables and organics collection service is to be provided by the Franchisee.

"Person" means any individual, partnership, firm, corporation, other business entity, association, group or combination thereof and the plural as well as the singular.

"Receptacle" means a solid waste recyclables or organics container satisfying the requirements of Section 6.

"Recyclables" or "recyclable materials" means, but is not limited to, any paper, glass, cardboard, plastic, ferrous metal, aluminum, or other material that is to be segregated for collection and recycling.

"Recycling" means the process of collecting, sorting, cleansing, treating, and reconstituting materials that would otherwise become solid waste, and returning them to the economic mainstream in the form of products which meet the quality standards necessary to be used in the marketplace.

"Solid waste" means all putrescible and nonputrescible waste, including, but not limited to, waste paper, garbage, cardboard, rags, refuse, household ashes, wearing apparel, household goods, wooden containers, and all worthless, useless, unused, rejected or castoff solid or semi-solid matter, commercial and construction waste, and recyclable materials, excluding medical waste, radioactive waste, and hazardous materials as defined in this section.

SECTION 3: USE OF DISPOSAL SERVICE MANDATORY -- COLLECTION OF CHARGES.

- A. The District has determined that periodic collection and disposal (or processing) of solid waste, recyclables and organics from developed properties in the District benefits all occupants of developed properties in the District.
- B. The District will provide a service for the collection and disposal of solid waste, recyclables and organics through its Franchisee.
- C. Except as otherwise provided for herein, owners of all developed properties in the District must use the District's solid waste recyclables and organics collection and disposal service, subject to any Rules duly adopted by the District.
- D. The District or the Franchisee shall collect all fees for solid waste collection and disposal, as specified in the franchise agreement.
- E. The owner of developed property shall be responsible and liable for paying the solid waste collection and disposal fees for that property, although the District or Franchisee will bill an occupant of such property if requested by the owner.
- F. The failure of any occupant or owner to promptly remit the fee for solid waste collection and disposal when due and payable shall entitle the District or Franchisee to collect a late fee from that owner or occupant and will entitle the District or Franchisee to cease providing service. The amount of the late fee shall be established by the Board of Directors.
- G. Upon the direction of the Board of Directors, subject to any legal requirements, any monies owing for the solid waste, recyclables and organics services provided by the District or a Franchisee within the District and all penalties arising hereunder may be placed as a charge on the following year's tax roll of the respective property. Any collection or other enforcement action in the name of the District may be commenced in any court of competent

jurisdiction for the amount of any delinquent fees or charges and if legal action is brought by the District or its designee to enforce the collection of any amount charged and due under this section, any judgment rendered in favor of the District shall include costs of suit incurred by the District or its designee including a reasonable attorney's fee if allowable by law.

SECTION 4: SOLID WASTE, RECYCLABLES AND ORGANICS ACCUMULATIONS.

- A. No person shall accumulate, keep or maintain solid waste, recyclables and organics upon any lot or parcel of land, whether public or private, other than in containers which have been approved by the District or Franchisee.
- B. No person owning, occupying or having the control of any developed property or vacant lot or occupying a dwelling or commercial property within the District shall permit any solid waste, recyclables or organics to become or remain offensive, unsightly or unsafe to the public health or safety or to deposit, keep or accumulate or permit or cause any of these materials to be deposited, kept, or accumulated, upon any property, lot, or parcel of land or upon any public or private place, street, lane, alley or driveway, except as allowed in this Ordinance.
- C. No person shall place or cause to be placed any solid waste, recyclables or organics generated upon any property or by any residential, commercial, or industrial use into any receptacle or drop box other than those owned or controlled by such person, unless permission for such use is granted by the commercial or residential customer owning or controlling the receptacle or drop box.
- D. No person owning, occupying or having control of any premises shall set out or cause to be set out for collection any solid waste, recyclables or organics other than that originating on the premises.
- E. No person shall dispose of solid waste, recyclables or organics originating or generated on such person's property in or near litter receptacles placed by the District in public places for incidental use by pedestrian or vehicular traffic.
- F. No person shall accumulate, keep or deposit solid waste, recyclables or organics in such a manner that a public nuisance is created, including, but not limited to, allowing flies, mosquitos, rodents or other vectors to breed therein.

SECTION 5: CLEARING OF SOLID WASTE, DEBRIS AND VEHICLES FROM PRIVATE PROPERTY.

- A. The District Manager, his or her designee or an authorized representative of the County are authorized and empowered to notify the owner, his agent, or person in control of any private premises within the District, to dispose of solid waste prohibited by this ordinance. Such notice shall be given by posting the private premises and by certified mail

addressed to the owner, his agent, or such other person at his last known address, or by personal service on the owner, agent, person in control or occupant of the property.

B. The notice shall describe the work to be done and shall state that if the work is not commenced within five (5) days after receipt of notice and diligently prosecuted to completion without interruption, the General Manager shall cause or direct the solid waste to be properly disposed of and the cost thereof shall become a lien on the property. The notice shall be substantially in the following form:

NOTICE TO REMOVE
SOLID WASTE

The owner of the property described as follows: _____

_____ commonly known as _____ is hereby ordered to properly dispose of the solid waste located on the property, to wit:

_____ within five (5) days from the date thereof. If the disposal of the waste matter herein indicated is not commenced and diligently prosecuted to completion within the time fixed herein, the District Manager of the San Miguel Community Services District shall cause such disposal to be done, and the cost thereof, including any incidental expenses, will be made a lien upon said property, pursuant to the provisions of Ordinance No. ____ of the San Miguel Community Services District.

General Manager of the San Miguel Community Services District

C. The General Manager or his/her authorized representatives shall cause to be kept in his/her office a record containing: (1) a description of each parcel of property for which notice to dispose of solid waste has been given; (2) the name of the owner, if known; (3) the date on which such notice was mailed and posted; (4) the charges incurred by the District in disposing of solid waste, and all incidental expenses in connection therewith; and (5) a brief summary of the work performed. Each such entry shall be made as soon as practicable after completion of such act.

D. Upon the failure, neglect or refusal of any owner or agent so notified to properly dispose of the solid waste within five (5) days after notice has been given as provided in this section, or within ten (10) days after the date of mailing such notice in the event the U.S. Post Office is unable to make delivery thereof, provided the same was properly addressed to the last known address of such owner or agent, the General Manager or his/her authorized representatives are authorized and empowered to pay for the disposal of such solid waste out of the District funds or to order its disposal by District forces. The General Manager and his/her authorized representatives, including any contractor with whom he/she contracts hereunder, and assistants, employees or agents of such contractor, are authorized to enter upon the property for the purpose of disposing of the solid waste described in the notice.

Before the General Manager arrives, any property owner may dispose of the waste matter at his/her own expense.

E. When the District has effected the removal of such solid waste, or has paid for its removal, the actual cost thereof plus accrued interest at the rate of ten percent (10%) per year from the date of the completion of the work, shall be charged to the owner of such property and the owner or his agent, shall be billed therefor by mail, if not paid prior thereto. The bill shall apprise the owner that failure to pay the bill will result in a lien.

F. Where the full amount due the District is not paid by such owner within thirty (30) days after date of the billing by the District, the District shall cause to be recorded with the County Clerk-Recorder a sworn or certified statement showing the cost and expense incurred for the work, the date the work was done and the location of the property on which the solid waste removal work was done. The recordation of such sworn or certified statement shall constitute a lien on the property and shall remain in full force and effect for the amount due in principal and interest, plus costs of court, if any, for collection, until final payment has been made. The costs and expenses shall be subject to a delinquent penalty of ten percent (10%) in the event same is not paid in full on or before the date the amount due becomes a lien. Sworn or certified statements recorded in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be prima facie evidence that all legal formalities have been complied with and that the work has been done properly and satisfactorily and shall be full notice to every person concerned that the amount of the statement, plus interest and costs, constitutes a charge against the property designated or described in the statement and that the same is due and collectible as provided by law. The County Clerk-Recorder shall record the lien. The remedy provided in this section shall not constitute an election of remedies by the District.

SECTION 6: SOLID WASTE, ORGANICS AND RECYCLING CONTAINERS.

A. Solid waste, organics and recyclables shall be kept free of all hazardous materials and shall be securely wrapped and placed in a closed receptacle or drop box.

B. Containers shall be made of metal or plastic and of sufficient strength to prevent them from being broken under ordinary conditions. Containers shall be equipped with a vermin and animal resistant cover or seal which shall be utilized at all times. Containers shall be in a condition such that their contents can be fully enclosed and such that they shall stand upright and leave no sharp, jagged or otherwise dangerous corners or edges.

C. Drop boxes shall be constructed of metal or other material as approved by the District.

D. Containers and drop boxes shall be maintained by Occupants in a clean, safe and sanitary condition.

E. Solid waste, organics and recyclables shall be placed in the containers furnished by

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the Franchisee.

SECTION 7: PLACEMENT OF CONTAINERS.

- A. Any container or drop box shall be placed for collection on any sidewalk, street, roadway or alley only as provided in this ordinance or any Rules duly adopted by the District.
- B. Any container shall be placed for collection along any street, roadway or alley only on the day established for the collection of solid waste on the particular route or after 5:30 P.M. on the day immediately prior to such collection and shall not remain thereon for more than eighteen (18) hours after it has been emptied unless special in yard service has been contracted for.
- C. Any container placed for collection along a street or roadway shall be placed between the curb line and the property line as close to the curb line or edge of the street or roadway as practicable, without causing a safety hazard.
- D. Any container or drop box placed for collection in any alley shall be placed as close to the property line as practicable.
- E. Any drop box placed in any street, roadway or alley shall obtain an encroachment permit from the County when required by County regulations.

SECTION 8: INTERFERENCE WITH CONTAINERS AND DROP BOXES.

No person other than the Franchisee or customer shall interfere in any manner with any receptacle or drop box or the contents thereof, nor remove any such receptacle or drop box from the location where it was placed by the customer or Franchisee nor remove the contents of any receptacle or drop box.

SECTION 9: FRANCHISE FOR COLLECTION -- AUTHORIZATION.

- A. A franchise, exclusive or nonexclusive, for the collection and disposal of solid waste, organics and recyclables, may be granted by the District.
- B. No person shall collect, or enter into an agreement to collect, or provide for the collection or disposal of solid waste, organics and recyclables, unless such person is authorized by the District to operate within the District by means of a franchise agreement.

SECTION 10: COLLECTION RATES.

Rates for solid waste, recyclables and organics collection and disposal shall be set by resolution of the Board of Directors.

SECTION 11: DISPOSAL SITE.

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The franchisee shall arrange for the disposal and processing of all solid waste, recyclables and organics collected within the District at a properly licensed disposal site or processor, and shall ensure that all materials collected are disposed of in a manner conforming to all applicable government laws, codes, and statutes, including those of the District. All solid waste collected within the District, and not separated for recycling shall be delivered to the disposal site and disposed of according to the regulations of the disposal site.

SECTION 12: COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL REQUIRED AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK.

All solid waste, recyclables and organics located or generated within the District shall be placed in a receptacle or drop box by the Occupant or Owner and shall be removed by the District, its agent, employees, or Franchisees or representatives, at least once every seven (7) days, or more often as directed by the District.

SECTION 13: CONDITION OF COLLECTION TRUCKS.

Every truck used by a Franchisee in the collection and removal of solid waste, recyclables and organics shall be kept well painted, clean inside and out and in good operating condition. All Franchisee vehicles must meet all applicable regulations.

SECTION 14: EXCEPTIONS.

- A. Nothing in this ordinance shall be deemed to prohibit the removal and hauling by a - licensed person of materials considered by the District to constitute a health hazard of such nature as necessary to be ordered to be promptly removed.
- B. Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to prohibit any producer of solid waste from personally hauling the same in the producer's vehicle through the streets of the District; provided, however, such hauling and disposal shall at all times be subject to any Rules duly adopted by the District.
- C. Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to prohibit the collection and removal of grass clippings and shrubbery by individual residents and by individuals doing business as professional landscapers, when the collection is directly related to their work.

SECTION 15: BURNING REFUSE.

Burning of solid waste is prohibited within the District boundaries as outlined in the District Fire Ordinance, this ordinance may be updated from time to time by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 16: UNLAWFUL COLLECTION.

A. A Franchisee shall not be required to collect hazardous waste, medical waste, radioactive waste or dangerous materials as part of its regular collection activity. Liquid and dry caustics, acids, biohazardous, flammable, explosive materials, insecticides, and similar substances shall not be deposited in solid waste collection containers described in Section 6. Any person collecting such substances shall store, handle and dispose of such materials in accordance with local, state and federal law and shall obtain all necessary local, state and federal permits therefor.

B. Infectious waste (as defined in California Health and Safety Code Section 7054.4, as amended from time to time, or any successor provision or provisions thereto) shall not be collected by a Franchisee as part of its regular collection activity. Anyone producing such wastes shall store, handle and dispose of such materials only in the manner approved by the County health officer or designated deputy, and in accordance with local, state and federal law and with all necessary local, State and Federal permits.

SECTION 17: HEALTH REGULATIONS -- ESTABLISHMENT.

The District shall have power to establish rules and regulations not inconsistent with this ordinance governing the collection and disposal of solid waste; provided, that such rules and regulations shall have as their purpose the enforcement of the provisions of this ordinance and the health and sanitary laws and ordinances in effect in the District.

SECTION 18: RECYCLING AND RECYCLABLE MATERIALS: FINDINGS.

A. The Board of Directors has determined that it is in the best interests of the District to promote recycling of discarded waste materials.

B. The Board of Directors has determined that it is in the best interests of the District to promote said recycling through the use of a Franchisee.

C. The Board of Directors finds that the success of the recycling program is in part dependent upon the ability of a Franchisee to collect recyclable materials without interference by unauthorized persons and that such unauthorized interference may have serious adverse effects on the success of recycling programs.

SECTION 19: USE OF RECYCLING SERVICE MANDATORY -- COLLECTION OF CHARGES.

A. The District has determined that periodic collection of recyclable materials from all developed properties in the District benefits all occupants of developed properties in the District.

- B. The District will provide recycling collection service through its Franchisee.
- C. The District or the Franchisee shall collect all fees for recycling collection, as specified in the franchise agreement.
- D. Except as otherwise provided for herein, all owners of developed property shall be responsible and liable for paying the recycling collection service fees for that property, regardless of whether such owner elects to use such service, although the District or Franchisee will bill an occupant of such property if requested by the owner.
- E. The failure of any occupant or owner to promptly remit the fee for recycling collection service when due and payable shall entitle the District or Franchisee to collect a late fee from that owner or occupant. The amount of the late fee shall be established by the Board of Directors.
- G. Upon the direction of the Board of Directors, subject to any legal requirements, any monies owing for the recycling services provided within the District and all penalties arising hereunder may be placed as a charge on the following year's tax roll of the respective property owner. Any collection or other enforcement action in the name of the District may be commenced in any court of competent jurisdiction for the amount of any delinquent fees or charges and if legal action is brought by the District or its designee to enforce the collection of any amount charged and due under this section, any judgment rendered in favor of the District shall include costs of suit incurred by the District or its designee including a reasonable attorney's fee if allowable by law.

SECTION 20: COLLECTION RATES - RECYCLING.

The rates to be charged for the collection of recyclable materials shall be established by resolution of the Board of Directors.

SECTION 21: OWNERSHIP OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS.

Recyclable material shall become the property of a Franchisee upon placement of recyclable material at a recycling collection location within the District.

SECTION 22: UNAUTHORIZED COLLECTION OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS PROHIBITED: PENALTY.

It shall be unlawful for any person, other than the Franchisee, to remove recyclable material which has been placed at a designated recycling collection location, during the twenty-four (24) hour period commencing at 6:00 p.m. on any day preceding a day designated for collection of recyclable material.

SECTION 23: RIGHT OF INDIVIDUAL TO DISPOSE OF RECYCLABLES.

Nothing in this ordinance shall limit the right of an individual person, organization or other entity to donate, sell or otherwise dispose of recyclables, provided that any such disposal is in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

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SECTION 24: CIVIL ACTION BY FRANCHISEE.

Nothing in this ordinance shall be deemed to limit the right of a Franchisee to bring a civil action against any person who violates the provisions of Section 22.

SECTION 25: CIVIL LIABILITIES AND PENALTIES.

Any person who intentionally or negligently violates any provision of this ordinance shall be civilly liable to the District. Such civil liability may be in a sum not to exceed Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000). The District may petition the Superior Court to enforce and recover such sums. In determining such amount, the District shall take into consideration all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the extent of harm caused by the violation, the nature and persistence of the violation, the length of time over which the violation occurs, the corrective action, if any, and the fines and penalties imposed on the District by other agencies.

SECTION 26: ENFORCEMENT.

A. The General Manager or his/her designee are specifically required to enforce the provisions of this ordinance.

B. No person shall in any manner interfere with the collection or disposal of solid or waste or recyclable materials by any person authorized by Franchisee to collect and process or dispose of the same.

SECTION 27: VIOLATION -- PENALTY.

Every person as defined in this ordinance who violates any of the provisions of this ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 28: AUTHORITY.

This ordinance is passed pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 6520 and 6521 and Public Resources Code Section 40059.

SECTION 29: INTERPRETATION OF CONFLICTING PROVISIONS.

In the event any provision of existing ordinances, resolutions, regulations or procedures of the San Miguel Community Services District not repealed by this ordinance conflicts with the provisions of this ordinance, the provisions of this ordinance shall prevail.

SECTION 30: SEVERABILITY.

If any section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance or any part thereof is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portion of this ordinance or any part thereof. The Board of Directors hereby declares that it would have passed each section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrases be declared unconstitutional.

SECTION 31: PUBLICATION OR POSTING.

Within fifteen (15) days after adoption of this ordinance, it shall be posted in three (3) public places with the District (to wit: U.S. post office, _____, and _____) with the names of those Board members voting for and against the ordinance.

SECTION 32: EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days after its final passage.

On motion of Board Member _____, seconded by Board Member _____ and on the following roll call vote, to-wit:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

the foregoing ordinance was adopted this _____ day of _____, 2020.

President of the Board of Directors

ATTEST:

Board Clerk



**San Miguel Community Services District
Board of Directors
Staff Report**

May 28, 2020

AGENDA ITEM: XI-3

SUBJECT: Approve An Ordinance of the San Miguel Community Services District Board of Directors Adopting and Amending the 2019 Edition of the California Fire Code Including Articles, Appendices, Amendments, Errata Appendix's A-N and Local Ordinance 01-2020 in addition to California Building Code Section 7A and Local Ordinances.

RECOMMENDATION:

Approve An Ordinance of the San Miguel Community Services District Board of Directors Adopting and Amending the 2019 Edition of the California Fire Code Including Articles, Appendices, Errata in addition to California Building Code Section 7A and Local Ordinances Approve the 2019 California Fire Code including Amendments, Errata, Appendix's A-N and Local Ordinance 01-2020.

The purpose of this ordinance is to formally adopt the 2019 California Fire Code including Amendments, Errata, Appendix's A-N and Local Ordinance 02-2019 as the bases for all Fire, Life & Safety items for the purpose of ratification by the County of San Luis Obispo Board of Supervisors.

The District has been operating on the 2019 California Fire Code including Local Ordinance 02-2019. It is the District's responsibility to adopt use of the California Fire Code every three (3) years, and as necessary throughout the code cycles. The District must include any Local Ordinances at the time of current Code adoption. The purpose of adopting Local Ordinances is to assure that the Fire, Life & Safety issues directly related to the Agency Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) are properly mitigated to the best of the AHJ's ability.

In order to remain in compliance with current County and State Regulations it is necessary to adopt the current California Fire Code in its entirety including all Amendments, Errata, Appendix's A-N and Local Ordinance 01-2020

Fiscal Impact:

There is no negative fiscal impact.

PREPARED BY:

Scott Young

APPROVED BY:

Rob Roberson

ORDINANCE NO. ~~021-2020~~19
AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
THE SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
ADOPTING AND AMENDING THE 2019 EDITION OF
THE CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE INCLUDING ARTICLES, APPENDICES, ERRATA
CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE SECTION 7A AND LOCAL ORDINANCES.

WHEREAS, the San Miguel Community Services District (“District”) Board of Directors (“Board”) finds that modifications need to be made to the District’s current Fire Code; and

WHEREAS, the District’s Fire Code ~~was updated and adopted in 2019~~ ~~has not been updated since 2013~~, and requires revisions as the law has changed over time; and

BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of Directors of the San Miguel Community Services District as follows:

Section 1. Purposes and Authority.

The Board of Directors of the San Miguel Community Services District (“District”) hereby adopts the 2019 Edition of the California Fire Code (“CFC”), which includes Articles, Appendices and Errata, with certain amendments and exceptions. The amendments and exceptions as outlined in Section 5 of this Code, are for the purpose of prescribing regulations governing conditions hazardous to life and property from fire or explosion. Each and all of the regulations, provisions, conditions, and terms of the “California Fire Code”, 2019 Edition, on file in the District Office, are hereby referred to and made a part hereof as if fully set out in this Ordinance, except as otherwise provided in this Ordinance.

Section 2. Repeal of Any Previously Adopted Ordinance

Ordinance No. ~~021-2019~~3, and or any previously adopted Ordinance adopted by the Board of Directors of the San Miguel Community Services District is hereby repealed in their entirety.

Section 3. Establishment and Duties of Bureau of Fire Prevention.

The California Fire Code shall be enforced by the San Miguel Community Services District’s Fire Department (“Fire Department”). The Bureau of Fire Prevention is hereby established and shall operate under the supervision of the District’s Fire Chief. The Fire Chief may assign such members of the Department as inspectors as necessary.

Section 4. Amendments and Exceptions to the 2019 Edition of the California Fire Code.

Pursuant to Ordinance No. ~~012-2020~~19, the Board found that because of certain local climatic, geological and topographical conditions existing within the District, more stringent building standards relating to Fire, Life and Safety than those standards adopted by the State of California Fire Marshal and contained in the California Building Standards Code are necessary for fire

Commented [ED1]: Tamara – can you double-check the Ordinance numbers? This proposed is 01-20209, but here is referenced 01-2020. Should that have been 01-2019? The five digit number vs. the four digit numbers are standing out as possibly a typographical error.

Commented [FP2R1]: This is correct. It was an error on my end. The 9 on the top of the page should have been struck out.

protection within the District. Ordinance 012-202019, and the findings contained therein, are hereby incorporated by reference. The following amendments and exceptions to the 2019 California Fire Code, are therefore hereby made:

1) ESTABLISHMENTS OF LIMITS IN WHICH STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVES AND BLASTING AGENTS IS TO BE PROHIBITED.

Storage of explosives and blasting agents are prohibited in the District boundaries. Chapter 56 of the 2019 California Fire Code provides the specific limitations.

2) ESTABLISHMENT OF LIMITS IN WHICH STORAGE OF LIQUIFIED PETROLEUM GASES IS PROHIBITED.

The installation of any liquid petroleum gas tank over five hundred (500) gallons (1893 liters) water capacity is prohibited within the District boundaries.

3) LOCATION WHERE ABOVEGROUND TANKS ARE PROHIBITED

Storage of Class I and Class II liquids in aboveground tanks outside and/or inside of buildings are prohibited within the District boundaries.

a) Exception: Tanks for emergency power generators, which are integrated into the generator assembly, may be above ground. These installations must be reviewed and approved by Fire Chief prior to installation.

4) FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM AND EQUIPMENT

The District Fire Chief or designee shall designate the type and number of fire appliances to be installed and maintained in and upon all buildings and premises within the District's jurisdiction other than in private dwellings. This shall be done according to the relative severity of probable fire, including the rapidity with which it may spread. All determinations shall be made based on the California Fire Code Section 9; however, the Fire Chief or his or her designee may determine that additional devices may be deemed necessary due to a specific condition on the property such as access issues or a specific hazard. Such appliances shall be of a type suitable for the probable class of fire associated with such building or premises and shall have approval of the District Fire Chief. Portable fire extinguishers shall be in accordance with 2019 California Fire Code Chapter 9. The minimum fire extinguisher requirement shall be one (1) 2A10BC fire extinguisher for every seventy-five feet (75') of floor travel. Location of the fire extinguisher is to be determined by the Fire Chief.

5) AUTOMATIC FIRE EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS.

In addition to the requirements of 2019 California Fire Code, Chapter 9 an automatic fire extinguishing system shall be installed in the occupancies and locations as set forth below:

a) New Construction. An automatic fire extinguishing system shall be installed and

maintained in all new buildings in “A,” “B,” “C,” “E,” “F,” “H,” “I,” “M,” “R,” “S” and “U” (when “U” structure is attached to an “R”) occupancies as defined by the California Uniform Building Code, regardless of type of construction or floor area, for which any Building Permit is issued after the effective date of this Ordinance.

Exception:

Detached Group B, C, M occupancies not exceeding ~~five~~^{six} hundred (5600) square feet and located at least ten (10) feet from adjacent buildings and five (5) feet from adjacent property lines;

Note: “U” occupancies converted to conditioned habitable space will be required to install an automatic fire extinguishing system.

- b) Existing Construction. Unless the 2019 California Fire Code is more restrictive, an automatic fire extinguishing system shall be installed in all existing buildings or structures where proposed or ongoing additions, seismic retrofit, alterations or repairs are commenced over a three-year period, which meet one or more of the following:
- i) Increases total floor area of structure by more than 25%,
 - ii) Have a total floor area exceeding two thousand five hundred (2,500) square feet,
 - iii) When a second story or higher is added,
 - iv) When occupancy change increases fire risk or hazard

EXCEPTIONS

- i) When a proposed addition is less than 25% of current total floor area of existing building in all occupancies
 - ii) In single family residences of less than 2,500 square feet the proposed addition can be 25% of current floor area.
- c) Regardless of additions, alterations or repairs in existing sprinklered buildings, sprinkler coverages shall remain as per the 2019 California Fire Code and the National Fire Protection Association 13, 13R, or 13D standards, which ever are applied by the Fire Chief.
- d) Plans for Automatic Fire Extinguishing Systems. Plans for all automatic fire extinguishing systems shall be required to be reviewed and certified by a third-party Fire Protection Engineer (at the individual’s cost) and submitted for approval by the District Fire Department prior to installation. Plans are subject to all plan check and inspection fees as per the current fee schedule. The automatic fire extinguishing system shall conform to the most current requirements of the California Fire Code, State Fire Marshal regulations and requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Codes and Standards (NFPA 13, 13R or 13D).
- e) All automatic fire extinguishing systems shall be supervised by a U.L. approved central, proprietary or remote station service or a local alarm that provides an audible signal at a constantly attended location.
- f) All mechanical equipment located in a concealed space shall have a 200-degree pilot head

located at an elevation no more than 18 inches below the highest elevation of the concealed space above the unit and no further than 3 feet away from the unit. Any piping located above the building insulation level shall be insulated.

Exceptions:

- i) Isolated specialty systems such as a paint spray booth or other small systems as approved by the Fire Chief, unless the entire occupancy is equipped with an automatic fire extinguishing system.;
- ii) ~~R-3 occupancies with less than fifty (50) heads~~

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6) VENTILATING HOOD AND DUCT SYSTEMS

A type 1 ventilating hood and duct system shall be installed and maintained, in accordance with the California Fire Code Chapter 6, California Mechanical Code and National Fire Protection Association 96 for commercial-type food heating processing equipment that produces grease-laden vapors. Cooking facilities in existing occupancies shall be required to be in compliance of this section when building alterations, which require a building permit, occur.

a) PROTECTION OF EXISTING NON-U.L. 300 LISTED FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS.

A fire extinguisher listed and labeled for Class K fires shall be installed within thirty (30) feet of existing commercial deep fat frying equipment. An approved U.L. three hundred (300) listed fire-protection system shall be installed in an existing facility when one or more of the following is met:

- i) Change in cooking medium,
- ii) Change of ownership,
- iii) Any modification to system,
- iv) Any system that cannot be serviced due to unavailability of parts, or
- v) Any system that has lost its rating.

b) NEW HOOD EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS

Prior to the installation of any new hood extinguishing system, the owner or contractor shall submit the plans of the proposed installation to the San Miguel Fire Department for approval. Plans are subject to a plan check and inspection fees as per the current fee schedule, which may be amended by the Board from time to time. Plans for all hood-extinguishing systems shall be required to be reviewed and certified by a Fire Protection Engineer prior to being submitted to the Fire Department. The information required to be included in the plans must include:

- i) Make and model of system;
- ii) Site location of system and type of chemical used;
- iii) Size of Hood;
- iv) Number, type, and location of appliances covered;
- v) Number, type, and location of nozzles;
- vi) Number and location of heat detectors;
- vii) Location and length of run piping and conduit;

- viii) Type, size, and location of gas shut-off valve;
- ix) Location of manual pull station including elevation of installation;
- x) Location of emergency exits;
- xi) Location of hood within the structure;
- xii) Manufactures specifications information for all items and devices being installed;
- xiii) Manufactures specifications for all appliances (except electric ovens); and
- xiv) Location of class “K” extinguisher if applicable.

Plans are required prior to modification of an existing system. A description of the modified plans shall be submitted prior to the commencement of any modifications or alterations to the system to the Fire Department for approval. Plans are subject to a plan check and inspection fees as per the current fee schedule.

Upon completion of installation of a new hood extinguishing system, a system test is required. The test shall be what is commonly referred to as a “Balloon Test”, or what is recommended by the system manufacturer if a “Balloon Test” is not feasible. In any case, the test shall check the operation of the manual pull station, if installed, the mechanical pneumatic or electric energy shut-off valve, and the piping, distribution and nozzle system.

7) FIRE RETARDANT ROOFING MATERIALS REQUIRED

Because of local climatic conditions, it is necessary that roof coverings for all new buildings and for any re-roofing of existing buildings within the District be no less than Class C, regardless of building type or occupancy. Reference California Building Code Chapter 15 Section 1504 & Chapter 7A Section 705A.

8) FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS - GRADE.

The District shall conform with 2019 California Fire Code Chapter 5 Section 503.2.7 and Appendix “D”; however, portions of these sections shall be revised to read as follows: The standard grade for all roads, streets and driveways shall not exceed twelve percent (12%). The District Fire Chief or his/her designee may approve grades between twelve percent (12%) and twenty percent (20%) with a “non-skid” asphalt or concrete surface, which shall not exceed 500 feet in length.”

9) KEY BOXES.

When access to or within a structure or an area is unduly difficult because of secured openings, or where immediate access is necessary for lifesaving or firefighting purposes, the District Fire Chief is authorized to require a key box (“Knox Box”) to be installed in an accessible location. This box is to contain the keys necessary to gain access for lifesaving or firefighting purposes.

10) FIRE HYDRANTS.

The requirements of 2019 California Fire Code [Chapters 1, 5, and 9](#) as well as Appendix C

& CC shall apply to fire hydrants. The type of hydrant to be used shall be determined and installed pursuant to District water standards for installation of a fire hydrant. All fire hydrants are to be identified in the roadway by “blue” reflective markers with a minimum dimension of three (3) inches (“Botz Dot”). [UFC/CFC 901.4.3]

- a) Public Hydrants. All barrels are to be safety yellow in color. The tops and nozzle caps shall be painted with the following capacity-indicating color scheme to provide simplicity and consistency with colors used in signal work for safety, danger, and intermediate condition.
 - Class AA-Light Blue - Rated capacity of 1500 gpm or greater
 - Class A-Green - Rated capacity of 1000-1499 gpm
 - Class B-Orange - Rated capacity of 500-999 gpm
 - Class C-Red - Rated capacity of less than 500 gpm
 Colors to be “Safety” colors
- b) Classifications. The classification and marking of hydrants provided herein anticipate determination based on individual flow test. Where a group of hydrants may be used at time of fire, some special marking designating group flow capacity may be desirable.
- c) Private Hydrants/on-site fire supply systems. On-site private hydrants and fire supply systems shall meet standards set forth in the San Miguel Fire Department’s and San Miguel Community Services District’s Standards, Specifications and Drawings, unless otherwise approved by Fire Chief. All barrels are to be safety red in color. All underground piping supplying fire sprinkler systems shall be minimum class two hundred (200) piping.
- d) Clear space around hydrants and fire protection equipment. A minimum three (3) foot clear space shall be maintained around the circumference of any fire hydrant, fire department connection or fire protection control valve, or any other fire protection system component

11) PREMISE IDENTIFICATION.

Approved numbers or addresses shall be placed on all new and existing buildings or premises in such a manner and position as to be plainly visible and legible from the street or road fronting the property. Numbers shall be at least four (4) inches in height for residential applications and at least six (6) inches in height for commercial and multifamily applications. Each unit of a commercial or multifamily complex must be independently addressed. Numbers and letters shall contrast with their background and be reflective or illuminated. In some cases, addresses may be required to be placed at the street and on individual structures.

12) FIRE DEPARTMENT ACCESS ROADS

When required, approved signs or other approved notices shall be provided and maintained for fire apparatus access roads to identify such roads and prohibit the obstruction thereof. All signage shall include the California Vehicle Section and San Luis Obispo County Roads

signage standards allowing for enforcement.

13) BUILDING OR PROPERTY DAMAGED BY FIRE

An owner, occupant or other person, having under his/her control any property or materials on property damaged by fire, when access by the public is possible, shall secure the property by boarding up all openings, fencing, barricading or other appropriate measures as directed by the Fire Chief or the Fire Prevention Officer within forty- eight (48) hours after the incident.

Within thirty (30) days after written notice to do so has been served, all debris and/or materials shall be removed from the property or proof furnished that contractual arrangements have been made for demolition, replacement or repair of all fire damaged structures remaining on the property involved in the fire.

14) WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE

When determined by the Fire Chief or designated Fire Prevention Officer, structures built in potentially high-risk fire areas shall comply ~~with~~ 2019 California Fire Code Chapter 49 and 2019 California Building Code Chapter 7A either in full or in part as deemed appropriate.

15) ITEMS REQUIRING PLAN SUBMITTAL AND OR INSPECTIONS

- a) Plot Plans for any proposed housing tracts, multifamily housing project, commercial or educational facility.
- b) Fire Sprinkler Plans for any single-family dwelling, multifamily housing projects, commercial or educational facility.
- c) Any modifications to an existing fire sprinkler system.
- d) Any new fire sprinkler system installation.
- e) Any new fire alarm systems being installed, or any existing fire alarm system being modified.
- f) Any new commercial ventilation hood system being installed or modified.
- g) New photovoltaic systems.

All items requiring submittal or inspections are subject to fees as set forth in the current Fee Schedule.

16) SALE AND USE OF “SAFE AND SANE” FIREWORKS

2019 California Fire Code chapter 56 are hereby modified in the following respect: the possession, storage for purposes of sale at retail and use only, sale at retail and use of “Safe and Sane” fireworks within the District is permitted in accordance with the rules and regulations set forth in the following:

- a) REGULATIONS AND RULES PERTAINING TO THE RETAIL SALE AND USE OF “SAFE AND SANE” FIREWORKS.

The possession, storage for purposes of sale at retail and use only, sale at retail and use of “Safe and Sane” fireworks within the District is allowed subject to the following rules and regulations:

i) Definition of “Safe and Sane” Fireworks

“Safe and Sane” Fireworks shall mean those fireworks defined as “Safe and Sane” in California health and Safety Code Section 12529 and classified by the State Fire Marshall as “Safe and Sane” in accordance with Section 12562 of the Health and Safety code.

ii) Application

No permits for sale of “Safe and Sane” fireworks will be issued to any person, firm, or corporation except those non-profit associations or corporations organized primarily for veteran, patriotic, welfare, civic betterment, or charitable purposes. Proof of nonprofit status shall be required by producing copies of documents of incorporation as registered with the Secretary of the State of California.

All permits for the sale of “Safe and Sane” fireworks for for-profit organizations’ or individuals’ applications will be rejected. Only non-profit organizations located within the District boundaries are eligible for these permits. Previous permittees shall have first right of refusal. Any organization whose charter or by-laws requires their funds to enhance the community they serve and desiring to sell at retail “Safe and Sane” fireworks within the District must first make written application for a permit to the Fire Chief.

Applications for permits shall be made in writing and submitted to the District up to 60 days once the annual fireworks resolution has been approved by the Board. If the 60-day period falls on a Saturday or Sunday, then the filing period will be extended to the next business day. A maximum of three (3) permits will be issued annually. The District retains the right to maintain a list of additional applicants should a permittee fail to perform. Applicants shall be advised of status no later than ten (10) business days after the application period.

iii) License as a Prerequisite

The Fire Chief shall not accept an application for a permit from any person who does not possess, and present at the time of application, evidence of a valid license to perform those acts specified on the application for a permit, as such license is defined in Health and Safety Code Section 12517. The applicant must be at least 21 years of age or older.

iv) Investigation and Report

The Fire Chief shall undertake an investigation and prepare a report of his/her findings and determination concerning the issuance of each permit, together with the reasons thereof.

v) Grant or Denial of Permit

The Fire Chief may grant or deny the permit, subject to such reasonable conditions, if any, as he/she shall prescribe. Such conditions shall include, but not be limited to:

- 1) The permittee shall deposit a clean-up fee in an amount set by resolution of the District Board of Directors which may be refunded in whole or in part, as determined by the District, if the sale location, San Miguel park and other areas as determined by the Fire Chief at which "Safe and Sane" fireworks are used, are free of used and spent fireworks, and related materials by July 5, as determined by the District;
- 2) The permittee must provide each purchaser of "Safe and Sane" fireworks with a copy of the restrictions and safety guidelines for the use of "Safe and Sane" fireworks in the District and sign a receipt of acknowledgement agreeing to said provisions. Each purchaser also agrees that she/he is eighteen (18) years of age or older and such fireworks will not be used by anyone less than 18 years of age without adult supervision.
- 3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the permittee shall furnish to the Fire Chief a policy of public liability and property damage insurance, with no deductible, with limits and terms set by resolution of the Board. The District and its officers, directors, and employees shall be named as additional insured under such public liability policy. A certificate of insurance shall be presented consistent with the above prior to sale and shall provide that the insurer will not cancel the coverage without fifteen (15) days prior written notice to the Fire Chief.
- 4) There shall be a nonrefundable permit fee set by resolution of the Board to cover the District's reasonable costs in administering and enforcing the provisions of this section of the ordinance.

vi) Designation of Location for Sale of "Safe and Sane" Fireworks.

Any permit issued under subparagraph (e) above shall designate the location at which the permittee may sell at retail "Safe and Sane" fireworks.

vii) Duration of Permit.

The term of the permit shall coincide with the valid period of the license. This provision shall not prohibit the revocation of the permit by the Fire Chief for just cause where a fire nuisance exists or where personal injury may occur.

viii) Salespersons

No person under the age of eighteen (18) shall sell or handle for sale, any "Safe and Sane" fireworks.

ix) Location of Use of "Safe and Sane" Fireworks.

"Safe and Sane" fireworks may be used within the District's boundaries, and may only be discharged when the following conditions are met:

- 1) There is a fifty (50) foot radius clear of all combustible materials.
- 2) There is an adequate water supply provided, consisting of a least a 5/8" garden hose with an adjustable pressure nozzle charged.

x) Violations.

In addition to any other violations provided by law, the following shall constitute violations related to the possession, storage, sale and use of “Safe and Sane” fireworks within the District:

- 1) It is unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale “Safe and Sane” fireworks at any time outside the period established by resolution of the District Board of Directors.
- 2) It is unlawful for any person to discharge fireworks at any time outside the period established by the District Board of Directors.
- 3) It is unlawful for any person to store any “Safe and Sane” fireworks without having in his/her possession a valid permit as required by this Ordinance.
- 4) It is unlawful for any person to store or possess any “Safe and Sane” fireworks for which a license is required, and which has been revoked or surrendered or any license, which has not been renewed, and such storage or possession is held beyond the period provided for in Section 12604 of the Health and Safety Code.
- 5) It is unlawful for any person to store, sell, or discharge any “Safe and Sane” fireworks in or within one hundred (100) feet of a location where gasoline or any other class 1 flammable liquids are stored or dispensed.
- 6) It is unlawful for any person to place, throw, discharge or ignite, or fire “Safe and Sane” fireworks at any person or group of persons where there is a likelihood of injury to any such person.
- 7) It is unlawful for any person to sell or transfer any “Safe and Sane” fireworks to a consumer or user thereof other than at a fixed place of business of a retailer for which a license and permit has been issued.
- 8) It is unlawful for any person to allow or permit a fire nuisance, as defined in Section 12510 of the Health and Safety Code, to exist on any premises where any “Safe and Sane” fireworks are sold or stored.
- 9) It is unlawful for any person to conduct a public display without possessing a valid permit for this purpose.
- 10) It is unlawful for any person to advertise to sell “Safe and Sane” fireworks without a valid license and permit.
- 11) It is unlawful for any person to sell, give or deliver any “Safe and Sane” fireworks to a person who is under 18 years of age.
- 12) It is unlawful for any person to perform any act, or transact or attempt to transact any business, with an expired license or an expired permit where a license or permit is required for the performance of such act or transaction.

xi) Penalties.

Except as provided in Section 12702 of the Health and Safety Code, any person who violates any provision of Section 4 of this Ordinance, or any regulations issued pursuant thereto, is guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) and no more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00), and/or by imprisonment in the San Luis Obispo County Jail not exceeding one year.

In addition to all other penalties, the Fire Chief may deny an application to sell “Safe

and Sane” fireworks if the applicant violated any provision of Section 4 of this Ordinance, or any regulations issued pursuant thereto, in a prior year.

xii) Signage

Any approved retail location that sells “Safe and Sane” Fireworks will be required to post a banner which shall read, “This booth is sponsored by (name of organization) located in (City or District organization is headquartered).” The banner shall be made of a minimum of 12” wide, white vinyl-type material with 6” solid black-block letters (lettering to have a professional appearance). The banner design shall be approved by the Fire Chief prior to granting permission to sell “Safe and Sane” Fireworks. The banner shall be posted above the retail area of the booth and shall be posted during the hours of retail operation.

17) Open Burning within District Boundaries

Open Burning as defined in 2019 CFC Section 202 is prohibited within the District Boundaries. The open burning of green waste, dimensional lumber, or garbage shall be prohibited within the District Boundaries.

Exemptions:

- i) Properties 10 acres or larger outside of the Urban Reserve Line, but within the District Boundaries, zoned Agricultural may be approved for Open Agricultural Burning on a case by case basis, provided that a proper Air Pollution Control District, Agricultural Burning Permit has been obtained and all rules applicable to Open Burning of Agricultural Products are followed.

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Section 5. Inconsistency.

To the extent that the terms and provisions of this Ordinance may be inconsistent or in conflict with the terms or conditions of any prior District ordinance, resolution, rule or regulation governing the same subject, the terms of this Ordinance shall prevail with respect to the subject matter thereof and such inconsistent or conflicting provisions of prior ordinances, resolutions, rules or regulations are hereby repealed.

Section 6. Severability.

If any provision of this Ordinance or application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid or unconstitutional by the decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance. Th Board declares that it would have adopted this ordinance, and each and every section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase no declared invalid or unconstitutional without regard to whether any portion of the ordinance would be subsequently declared invalid or unconstitutional.

Section 7. Posting.

The District General Manager shall post a copy of this Ordinance in three public places in the

District within ten (10) days after its adoption. Within fifteen (15) days after its passage, this ordinance or summary thereof shall be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation published and circulated within the San Miguel Community Services District.

Section 8. Effective Date.

This Ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days after its adoption.

This Ordinance was introduced at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the San Miguel Community Services District, held on the 28th day of March, 2019, and given its first reading at said meeting. Said Ordinance was given a second reading and adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 25th day of April, 2019, and after such reading, Board Director Parent, who moved its adoption, seconded by Board Director Palafox, and said ordinance was thereupon adopted by the following vote:

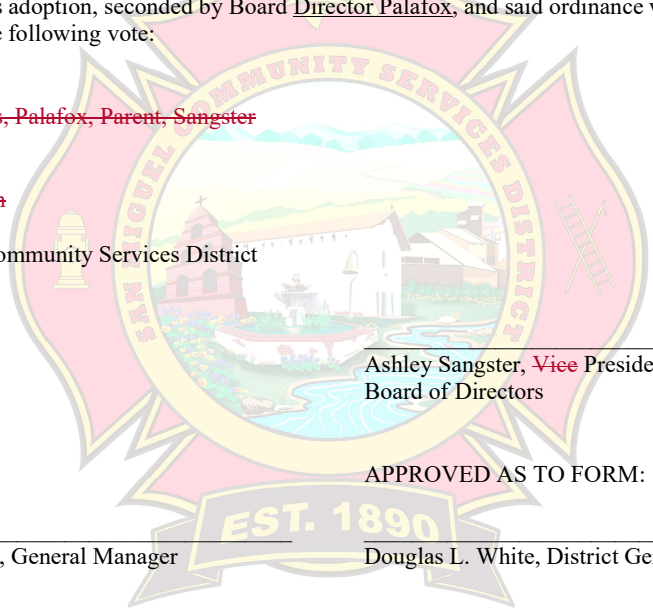
~~Ayes: Kalvans, Palafox, Parent, Sangster~~

Noes:

Abstain:

Absent: ~~Green~~

San Miguel Community Services District



Ashley Sangster, ~~Vice~~ President
Board of Directors

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Rob Roberson, General Manager

Douglas L. White, District General Counsel

ORDINANCE NO. 01-2020
AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
THE SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
ADOPTING AND AMENDING THE 2019 EDITION OF
THE CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE INCLUDING ARTICALS, APPENDICES, ERRATA
CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE SECTION 7A AND LOCAL ORDINANCES.

WHEREAS, the San Miguel Community Services District (“District”) Board of Directors (“Board”) finds that modifications need to be made to the District’s current Fire Code; and

WHEREAS, the District’s Fire Code was updated and adopted in 2019, and requires revisions as the law has changed over time; and

BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of Directors of the San Miguel Community Services District as follows:

Section 1. Purposes and Authority.

The Board of Directors of the San Miguel Community Services District (“District”) hereby adopts the 2019 Edition of the California Fire Code (“CFC”), which includes Articles, Appendices and Errata, with certain amendments and exceptions. The amendments and exceptions as outlined in Section 5 of this Code, are for the purpose of prescribing regulations governing conditions hazardous to life and property from fire or explosion. Each and all of the regulations, provisions, conditions, and terms of the “California Fire Code”, 2019 Edition, on file in the District Office, are hereby referred to and made a part hereof as if fully set out in this Ordinance, except as otherwise provided in this Ordinance.

Section 2. Repeal of Any Previously Adopted Ordinance

Ordinance No. 02-2019, and or any previously adopted Ordinance adopted by the Board of Directors of the San Miguel Community Services District is hereby repealed in their entirety.

Section 3. Establishment and Duties of Bureau of Fire Prevention.

The California Fire Code shall be enforced by the San Miguel Community Services District’s Fire Department (“Fire Department”). The Bureau of Fire Prevention is hereby established and shall operate under the supervision of the District’s Fire Chief. The Fire Chief may assign such members of the Department as inspectors as necessary.

Section 4. Amendments and Exceptions to the 2019 Edition of the California Fire Code.

Pursuant to Ordinance No.01-2020, the Board found that because of certain local climatic, geological and topographical conditions existing within the District, more stringent building standards relating to Fire, Life and Safety than those standards adopted by the State of California Fire Marshal and contained in the California Building Standards Code are necessary for fire

protection within the District. Ordinance 01-2020, and the findings contained therein, are hereby incorporated by reference. The following amendments and exceptions to the 2019 California Fire Code, are therefore hereby made:

1) ESTABLISHMENTS OF LIMITS IN WHICH STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVES AND BLASTING AGENTS IS TO BE PROHIBITED.

Storage of explosives and blasting agents are prohibited in the District boundaries. Chapter 56 of the 2019 California Fire Code provides the specific limitations.

2) ESTABLISHMENT OF LIMITS IN WHICH STORAGE OF LIQUIFIED PETROLEUM GASES IS PROHIBITED.

The installation of any liquid petroleum gas tank over five hundred (500) gallons (1893 liters) water capacity is prohibited within the District boundaries.

3) LOCATION WHERE ABOVEGROUND TANKS ARE PROHIBITED

Storage of Class I and Class II liquids in aboveground tanks outside and/or inside of buildings are prohibited within the District boundaries.

a) Exception: Tanks for emergency power generators, which are integrated into the generator assembly, may be above ground. These installations must be reviewed and approved by Fire Chief prior to installation.

4) FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM AND EQUIPMENT

The District Fire Chief or designee shall designate the type and number of fire appliances to be installed and maintained in and upon all buildings and premises within the District's jurisdiction other than in private dwellings. This shall be done according to the relative severity of probable fire, including the rapidity with which it may spread. All determinations shall be made based on the California Fire Code Section 9; however, the Fire Chief or his or her designee may determine that additional devices may be deemed necessary due to a specific condition on the property such as access issues or a specific hazard. Such appliances shall be of a type suitable for the probable class of fire associated with such building or premises and shall have approval of the District Fire Chief. Portable fire extinguishers shall be in accordance with 2019 California Fire Code Chapter 9. The minimum fire extinguisher requirement shall be one (1) 2A10BC fire extinguisher for every seventy-five feet (75') of floor travel. Location of the fire extinguisher is to be determined by the Fire Chief.

5) AUTOMATIC FIRE EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS.

In addition to the requirements of 2019 California Fire Code, Chapter 9 an automatic fire extinguishing system shall be installed in the occupancies and locations as set forth below:

a) New Construction. An automatic fire extinguishing system shall be installed and

maintained in all new buildings in “A,” “B,” “C,” “E,” “F,” “H,” “I,” “M,” “R,” “S” and “U” (when “U” structure is attached to an “R”) occupancies as defined by the California Uniform Building Code, regardless of type of construction or floor area, for which any Building Permit is issued after the effective date of this Ordinance.

Exception:

Detached Group B, C, M occupancies not exceeding six hundred (600) square feet and located at least ten (10) feet from adjacent buildings and five (5) feet from adjacent property lines;

Note: “U” occupancies converted to conditioned habitable space will be required to install an automatic fire extinguishing system.

- b) Existing Construction. Unless the 2019 California Fire Code is more restrictive, an automatic fire extinguishing system shall be installed in all existing buildings or structures where proposed or ongoing additions, seismic retrofit, alterations or repairs are commenced over a three-year period, which meet one or more of the following:
- i) Increases total floor area of structure by more than 25%,
 - ii) Have a total floor area exceeding two thousand five hundred (2,500) square feet,
 - iii) When a second story or higher is added,
 - iv) When occupancy change increases fire risk or hazard

EXCEPTIONS

- i) When a proposed addition is less than 25% of current total floor area of existing building in all occupancies
 - ii) In single family residences of less than 2,500 square feet the proposed addition can be 25% of current floor area.
- c) Regardless of additions, alterations or repairs in existing sprinklered buildings, sprinkler coverages shall remain as per the 2019 California Fire Code and the National Fire Protection Association 13, 13R, or 13D standards, whichever are applied by the Fire Chief.
- d) Plans for Automatic Fire Extinguishing Systems. Plans for all automatic fire extinguishing systems shall be required to be reviewed and certified by a third-party Fire Protection Engineer (at the individual’s cost) and submitted for approval by the District Fire Department prior to installation. Plans are subject to all plan check and inspection fees as per the current fee schedule. The automatic fire extinguishing system shall conform to the most current requirements of the California Fire Code, State Fire Marshal regulations and requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Codes and Standards (NFPA 13, 13R or 13D).
- e) All automatic fire extinguishing systems shall be supervised by a U.L. approved central, proprietary or remote station service or a local alarm that provides an audible signal at a constantly attended location.
- f) All mechanical equipment located in a concealed space shall have a 200-degree pilot head

located at an elevation no more than 18 inches below the highest elevation of the concealed space above the unit and no further than 3 feet away from the unit. Any piping located above the building insulation level shall be insulated.

Exceptions:

Isolated specialty systems such as a paint spray booth or other small systems as approved by the Fire Chief, unless the entire occupancy is equipped with an automatic fire extinguishing system.

6) VENTILATING HOOD AND DUCT SYSTEMS

A type 1 ventilating hood and duct system shall be installed and maintained, in accordance with the California Fire Code Chapter 6, California Mechanical Code and National Fire Protection Association 96 for commercial-type food heating processing equipment that produces grease-laden vapors. Cooking facilities in existing occupancies shall be required to be in compliance of this section when building alterations, which require a building permit, occur.

a) PROTECTION OF EXISTING NON-U.L. 300 LISTED FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS.

A fire extinguisher listed and labeled for Class K fires shall be installed within thirty (30) feet of existing commercial deep fat frying equipment. An approved U.L. three hundred (300) listed fire-protection system shall be installed in an existing facility when one or more of the following is met:

- i) Change in cooking medium,
- ii) Change of ownership,
- iii) Any modification to system,
- iv) Any system that cannot be serviced due to unavailability of parts, or
- v) Any system that has lost its rating.

b) NEW HOOD EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS

Prior to the installation of any new hood extinguishing system, the owner or contractor shall submit the plans of the proposed installation to the San Miguel Fire Department for approval. Plans are subject to a plan check and inspection fees as per the current fee schedule, which may be amended by the Board from time to time. Plans for all hood-extinguishing systems shall be required to be reviewed and certified by a Fire Protection Engineer prior to being submitted to the Fire Department. The information required to be included in the plans must include:

- i) Make and model of system;
- ii) Site location of system and type of chemical used;
- iii) Size of Hood;
- iv) Number, type, and location of appliances covered;
- v) Number, type, and location of nozzles;
- vi) Number and location of heat detectors;
- vii) Location and length of run piping and conduit;

- viii) Type, size, and location of gas shut-off valve;
- ix) Location of manual pull station including elevation of installation;
- x) Location of emergency exits;
- xi) Location of hood within the structure;
- xii) Manufactures specifications information for all items and devices being installed;
- xiii) Manufactures specifications for all appliances (except electric ovens); and
- xiv) Location of class “K” extinguisher if applicable.

Plans are required prior to modification of an existing system. A description of the modified plans shall be submitted prior to the commencement of any modifications or alterations to the system to the Fire Department for approval. Plans are subject to a plan check and inspection fees as per the current fee schedule.

Upon completion of installation of a new hood extinguishing system, a system test is required. The test shall be what is commonly referred to as a “Balloon Test”, or what is recommended by the system manufacturer if a “Balloon Test” is not feasible. In any case, the test shall check the operation of the manual pull station, if installed, the mechanical pneumatic or electric energy shut-off valve, and the piping, distribution and nozzle system.

7) FIRE RETARDANT ROOFING MATERIALS REQUIRED

Because of local climatic conditions, it is necessary that roof coverings for all new buildings and for any re-roofing of existing buildings within the District be no less than Class C, regardless of building type or occupancy. Reference California Building Code Chapter 15 Section 1504 & Chapter 7A Section 705A.

8) FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS - GRADE.

The District shall conform with 2019 California Fire Code Chapter 5 Section 503.2.7 and Appendix “D”; however, portions of these sections shall be revised to read as follows: The standard grade for all roads, streets and driveways shall not exceed twelve percent (12%). The District Fire Chief or his/her designee may approve grades between twelve percent (12%) and twenty percent (20%) with a “non-skid” asphalt or concrete surface, which shall not exceed 500 feet in length.”

9) KEY BOXES.

When access to or within a structure or an area is unduly difficult because of secured openings, or where immediate access is necessary for lifesaving or firefighting purposes, the District Fire Chief is authorized to require a key box (“Knox Box”) to be installed in an accessible location. This box is to contain the keys necessary to gain access for lifesaving or firefighting purposes.

10) FIRE HYDRANTS.

The requirements of 2019 California Fire Code Chapters 1, 5, and 9 as well as Appendix C &

CC shall apply to fire hydrants. The type of hydrant to be used shall be determined and installed pursuant to District water standards for installation of a fire hydrant. All fire hydrants are to be identified in the roadway by “blue” reflective markers with a minimum dimension of three (3) inches (“Botz Dot”). [UFC/CFC 901.4.3]

- a) Public Hydrants. All barrels are to be safety yellow in color. The tops and nozzle caps shall be painted with the following capacity-indicating color scheme to provide simplicity and consistency with colors used in signal work for safety, danger, and intermediate condition.
 - Class AA-Light Blue - Rated capacity of 1500 gpm or greater
 - Class A-Green - Rated capacity of 1000-1499 gpm
 - Class B-Orange - Rated capacity of 500-999 gpm
 - Class C-Red - Rated capacity of less than 500 gpm
 Colors to be “Safety” colors
- b) Classifications. The classification and marking of hydrants provided herein anticipate determination based on individual flow test. Where a group of hydrants may be used at time of fire, some special marking designating group flow capacity may be desirable.
- c) Private Hydrants/on-site fire supply systems. On-site private hydrants and fire supply systems shall meet standards set forth in the San Miguel Fire Department’s and San Miguel Community Services District’s Standards, Specifications and Drawings, unless otherwise approved by Fire Chief. All barrels are to be safety red in color. All underground piping supplying fire sprinkler systems shall be minimum class two hundred (200) piping.
- d) Clear space around hydrants and fire protection equipment. A minimum three (3) foot clear space shall be maintained around the circumference of any fire hydrant, fire department connection or fire protection control valve, or any other fire protection system component

11) PREMISE IDENTIFICATION.

Approved numbers or addresses shall be placed on all new and existing buildings or premises in such a manner and position as to be plainly visible and legible from the street or road fronting the property. Numbers shall be at least four (4) inches in height for residential applications and at least six (6) inches in height for commercial and multifamily applications. Each unit of a commercial or multifamily complex must be independently addressed. Numbers and letters shall contrast with their background and be reflective or illuminated. In some cases, addresses may be required to be placed at the street and on individual structures.

12) FIRE DEPARTMENT ACCESS ROADS

When required, approved signs or other approved notices shall be provided and maintained for fire apparatus access roads to identify such roads and prohibit the obstruction thereof. All signage shall include the California Vehicle Section and San Luis Obispo County Roads

signage standards allowing for enforcement.

13) BUILDING OR PROPERTY DAMAGED BY FIRE

An owner, occupant or other person, having under his/her control any property or materials on property damaged by fire, when access by the public is possible, shall secure the property by boarding up all openings, fencing, barricading or other appropriate measures as directed by the Fire Chief or the Fire Prevention Officer within forty- eight (48) hours after the incident.

Within thirty (30) days after written notice to do so has been served, all debris and/or materials shall be removed from the property or proof furnished that contractual arrangements have been made for demolition, replacement or repair of all fire damaged structures remaining on the property involved in the fire.

14) WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE

When determined by the Fire Chief or designated Fire Prevention Officer, structures built in potentially high-risk fire areas shall comply with 2019 California Fire Code Chapter 49 and 2019 California Building Code Chapter 7A either in full or in part as deemed appropriate.

15) ITEMS REQUIRING PLAN SUBMITTAL AND OR INSPECTIONS

- a) Plot Plans for any proposed housing tracts, multifamily housing project, commercial or educational facility.
- b) Fire Sprinkler Plans for any single-family dwelling, multifamily housing projects, commercial or educational facility.
- c) Any modifications to an existing fire sprinkler system.
- d) Any new fire sprinkler system installation.
- e) Any new fire alarm systems being installed, or any existing fire alarm system being modified.
- f) Any new commercial ventilation hood system being installed or modified.
- g) New photovoltaic systems.

All items requiring submittal or inspections are subject to fees as set forth in the current Fee Schedule.

16) SALE AND USE OF "SAFE AND SANE" FIREWORKS

2019 California Fire Code chapter 56 are hereby modified in the following respect: the possession, storage for purposes of sale at retail and use only, sale at retail and use of "Safe and Sane" fireworks within the District is permitted in accordance with the rules and regulations set forth in the following:

- a) REGULATIONS AND RULES PERTAINING TO THE RETAIL SALE AND USE OF "SAFE AND SANE" FIREWORKS.

The possession, storage for purposes of sale at retail and use only, sale at retail and use of “Safe and Sane” fireworks within the District is allowed subject to the following rules and regulations:

i) Definition of “Safe and Sane” Fireworks

“Safe and Sane” Fireworks shall mean those fireworks defined as “Safe and Sane” in California health and Safety Code Section 12529 and classified by the State Fire Marshall as “Safe and Sane” in accordance with Section 12562 of the Health and Safety code.

ii) Application

No permits for sale of “Safe and Sane” fireworks will be issued to any person, firm, or corporation except those non-profit associations or corporations organized primarily for veteran, patriotic, welfare, civic betterment, or charitable purposes. Proof of nonprofit status shall be required by producing copies of documents of incorporation as registered with the Secretary of the State of California.

All permits for the sale of “Safe and Sane” fireworks for for-profit organizations’ or individuals’ applications will be rejected. Only non-profit organizations located within the District boundaries are eligible for these permits. Previous permittees shall have first right of refusal. Any organization whose charter or by-laws requires their funds to enhance the community they serve and desiring to sell at retail “Safe and Sane” fireworks within the District must first make written application for a permit to the Fire Chief.

Applications for permits shall be made in writing and submitted to the District up to 60 days once the annual fireworks resolution has been approved by the Board. If the 60-day period falls on a Saturday or Sunday, then the filing period will be extended to the next business day. A maximum of three (3) permits will be issued annually. The District retains the right to maintain a list of additional applicants should a permittee fail to perform. Applicants shall be advised of status no later than ten (10) business days after the application period.

iii) License as a Prerequisite

The Fire Chief shall not accept an application for a permit from any person who does not possess, and present at the time of application, evidence of a valid license to perform those acts specified on the application for a permit, as such license is defined in Health and Safety Code Section 12517. The applicant must be at least 21 years of age or older.

iv) Investigation and Report

The Fire Chief shall undertake an investigation and prepare a report of his/her findings and determination concerning the issuance of each permit, together with the reasons thereof.

v) Grant or Denial of Permit

The Fire Chief may grant or deny the permit, subject to such reasonable conditions, if any, as he/she shall prescribe. Such conditions shall include, but not be limited to:

- 1) The permittee shall deposit a clean-up fee in an amount set by resolution of the District Board of Directors which may be refunded in whole or in part, as determined by the District, if the sale location, San Miguel park and other areas as determined by the Fire Chief at which "Safe and Sane" fireworks are used, are free of used and spent fireworks, and related materials by July 5, as determined by the District;
- 2) The permittee must provide each purchaser of "Safe and Sane" fireworks with a copy of the restrictions and safety guidelines for the use of "Safe and Sane" fireworks in the District and sign a receipt of acknowledgement agreeing to said provisions. Each purchaser also agrees that she/he is eighteen (18) years of age or older and such fireworks will not be used by anyone less than 18 years of age without adult supervision.
- 3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the permittee shall furnish to the Fire Chief a policy of public liability and property damage insurance, with no deductible, with limits and terms set by resolution of the Board. The District and its officers, directors, and employees shall be named as additional insured under such public liability policy. A certificate of insurance shall be presented consistent with the above prior to sale and shall provide that the insurer will not cancel the coverage without fifteen (15) days prior written notice to the Fire Chief.
- 4) There shall be a nonrefundable permit fee set by resolution of the Board to cover the District's reasonable costs in administering and enforcing the provisions of this section of the ordinance.

vi) Designation of Location for Sale of "Safe and Sane" Fireworks.

Any permit issued under subparagraph (e) above shall designate the location at which the permittee may sell at retail "Safe and Sane" fireworks.

vii) Duration of Permit.

The term of the permit shall coincide with the valid period of the license. This provision shall not prohibit the revocation of the permit by the Fire Chief for just cause where a fire nuisance exists or where personal injury may occur.

viii) Salespersons

No person under the age of eighteen (18) shall sell or handle for sale, any "Safe and Sane" fireworks.

ix) Location of Use of "Safe and Sane" Fireworks.

"Safe and Sane" fireworks may be used within the District's boundaries, and may only be discharged when the following conditions are met:

- 1) There is a fifty (50) foot radius clear of all combustible materials.
- 2) There is an adequate water supply provided, consisting of a least a 5/8" garden hose with an adjustable pressure nozzle charged.

x) Violations.

In addition to any other violations provided by law, the following shall constitute violations related to the possession, storage, sale and use of “Safe and Sane” fireworks within the District:

- 1) It is unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale “Safe and Sane” fireworks at any time outside the period established by resolution of the District Board of Directors.
- 2) It is unlawful for any person to discharge fireworks at any time outside the period established by the District Board of Directors.
- 3) It is unlawful for any person to store any “Safe and Sane” fireworks without having in his/her possession a valid permit as required by this Ordinance.
- 4) It is unlawful for any person to store or possess any “Safe and Sane” fireworks for which a license is required, and which has been revoked or surrendered or any license, which has not been renewed, and such storage or possession is held beyond the period provided for in Section 12604 of the Health and Safety Code.
- 5) It is unlawful for any person to store, sell, or discharge any “Safe and Sane” fireworks in or within one hundred (100) feet of a location where gasoline or any other class 1 flammable liquids are stored or dispensed.
- 6) It is unlawful for any person to place, throw, discharge or ignite, or fire “Safe and Sane” fireworks at any person or group of persons where there is a likelihood of injury to any such person.
- 7) It is unlawful for any person to sell or transfer any “Safe and Sane” fireworks to a consumer or user thereof other than at a fixed place of business of a retailer for which a license and permit has been issued.
- 8) It is unlawful for any person to allow or permit a fire nuisance, as defined in Section 12510 of the Health and Safety Code, to exist on any premises where any “Safe and Sane” fireworks are sold or stored.
- 9) It is unlawful for any person to conduct a public display without possessing a valid permit for this purpose.
- 10) It is unlawful for any person to advertise to sell “Safe and Sane” fireworks without a valid license and permit.
- 11) It is unlawful for any person to sell, give or deliver any “Safe and Sane” fireworks to a person who is under 18 years of age.
- 12) It is unlawful for any person to perform any act, or transact or attempt to transact any business, with an expired license or an expired permit where a license or permit is required for the performance of such act or transaction.

xi) Penalties.

Except as provided in Section 12702 of the Health and Safety Code, any person who violates any provision of Section 4 of this Ordinance, or any regulations issued pursuant thereto, is guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) and no more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00), and/or by imprisonment in the San Luis Obispo County Jail not exceeding one year.

In addition to all other penalties, the Fire Chief may deny an application to sell “Safe

and Sane” fireworks if the applicant violated any provision of Section 4 of this Ordinance, or any regulations issued pursuant thereto, in a prior year.

xii) Signage

Any approved retail location that sells “Safe and Sane” Fireworks will be required to post a banner which shall read, “This booth is sponsored by (name of organization) located in (City or District organization is headquartered).” The banner shall be made of a minimum of 12” wide, white vinyl-type material with 6” solid black-block letters (lettering to have a professional appearance). The banner design shall be approved by the Fire Chief prior to granting permission to sell “Safe and Sane” Fireworks. The banner shall be posted above the retail area of the booth and shall be posted during the hours of retail operation.

17) Open Burning within District Bounders

Open Burning as defined in 2019 CFC Section 202 is prohibited within the District Boundaries. The open burning of green waste, dimensional lumber, or garbage shall be prohibited within the District Boundaries.

Exemptions:

- i) Properties 10 acres or larger outside of the Urban Reserve Line, but within the District Boundaries, zoned Agricultural may be approved for Open Agricultural Burning on a case by case basis, provided that a proper Air Pollution Control District, Agricultural Burning Permit has been obtained and all rules applicable to Open Burning of Agricultural Products are followed.

Section 5. Inconsistency.

To the extent that the terms and provisions of this Ordinance may be inconsistent or in conflict with the terms or conditions of any prior District ordinance, resolution, rule or regulation governing the same subject, the terms of this Ordinance shall prevail with respect to the subject matter thereof and such inconsistent or conflicting provisions of prior ordinances, resolutions, rules or regulations are hereby repealed.

Section 6. Severability.

If any provision of this Ordinance or application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid or unconstitutional by the decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance. Th Board declares that it would have adopted this ordinance, and each and every section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase no declared invalid or unconstitutional without regard to whether any portion of the ordinance would be subsequently declared invalid or unconstitutional.

Section 7. Posting.

The District General Manager shall post a copy of this Ordinance in three public places in the

District within ten (10) days after its adoption. Within fifteen (15) days after its passage, this ordinance or summary thereof shall be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation published and circulated within the San Miguel Community Services District.

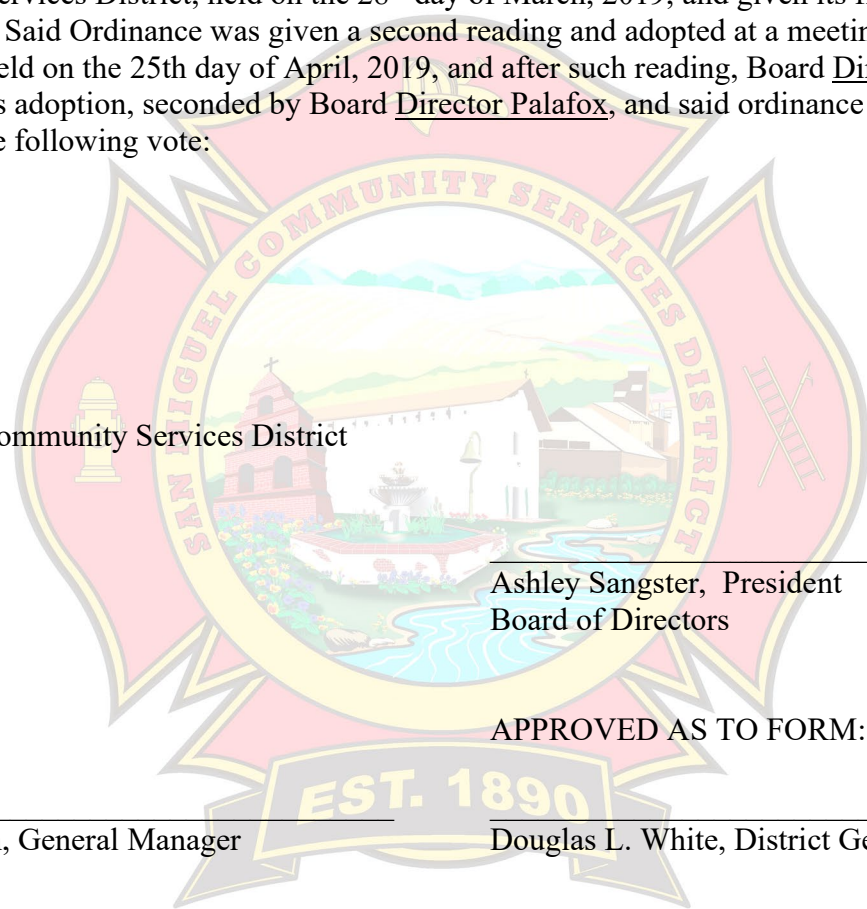
Section 8. Effective Date.

This Ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days after its adoption.

This Ordinance was introduced at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the San Miguel Community Services District, held on the 28th day of March, 2019, and given its first reading at said meeting. Said Ordinance was given a second reading and adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 25th day of April, 2019, and after such reading, Board Director Parent, who moved its adoption, seconded by Board Director Palafox, and said ordinance was thereupon adopted by the following vote:

- Ayes**
- Noes:**
- Abstain:**
- Absent:**

San Miguel Community Services District



Ashley Sangster, President
Board of Directors

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Rob Roberson, General Manager

Douglas L. White, District General Counsel



San Miguel Community Services District

Board of Directors Staff Report

May 28th, 2020

AGENDA ITEM: XI - 4

SUBJECT: Review and Approve Resolution No. 2020-21 Approving the 2020-21 Investment Policy

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Board of Directors adopt Resolution No. 2020-21 approving the review of the annual Investment Policy to ensure it complies with the State Government Code.

BACKGROUND:

This Item is being brought to the board as part of the annual budget process. This is to ensure the policy is up to date with the 2020-21 Budget. To bring it into compliance the date has been changed to authorize the General Manager authority to manage investments for the fiscal year 2020-21. This item will be brought annually during the budget process.

An Investment Policy's purpose establishes the cash management and investment guidelines for a public agency. The portfolio, as well as individual transactions, must comply with the applicable California Government Code sections 53600 et seq and the adopted San Miguel Community Services District ("District") Investment Policy.

The focus of the Investment Policy would be on financial assets as accounted for in the annual financial report. The "prudent investor" standard shall be used by the designated representative managing the portfolio which states "When investing, reinvesting, purchasing, acquiring, exchanging, selling, or managing public funds, a trustee shall act with care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing, including, but not limited to, the general economic conditions and the anticipated needs of the agency, that prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiarity with those matters would use in the conduct of funds of a like character and with like aims, to safeguard the principal and maintain the liquidity needs of the agency." (Government Code Section 53600.3)

Many agencies have opted to have the annual adoption of an Investment Policy align with the annual budget adoption process, i.e. on a fiscal year basis. The policy, as presented in Exhibit A or the attached resolution, would be in effect until July 2021.

Fiscal Impact:

The primary objectives stated related to investment activity in priority shall be safety, liquidity, and return on investment, and as such, there is no specific fiscal impact with Board adoption of this policy. Depending on future investment of idle cash, the District could realize higher rates of investment earnings in the form of interest.

PREPARED BY:

Rob Roberson

Interim General Manager Rob Roberson

Attachment:

Exhibit A: Resolution 2020-21 with Investment Policy

**SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT POLICY
Fiscal Year 2020-21**

Introduction

The Board of the San Miguel Community Services District (“District”) recognizes its responsibility to properly direct the investments of funds. The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the investment of funds based upon prudent cash management practices and in conformity with all applicable statutes. In instances in which the Policy is more restrictive than Federal or State law, the Policy supersedes.

Section 1. Investments Goals

The District’s investment philosophy sets the tone for its policies, practices, procedures and objectives that control the investment function. The investment of funds will be guided by the primary goals of safety, liquidity, and reasonable market rate of return.

- **Safety** - the District will undertake investments in a manner that ensures the preservation of capital in the overall portfolio.
- **Liquidity** - the District will maintain sufficient cash and short-term investment instruments which together with projected revenues which will cover the District’s cash flow needs
- **Reasonable Market Rate of Return** - the investment portfolio shall be designed with the objective of attaining a market rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles, taking into account the investment risk constraints and the cash flow characteristics of the portfolio.

Section 2. Standard of Prudence

The standard of prudence to be used by investment officials shall be the "prudent investor" standard and shall be applied in the context of managing an overall portfolio. The “prudent investor” standard states that:

“When investing, reinvesting, purchasing, acquiring, exchanging, selling, or managing public funds, a trustee shall act with care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing, including, but not limited to, the general economic conditions and the anticipated needs of the agency, that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiarity with those matters would use in the conduct of funds of a like character and with like aims, to safeguard the principal and maintain the liquidity needs of the agency.”

Section 3. Delegation of Authority

The Board’s primary responsibilities over the investment function includes establishing investment policies, annually reviewing such policies, and authorizing any deviations from the District’s investment policies. The Board hereby delegate(s) investment authority to the General Manager (“Manager”) for a period of one year.

Section 4. Authorized Financial Dealers and Institutions

A list of approved financial institutions authorized to provide investment services to the District in the State of California will be maintained by District staff. These may include “primary” dealers or regional dealers that qualify under Securities & Exchange Commission Rule 15C3-1. An annual review of the financial condition and registrations of qualified bidders will be conducted by the Manager or his/her designee. A current audited financial statement is required to be accessible for each financial institution and broker/dealer with which the District invests. All financial institutions which desire to become qualified bidders for investment transactions must supply the Manager with proof of FINRA registration and a statement certifying that the institution has reviewed the California Government Code Section 53600 *et seq.* and the Board’s Investment policy and that all securities offered shall comply fully and in every instance with all provisions of the California Government Code.

Section 5. Strategy

Passive investing – Given the absence of staff dedicated to investment analysis, the District will passively manage the portfolio and avoid medium to long-term investments, thereby diminishing the need for credit monitoring.

Diversification – Staff will maintain diversified call provisions rather than anticipate market conditions. Staff will diversify timing of trading and maintain diversification by type within the constraints of other provisions of this policy.

Minimum liquidity and debt considerations – A portion of the portfolio with maturities of no more than three months shall be maintained in excess of the Board established operating reserve. A portion of the portfolio with maturities of no more than one year shall be maintained in excess of the Board established operating reserve. Staff will also consider that too much liquidity is a risk and invest to ladder maturities when possible.

Section 6. Restrictions on Allowable Investments

The maximum maturity of any specific investment will not exceed the maturity limit established by this policy or expressly permitted by the District. State statutory limits will be followed unless the District maturity limits are more restrictive.

The investments made by the District will have the quality standards set forth by the Government Code. This policy sets forth investment quality standards that may be higher than those in the Government Code. When a difference in quality standard occurs, the higher quality standard will be adhered to.

All bank deposits will be FDIC insured or deposited with institutions which comply with the State collateral requirements for public funds. Certificate of deposits will not be placed with an institution once it has received a cease and desist order from any bank regulatory agency.

Section 7. General Portfolio Allowable Investments with Quality and Limit Guidelines

The California Government Code sections 53600 et seq. govern the allowable investments a local government agency can enter into. The Government Code requirements are a starting point for establishing the District quality standards, percentage limits and maturity levels. Presently, this policy exceeds the standards set forth by the State. In the event the Government Code becomes more restrictive than this policy, the Government Code restrictions shall prevail. Where this Policy specifies a percentage limitation for a particular security type or issuer, that percentage is applicable at the time the security is purchased. Credit criteria listed in this section refers to the credit rating at the time the security is purchased.

Investment Type	Maximum Maturity	Maximum Specified % of Portfolio	Minimum Quality Requirements
U.S. Treasury bills, notes & bonds	5 Years	None	Not applicable
Government Agency Securities, including Fed. agency obligations & federally sponsored enterprises	5 Years	None	Not applicable
Calif. Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	No	\$65 million	Not applicable
Bankers Acceptances	180 days	40%	A-1 or higher
Commercial Paper	270 days	25-40%	Highest letter & number rating by an NRSRO
Medium Term Notes	5 years	30% 5% issuer limit	“A” rating category or its equivalent or better
Certificates of Deposit (Negotiable)	5 years	30% 5% issuer limit	“A” rating category or its equivalent or better
Certificates of Deposit (Non-negotiable)	5 years	None \$250,000 limit	Top 25% of peer group independently rated
Money market mutual funds	Not applicable	20% No back loaded	Highest letter & number rating by an NRSRO
Bonds, notes or other indebtedness of the State of California or local agencies in California	5 years	None 5% issuer limit	None
Bonds, notes or other indebtedness of the other 49 states	5 years	None 5% issuer limit	None

Section 8. Prohibited Investment Transactions and Derivatives

The Government Code specifically prohibits certain types of investment instruments for municipalities. In addition to those prohibitions, the following investments are not permitted: reverse repurchase agreements, collateralized mortgage obligations, commodities, common stock, corporate bonds of 5 years or more, and foreign currency.

Section 9. Reporting and Miscellaneous

The Manager, or his/her designees, may maintain one or more accounts with reputable investment security dealers or brokers with which investment transactions are to be conducted. Investments may be

held in safekeeping at a designated financial institution where the District has established a safekeeping account.

Pursuant to Government Code Section 53646, a monthly report shall be submitted to the Board of Directors within 30 days following the end of the month covered by the report and a quarterly report shall be submitted. The quarterly report shall include:

- * the type of investment
- * the issuer of the investment
- * maturity date
- * coupon, discount and/or yield rate
- * paramount, dollar amount invested and market value of the investment
- * percentage of the portfolio represented by each investment

The report shall also note whether the portfolio is in compliance or the manner in which the portfolio is in non-compliance. The report shall include a statement regarding the ability of the District to meet its expenditure requirements for the next six months.

The investment policy applies to all financial assets held by the District except employee deferred compensation plans, funds held in trust with the District with specific investments instructions, and any funds held in employee pension plans. The primary guiding investment policy for any bond proceeds will be dictated by the bond documents governing such funds as long as the documents are approved by the District Board.

The Board of Directors may meet on a quarterly basis with District staff to review District investments and to review market conditions.

Section 12. Conflicts of Interest

Elected officials and employees involved in the investment process shall refrain from personal business activity that could conflict with proper execution of the investment function or which may impair their ability to make impartial investment decisions. Employees and investment officials shall subordinate their personal investment transactions to those of the District.

Section 13. Glossary of Terms

Terms that are used in this Policy or frequently used in connection with the investments made by public agencies are defined in the attached Appendix.

APPENDIX - GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accrued Interest - Interest earned but not yet received.

Active Deposits - Funds which are immediately required for disbursement.

Amortization - An accounting practice of gradually decreasing (increasing) an asset's book value by spreading its depreciation (accretion) over a period of time.

Arbitrage – Transactions by which securities are bought and sold in different markets at the same time for the sake of the profit arising from a yield difference in the two markets.

Asked Price - The price a broker dealer offers to sell securities.

Bankers' Acceptance (BA) - A draft or bill of exchange accepted by a bank or a trust company. The accepting institution guarantees payment of the bill, as well as the issuer.

Basis Point - One basis point is one hundredth of one percent (.01%).

Bid Price - The price a broker dealer offers to purchase securities.

Bond - A financial obligation for which the issuer promises to pay the bondholder a specified stream of future cash flows, including periodic interest payments and a principal repayment.

Book Value - The value at which a debt security is shown on the holder's balance sheet. Book value is acquisition cost less amortization of premium or accretion of discount.

Broker - A broker brings buyers and sellers together for a commission. He does not take a position.

Callable Securities – Bonds that the issuer has the right to redeem prior to maturity under certain, specified conditions.

Certificate of Deposit - A deposit insured by the FDIC at a set rate for a specified period of time.

Collateral - Securities, evidence of deposit or pledges to secure repayment of a loan. Also refers to securities pledged by a bank to secure deposit of public monies.

Commercial Paper – Short-term, negotiable unsecured promissory notes of corporations.

Corporate Notes - Obligations issued by corporations bearing interest and return of principal at maturing.

Coupon - The annual rate of interest that a bond's issuer promises to pay the bondholder on the bond's face value.

Credit Analysis - A critical review and appraisal of the economic and financial conditions or of the ability to meet debt obligations.

Current Yield - The interest paid on an investment expressed as a percentage of the current price of the security.

Dealer - A dealer, as opposed to a broker, acts as a principal in all transactions, buying and selling for his own account.

Discount - The difference between the cost of a security and its value at maturity when quoted at lower than face value. A security selling below original offering price shortly after sale also is considered to be at a discount.

Discount Securities - Non-interest-bearing money market instruments that are issued at a discount and redeemed at maturity for full face value (e.g., U. S. Treasury Bills).

Diversification - Dividing investment funds among a variety of securities offering independent returns and risk profiles. The technique is used to minimize risk to the District's portfolio.

Fannie Mae - Trade name for the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), a U. S. sponsored corporation.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) - A federal agency that insures bank deposits, currently up to \$250,000.

Federal Funds Rate - The rate of interest at which Fed funds are traded. This rate is currently pegged by the Federal Reserve through open-market operations.

Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLB) - The institutions that regulate and lend to savings and loan associations. The Federal Home Loan Banks play a role analogous to that played by the Federal Reserve Banks vis a vis member commercial bank.

Federal Reserve System - The central bank of the U.S. which consists of a seven-member Board of Governors, 12 regional banks, and 5,700 commercial banks that are members.

Freddie Mac - Trade name for the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC), a U.S. sponsored corporation.

Fannie Mae - Trade name for the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), a direct obligation bearing the full faith and credit of the U. S. Government.

Interest Rate - The annual yield earned on an investment, expressed as a percentage.

Investment Agreements - An agreement with a financial institution to borrow public funds subject to certain negotiated terms and conditions concerning collateral, liquidity and interest rates.

Liquidity - Refers to the ability to rapidly convert an investment into cash. A liquid asset is one that can be converted easily and rapidly to cash without a substantial loss of value.

Local Government Investment Pool - The aggregate of all funds from political subdivisions that are placed in the custody of the State Treasurer for investment and reinvestment. In California, the pool is called the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF).

Market Value - The price at which a security is trading and could presumably be purchased or sold.

Mark-to-Market – Adjustment of an account or portfolio to reflect actual market price rather than book price, purchase price or some other valuation. Adjustment is required under GASB #31 for reporting purposes.

Maturity - The date upon which the principal or stated value of an investment becomes due and payable.

Money Market - The market in which short-term debt instruments (bills, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, etc.) are issued and traded.

Par Value – The amount of principal which must be paid at maturity. Also referred to as the face amount of the bond, normally quoted in \$1,000 increments per bond.

Portfolio - Collection of securities held by an investor. The purpose of a portfolio is to reduce risk by diversification.

Primary Dealer - A group of government securities dealers that submit daily reports of market activity and security positions held to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and are subject to its informal oversight.

Principal – The face value or par value of a debt instrument, or the amount of capital invested in a given security.

Prudent Investor Standard – A standard of conduct where a person acts with care, skill, prudence and diligence when investment, reinvesting, purchasing, acquiring, exchanging, selling, and managing funds. The test of whether the standard is being met is if a prudent person acting in a similar situation would engage in similar conduct to ensure that investments safeguard principal and maintain liquidity.

Purchase Date - The date in which a security is purchased for settlement on that or a later date.

Rate of Return - The yield obtainable on a security based on its purchase price or its current market price. This may be the amortized yield to maturity on a bond or the current income return.

Rating – The designation used by investor services to rate the quality of a security's creditworthiness.

Repurchase Agreement (REPO) - A transaction where the seller (bank) agrees to buy back from the buyer (District) the securities at an agreed upon price after a stated period of time. The buyer in effect lends the seller money for the period of this agreement, and the terms of the agreement are structured to compensate the buyer for this.

Risk - Degree of uncertainty of return on an asset.

Secondary Market - A market made for the purchase and sale of outstanding issues following the initial distribution.

Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) - Agency created by Congress to protect investors in securities transactions by administering securities legislation.

Settlement Date - The date on which a trade is cleared by delivery of securities against funds.

Treasury Bills - U. S. Treasury Bills which are short-term, direct obligations of the U. S. Government issued with original maturities of 13 weeks, 26 weeks, and 52 weeks; sold in minimum amounts of \$10,000 in multiples \$5,000 above the minimum. Issued in book entry form only. T-bills are sold on a discount basis.

Treasury Bond - Long-term U. S. Treasury securities having initial maturities of more than 10 years.

Treasury Notes - Intermediate-term coupon bearing U. S. securities having maturities from one year to ten years.

Weighted Average Maturity (WAM) – The average maturity of all the securities that comprise a portfolio that is typically expressed in days or years.

Yield - The rate of annual income return on an investment, expressed as a percentage. It is obtained by dividing the current dollar income by the current market price of the security.

Yield to Maturity - The rate of income return on an investment, minus any premium above par or plus any discount with the adjustment spread over the period from the date of the purchase to the date of maturity of the bond.

Yield Curve - The yield on bonds, notes or bills of the same type and credit risk at a specific date for maturities up to thirty years.

RESOLUTION NO. 2020-21

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT (SMCSD) APPROVING THE
FOR 2020-21 INVESTMENT POLICY**

WHEREAS, San Miguel Community Services District (“District”) is a community services district formed under California Government Code Section 61000 et. Seq. to provide community services within the District’s service area, including water, sewer, lighting, solid waste, and fire protection services; and

WHEREAS, the District is bound by State law to invest District Funds within specific guidelines as allowed by State statute and the District’s annual Investment Policy and changes have been made to the policy (Exhibit A) including recommending that the policy should be adopted on a fiscal year basis; and

WHEREAS, it remains the intention of the District Board to delegate investment authority of funds to the General Manager, who may assign a designee to perform this function.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the Board does, hereby, adopt this Resolution approving the District’s 2020-21 annual investment policy.

On the motion of Director _____ seconded by Director _____ and on the following roll call vote, to wit:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAINING:

The foregoing Resolution is hereby passed and adopted this 28th day of May 2020.

Robert Roberson, Interim General Manager
Directors

Ashely Sangster, President Board of

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Tamara Parent,
Secretary to the Board of Directors

Douglas L. White,
District General Counsel



San Miguel Community Services District

Board of Directors Staff Report

May 28, 2020

AGENDA ITEM: XI-5

SUBJECT: Review and approve Resolution 2020-22 approving a contract with Martinelli Landscape to perform regular maintenance of landscaping on Mission street and the gateway signs.

RECOMMENDATION:

Approve Resolution 2020-22 approving a contract with Martinelli Landscape.

DISCUSSION:

During the March Board meeting, the Board gave consensus to move forward with cleanup, irrigation repairs, and plant replacement with District personnel, with reimbursement from the San Miguel Chamber of Commerce for any out of pocket cost.

Staff performed the cleanup and irrigation repairs and is working through the planting. An invoice will be prepared for the San Miguel Chamber for reimbursement once the planting is completed.

With the upcoming fiscal year, it is recommended to approve a contract with a licensed contractor to perform ongoing maintenance of the landscaping on the west side of Mission Street and the Gateway signs to commence July 1st, 2020.

After sending a scope of work to a dozen contractors, the proposal from Martinelli Landscape and Construction Inc. was the only qualified proposal received.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The proposed cost for landscape maintenance, \$22,000 has been incorporated into the FY 2020-21 Lighting Budget.

PREPARED BY:

Kelly Dodds, Director of Utilities

Attachments: Proposal, Scope, Resoluiton 2020-22

RESOLUTION NO. 2020-22**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT AUTHORIZING THE
DIRECTOR OF UTILITIES TO CONTRACT WITH MARTINELLI LANDSCAPE
CONSTRUCTION INC FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE LANDSCAPING ALONG
MISSION STREET AND THE SAN MIGUEL GATEWAY SIGNS.**

WHEREAS, San Miguel Community Services District (“District”) operates Lighting, Wastewater, Water, and Solid Waste departments within the community of San Miguel; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors recognizes that managing the landscaping along the west side of Mission street between 11th and 14th street through the downtown corridor is beneficial to the community as a whole; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors recognizes that proper routine and ongoing maintenance of the landscaping along the west side of Mission street between 11th and 14th street through the downtown corridor is necessary to reduce the water use and minimize water waste; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors recognizes that maintaining the landscaping around the San Miguel Gateway signs projects a positive image of the community; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors identifies the use of funds from the Lighting Department for the purpose of maintaining public landscaping for the betterment of the community as a valid and appropriate use of public funds, and those funds have been incorporated into the operational budget; and

WHEREAS, the District Board of Directors authorizes a contract with Martinelli Landscape Construction Inc to perform the routine maintenance along the West side of Mission Street between 11th and 14th street, and the routing maintenance at each of the two Gateway Signs beginning July 1st, 2020.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the Board does, hereby, adopt this Resolution for purposes specified herein.

Signatures on next page

On the motion of Director _____, seconded by Director _____ and on the following roll call vote, to wit:

- AYES:**
- NOES:**
- ABSENT:**
- ABSTAINING:**

the foregoing Resolution is hereby passed and adopted this 28th day of May 2020.

Ashley Sangster,
President Board of Directors

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Rob Roberson, Interim General Manager

Douglas L. White, District General Counsel



Board of Directors

President

John Green

Vice President

Ashley Sangster

Members

Anthony Kalvans
Joseph Parent
Hector Palafox

General Manager

Rob Roberson

Fire Chief

Rob Roberson

Mission Statement

Committed to serving the community with effectiveness, efficiency, and care to support the economic and social quality of life in San Miguel

Proudly serving San Miguel with:

Fire Protection
Street Lighting
Water
Wastewater
Solid Waste

P.O. Box 180
1150 Mission Street
San Miguel, CA 93451

Tel. 805-467-3388
Fax 805-467-9212

September 3rd 2019

Mission Street Landscaping Maintenance Scope of Work.

The San Miguel Community Service District is requesting proposals for the performance of landscaping and maintenance activities at specific sites throughout the District.

All licensed landscaping contractors are encouraged to bid on this maintenance contract.

The maintenance of the landscaping will require that the contractor pay prevailing wage and comply with all Department of Industrial Relations reporting in relation to the payment of prevailing wage to employees.

Scope of Work:

Area 1 – Three (3) block section of the Westside of Mission street between 11th and 14th streets in the sidewalk areas.

Contractor will maintain all ground level plants at a height not exceeding 24" above ground level at all intersection bulb-outs, plants between intersections will be managed at an appropriate height for each type of plant.

Contractor will maintain all trees according to best management practices, trees will be maintained so they do not interfere with the existing street lighting, pose a risk to existing buildings or the public.

Contractor will keep all areas weed-free, provide replacement of dead plants with like type and size plants, maintain wood chips or other approved ground cover throughout all planting areas.

This area is irrigated, the contractor will be responsible to keep the irrigation systems in proper working order, for the routine maintenance of the irrigation system and any minor repairs needed for these systems. The contractor will ensure water from the planters is managed as to not pool on the sidewalk and or run into the street.

Area 2 – Father Reginal Park (Mission street between San Luis Obispo Road and 9th street)

This is a park with grass, picnic tables, and several monuments and kiosks.

Contractor will keep all grass mowed to a max height of 3" and edged so that grass does not leave the perimeter of the park into the parking areas. The grass will be edged around all hardscape, monuments, and kiosks.

Contractor will maintain all trees within the park according to best management practices, trees will be kept trimmed so that they do not pose a safety hazard to the public or damage tables, monuments or kiosks.

This park is irrigated, the contractor will be responsible to keep the irrigation systems in proper working order, for the routine maintenance of the irrigation system and any minor repairs needed for these systems. The contractor will ensure water from the park is managed as to not pool on the grass or run into the street.

Area 3 – Gateway signs

There are two (2) San Miguel gateway signs. One on southbound Highway 101 north of exit 241A and one on Northbound Highway 101 near San Marcos Road.

Contractor will be responsible to keep the area within 20' of the base of each sign free of weeds and to maintain all existing plants.

This location is NOT irrigated

Contractor is not responsible for maintenance of the gateway signs, however, must notify the District of any damage to the signs.

All locations

Contractor will be responsible for minor repairs to irrigation systems limited to replacement of sprinklers, bubblers, drip emitters, repair of drip line, adjustment or repair of control valves, programming of control centers,

Contractor will notify SMCSO immediately upon discovery of damaged irrigation parts or piping beyond the 'minor repair' items listed above. The contractor will provide a detailed cost estimate for the necessary repairs for approval prior to engaging in said repairs.

The contractor is not responsible for the maintenance of tables, benches, monuments, kiosks, or any other private or public property not listed as part of this contract.

Insurance requirements

- Minimum general liability coverage in the amount of \$1,000,000 per occurrence.
- Proof of current workers compensation insurance.
- Proof of vehicle insurance

Provide the following in the proposal

- Annual cost for Area 1

- Annual cost for Area 2
- Annual cost for Area 3
- Hourly rates for extra and/or repair work.
- List of any other public agencies currently working for.
- Department of industrial relations number (DIR), if available
- Duns number, if available

All interested contractors must provide their proposal by September 16th, 2019.

If you have any questions or comments regarding this information, please call my office.

Respectfully,

Kelly Dodds
Director of Utilities



PROPOSAL

January 20, 2020

San Miguel Community Service District
Kelly Dodds
P.O. Box 180
1150 Mission Street
San Miguel, CA 93451

RE: Mission Street Landscape Maintenance

We are pleased to present for your consideration our proposal for landscape maintenance. Our monthly maintenance program includes the following items and are completed per ***the San Miguel Community Service District Specifications***

Pruning or shaping of hedges and shrubs
Trimming of tree branches to seven feet
Cleaning of planter beds
Trash pick-up
Raking and removal of leaves
Weeding planter beds
Spraying weeds in planter beds and in lawn areas quarterly if needed.
Fertilize lawns to promote healthy growth habits.

SCOPE OF WORK

Lawn

- Mow lawn weekly April through October
- Mow lawn twice monthly November through March
- Trim lawn edges at time of mowing
- Fertilize three times annually
- Spray weeds in lawn as needed
- Pick up all trash and debris

Planter beds

- Weed all planter beds, as needed
- Installing mulch where no mulch exists will be billed as extra per the owner's prior approval
- Prune all shrubs, as needed, to encourage healthy growth habits.
- Fertilize shrubs twice annually
- Trim ground cover to prevent encroaching onto sidewalks or roadways
- Pick up all trash and debris

Trees

- Check trees to make sure they are staked properly
- Check trees for insect and disease
- Prune trees to maintain walking clearance of 7 feet
- Stake trees as needed
- Fertilize trees once annually

Sprinkler system

- Program sprinkler controller to meet local watering regulations
- Check and adjust sprinklers as required to maintain healthy plant growth
- Adjust controllers as seasonal requirements require
- Make recommendations for sprinkler upgrades and/or performance enhancements to conserve water
- Check drip and make sure drip is working properly
- Repair of irrigation will be billed as extra per the owner's prior approval

Sidewalks

- Blow-pac at time of service
- Pick up all debris and leaf piles

Annual cost for Area 1 \$11,000.00

Annual cost for Area 2 \$7,900.00

Annual cost for Area 3 \$3,700.00

Hourly rates for extra and/or repair work

Additional major irrigation or new landscape labor costs billed at \$68.00 per hour
After hour service call \$78.00 per hour

Material costs with labor included for landscape installation or redo

24" Box Tree	\$ 275.00
15 Gallon Tree	\$ 170.00
5 Gallon Shrub	\$ 40.00
1 Gallon Shrub	\$ 18.50
Mulch	\$ 80.00 per cubic yard

Public agencies currently working for.

- City of Paso Robles – Landscape Lighting District 15 years Nate Wyatt 805 391-0947
- City of Paso Robles – Parkways and Medians 1 year Nate Wyatt 805 391-0947
- City of Paso Robles – Annual weed abatement 6 years Freda Berman 805 391-0963
- City of Paso Robles Fire Department – Weed Abatement Captain Harris 805 635-5592
- Templeton Community Service District – Weed abatement 805 434-4900

Department of industrial relations number **#1000003609**

Duns number, **#129712340**

Provisions

- Price is based on 48 service weeks to account for holidays and rain days
- Includes all fertilizer and herbicides
- Price includes all maintenance landscape debris hauled off

*By signing below you accept the terms of this proposal

Dated 01/20/2020

Dated

Martinelli Landscape Construction, Inc.
P.O. Box 1256 Templeton, CA 93465

San Miguel Community Service District

784712

LICENSE NO.

By *Chris Martinelli*

By

Name Chris Martinelli

Name

Title CFO

Title



San Miguel Community Services District

Board of Directors Staff Report

May 28, 2020

AGENDA ITEM: XI -6

SUBJECT: Review and approve RESOLUTION 2020-19 authorizing the Director of Utilities to negotiate and purchase a new utility vehicle for the utility department not to exceed \$35,000.

RECOMMENDATION:

Approve Resolution 2020-19 authorizing the Director of Utilities to negotiate and purchase a new utility vehicle for the utility department not to exceed \$35,000.

In the Utilities Department, with the increase in workload and the recent purchase of equipment, there is an immediate need to purchase a ½ ton (or better) pickup, with a standard truck bed. This new truck will be used to perform normal daily tasks, move equipment and materials around the district, and to attend meetings and picking up materials.

This utility vehicle is not currently budgeted, and this request is to be paid from Capital Reserves.

After initial pricing received, we are confident that we can negotiate a price for the vehicle which is low enough that we can also purchase the necessary tools and equipment to outfit the truck. We are requesting that the Board authorize the Director of Utilities to negotiate for this utility vehicle up to a maximum of \$35,000 to be paid from Lighting, Wastewater, Water, and Solid Waste equally.

FISCAL IMPACT

A budget adjustment will be necessary. A total of \$35,000 divided between Lighting, Wastewater, Water, and Solid Waste as outlined below.

Lighting – \$8,750 (with budget adjustment in the same amount to 30-500)

Wastewater – \$8,750 (with budget adjustment in the same amount to 40-500 and transfer from capital reserve)

Water – \$8,750 (with budget adjustment in the same amount to 50-500 and transfer from capital reserve)

Solid Waste – \$8,750 (with budget adjustment in the same amount to 60-500)

This purchase authorization will also transfer funds from capital reserve to the general operating account for water and wastewater.

PREPARED BY:

Kelly Dodds

Kelly Dodds, Director of Utilities

Attachment: RESOLUTION 2020-19

RESOLUTION NO. 2020-19

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT AUTHORIZING THE
DIRECTOR OF UTILITIES TO PURCHASE A VEHICLE FOR THE UTILITIES
DEPARTMENT IN ADDITION TO AUTHORIZING A BUDGET ADJUSTMENT AND
TRANSFER FROM CAPITAL RESERVE IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$35,000.**

WHEREAS, San Miguel Community Services District (“District”) operates Lighting, Wastewater, Water, and Solid Waste departments within the community of San Miguel; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors recognizes the need to have sufficient number of vehicles to perform the necessary work to maintain those department effectively; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors authorizes a budget adjustment for the Wastewater department \$8,750 (40-500) and Water department \$8,750 (50-500) to be transferred from Capital Reserve, and Lighting department \$8,750 (30-500) and Solid Waste department \$8,750 (60-500) to be paid from Operating Revenue; and

WHEREAS, the District Board of Directors authorizes the Director of Utilities to negotiate and enter into contract for the purchase of a vehicle for the Utilities department not to exceed \$35,000.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the Board does, hereby, adopt this Resolution for purposes specified herein.

On the motion of Director _____, seconded by Director _____ and on the following roll call vote, to wit:

- AYES:**
- NOES:**
- ABSENT:**
- ABSTAINING:**

the foregoing Resolution is hereby passed and adopted this 28th day of May 2020.

Ashley Sangster,
President Board of Directors

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Rob Roberson, Interim General Manager

Douglas L. White, District General Counsel



San Miguel Community Services District

Board of Directors Staff Report

May 28, 2020

AGENDA ITEM: XI -7

SUBJECT: Review and approve RESOLUTION 2020-23 authorizing the Director of Utilities to negotiate and purchase a new equipment trailer for the utilities department not to exceed \$10,000.

RECOMMENDATION:

Approve Resolution 2020-23 authorizing the Director of Utilities to negotiate and purchase a new equipment trailer for utilities department not to exceed \$10,000.

With the increase in workload in the Utilities Department there is a need to purchase an equipment trailer to move materials and equipment around the District. In order to move so District equipment and materials we either must rent a trailer or use employee's trailers that can't be moved in the District's dump trailer.

After initial pricing received, we are confident that we can negotiate a price for a trailer for less than the request amount including all taxes and delivery. Staff is requesting that the Board authorize the Director of Utilities to negotiate for this trailer up to a maximum of \$10,000 to be paid from Lighting, Wastewater, Water and Solid Waste equally.

This trailer is not currently budgeted, and this request is to be paid from Capital Reserves.

FISCAL IMPACT

A budget adjustment will be necessary for a total of \$10,000 divided between Lighting, Wastewater, Water and Solid Waste as outlined below.

Lighting – \$2,500 (with budget adjustment in same amount to 30-500)

Wastewater – \$2,500 (with budget adjustment in same amount to 40-500 and transfer from capital reserve)

Water – \$2,500 (with budget adjustment in same amount to 50-500 and transfer from capital reserve)

Solid Waste – \$2,500 (with budget adjustment in same amount to 60-500)

This purchase authorization will also transfer funds from capital reserve to general operating account for water and wastewater.

PREPARED BY:

Kelly Dodds

Kelly Dodds, Director of Utilities

Attachment: RESOLUTION 2020-23

RESOLUTION NO. 2020-23

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT AUTHORIZING THE
DIRECTOR OF UTILITIES TO PURCHASE AN EQUIPMENT TRAILER FOR THE
UTILITIES DEPARTMENT IN ADDITION TO AUTHORIZING A BUDGET
ADJUSTMENT AND TRANSFER FROM CAPITAL RESERVE IN AN AMOUNT NOT
TO EXCEED \$10,000.**

WHEREAS, San Miguel Community Services District (“District”) operates Lighting, Wastewater, Water, and Solid Waste departments within the community of San Miguel; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors recognizes the need to have sufficient number of vehicles to perform the necessary work to maintain those department effectively; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors authorizes a budget adjustment for the Wastewater department \$2,500 (40-500) and Water department \$2,500 (50-500) to be transferred from Capital Reserve, and Lighting department \$2,500 (30-500) and Solid Waste department \$2,500 (60-500) to be paid from Operating Revenue; and

WHEREAS, the District Board of Directors authorizes the Director of Utilities to negotiate and purchase an equipment trailer for the Utilities department not to exceed \$10,000.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the Board does, hereby, adopt this Resolution for purposes specified herein.

On the motion of Director _____, seconded by Director _____ and on the following roll call vote, to wit:

- AYES:**
- NOES:**
- ABSENT:**
- ABSTAINING:**

the foregoing Resolution is hereby passed and adopted this 28th day of May 2020.

Ashley Sangster,
President Board of Directors

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Rob Roberson, Interim General Manager

Douglas L. White, District General Counsel



San Miguel Community Services District Board of Directors

Staff Report

May 28, 2020

ITEM: XI-8

SUBJECT: Declaring Hazardous Weeds a Public Nuisance within the San Miguel Community Services District by Resolution 2020-20

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the Board of Directors approve and adopt **RESOLUTION NO. 2020-20** declaring hazardous weeds a public nuisance and direct staff to proceed with mailing notices to abate.

DISCUSSION:

District Fire Department conducts a weed abatement program to reduce fuel load and eliminate fire hazards, pursuant to the authority contained in Government Code Section 61100(t), Health and Safety Code Sections 14875 *et seq.* and 2019 California Fire Code Sections 4906 & 4907. Abatement is initiated by resolution adoption declaring weeds on identified properties as a public nuisance. The San Miguel Fire Department inspects all parcels within its service boundaries for compliance with its weed abatement program annually. The parcels listed in Exhibit "A" in the attached Resolution were determined to be non-compliant with 45 lots and thereon are deemed a public nuisance.

In accordance with the comprehensive weed abatement procedures set forth in the Health and Safety Code, a public hearing is scheduled for June 25th, 2020, to consider any objections by affected property owners. All parcels not corrected were placed on a cut list for abatement. Costs of abatement plus administrative expenses are placed as an assessment on each parcel's property tax bill.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None. The costs of abatement are paid by the affected property owner. Administrative expenses are recovered by imposing a service charge.

Prepared by:

Approved by:

Scott Young

Rob Roberson

Assistant Fire Chief
Prevention Officer

Interim General Manager /Fire Chief

Attachment: Resolution 2020-20

RESOLUTION NO. 2020-20
A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT OVERRULING
OBJECTIONS AND ORDERING THE ABATEMENT OF WEEDS WITHIN
DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

WHEREAS, on April 23rd, 2020 the Board of Directors (“Board”) of the San Miguel Community Services District (“District”) adopted Resolution No. 2020-20 declaring certain weeds located on private properties within District boundaries to be a public nuisance; and

WHEREAS, a meeting was held on May 28th, 2020 at 7:00 pm at 1150 Mission Street, San Miguel, California 93451 to hear objections and protest the proposed removal of such weeds.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of Directors of the San Miguel Community Services District does hereby resolve, declare, determine and order as follows:

1. That the above recitals are true and correct and incorporated herein by this reference.
2. That the District Board held a meeting on May 28th, 2020 at 7:00pm at 1150 Mission Street, San Miguel, California 93451 to hear objections to the proposed removal of such weeds, and the hearing was closed with all objections and protests overruled.
3. That the District Fire Chief or his Designee is ordered to abate the nuisance declared by Resolution No. 2020-20 by removing the nuisance weeds and or fuels located on the properties described in Exhibit “A” attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference. The Fire Chief/ Designee may enter private property to abate the nuisance. Before the Fire Chief/ Designee arrives, any property owner listed in Exhibit “A” may remove such weeds at his/ her own expense.
4. The Fire Chief/ Designee shall keep an account of the cost of abatement in front of or on each separate lot or parcel of land or both, where the work is to be done and shall submit to the District Board an itemized report on June 25th, 2020, at the hour of 7:00 pm at 1150 Mission Street, San Miguel, California 93451, which date, time and place of hearing of such report is hereby fixed for the hearing of any objections of any of the property owners liable to be assessed for the costs and expenses of such abatement. The Fire Chief/ Designee shall post a true and correct copy of said report on or near the District Board’s chambers for at least three (3) days prior to its submission to the Board, with a notice of the time and place the report will be submitted to the District Board for confirmation.

(Continued on next page)

On the motion of Director _____, seconded by Director _____, and on the following roll call vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAINING:

The foregoing Resolution is hereby passed and adopted this 28th day of May 2020.

Ashley Sangster, President
Board of Directors

ATTEST:

T. Parent Board Clerk

Interim General Manager, Rob Roberson

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Douglas L. White, General Council



San Miguel Fire Weed Abatement Cut List 2020

#	APN	STREET_1	TYPE_1	STATE	ZIP	EST_ACRES
1	021-051-022	EASMENT		NE	93451	2.66
2	021-091-016	MISSION	ST	CA	93451	0.57
3	021-092-002	17TH	ST	CA	93451	1.28
4	021-112-002	16TH	ST	CA	93451	1.1
5	021-122-021	K	ST	CA	93451	0.13
6	021-131-011	MISSION	ST	CA	93451	0.55
7	021-141-007	MISSION	ST	CA	93451	0.08
8	021-141-008	MISSION	ST	CA	93451	0.08
9	021-141-009	MISSION	ST	CA	93451	0.08
10	021-141-010	MISSION	ST	CA	93451	0.08
11	021-141-011	MISSION	ST	CA	93451	0.08
12	021-141-017	N	ST	NE	93451	3.09
13	021-151-043	16TH	ST	CA	93451	0.92
14	021-152-041	EASMENT		CA	93451	0.36
15	021-171-008	14TH	ST	CA	93451	0.18
16	021-195-002	RIO VISTA	PL	CA	93451	0.3
17	021-195-007	15TH	ST	CA	93451	1.91
18	021-202-012	L	ST	CA	93451	0.42
19	021-231-005	14TH	ST	CA	93451	0.66
20	021-231-026	N	ST	CA	93451	0.26
21	021-231-035	N	ST	CA	93451	0.23
22	021-231-036	N	ST	CA	93451	0.34
23	021-231-041	N	ST	CA	93451	0.3
24	021-252-004	EASMENT		CA	93451	0.74
25	021-281-013	MISSION	ST	CA	93451	0.37
26	021-281-014	MISSION	ST	CA	93451	0.17
27	021-281-020	L	ST	CA	93451	0.29
28	021-301-004	K	ST	CA	93451	0.08
29	021-301-008	L	ST	C	93451	0.38
30	021-302-016	K	ST	CA	93451	0.27
31	021-302-010	L	ST	CA	93451	0.3
32	021-322-014	L	ST	CA	93451	0.2
33	021-322-015	L	ST	CA	93451	0.29
34	021-331-019	MISSION	ST	CA	93451	0.28
35	021-331-034	L	ST	CA	93451	0.19
36	021-362-001	WIMER	WAY	CA	93451	4.38

37	021-371-002	SLO MONTEREY	RD	C	93451	1.72
38	021-371-003	SLO MONTEREY	RD	CA	93451	0.23
39	021-371-005	EASMENT		CA	93451	0.28
40	027-221-036	RIVER	RD	CA	93451	3.29
41	027-221-055	RIVER	RD	CA	93451	1.08
42	027-221-056	RIVER	RD	CA	93451	1.75
43	027-231-003	MISSION	LN	CA	93451	4.65
44	027-231-005	MISSION	LN	CA	93451	4.37
45	027-251-019	RIVER	RD	CA	93451	2.05



San Miguel Community Services District

Board of Directors Staff Report

May 28, 2020

AGENDA ITEM: XI -9

SUBJECT: Review and approve RESOLUTION 2020-24 authorizing a budget adjustment in the amount of \$10,500 for testing of existing non-district wells to determine prime locations for new District wells.

RECOMMENDATION: Approve Resolution 2020-24 authorizing a budget adjustment to in the amount of \$10,500 for testing of existing non-district wells to determine prime locations for new District wells.

The District is working toward a new location for an additional potable well site, additional testing is needed of existing wells in our general area to get a better picture of the water quality throughout the area.

Staff intends to test eight to ten wells, both private and government, which are available for us to test. Each well will cost approximately \$10,500 to test for all the naturally occurring regulated contaminants which may prohibit the District from siting a well in the areas of these wells. This testing will provide vital information regarding whether water treatment would be required in order to pump to the system.

Staff is currently working on a well siting plan to bring to the Board for approval, staff is also working on applying for grants to complete the well design, purchase property, and potentially install and connect a new well.

FISCAL IMPACT

A budget adjustment will be necessary for a total of \$10,500 to 50-359 Water Testing other.

PREPARED BY:

Kelly Dodds

Kelly Dodds, Director of Utilities

Attachment: RESOLUTION 2020-24

RESOLUTION NO. 2020-24

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT AUTHORIZE A BUDGET
ADJUSTMENT IN THE AMOUNT OF \$10,500 TO WATER TESTING OTHER (50-359)
IN ORDER TO FACILITATE NON-DISTRICT WELL TESTING.**

WHEREAS, San Miguel Community Services District (“District”) operates Lighting, Wastewater, Water, and Solid Waste departments within the community of San Miguel; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors recognizes the need to regularly evaluate the condition of existing community water wells and determine the need for, and placement of additional water wells in a proactive manner; and

WHEREAS, the collection of water quality data from non-district wells will provide valuable information on the overall quality of the groundwater in different areas in and around the District to locate the best areas to install a new community water well; and

WHEREAS, the District Board of Directors authorizes a budget adjustment to water testing other (50-359) in the amount of \$10,500 to test the water quality in non-district wells for the purposes of siting a new District well: and

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the Board does, hereby, adopt this Resolution for purposes specified herein.

On the motion of Director _____, seconded by Director _____ and on the following roll call vote, to wit:

- AYES:**
- NOES:**
- ABSENT:**
- ABSTAINING:**

the foregoing Resolution is hereby passed and adopted this 28th day of May 2020.

Ashley Sangster,
President Board of Directors

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Rob Roberson, Interim General Manager

Douglas L White, District General Counsel



**San Miguel Community Services District
Board of Directors
Staff Report**

May 28, 2020

AGENDA ITEM: XI-10-1

SUBJECT: Discuss setting a dates for a District Strategic Planning workshops

RECOMMENDATION: Discuss and set dates for a District Strategic Planning Workshops. The best time for the first meeting date would be the last week in August or the first week in September.

On Sunday, May 3rd, 2020 Director Kalvans submitted a formal request to have and Item placed on the May agenda to address the District Long Term Strategic Planning. On May 15th, I met with Director Kalvans to review and discuss items to address in a District Long Term Strategic Plan and set dates for a workshop for all board members and the public to attend. Over the past few years, there have been several plans suggested by various groups that could improve the San Miguel community and its surroundings. The CSD has plans that meet requirements for the Water and Wastewater and a general plan for the Fire Department but the District has not vetted a Long-Term General District Strategic Plan. This workshop is to establish a plan with a timeline and a set benchmarks that meets the Districts needs and goal.

Recommendation: Set and confirm dates for a District Strategic Planning Workshops

Financial Impact: There is no financial impact to the district to establish a schedule.

PREPARED BY:

Rob Roberson

Rob Roberson, Interim General Manager



San Miguel Community Services District Board of Directors Staff Report

May 28, 2020

AGENDA ITEM: XI-11

SUBJECT: Fire Department Temporary Housing Unit Continuation.

RECOMMENDATION: Continue with County Planning Staff with permitting process for a duplex style housing unit, and continue discussions for the option of the possible purchase of surplus housing unit from Cal Fire.

The San Miguel Fire Department currently shares space with the CSD Staff and is beyond workspace capacity. Additionally, the Fire Department currently lacks the ability to provide accommodations for Department Members to provide 24-hour District coverage when required.

As the District moves forward seeking County Planning Department Approval the District has contacted JB Design to assist with the required permit documentation. We are still waiting for a response from JB Design.

On May 7, 2020, Chief Roberson sent a followup email to Assistant Chief Young's email to the CalFire San Luis Obispo Unit Chief Scott Jalbert inquiring about the modular housing unit's availability upon completion of Station 30's construction. The District is still awaiting a response from Chief Jalbert.

Staff Recommendation.

- It is the Staff's recommendation that the Board allows Staff to continue moving forward with receiving approval from County Planning Staff for the installation of the Classic Cabin Yellowstone style unit, in addition to exploring the possibility of acquiring Station 30's surplus housing unit.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The potential fiscal impact for furnishing and installing a prefabricated modular unit shall be determined upon completion of the preliminary pricing efforts, prior to proceeding with the final pricing phase.

PREPARED BY: Scott Young

APPROVED BY: Rob Roberson



San Miguel Community Services District

Board of Directors Staff Report

May 28th, 2020

AGENDA ITEM: XI-12

SUBJECT: Continued Discussion on the status of the Machado Wastewater Treatment Facility expansion and the aerator upgrade project.

RECOMMENDATION: Discuss status of the Machado Wastewater Treatment Facility expansion and the aerator upgrade project.

CURRENT STATUS:

WWTF

The existing plant upgrade was completed in 2001, at that time it was upgraded to a maximum capacity of 200,000 gallons per day.

COMPLIANCE – Based on the 4th quarter 2019 testing the plant is out of compliance for single sample and is out of compliance for the 6-sample average in regard to TDS, Sodium and Chloride

FLOW – In *April* the plant averaged 155,411 gallons per day (78% of hydraulic design capacity) with a max day of 176,423 gallons (88% of hydraulic design capacity)

On 6/18/18 the District received a letter from SWRCB outlining the status of the plant and setting a timeline of approximately 2.9 years before the plant reaches capacity. This is the window to complete the expansion to prevent potential overflows and potential violations.

Monsoon Consultants is currently working on design requirements and options to meet current/future and proposed regulatory requirements.

- August 2018 WWTP Expansion engineering report.
- November 2018 DE presented options to the Board and discussed the engineering study and alternatives
- December 2018 DOU and Engineer from Monsoon Consultants toured SBR and MBR plants and talked to operators about process benefits and issues
- January 2019 the DE delivered the Final engineering report to the Board at the regular Board Meeting and the Board subsequently approved the report.

- January 2019 the District submitted the Final Engineering Report to the CCWQCB for their review and comment.
- February 2019 DE and Director of Utilities met with CCWQCB staff to discuss the engineering report and future project phases, requirements, funding, permitting and schedules.
- February 2019 the District submitted the Final Engineering Report to PG&E for their review in advance of a meeting to discuss future WWTF electrical service requirements and the potential for technical / financial assistance for the WWTF expansion / renovation.
 - The District also applied for a service change to PG&E to begin the process of determining the extent of improvements needed to service the new power requirements.
- February 2019 the District applied to SoCal Gas for service and is in the process of determining costs to bring gas to the plant.
- August 2019 DE and DOU toured manufacturing plant and installations MBR package plants
- October 2019 the Board approved a contract with Monsoon Consultants to prepare the construction plans for the WWTF expansion
- November 2019 District received an agreement for a \$250,000 planning grant for the WWTF expansion.
- March 2020 RFP was released for environmental consultant for the WWTF
- April 2020 Submitted Preliminary Engineering Report to USDA for review for Grant/ Loan funding
- Board approved DUDEK proposal to perform environmental consultation for the District in relation to the WWTF and Recycled Water distribution system (purple pipe)
- May 2020 DUDEK was awarded the contract for environmental work for the WWTF.
- May 2020 the District received the signed agreement back for the planning grant and submitted the initial invoice for reimbursement.

AERATOR PROJECT

5/17/18 WSC has issued the Final Technical Memorandum outlining some of the options for the replacement of the existing surface aerators with bubbler aeration in the ponds. Part of the recommendation is to install a headworks to prevent fouling the diffusers.

The Energy Watch and PG&E are working on preliminary paperwork for On Bill Financing for this project once it is ready.

The aeration project is being modified as part of the overall expansion of the WWTF. It is possible that the original project will be scrapped in favor of other assistance available from PG&E.

FUNDS EXPENDED

Total Costs incurred to date

- Property acquisition - \$240,140 (Paid with Capital Funds not covered under any grant FY2016-17)
- Engineering - \$170,740 (Reimbursable through the IRWM Grant) (\$112,000 received to date)

GRANT FUNDING

Awarded

- Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Prop 1 DAC -- \$177,750 for Wastewater plant upgrade analysis, basin recharge study.
- The agreement for this grant was received in February 2019 and has been processed and returned, invoices have been submitted to IRWM and the District should receive reimbursement for the initial requests after July.
- State Revolving Fund (SRF) -- \$250,000 for construction design and engineering – The District received the agreement for this grant November 2019. The grant is retroactive to 2017.

Applied for/ to

- Started discussion with SLO County on potential for CDBG funds to help pay for construction. Application is in process.
- Preparing to apply to DWR and USDA
- Held pre-application meeting with USDA to start application process 1/10/2020
- Met with Cayucos Sanitary District to discuss how they are financing their Wastewater treatment plant currently under construction
- Discussed additional funding with Department of Financial Assistance at the state about construction financing.

NEXT STEPS:*WWTF*

Now that the FINAL engineering report is completed and has been approved by the Board, the DE has begun working on a proposed a schedule/ timeline which will be presented to the Board for the preparation of construction documentation, environmental / regulatory compliance measures, and permitting. At that time, the DE will provide cost estimates associated with that schedule.

One of the first things that will be needed will be a headworks and larger lift station. Once a capacity is determined that will be brought to the board for approval.

Based on discussions with the DE, we anticipate that in February 2019, the DE will initiate the preparation of the work plan for the CEQA “Initial Study” and begin the final design phase for the recommended WWTP upgrade and expansion design alternative. We have scheduled approximately 9 months to complete the final design and the preparation of the Construction / Bidding Documents. Pending receipt of notification of a grant award for the SRF funds, we plan to prepare and issue an RFP for Environmental Studies as required for CEQA/ NEPA Compliance for the recommended WWTP upgrade and expansion design alternative. The timing of the environmental compliance & permitting work will coincide with the completion of the final design phase. Under our currently planned schedule, the District should plan on initiating the process of obtaining financing for the WWTP upgrade and expansion project during the second quarter of 2019, with the goal of having financing in place to advertise and award a construction project in the 4th Quarter 2019.

Depending on the revised release date of funds for construction documentation from the DFA it is likely that, in order to meet our deadline, the District may need to pay out of pocket for some of the construction design work.

AERATOR PROJECT

Once design criteria are determined for the WWTF and it is determined that the aeration upgrade will be maintained with the plant expansion then staff will bring additional items to the board to facilitate the approval and construction of the aeration upgrade.

COUNT DOWN CLOCK

Notice issued – June 2018 Deadline given – March 2021 (2.9 years)

Time remaining— 10 months

FISCAL IMPACT

No impact resulting from this information.

RECOMMENDATION

This item is for information and discussion only.

Due to the limited time frame this item will be updated monthly and the Board will likely have additional items for approval in conjunction with this report.

PREPARED BY:

Kelly Dodds

Kelly Dodds, Director of Utilities

Blaine Reely

Blaine Reely, Monsoon Consultants