5.0 INFRASTRUCTURE

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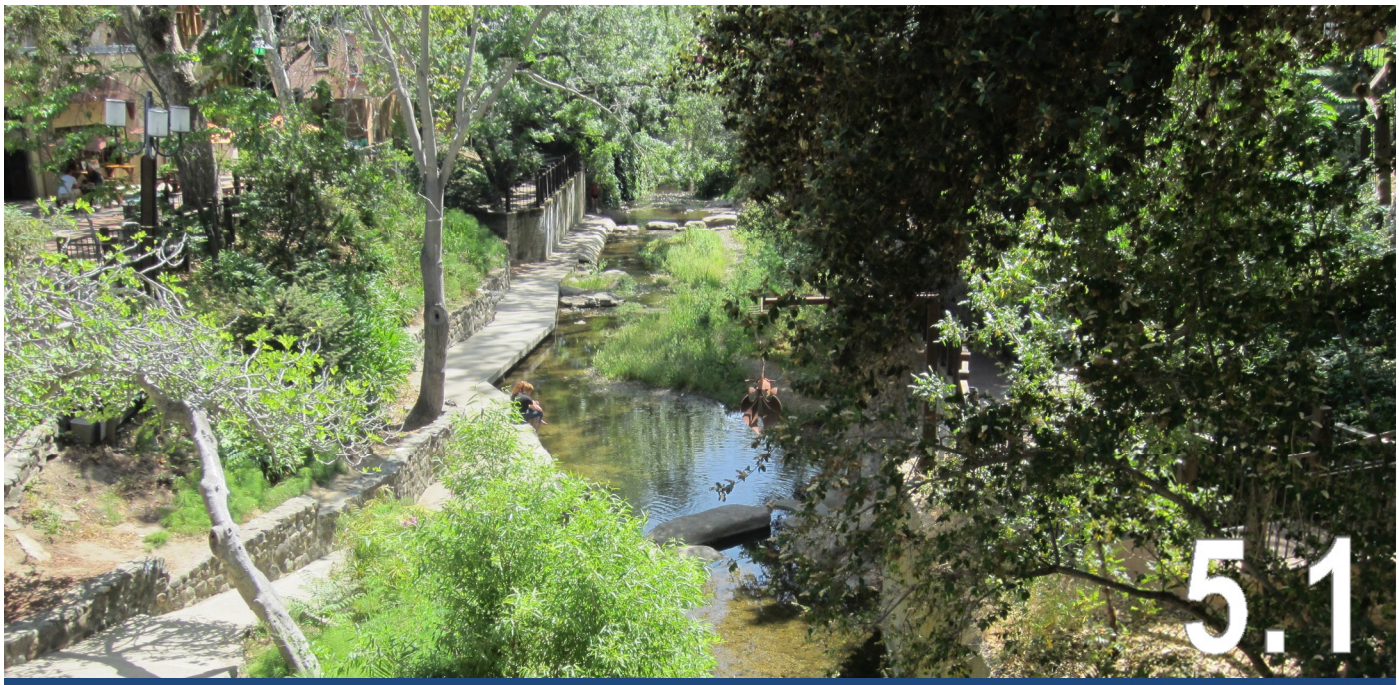

Introduction

One of the most important aspects of the City's current planning effort will be to ensure the future availability of an adequate water supply. The City of San Luis Obispo Utilities Department provides potable and recycled water to the community. The Utilities Department is responsible for water supply, treatment, distribution, and resource planning to ensure quality water is provided to the community.

This section provides an overview of the regulations that affect the city's water resources and generally describes the quality of these surface and groundwater resources.

The purpose of this section is to summarize existing information regarding the City of San Luis Obispo water facilities and services, and to present recommendations for supplementing existing water system data.

Key Terms

The following key terms used in this chapter are defined as follows:

Service Area. The area for which a purveyor is responsible for distributing water supplies.

Storage Facilities. Equipment (e.g., tanks and reservoirs) used to store water.

Tertiary Treatment. Treatment of wastewater that follows secondary treatment and involves physical processes such as filtration processes to remove fine suspended and colloidal material, thus providing a more advanced level of treatment than secondary treatment alone.

Total Maximum Daily Loads. A total maximum daily load (TMDL) refers to the amount of a specific pollutant a river, stream, or lake can assimilate and still meet federal water quality standards as provided under the Clean Water Act.

Transmission or Distribution Facilities. Equipment used to transport water within a service area.

Water. Water (either treated or untreated) used for non-potable or potable uses.

Water Demand. The volume of water requested by users to satisfy their needs.

Water Quality. The chemical purity of the water measured in terms of a variety of constituents or parameters (e.g. turbidity, metals concentration, organics concentration, and salinity).

Watershed. The area or region from which surface water flows to a particular water body.

Water Supply. Water supplied from direct diversions from a water body (e.g., river, lake, or delta) or groundwater conveyed (e.g., via pipes) for use in the distribution system following treatment.

Regulatory Setting

The City of San Luis Obispo is the sole water provider within the city limits; the service area boundary is illustrated on Figure 5.1-1. The majority of the City's water is supplied from multiple surface water sources. However, the City also uses groundwater and recycled water to supplement irrigation demand.

The City's surface water is provided through three sources:

- Whale Rock Reservoir
- Salinas Reservoir (Santa Margarita Lake)
- Nacimiento Reservoir

The City coordinates water management planning activities for their surface water with appropriate agencies including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies. The following are the agencies the City must coordinate with regarding water management planning:

- Whale Rock Reservoir Commission
- Cayucos Area Water Organization
- County Water Resources Advisory Committee
- Nacimiento Project Commission
- Integrated Regional Water Management Plan
- San Luis Obispo County Regional Water Management Group
- San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District

Currently one domestic well supplements surface water supply sources. In addition, there is a non-potable well at the City's Corporation Yard for construction activity use. There are two additional non-potable wells at the City's Laguna Lake Golf Course that provide for a portion of the golf course irrigation needs (with additional golf course irrigation demand met with recycled water). Per WWME Policy A 3.2.3, the City will continue to use groundwater for domestic purposes when available, but will not consider this source of supply as a part of its water resources availability due to limitations for the use of groundwater resources.

Service Area Description

The city is located about halfway between Los Angeles and San Francisco, and has a total area of 10.7 square miles. The city has roughly 45,200 people within the service area. The City's build out population is 53,700 (Table 4, 2013 Water and Wastewater Development Impact Fee Study (as provided by Community Development staff working on LUCE update)

Regulations

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act has established drinking water quality standards and attainment programs, which are administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). At the state level, the California Water Code provides a legal framework and the California State Water Resources Control Board serve as the administrative vehicle for managing water resources. A brief overview of these regulations follows.

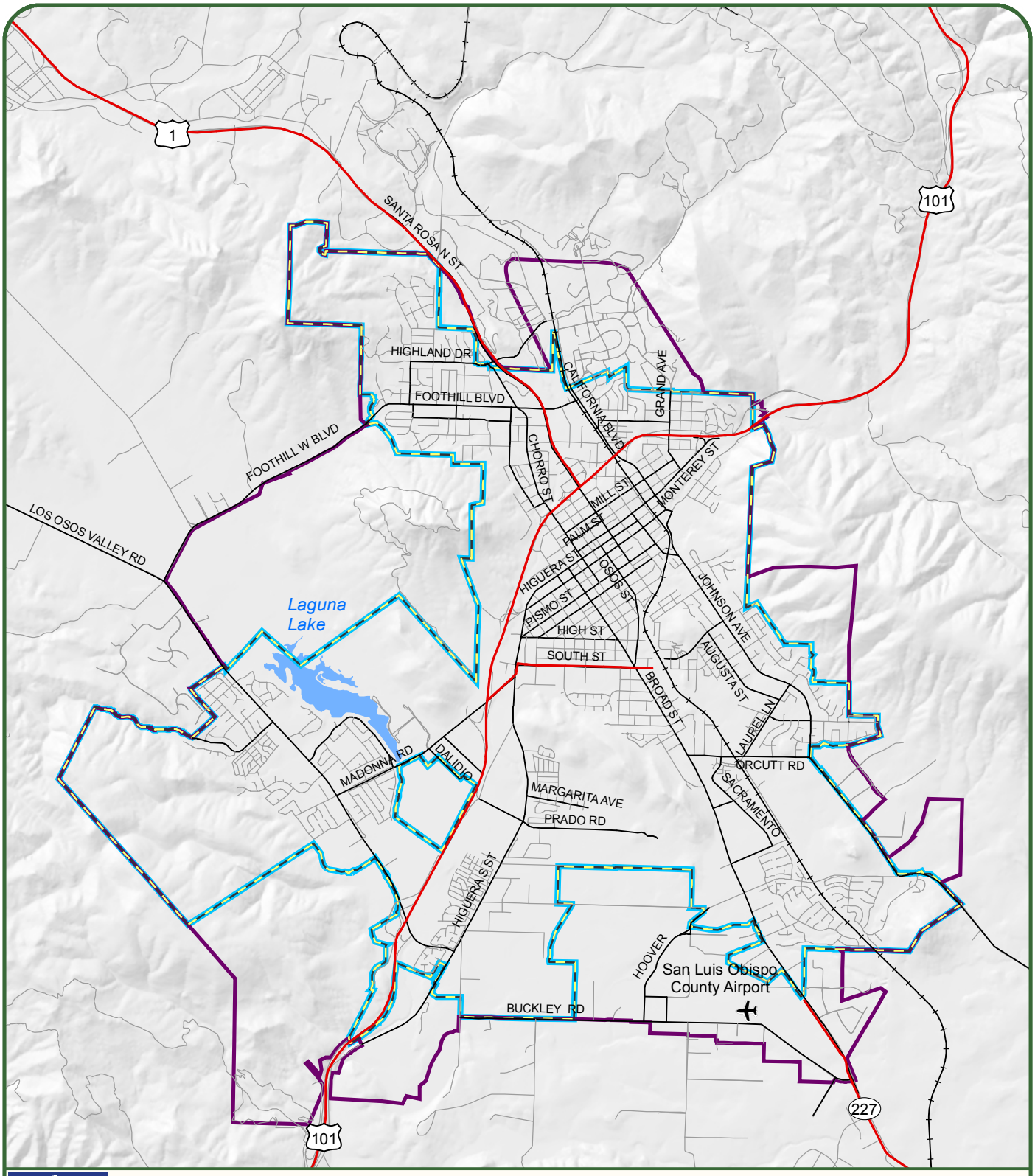

Figure 5.1-1
SLO City Water Service Area Boundary

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Federal Regulations

Safe Drinking Water Act. Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), EPA sets legal limits on the levels of certain contaminants in drinking water. The legal limits reflect both the level that protects human health and the level that water systems can achieve using the best available technology. Besides prescribing these legal limits, EPA rules set water-testing schedules and methods that water systems must follow. The rules also list acceptable techniques for treating contaminated water.

Ground Water Rule. The Ground Water Rule (GWR) was established in 2006 by the EPA to reduce the risk of illness caused by microbial contamination in public ground water systems (GWS). The GWR establishes a risk-targeted approach to identify GWSs susceptible to fecal contamination and requires corrective action to correct significant deficiencies and source water fecal contamination in all public GWSs.

Surface Water Treatment Rule. The Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by viruses, Legionella, and Giardia lamblia. These disease-causing microbes are present at varying concentrations in most surface waters. The rule requires that water systems filter and disinfect water from surface water sources to reduce the occurrence of unsafe levels of these microbes. The SWTR also monitors treatment processes and their effectiveness at removing the waterborne diseases.

State Regulations

California Department of Public Health's Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management (DDWEM). Within the DDWEM is the Drinking Water Program (DWP) which regulates public drinking water systems in the State of California. The Drinking Water Statutes and Regulations are issued through the DWP. The Drinking Water Statutes govern constituents in drinking water and include the California State Drinking Water Act. The California State Drinking Water Act provides acceptable levels and minimum level goals of all contaminants provided in the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. The Drinking Water Regulations govern operations of drinking water systems to ensure they meet the constituent levels outlined in the Statutes.

Urban Water Management Planning Act. The Urban Water Management Planning Act became part of the California water code with passage of AB 797 in 1984. The act requires every urban water supplier (providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually) to adopt and submit an urban water management plan at least once every five years to the Department of Water Resources.

SB 610 and SB 221. Senate Bill 610 became effective January 1, 2002, and requires cities and counties in connection with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to review and consider water supply assessments when evaluating certain development projects to determine if projected water supplies can meet the project's anticipated water demand. SB 610 also requires additional factors to be considered in the preparation of urban water management plans, water supply assessments, and for certain development projects that are otherwise subject to CEQA review. SB 221 requires similar analysis for subdivision maps that meet the threshold review criteria.

Water Code Section 10912. Section 10912 (also contained in CEQA Guidelines Section 15083.5) identifies development projects that need to be reviewed and considered for impact on the water supply. Those projects are defined as: (a) a residential development of more than 500 dwelling units; (b) a shopping center or business employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 500,000 gross square feet of floor space; (c) a commercial office building employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 250,000 gross square feet; (d) a hotel or motel with more than 500 rooms; (e) an industrial or manufacturing establishment housing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 650,000 gross square feet or 40 acres; (f) a mixed use project containing any of the foregoing; or (g) any other project that would generate a water demand at least equal to a 500 dwelling unit residential project.

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. The State of California's Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code Section 13000 et seq.) provides the basis for water quality regulation within California. The Act requires a "Report of Waste Discharge" for any discharge of waste (liquid, solid, or otherwise) to land or surface waters that may impair a beneficial use of surface or groundwater of the state. Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) resulting from the Report are issued by the RWQCB.

California State Water Resources Control Board. Responsibility for administering California water rights procedures lies with the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), which is also responsible for managing and administering various federal and state water quality control programs. Procedures are provided by statute, but the board has the authority to establish rules and regulations to help it carry out its work. All board activities are governed by state water policy and are administered in accordance with policies and procedures in the California Water Code.

Local Regulations

City of San Luis Obispo Public Works Department. The City has adopted standard specifications as a guide for the standardization of water utility installations within the City (Resolution No. 10137). These specifications also identify Countywide Standards (such as water-sewer separation criteria) that have been accepted by the City Council upon the recommendation of the City Engineer. These specifications outline requirements for parking, drainage, water and wastewater installations.

Whale Rock Reservoir Commission. The Whale Rock Reservoir provides water to the City, Cal Poly, the California Men's Colony, and the Cayucos Area Water Organizations. The Whale Rock Commission oversees the reservoir operations and is made up of representatives from the City, California Men's Colony, and Cal Poly, as well as representatives from the State Department of Water Resources. The City provides the staff for oversight of daily operations and maintenance activities.

Cayucos Area Water Organizations. The Cayucos Area Water Organizations (CAWO) include the Paso Robles Beach Water Association, Morro Rock Mutual Water Company, County Service Area 10A and the Cayucos-Morro Bay Cemetery District, and serve the town of Cayucos and the Cayucos-Morro Bay Cemetery District. The Whale Rock Commission and the CAWO have an agreement which includes a provision to provide up to 600 acre feet of water per year from the reservoir. The original agreement was dated March 20, 1958 and amended on April 23, 1996. The water provided to the CAWO is currently delivered from the Whale Rock pipeline to the Cayucos Water Treatment Plant, which is operated by the County of San Luis Obispo.

County Water Resources Advisory Committee. The City is represented on the county-wide Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC). The WRAC is an advisory committee to the County Board of Supervisors on issues pertaining to water resources planning. The Committee holds monthly meetings to discuss water resource issues, planned projects or developments, policies, or other related issues that may have county-wide water resource impacts. Recommendations are forwarded to the County Board of Supervisors for its consideration. The Committee discusses items ranging from new water supply projects to water conservation programs and policies.

Nacimiento Project Commission. The County of San Luis Obispo has an entitlement of 17,500 acre feet of water from Nacimiento Lake and acts as the wholesaler of this water supply. The County oversees the project that delivers water from the reservoir to agencies participating in the Nacimiento Water Project. The current participating agencies include the cities of Paso Robles and San Luis Obispo, Atascadero Mutual Water Company, Templeton Community Services District, and County Service Area 10A. Other agencies or interested parties within the county may join the project in the future. The Nacimiento Project Commission is made up of representatives from each of the four original participating agencies' governing boards, as well as a representative from the County Flood Control and Water Conservation District. The Nacimiento Project Commission provides oversight and recommendations to the District relative to the project operations and maintenance and the associated budget.

Integrated Regional Water Management Plan. The county of San Luis Obispo has developed an Integrated Regional Water Management Plan which included the involvement and participation by the city as well as other agencies and interested individuals throughout the County. City staff in particular provided detailed input in the areas of water conservation and water recycling components of the plan because of the expertise the city has in these areas.

Major Findings

The City of San Luis Obispo developed the Water and Wastewater Element of the City's General Plan (WWME). Per WWME Program A 5.3.1 the City Council is updated on water supply accounting and demand projections as part of the annual Water Resources Status Report (WRSR). This section provides a summary of the major findings.

The City obtains water from five sources:

- Salinas Reservoir (Santa Margarita Lake),
- Whale Rock Reservoir,
- Nacimiento Reservoir,
- Recycled water from the city's Water Reclamation Facility (WRF), and
- Groundwater.
- Per the 2013 WRSR, the City has a total of 9,985 acre-feet (AF) of available water resources. This includes 6,940 AF safe annual yield from the Salinas and Whale Rock Reservoirs, 3,380 AF dependable yield from the Nacimiento Reservoir, and 165 AF of recycled water (calculated per WWME Policy A 7.2.2). Anticipated siltation through 2060 in the reservoirs results in a loss of available water by 500 AF (per WWME Policy A 4.2.2).
- The City implements water conservation practices. In 2012, the average per capita use in the city was 109 gallons per capita per day (gpcpd) (2013 WRSR).
- The City completed the construction of the Water Reuse Project in 2006. This included the construction of new diversion and control structures, disinfection facilities, storage facilities, pump station, and the installation of eight miles of distribution system lines. Recycled water is used for landscape irrigation.

Existing Conditions

The water system for the city includes facilities for water supply, treatment, storage, and distribution. Surface water from Whale Rock, Salinas, and Nacimiento reservoirs make up the City's primary water supply, augmented by recycled water and limited groundwater (per WWME Policy A 3.2.3, the City continues to use groundwater for domestic purposes when available, but does not consider this source of supply as a part of its water resources availability due to limitations for the use of groundwater resources). The assessment of condition of these facilities is based on previous studies and documentations including the Water and Wastewater Management Element of the General Plan, 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, and 2013 Water Resources Status Report. Visual inspections of these facilities were not made during the General Plan update. Following is a summary of the existing conditions assessment of the potable water facilities for the City of San Luis Obispo.

Distribution and Storage

The water distribution system delivers potable water from the treatment plant and one well to customers and fire hydrants via two storage reservoirs, eight pump stations, ten water tanks, and approximately 185 miles of water mains. The city has approximately 14,500 metered potable water customers. The goal of the distribution system is to provide uninterrupted water flow at adequate pressures to meet all fire and domestic flow requirements while minimizing water loss due to leakage.

Treated water from the Water Treatment Plant flows through a 30-inch transmission line to the transfer pumps (located at the Water Treatment Plant). The transfer pumps take approximately half of the water, increase the pressure, and then provide water to Stenner Canyon Reservoir (Reservoir #2), Cal Poly, and other portions of the city, generally north and east of the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks. The remaining water flows directly into the lower pressure zones from the water treatment plant's clear wells. The city has 17 pressure zones divided between the gravity and pumped delivery systems, providing a target delivery pressure of 40 to 80 pounds per square inch (psi). An illustration of the city's 17 pressure zones is shown in Figure 5.1-2.

Parts of the city's water system are approaching or are past their estimated lifespan with most of the pipe materials consisting of cast and ductile iron. The system also includes pipe materials of asbestos cement (located primarily in the Laguna Lake area) or, since the mid-1970's, PVC. The larger pipes in the system are the transmission lines, designed to move large volumes of water from one portion of the city to another. They range in size from 12 inches to 30 inches. The smaller pipes, or distribution mains, are designed to distribute water within a local area and deliver it to each property in

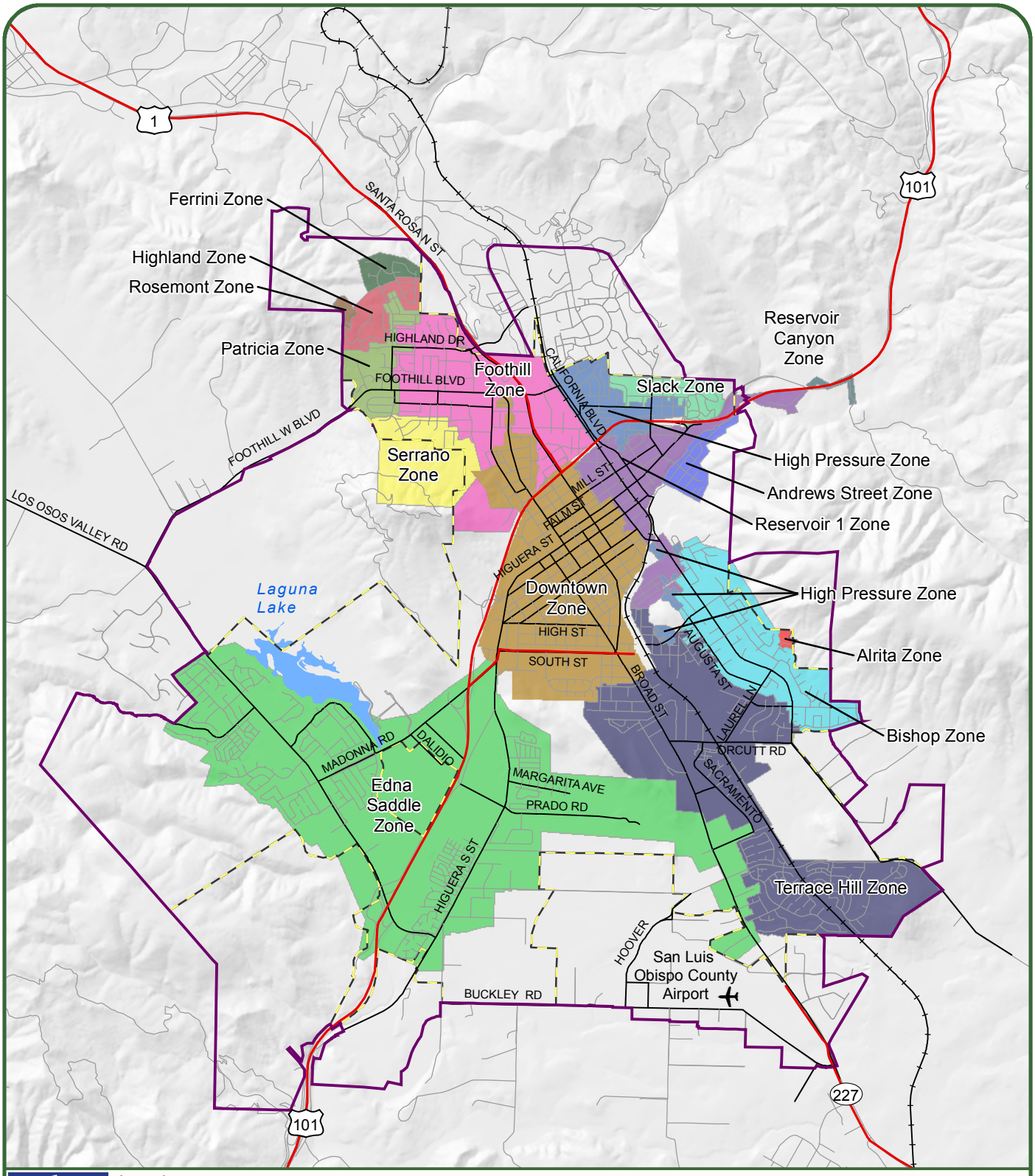

Figure 5.1-2
SLO City Water Pressure Zones

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the city. These lines range in size from two inches (in the older portions of the city) to 12 inches. The current minimum standard is eight-inch diameter for distribution mains.

The major pump station for the potable water system is referred to as the Transfer Pump Station; which is located at the treatment plant. Multiple smaller booster stations are located throughout the distribution system. City staff performs weekly inspections of the pumping facilities and corrective maintenance is performed as needed. The City is currently under contract with a consultant to perform a physical and hydraulic evaluation of their pumping facilities.

The city has 12 water storage facilities, nine of which are steel storage tanks ranging in size from 0.04 to 4 million gallons. There are also three concrete facilities with capacities ranging from 0.35 to 7.5 million gallons. The combined total storage capacity in the city is 26.22 million gallons. The City has identified some maintenance and replacement projects for their storage facilities with a target completion in 2019. Overall, the storage facilities are in reliable condition. Table 5.1-1 presents an inventory of the storage within the city's distribution system.

Table 5.1-1. Storage Inventory

Tank Name	Capacity (million gallons)	Type	Year Constructed
Reservoir No. 1	7.5	Concrete Lined/Floating Cover	Mid 1940's
Reservoir No. 2	7.5	Concrete Lined/Floating Cover	1942
Edna Saddle Tank	4.0	Above Ground Steel Tank	1974
Ferrini Tank	0.17	Above Ground Steel Tank	1986
WTP Clearwell 1	3.0	Above Ground Steel Tank	2008
Slack Street Tank	0.07	Concrete Lined/Wood Roof	1959
WTP Clearwell 2	2.0	Above Ground Steel Tank	2008
Serrano Tank	0.10	Above Ground Steel Tank	1967
Terrace Hill Tank	0.64	Above Ground Steel Tank	1957
Bishop Tank	0.75	Above Ground Steel Tank	2007
Islay Hill Tank	0.38	Underground Steel Tank	1996

Source: www.slocity.org/utilities/reservoirs.asp

Fire Protection

The fire protection system is a network of approximately 2,050 public hydrants and 190 private hydrants (2010 UWMP). The city plans to update the water distribution system hydraulic model in order to identify water lines replacements to increase fire flow as needed.

Water Treatment

The City operates and maintains a surface water treatment plant. The water treatment plant (WTP) is located on Stenner Creek Road, northwest of the Cal Poly campus. The plant was originally constructed in 1964 with a design capacity of 8 million gallons per day (MGD). Multiple upgrades have occurred to the plant increasing the total capacity to 16.0 MGD. The treatment plant is a conventional plant that includes ozone disinfection, coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration. Ozone disinfection has allowed the city to meet the trihalomethane limits enforced by the EPA. Currently, the treatment plant meets all compliance regulations.

Water Demand

The primary water supply is the amount of water needed to serve the build-out population of the city as identified in the Land Use Element of the General Plan. This quantity is calculated using the ten-year average of actual per capita water use (118.9 gal/cap-day per 2013 WRSR) and the city's build-out population (53,700 (Table 4, 2013 Water and Wastewater Development Impact Fee Study (as provided by Community Development staff working on LUCE update. Per WWME Policy A 5.2.2:

Primary Water Supply = Ten Year Average per Capita Water Use x City Build-out Population

= 118.9 gal/cap-day x 53,700 cap x 365 day/year x Acre-Ft/325,853 gal

= 7,152 Acre-ft/year.

The future build-out demand is 7,152 AF/year, or 6.4 MGD. Based on a 2.0 peaking factor, the estimated maximum day demand at build-out is 12.8 MGD. The existing capacity of the plant is 16.0 MGD, which should be adequate for future build-out.

Like surface water, groundwater must meet the standards set in the Safe Drinking Water Act. Consistent with Policy A 3.2.3 from the 2010 WWME, the City no longer relies on groundwater for long-term community water demands because of water quality and reliability issues. The City will continue to use groundwater for domestic purposes when available, but will not consider this source of supply as part of its water resource planning. Historical

Water Demand

Water use in the city includes single-family, multi-family, commercial (including institutional and industrial), and irrigation customers. No agricultural uses are supplied by City water and the City does not sell water to other agencies. The City does not have additional water demands such as water use for saline barriers, groundwater recharge, etc. In 2012, the total water demand for the city was 5,541 AF. The total water demand for the city in 2005 was 6,098 AF. Even with an increase in population, a decrease in the effective water demand is consistent with nationwide trending, due in part to conservation success and recent recessionary impacts (vacancy rates, etc.).

Per Capita Water Demand

The total per capita water demand for the city between 2003 and 2012 are summarized in Table 5.1-2. The per capita use rate is not the amount that the average person uses but takes into account all water uses including residential, commercial, industrial, and landscape.

Table 5.1-2. Daily Per Capita Water Use Summary

Year	Population	Daily System Gross Water Use (MGD)	Annual Daily Per Capita Water Use (gpcpd)
2003	44,357	5.33	120
2004	44,298	5.57	126
2005	44,687	5.44	122
2006	44,559	5.36	120
2007	44,433	5.80	130
2008	44,579	5.68	127
2009	44,829	5.48	122
2010	44,948	4.90	109
2011	45,419	4.72	104
2012	45,308	4.95	109

Source: 2013 Water Resources Status Report

Projected Annual Water Demand

The City anticipates that water demand will increase from the current demand of 5,541 AF/year (2012) to 7,152 AF/year by 2035. The city has a one percent residential growth cap, which assists in projected future annual water demands.

Projected Per Capita Water Demand

Based on the build-out projected annual water demand of 7,152 AF/year (WWME Policy A 5.2.2) and the estimated build-out population of 53,700, the total projected build-out water demand is approximately 0.13 AF/capita/year in 2035. This equates to less than 116 gallons per capita per day.

Water Conservation Program

Water conservation was first referenced as a part of the City's water management policy in 1973. In 1985, the City adopted the Annual Water Operational Plan policy, establishing water conservation as a means of extending water supplies during projected water shortages. Since 1985, many technological and philosophical changes have occurred which are proving water conservation to be both a short-term corrective measure for immediate water supply shortages and a long-term solution to water supply reliability.

Experience from the drought of 1986 to 1991, the City developed a Water Shortage Contingency Plan to deal with immediate, short-term water shortages. The Plan is designed to require mandatory actions when there is a projected three year supply of water remaining from available water resources. The Plan uses a combination of water allocations based on customer classification and water use surcharges for exceeding the allocation as a means to decrease water use during critical water shortages. For instance, residential customers are given a water allocation based on the average water use for multi- or single-family households having three occupants. If there are more residents, additional water may be allocated with sufficient proof. Commercial customers are allocated water either by a reduction based on their historical water use or by the average water use by business type. Surcharges for exceeding a water allocation results in their bill either doubling or tripling depending on the actual amount of water used. The Plan is also a required component of the City's Urban Water Management Plan which is updated every five years per State Water Code.

The City also recognizes the importance of long-term water efficiency by supporting programs that will enhance water supply reliability and comply with any current and/or future state mandates in water use reductions. In 2009, Senate Bill X7-7 was passed requiring water agencies to reduce per capita water use by 20 percent by the year 2020. There are three options (with a fourth being developed) on how to determine the year 2020 target for the City. Using the methodology which best corresponds to the City's situation and recognizes the City's past investment in conservation, the City's target per capita water use would be 117 gpcpd (2012 per capita water use was 109 gpcpd) In terms of water supply reliability the City was one of the original signatories to the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Regarding Urban Water Conservation and has actively pursued the implementation of the water efficiency best management practices (BMPs) prescribed in the MOU. The MOU was a negotiated agreement between water purveyors statewide and environmental organizations on how best to utilize the State's water resources by incorporating conservation into their water management practices.

The BMPs have been developed over the years by water purveyors, environmental groups, and industry stakeholders. They represent the best available water conservation practices based on research and experience and include:

- Water conservation pricing and rate structures,
- Technical assistance for water customers,
- Incentives for indoor and outdoor water saving technologies,
- Public information and outreach, and
- Water audits.

Water Supply

The Water and Wastewater Management Element (WWME) of the General Plan, first adopted in 1987 and most recently updated in 2010, specifies that the City shall utilize multiple water resources to meet its water supple needs. Having several sources of water avoids dependence on any one source that may not be available during a drought or other water supply reduction or emergency. There is usually greater reliability and flexibility if sources are of different types (such as surface water and groundwater) and if the sources of one type are in different locations (such as reservoirs in different watersheds). With the update of the WWME in 2010, the City Council reaffirmed the policy for a multi-source water supply. Consistent with the multi-source water supply concept, the City obtains water from five sources:

- Salinas Reservoir (Santa Margarita Lake) and Whale Rock Reservoir: Combined Safe Annual Yield 6,940 AF/year
- Nacimiento Reservoir: 3,380 AF/year Dependable Yield/ Contractual Limit

- Recycled water from the city's WRF: 1,000 AF/year buildout demand for landscape irrigation and other permitted uses
- Groundwater: Supplemental usage, 100 AF/year in 2011

Existing Surface Water Supply

As discussed previously, the majority of the city's water supply comes from three reservoirs: Salinas (Santa Margarita Lake), Whale Rock, and Nacimiento.

The Salinas Dam was built in 1941 by the War Department to supply water to Camp San Luis Obispo and, secondarily, to meet the water needs of the City of San Luis Obispo. The Salinas Reservoir (Santa Margarita Lake) captures water from a 112-square mile watershed and can store up to 23,843 AF. In 1947, the Salinas Dam and delivery system was transferred from the regular Army to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Since the late 1940s, the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District has operated this water supply for the city under a lease from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Water from the reservoir is pumped through the Cuesta Tunnel (a one-mile long tunnel through the mountains of the Cuesta Ridge) after which it flows by gravity to the city's Water Treatment Plant on Stenner Creek Road.

The Whale Rock Reservoir is a 40,662 acre-foot reservoir created by the construction of an earthen dam on Old Creek near the town of Cayucos. The dam was designed and constructed by the State Department of Water Resources in 1961 to provide water to the City of San Luis Obispo, Cal Poly State University, and the California Men's Colony. The Whale Rock Dam captures water from a 20.3 square mile watershed and water is delivered to the three agencies through 17.6 miles of 30-inch pipeline and two pumping stations. The City owns 55.05 percent of the water storage rights at the reservoir. The remaining water storage rights are divided between the two State agencies with Cal Poly owning 33.71 percent and the California Men's Colony owning 11.24 percent.

The Nacimiento Reservoir provides flood protection and is a source of supply for groundwater recharge for the Salinas Valley. It is owned and operated by the Monterey County Water Resources Agency. Since 1959, the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District has had an entitlement to 17,500 AF/year of water from the reservoir for use in San Luis Obispo County. Approximately 1,750 AF/year have been designated for uses around the lake, leaving 15,750 AF/year for allocation to other areas within the County of San Luis Obispo.

A summary of the surface water resources available to the city are summarized in Table 5.1-3.

Table 5.1-3. Surface Water Resources Available

Water Resource	2012 Annual Availability	
Salinas & Whale Rock Reservoirs	6,940 AF	Safe Annual Yield A
Nacimiento Reservoir	3,380 AF	Dependable Yield B
Recycled Water	165 AF	2012 Annual Usage C
Siltation from 2010 to 2060	(500 AF)	WWME Policy A 4.2.2D
TOTAL	**9,985 AF**	

A. Quantity of water which can be withdrawn every year while operating both reservoirs in coordinated operations under critical drought conditions (WWME Policy A 4.2.1).

B. Dependable Yield is the contractual amount of water the City has rights to from Nacimiento Reservoir.

C. The quantity of recycled water included is the actual prior year's recycled water usage (2012) per WWME Policy A 7.2.2.

D. Reservoir siltation is a natural occurrence that reduces storage capacity over long periods, resulting in the reduction of safe annual yield.

Source: 2013 Water Resources Status Report

Existing Recycled Water Supply

Water recycling was envisioned as part of the City's overall water supply strategy since the 1980s. In 1994, the City completed a major capital improvement project at the Water Resource Recovery Facility that included addition of tertiary treatment and other unit processes required to meet stringent effluent quality limits intended to protect and enhance the receiving waters of San Luis Obispo Creek. While a municipal water reuse program was envisioned at the time of this upgrade, the City did not receive regulatory approvals for diversion of treated effluent for off-site landscape irrigation and other approved uses until 2002.

The City's 2004 Water Reuse Master Plan identifies the areas of the city to be served with recycled water, as well as potential customers and anticipated future recycled water demands. The City completed construction of the Water Reuse Project in 2006 and recycled water deliveries began in October 2006. Figure 5.1-3 illustrates the areas of the city that receive recycled water.

Existing Groundwater Supply

The city's major source of water was groundwater and local creeks until 1944 when the City began to use water from Salinas Reservoir. In 1943, the City pumped 1,380 AF of groundwater. Groundwater was used again during the summer of 1948, when 440 AF were pumped. In the intervening years, until 1989, most groundwater in the city was used by agriculture and very little was used for domestic consumption. As a result of the drought beginning in 1986 and decreasing surface water supplies, the City activated groundwater wells in 1989 to meet the city's water demand. The principal source of groundwater for the city is the San Luis Obispo Groundwater Basin. The basin is fifteen square miles and is drained by San Luis Obispo Creek. It extends from the northern limits of the city and continues southerly along the alignment of the creek to just south of Buckley Road. In the Los Osos Valley area, the basin extends four miles west to the Los Osos Basin, which includes the community of Los Osos/Baywood Park.

In 1990, at the height of the drought, the City had seven potable wells which accounted for approximately 50 percent of the water supplied during that period. The current groundwater program uses one potable well, one non-potable construction water well, and two irrigation wells. The names, locations, and use of the wells are shown in Table 5.1-4. Two of the City's wells, known as the Auto Park Way and Denny's (Calle Joaquin) wells, were shut down in 1992 and 1993 due to elevated nitrate levels.

Table 5.1-4. City Wells

Well Name	Location	Use
Pacific Beach #1	11950 Los Osos Valley Road	Municipal
Corp Yard	25 Prado Road	Construction
Laguna Golf Course #1	11175 Los Osos Valley Road	Irrigation
Laguna Golf Course #2	11175 Los Osos Valley Road	Irrigation

Source: 2010 Urban Water Management Plan

The majority of groundwater use from the San Luis Obispo Groundwater Basin is used for agricultural purposes and private property uses. The basin has not been defined to be in overdraft and has not been adjudicated. According to DWR's Bulletin 118, the basin is relatively small and recharges very quickly following normal rainfall years. Because of these factors, no groundwater management plan has been prepared for the basin. In 2012, the City relied on groundwater to supply approximately two percent of the city's annual water demand. The City no longer relies on groundwater for long-term community water demands because of water quality and reliability issues. The City will continue to use groundwater for domestic purposes when available, but will not consider this source of supply as part of its water resources planning.

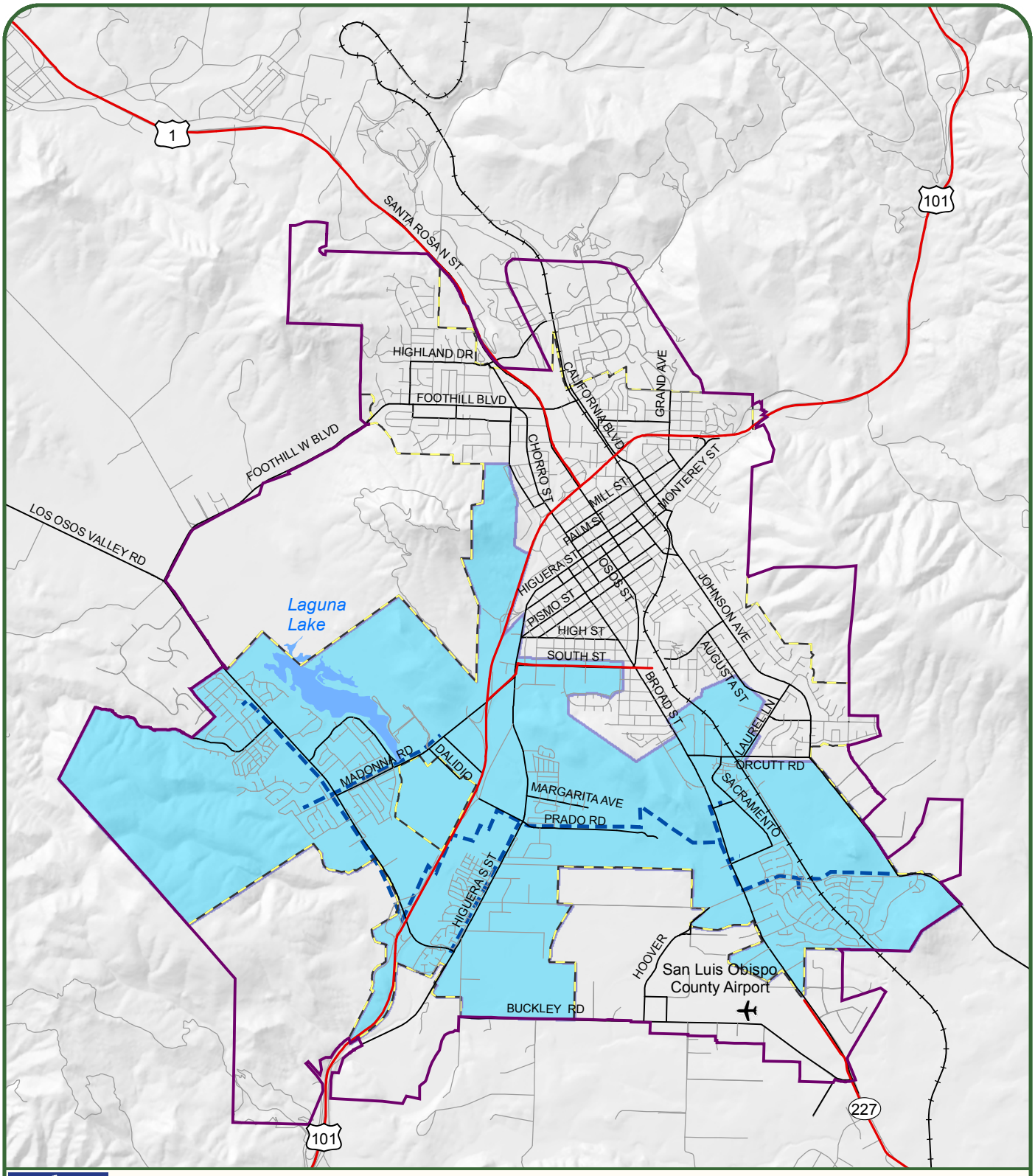

Figure 5.1-3
SLO City Water Reuse Distribution Area

Water Needs

Water demand is projected to increase from 5,541 AF/year in 2012 to 7,152 AF/year at buildout. Utilizing the existing and future water conservation methods, and increasing recycle water usage, it is not anticipated that usage would exceed supply. Table 5.1-5 illustrates the city's existing water supply compared to their existing demand.

Table 5.1-5. Water Supply

Primary Water Supply	Reliability Reserve	Secondary Water Supply	Total Water Supply	2012 Demand	Projected Build out Demand
7,152 AF	1,207 AF	1,626 AF	9,985 AF	5,541 AF	7,152 AF

Source: 2013 Water Resources Status Report.

Projected Water Supply

With continued and improved water conservation and increased usages for recycled water, the City has enough water supplies to meet projected water demands to full build-out; however the City should continue to monitor their water management closely. The City also has existing groundwater wells as potential sources of water. As discussed, the City does not plan to include the water from the groundwater wells in their calculations of source water supply.

Adequacy of Existing Facilities

Treatment

The water treatment plant was constructed in 1964 and, currently can treat 16.0 MGD, which is adequate capacity for all sources of surface water received by the city. This capacity is sufficient to meet projected water demand at full build-out under the city's 1994 Land Use Element of the General Plan (which was updated in 2010).

To comply with the EPA's standards for trihalomethanes (THMs) and to meet anticipated future water quality standards, the City installed an ozone component to the treatment plant to serve as the primary disinfectant instead of chlorine. The use of ozone provides enhanced disinfection capability to meet federal and state requirements while reducing the levels of THMs. The use of ozone also helps produce water free of objectionable taste and odor associated with algae blooms at Salinas Reservoir and meets all current, as well as anticipated regulations.

The State regulates drinking water quality. According to the Consumer Confidence Report released for 2012, the City has not had any violations in their drinking water. Table 5.1-6 shows the constituents in the water that have been monitored over 2012.

Table 5.1-6. Regulated Substances

Substance	MCL	Amount Detected	Violation
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.10	No
Barium (ppm)	1	0.0845	No
Chlorine (ppm)	4.0 (as Cl2)	0.74	No
Chromium (ppb)	50	6.33	No
Control of DBP precursors (TOC) (% removal)	TT	25.5	No
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	0.65	No
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	0.0145	No
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	20.4	No
Nickel (ppb)	100	1.67	No
Nitrate (as nitrate) (ppm)	45	6.77	No
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	80	65.1	No
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	0.11	No

Source: 2012 Consumer Confidence Report

The existing surface water treatment facility is adequate to meet future water demands.

Storage

Required water storage includes three components: operational, fire-flow, and emergency storage. Typical ranges for these components include:

- Operational Storage: 14 hours of difference between peak hour and maximum day demands based on diurnal curve
- Fire Flow Storage: Required fire flow and duration required for the pressure zones served by the tank
- Emergency Storage: 50 gallons per capita day for 3 days

These volumes are cumulative; the storage volumes for existing and future tanks are evaluated based on the sum of these required components. The City is preparing an update to the 2000 Water Master Plan which will include fire flow evaluation for existing and proposed development associated with the LUCE Update.

Distribution

Parts of the City's water system are approaching or past their estimated lifespan with most pipes consisting of cast and ductile iron. The distribution system also includes asbestos cement and PVC pipelines. The City has a Capital Improvement Plan which identifies improvements to the distribution system. These improvements include replacement of aging infrastructure as well as replacement of undersized facilities (i.e. upsizing distribution lines to the current minimum standard of 8 inches). Table 5.1-7 summarizes the capital improvement projects outlined in the City's 2011-13 Financial Plan.

Table 5.1-7. Water CIP Projects

Project	Design Cost	Design Year	Construction Cost	Construction Year
Water Distribution System Improvements			$6.375 million	2013 – 2017
Utilities Telemetry System Improvements			$1.5 million	2013 – 2014
Stenner Canyon Raw Waterline Replacement			$50,000 $100,000	2014 – 2015 2014 – 2015
Air Compressor Replacements at the Water Treatment Plant			$10,000 $130,000	2013 – 2014 2014 – 2015
Utilities Generator Replacement			$110,000	2014 – 2015
Water Storage Reservoir Maintenance and Tank Replacement	$30,000 $60,000 $57,500 $30,000 $75,000	2013 – 2014 2014 – 2015 2015 – 2016 2016 – 2017 2017 – 2018	 $300,000 $300,000 $700,000 $180,000	 2014 – 2015 2015 – 2016 2016 – 2017 2017 – 2018
Distribution Pump Station Upgrade	$50,000 $50,000	2014 – 2015 2016 – 2017	$500,000 $500,000	2015 – 2016 2017 – 2018
Multiple Fleet Replacements			$20,400 $24,200 $63,300 $22,400 $20,000	2013 – 2014 2013 – 2014 2014 – 2015 2014 – 2015 2015 – 2016

Source: 2013-15 Financial Plan – Capital Improvement Plan

Recycled Water Treatment Facilities

In 1994, the City completed a major capital improvement project at the WRRF that included addition of tertiary treatment and other unit processes required to meet stringent effluent quality limits intended to protect and enhance the receiving waters of San Luis Obispo Creek. The City did not receive final regulatory approvals until 2005. The City's 2004 Water Reuse Master Plan identifies the areas of the city to be served with recycle water in the future, as well as potential customers and anticipated future recycled water demand.

The recycled water distribution system consists of two main branches, which are described below:

- West Branch: The west branch extends west from the WRF under Highway 101, then along Calle Joaquin to Los Osos Valley Road to near the westerly city limits on Los Osos Valley Road. There is a secondary branch which extends from Los Osos Valley Road along Madonna Road to Laguna Lake Park.
- East Branch: The east branch begins at the WRF and follows Prado Road easterly to the city limits, then along existing easements to Broad Street, then southerly along Broad to Tank Farm Road, then easterly to the terminus at Islay Hills Park.

Recycled water deliveries began in October 2006, delivering a total of 7.69 acre-feet (AF) of water. In 2013, recycled water was delivered to 29 sites with total usage over 176 AF per year. A summary of recycled water usage from 2006 through 2013 is provided in Table 5.1-8.

Table 5.1-8. Annual Recycled Water Usage Inventory

Calendar Year	Annual Recycled Water Usage (AF)	Number of Sites Using Recycled Water
2006	7.69	1
2007	62.36	10
2008	95.75	11
2009	137.36	17
2010	152.63	22
2011	157.65	25
2012	166.71	26
2013	176.82	29

Source: City of San Luis Obispo Water and Wastewater Management Element, 2010; Metz, Jennifer, City of San Luis Obispo Utilities Department, 2014.

Planned Recycled Water System Improvement

The original facilities for the Water Reuse Project were constructed in 2006. Since 2006, additional sites have been connected to the distribution system. In the future, recycled water will be delivered to development in the Airport, Margarita, and Orcutt specific plan areas. The City will complete an update to the 2004 Master Plan in 2014.

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Persons Consulted

Horton Wade; City of San Luis Obispo Utilities Department, 2014

Metz, Jennifer; City of San Luis Obispo Utilities Department, 2014

Please see the next page.

5.2 Wastewater

Introduction

The City of San Luis Obispo owns and operates, under regulatory permits, a wastewater collection system and a water resource recovery facility that produces recycled water. The city implements infrastructure replacement and upgrades projects throughout their system in order to meet increasingly stringent regulations.

The purpose of this section is to summarize existing information regarding the City of San Luis Obispo wastewater collection and treatment facilities.

Key Terms

The following key terms used in this chapter are defined as follows:

Disinfection. A process following secondary or tertiary treatment that typically involves the use of chlorine or ultraviolet (UV) radiation to destroy bacteria and other pathogens.

Effluent. Treated wastewater that is discharged from a wastewater treatment facility.

Inflow. Water that enters the collection system at points of direct connection (non-soil) such as around manhole covers or through illegal connection of roof drains, downspouts, or landscape drains.

Infiltration. Water that flows through the ground into the collection system usually through cracks in public sewer mains and/or private sewer laterals.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit. The regulatory document that defines the discharge requirements, monitoring requirements, and operational requirements for a particular wastewater treatment facility or other discharger.

Primary Treatment. Treatment of wastewater prior to other forms of treatment and involving settling and removal of suspended solids.

Sanitary Sewer. Pipes, pump stations, manholes, and other facilities that convey untreated wastewater from the various sources around the city's Wastewater Treatment Facility.

Secondary Treatment. Treatment of wastewater that typically follows primary treatment and involves biological processes and settling tanks to remove organic material.

Tertiary Treatment. Treatment of wastewater that follows secondary treatment and involves physical processes such as filtration processes to remove fine suspended and colloidal material, thus providing a more advanced level of treatment than secondary treatment alone.

Title 22. A section of the California State Water Code requiring filtration of any reclaimed effluent used for full-body contact recreation or fresh food crop irrigation provided a receiving water dilution of less than 20-to-1 exists. Title 22 requires lesser levels of treatment for other uses of reclaimed effluent.

Wastewater. Sewage (either treated or untreated) from residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional sources.

Wastewater Collection System. The totality of the pipes, pump stations, manholes, and other facilities that convey untreated wastewater from various sources around the city to the wastewater treatment facility.

Regulatory Setting

The City of San Luis Obispo is the sole provider of wastewater collection and treatment within the city limits. The City operates a Wastewater Resource Recovery Facility (WRRF) in accordance with standards set by the State. The major regulatory agencies and policies pertaining to domestic wastewater treatment and discharge are summarized below:

State Water Resources Control Board, Order No. 2006.003. The State Order regulates the general waste discharge requirements for sanitary sewer systems.

California Department of Public Health (CDPH). CDPH's Clean Water Act (CWA) and Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act regulate wastewater discharges to surface waters in the state of California. The CWA, is federally administered by the EPA, but is regulated throughout the state of California by CDPH.

Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). The RWQCB provides standards for the processes used in wastewater treatment.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. The NPDES permits the standards for the discharge of treated wastewater. The standards are to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water (San Luis Obispo Creek). The NPDES permit incorporates a wide range of regulatory requirements, including Federal and State wastewater discharge permitting requirements, water quality standards and effluent limits, collection and treatment facility operational requirements, and treatment facility monitoring requirements. The City of San Luis Obispo's WRRF is currently operating under NPDES permit No. CA0049224, Regional Board Order No. R3-2002-0043, issued in March 2005. Major elements of the order include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- Stringent, effluent limits for total dissolved solids (TDS), turbidity, and total coliform.
- Stringent effluent limits for trihalomethanes (THMs), including chloroform, chlorodibromomethane (CDBM), and dichlorobromomethane (DCBM).
- Stringent effluent limits for trace toxics, including copper, cyanide, and numerous trace organics and pesticides.
- Year-round ammonia limits
- Significantly expanded effluent, receiving water, and groundwater monitoring requirements.
- Extensive requirements for studies examining the presence and possible control options for various trace toxic constituents and total dissolved solids (TDS) in the.

Major Findings

This section provides a summary of the major findings for the wastewater treatment facility, recycled water, and collection system.

- The City is the sole provider of wastewater collection and treatment service within the city. The City also provides service to the San Luis Obispo campus of California Polytechnic State University (Cal Poly) and the County of San Luis Obispo Airport.

- The collection system is primarily a gravity flow system, with 9 lift stations and force mains. The collection system pipes range in size from six inches to 48 inches in diameter.
- The WRF has a design capacity for dry-weather flow of 5.2 million gallons per day (MGD).
- Projected build-out population for the city results in an estimated wastewater flow of 5.5 MGD. The city is underway with planning processes to increase the capacity of the WRRF to accommodate wastewater flows at build-out.
- Both the collection system and WRRF have long-term problems associated with wet-weather infiltration and inflow.

Existing Conditions

The sewer system for the city includes facilities for wastewater collection, domestic treatment, and tertiary treatment. The facility began production of recycled water in 2006 that meets the most stringent Title 22 requirements. The assessment of condition of these facilities is based on previous studies and documentation. Visual inspections of these facilities were not made during the General Plan update. Following is a summary of the existing conditions assessment of the wastewater facilities for the City of San Luis Obispo.

Collection System

The city's collection system serves residential, commercial, and industrial customers. Sewer service is provided only to properties within the city limits, with the exception of a few residential properties located just outside of the city limits, Cal Poly San Luis Obispo, and the County of San Luis Obispo Airport. There are approximately 14,400 service connections. The collection system is divided into 18 flow basins with 9 lift stations. These basins are illustrated on Figure 5.2-1.

The first sanitary sewers were built in San Luis Obispo in the late 1800s. In 2014, the collection system includes 136 miles of gravity sewer line, three miles of force main, and approximately 2,900 manholes. The gravity sewer lines range in size from six inches to 48-inches in diameter, the force main lines range in size from four inches to 10-inches in diameter, and the sewer lines are made of a variety of materials including terra cotta salt glazed pipe, vitrified clay pipe (VCP), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), high-density polyethylene (HDPE), cast iron, steel, and asbestos concrete. The collection system also includes nine lift stations.

Parts of the collection system are over 100 years old and are past their design life. Portions of the collection system require frequent preventive maintenance because of root intrusion, poor grade, and/or pipe conditions. The City has also identified portions of the system that have reached their design capacity and will require modifications to accommodate future development. Many lift stations and force mains are also at the end of their service life and will require replacement in the next five years. Tables 5.2-1 through 5.2-3 summarize the collection system inventory.

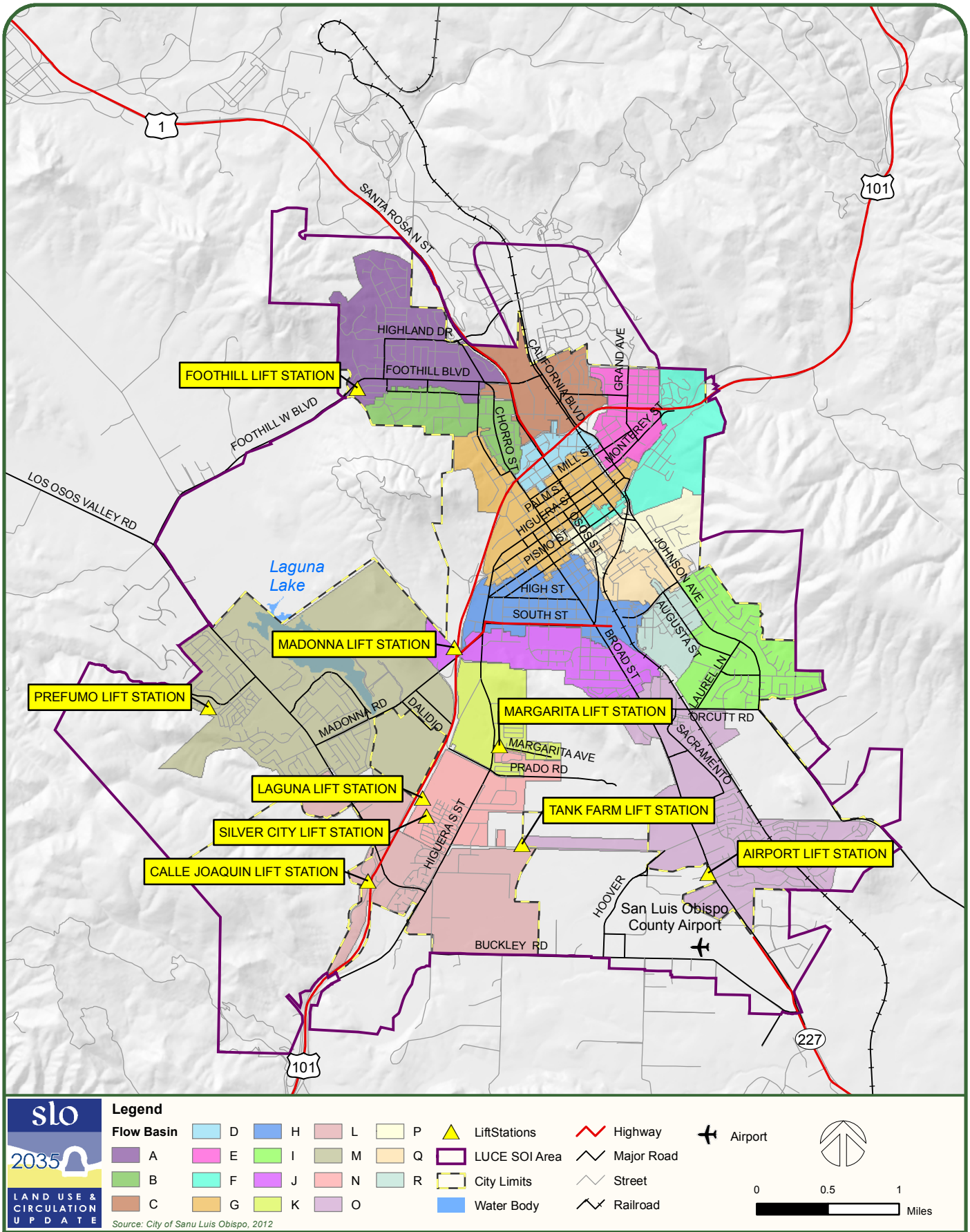

Figure 5.2-1
SLO City Sewage Flow Basins and Lift Stations

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Table 5.2-1. Gravity System Inventory

Pipe Size	Length (in feet)	Length (in miles)	Pipe Type
6 inch	342,247	65.0	VCP/ PVC
8 inch	231,842	44	VCP/ PVC/HDPE
10 inch	51,352	9.7	VCP/ PVC
12 inch	21,905	4.0	VCP/ PVC
15 inch	21,730	4.0	VCP/ PVC
16 inch	2,569	0.5	VCP/ PVC
18 inch	19,786	3.8	VCP/ PVC
21 inch	3,302	0.6	VCP/ PVC
24 inch	6,243	1.1	VCP/ PVC
27 inch	2,098	0.4	PVC
30 inch	4,619	0.87	PVC
36 inch	6,559	1.2	PVC
48 inch	1,293	0.24	PVC
Total	**715,564**	**136**	

Source: 2014 Sewer System Management Plan

Table 5.2-2. Force Main Inventory

Pipe Size	Length (in feet)	Pipe Type	Lift Station
16 inch	2,232	PVC	Laguna
14 inch	3,772	Ductile Iron Pipe	Tank Farm
8 inch	4,269	PVC/Transite	Calle Joaquin
8 inch	839	Ductile Iron Pipe	Airport
6 inch	764	Transite, Asbestos Concrete	Silver City
6 inch	231	Transite, Asbestos Concrete	Margarita
4 inch	925	Transite, Asbestos Concrete	Madonna
4 inch	440	Cast Iron Pipe	Foothill
4 inch	595	Ductile Iron Pipe	Prefumo

Source: 2014 Sewer System Management Plan

Table 5.2-3. Lift Station Inventory

Lift Station	Number Pumps	Capacity (gallons per minute)	Total Dynamic Head (in feet)
Foothill	2 pumps	300	65
Calle Joaquin	2 pumps	570	53
Laguna	3 pumps	1,500	45
Madonna	2 pumps	260	70
Margarita	2 pumps	400	31
Silver City	2 pumps	450	43
Tank Farm	4 pumps	2,000	NA
Prefumo	2 pumps	35	NA
Airport	2 pumps	240	NA

Source: 2014 Sewer System Management Plan

The Cal Poly wastewater collection system discharges to the city's collection system off of Mustang Drive southwest of the campus' stadium via a 15-inch sewer line. The City does not maintain or operate the university's collection system. The City also provides wastewater collection and pretreatment services to the San Luis Obispo County Airport. The County Airport discharges to the city's collection system at the manhole upstream of the Airport lift station on Broad Street.

The city's wastewater collection system and the WRRF both experience problems associated with wet-weather infiltration and inflow. During heavy rains the collection system can be overloaded which can result in sanitary sewer overflows. The City has implemented water conservation programs which includes the installation of residential low flow toilets. These programs have reduced the amount of wastewater generated, and thus increased available capacity in the collection system.

Planned Collection System Improvement

The city's wastewater collection system is aging and requires an aggressive maintenance schedule. The nine lift stations are maintained on a bi-weekly schedule. Activities include checking pump operation, changing filters, and cleaning wet well debris.

The City has created a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) for improvement projects on the wastewater collection system. The 2013-15 CIP estimates the design and construction costs for projects through 2018. A summary of the projects outlined in the 2013-15 CIP are provided in Table 5.2-4.

Table 5.2-4. Wastewater Collection System CIP Projects

Project	Design Cost	Design Year	Construction Cost	Construction Year
Wastewater Collection System Infrastructure Replacement Strategy	$300,000	2011 - 2013		
Calle Joaquin Siphon, Lift Station and Force Main Replacement	$500,000	2011 – 2013	$3 million	2013-14
Wastewater Collection System Improvements			$5.345 million	2013 – 2018
Margarita Sewer Lift Station Replacement	$100,000	2014 – 2015	$1,000,000	2015 – 2016
Foothill Sewer Lift Station Replacement	$100,000	2015 – 2016	$1,000,000	2016 – 2017
Multiple Fleet Replacements			$160,000 $365,200 $536,500	2015 – 2016 2014 – 2015 2013 – 2014

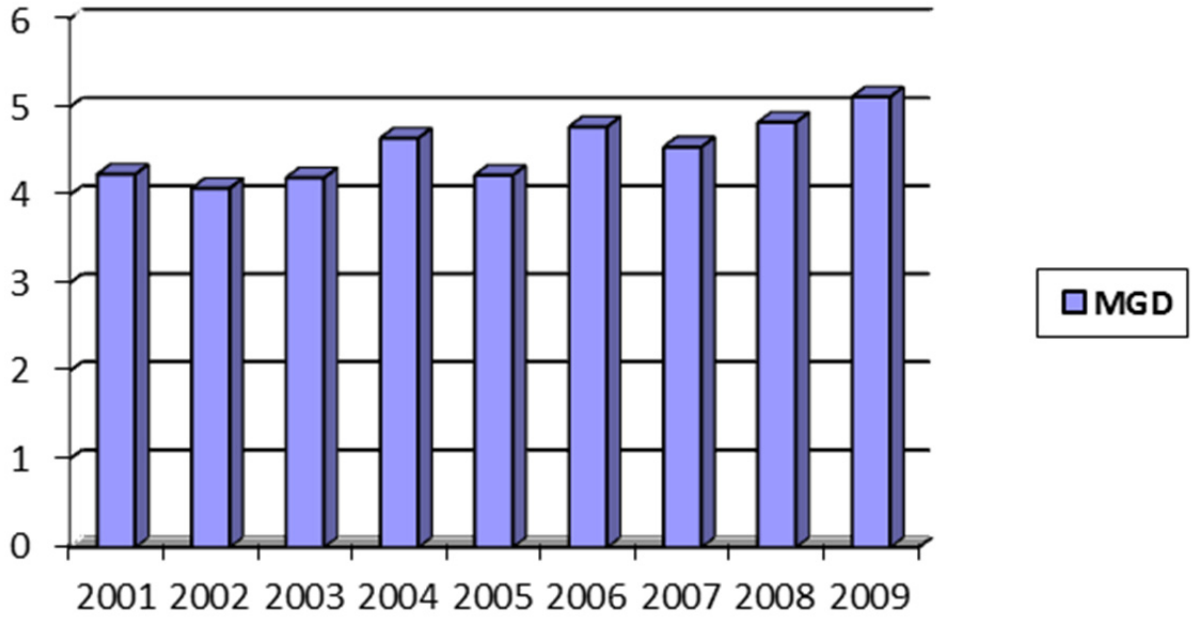
Source: 2013-15 Financial Plan – Capital Improvement Plan

The projects identified in Table 5.2-4 include collection system infrastructure replacement and improvement projects.

Wastewater Treatment Facilities

The city's WRRF processes wastewater in accordance with the standards set by the State's RWQCB. The WRRF removes solids, reduces the amount of nutrients, and eliminates bacteria in the treated wastewater which is then discharged into San Luis Obispo Creek.

As shown in Figure 5.2-2, dry-weather flow to the WRRF during October over the past nine years, has ranged from 4.08 MGD to 5.12 MGD. According to the General Plan Water and Wastewater Management Element, the 2010 design capacity of the WRRF for dry-weather flow was 5.2 MGD.



Source: 2010 General Plan – Chapter 8 Water and Wastewater

Figure 5.2-2. Average October Dry Weather Flows

The average dry-weather wastewater flow from the build-out population of the city is anticipated to be 5.5 MGD. In 2014, the City has already begun master planning efforts to increase the capacity of the WRRF to accommodate General Plan build-out.

The WRRF has long experienced problems associated with wet-weather infiltration and inflow. During periods of significant rain events, the WRF can be hydraulically overwhelmed, with instantaneous peak flows exceeding 20 MGD. These events increase the chance of effluent violations and the release of partially treated wastewater to San Luis Obispo Creek. Table 5.2-5 shows the highest average daily flows experienced at the WRF during rain events from 2001 to 2009. It should be noted that instantaneous peak flows can be higher than these average flows represented in Table 5.2-5.

Table 5.2-5. Highest Average Daily Flows to WRF

Average Daily Flows	Year
15.41 MGD	2001 (March)
7.84 MGD	2002 (December)
9.96 MGD	2003 (March)
16.81 MGD	2004 (December)
15.95 MGD	2005 (January)
19.75 MGD	2006 (April)
7.24 MGD	2007 (December)
9.83 MGD	2008 (January)
11.67 MGD	2009 (October)

Source: 2010 General Plan – Chapter 8 Water and Wastewater

The City installed equipment in 2006 to capture methane gas from the WRF to convert it into electricity for use at the WRF. The equipment was taken out of service in early 2009 due to operational costs exceeding electrical savings. City Council recently approved the WRRF Energy Efficiency Project which includes the replacement of the methane gas energy

conversion system. Implementing the WRF Energy Efficiency Project will help the City will realize annual energy savings of approximately $157,000. A significant part of this savings will be contributed to the upgraded methane gas conversion system.

Planned Treatment Plant Improvements

As discussed, the WRRF experiences wet-weather flow in excess of its design capacity. The major improvements to reduce wet-weather surcharges at the WRF are discussed with the collection system improvements. Repairs and replacement of aging infrastructure will reduce the amount of infiltration and inflow seen at the WRF. The City has already begun planning for the improvements needed to increase dry-weather capacity at the WRF. The WRF will be modified to increase capacity to 5.8 MGD, which will handle the full build-out wastewater flows.

The City has a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) for improvement projects at the WRRF. The CIP estimates the design and construction costs for projects through 2016. A summary of the projects outlined in the CIP are provided in Table 5.2-6 below:

Table 5.2-6. Wastewater Treatment Plant CIP Projects

Project	Design Cost	Design Year	Construction Cost	Construction Year
Water Reclamation Facility Energy Efficiency Project	$100,000	2011 – 2012	$400,000	2013 – 2014
Water Reclamation Facility Major Maintenance			$2.615 million	2013 – 2018
Water Reclamation Facility Upgrade	$3.65 million	2014 – 2016	$59.55 million	2016 – 2017

Source: 2013-15 Financial Plan – Capital Improvement Plan

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5.3 Storm Drainage

Introduction

The purpose of this section is to summarize existing information regarding the City of San Luis Obispo's drainage facilities, floodplains, current regulations and policies, and their implications on future development and redevelopment.

Key Terms

The following key terms used in this chapter are defined as follows:

Backwater. The water retarded above a dam or backed up into a tributary by a channel obstruction, confinement of flow, or abrupt change in channel section, slope, roughness or alignment.

Best Management Practice. A technique or action used to reduce impacts from a particular activity.

Channel. A natural or man-made waterway that continuously or periodically passes water.

Confluence. A junction of streams or channels.

Culvert. A sewer or drain crossing under a road or embankment.

Debris. Any material, organic or inorganic, floating or submerged, moved by a flowing stream.

Dendritic Drainage Pattern. A drainage pattern in which the streams branch randomly in all directions and at almost any angle, resembling in plan the branching habit of certain trees. It is produced where a consequent stream receives several tributaries which in turn are fed by smaller tributaries.

Detention. Temporary ponding of stormwater to attenuate or reduce peak runoff rates.

Development. Any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation, or drilling operations.

Discharge. The volume of water passing through a channel during a given time, usually measured in cubic feet per second.

Encroachment. Any fill, structure, building, use, accessory use, or development in the floodplain or watercourse.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The agency which administers the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) at the federal level.

Flood. A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). The official Flood Insurance Administration map which shows special hazard zones and risk areas of a community. This map is used for insurance rating purposes.

Floodplain. An area of land that would be covered with water during a flood. In connection with the Flood Insurance Program, the term usually refers to the 100-year floodplain. The term is identical to "flood hazard area".

Flood Plain Management. Control of use of land subject to flooding.

Flood Proofing. A combination of structural changes and adjustments to properties subject to flooding primarily for the reduction of flood damages.

Flood Storage Area. The portion of the regulatory area that lies landward of the floodway that may serve as a temporary storage area for flood waters from the 100-year flood.

Floodway. The river channel and overbank areas of riverine floodplains through which the base flood is discharged. This portion of the floodplain is where the highest flood velocities and greatest flood depths usually occur. Floodways are shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps (FBFM) prepared by FEMA for regular program communities. Upon the adoption of these maps by a community, the floodway(s) shown become "regulatory floodways" within which encroachment or obstructions must be prohibited

Flow. A term used to define the movement of water, silt, sand, etc.; discharge; and total quantity carried by a stream.

Incised Channel. A stream that has cut its channel into the bed of a valley.

Obstruction. Any structure or assembly of materials including fill above or below the surface of land or water, and any activity which might impede, retard, or change flood flows.

One-hundred Year Flood. Another name for the base flood, the flood having a one-percent chance of occurring in any single year

Perennial Stream. A stream that flows continually.

Riparian Zone. The vegetated zone adjacent to a stream or any other water body.

Storm. A disturbance of the ordinary, average conditions of the atmosphere which, unless specifically qualified, may include all meteorological disturbances such as wind, rain, snow, hail, or thunder.

Storm Sewer. A closed conduit for conducting storm water that has been collected by inlets or other means.

Structural. Reducing flood hazards through physical means, such as dams, dikes, levees, or channelization of rivers or streams.

Structure. Any object in the channel that affects water and sediment movement.

Watershed. An area of land that drains into a particular river or body of water. Usually divided by topography.

Wetlands. Terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. Wetlands have one or more of the following three attributes: (a) At least periodically, the land supports predominantly hydrophytes; (b) The substrate is predominantly undrained hydric soil; and, (c) the substrate is nonsoils and is saturated with water or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of each year.

Regulatory Setting

Stormwater management in San Luis Obispo is regulated by certain city, county, state, and federal regulations, standards, and criteria related to the computation of runoff, facility design, and quality of runoff discharged to streams. These regulations also may govern or dictate land use and grading activities within the floodplain of a stream or river.

The city is the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit holder and is responsible for maintaining their Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) and for coordinating the implementation of the City's Storm Water Management Program. This comprehensive Program is required under the Phase II Storm Water Regulations regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), and overseen by the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control

Board (CCRWQCB). The primary goal of the Program is to minimize urban runoff that enters the municipal storm drain system, and carries bacteria and other pollutants into local creeks and waterways.

The following is a summary of the City's Floodplain Management Regulations and Drainage Design Manual:

- On-site stormwater management structures (either retention or detention) are not necessarily required for developments in the San Luis Obispo Watershed by the City or County, except as noted in the *No-Adverse Impact Policy* (Section 3.3 of the *Drainage Design Manual*).
- The City of San Luis Obispo has established creek setbacks or buffer zones along all of its major creeks, but the County has no specific setback policy along San Luis Obispo (SLO) Creek in unincorporated areas.
- ***Mid-Higuera Special Floodplain Zone (Special Floodplain Zone #1)*** - The *Mid-Higuera Special Zone* has revised floodplain policies to ensure that new development and redevelopment does not block overland flood flow conveyance and flow returning to the creek.
    - Zone Definition: This zone is defined as the floodplain within the Mid-Higuera Specific Plan area. (Or defined as the San Luis Obispo Creek floodplain between the Marsh Street Bridge at Highway 101 and the Madonna Road Overcrossing.) See section 3.5.2 of the Drainage Design Manual.
    - Building Replacement: No building replacement or building additions to the first floor will be permitted in a 25-foot zone from the top of bank. Also, no increase in the size of the building footprint of the first floor is allowed for building replacement, additions, remodeling, and redevelopment projects. Replacement buildings must "shadow or be placed directly downstream" of existing buildings to the maximum extent feasible. These requirements may be waived at the discretion of the City Engineer for minor additions and remodeling of existing single-family housing.
    - Obstructions: For 100-year floodplain areas extending more than 25-feet from top of bank, construction of new fences shall be made of permeable materials that allow relatively free passage of floodwater. Project designs shall include provision of return flow paths for overbank floodwater to San Luis Obispo Creek. All streets to be dedicated to the City and all City street right-of-ways running parallel to the nearest streams that cause flooding shall be designed and maintained with a minimum of obstructions to flood water passage, minimizing landscape medians, signs, benches, and other barriers to flood flow passage.
- **Special Flood Plain Management Zone #2 – Managed Fill Provision -** The Managed Fill Provision restricts the development of vacant lands in the Special Floodplain Management Zone by requiring no significant net decrease in floodplain storage volume. This may reduce the developable footprint of some sites. These areas have been determined to have a potentially significant effect on downstream flooding and bank stability. There are many specific rules regarding this provision which can be found in section 3.5.3 of the Drainage Design Manual.
- **Infill Development Floodplain Regulations –** New development and redevelopment projects that occur within the FEMA floodplain, but not within Special Floodplain Zones #1 or #2, are subject to the following requirements:
    - All lowest finished floor elevations for new buildings and any building additions shall be at least 1-foot above the defined FEMA 100-year flood elevation at time of construction.
    - Commercial buildings located in the city's central business district can be built at present grade within the FEMA 100-year floodplain, provided the building is "flood proofed" according to current FEMA guidelines and criteria, as approved by the City Engineer.
    - The City permits existing building replacement in potential floodways along creeks outside of the Mid-Higuera Special Floodplain Zone, provided that specific measures are incorporated into the building design and requirements met that maximizes flood conveyance and minimizes flow obstruction.

- The floodplain may not be modified in any way that increases water velocities such that stream bank erosion will be increased, unless the stream banks are protected to prevent the increased erosion.
- Existing nonconforming structures are allowed to remain in the in-fill floodplain management area. Existing nonconforming structures may be modified only when such modifications are small relative to the total structure and with approval of the City Engineer or County Public Works Director.
- Flood proofing following FEMA standards and guidelines is encouraged for existing buildings within the flood-prone infill areas.
- The setback from the top of bank shall be consistent with the City's existing policies in the Creek Setback Ordinance and shall be maintained as a flood passage way. No new buildings, structures, or fences that could potentially block the downstream passage of floodwaters will be permitted in this area.

- **No Adverse Impact Policy –** The City has a *No Adverse Impact Policy* for the entire San Luis Obispo Creek watershed (including tributaries) to ensure that future development and redevelopment does not cause additional flooding, bank erosion, or habitat destruction. This policy requires that applicants demonstrate that a project does not cause an adverse impact to the downstream waterway.
  - The applicant will be required to mitigate identified adverse impacts, such as downstream flooding and drainage, due to lack of conveyance capacity, or bank erosion and channel instability.
  - Impact mitigation may require the construction of an on-site storm water detention facility (for flood management, not necessarily water quality management), improved drainage system conveyance, or stabilization and restoration of on-site or downstream channel segments.
  - The City may require an impact fee to help fund regional mitigation projects.
  - The policy focuses on determining and mitigating impacts of increased runoff, recognizing that on-site stormwater detention may not be needed or even recommended in some lower portions of the watershed.
- Currently there is not a **Drainage Impact Fee** for new development within the City of San Luis Obispo or **Stream Zone Impact Fee** for regional mitigation. .

Other Regulations

- **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 404 Permit -** If the project proposes removal or placement of any materials in the stream area, or if the project area is a wetland, then the applicant must apply to the USACE to determine if a Section 404 permit is necessary, pursuant to the Clean Water Act.
- **Department of Fish and Game Section 1601/1603 -** A Streambed Alteration Agreement is necessary to perform any physical manipulation of the stream, including vegetation planting or removal, below the high water mark.
- **Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) 401 Water Quality Certification -** Section 401 of the Clean Water Act requires that RWQCBs determine consistency (Water Quality certification or waiver) between proposed projects, California water quality laws, and certain sections of the Clean Water Act.
- **City of SLO or SLO County Grading/Building Permit -** A local permit issued by the City or County is required for any excavation or fill that will encroach on or alter a natural drainage channel or water course, including adjacent floodplain areas. In addition some kinds of structural stabilization approaches, such as a live crib wall will require a building permit. The plan reviewer may request a copy of the project geotechnical report and structural calculations and analysis.
- **California Environmental Quality Act -** Any time permits are required to be issued by the City, County, the Department of Fish and Game, or the RWQCB and the USACE, an environmental review is necessary. Depending

on the specific project parameters, a Negative Declaration, a Focused Expanded Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration or focused Environmental Impact Report may be required. Certain small repair and replacement projects may be "exempt" from environmental review.

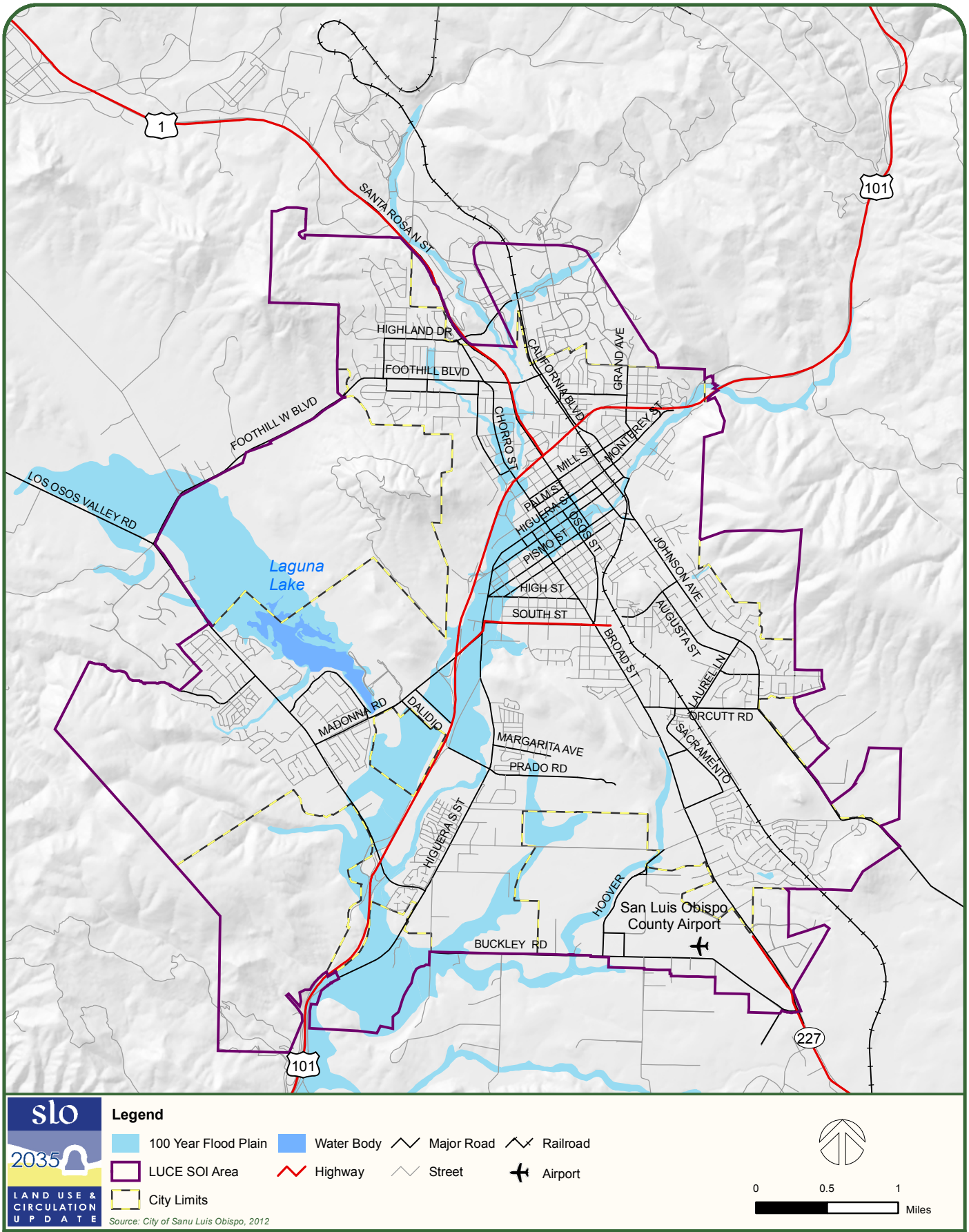
- **Federal Endangered Species Act -** The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) enforce the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) rules that prohibit the "taking" of listed species through human activities. The NMFS enforces the FESA for marine fishes, which in SLO County is mainly steelhead trout. The principal species of concern of the USFWS along stream corridors is the red-legged frog, but there are other species of concern that also must be considered. In its permit processing, the Corps of Engineers will contact USFWS and/or NMFS to determine whether a proposed activity may impact a listed species.
- **National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) -** The NPDES permits the management and discharge of stormwater into local streams and waterways. The standards are to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving waters (San Luis Obispo Creek).

Most of the above text describing City regulations and provisions was taken directly from the *Waterway Management Plan* and the *Drainage Design Manual*.

Major Findings

The City of San Luis Obispo has identified the need to reduce the hazards associated with the low capacity and frequent flooding of the San Luis Obispo Creek. This section provides a summary of the major findings.

- There is a significant amount of existing development within the floodplain of San Luis Obispo Creek, especially in the downtown area, as shown in Figure 5.3-1.
- Both policies and regulations have since been established by the City for the floodplain that are more stringent than NFIP regulations; however, special rules exist allowing infill and redevelopment in the downtown floodplain area.
- Overbank flooding occurrences along San Luis Obispo Creek have typically been between the 10 and 25 year events.
- The City has adopted a No Adverse Impact Policy that requires all redevelopment and new development to demonstrate that a project does not adversely impact the downstream waterway.
- The Waterways Management Plan is the City's program for reducing flood hazards and restoring the natural character and functionality of San Luis Obispo Creek.
- About 25 percent of the City's storm drain infrastructure consists of corrugated metal pipe that is at the end of its serviceable lifespan. However, the City funds and operates a Corrugated Metal Pipe (CMP) Replacement Program to replace outdated infrastructure.
- Hydraulic analysis has been completed, summarized, and a management plan reviewed with Council.



slo 2035 LAND USE & CIRCULATION UPDATE

city of san luis obispo

Figure 5.3-1
SLO City Floodplain

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Existing Conditions

Background

A permanent settlement was established along the banks of the San Luis Obispo Creek when Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolsa was founded in the 1770s. The town of San Luis Obispo grew along the banks of the creek opposite of the mission, ultimately becoming the downtown commercial district with many small bridges spanning the creek. During the early 1900s, a portion of the creek between Chorro and Marsh Streets was placed in an underground culvert due to the odors from the creek being the primary sewage conveyance channel at the time.

SLO Creek is the major waterway that runs through the city. The main stem of SLO Creek flows predominantly southwest, approximately 18 miles from its headwaters in the Santa Lucia Range to the Pacific Ocean at Avila Beach. The SLO Creek watershed extends from an elevation of 2,460 feet above sea level near Cuesta Grade to sea level at Avila Beach. The City of San Luis Obispo is at an elevation of about 230 feet (downtown). The drainage area of the SLO Creek watershed at its mouth is approximately 84 square miles. The basin is slightly elongated – being about 13 miles long and 6.2 to 10 miles wide, with a dendritic drainage pattern as shown on Figure 5.3-2.

The upper watershed is steep, and SLO Creek and its tributaries flow through narrow steep canyons before descending to the moderately sloping alluvial plains which contain the City of San Luis Obispo. Within the city limits, SLO Creek is joined by Stenner Creek to the west of downtown and Prefumo Creek at the lower end of the city. Stenner Creek drains primarily agricultural and range land to the north and Prefumo Creek drains from the west through Laguna Lake before reaching SLO Creek. California Polytechnic State University (Cal Poly) is located at the northern end of the city just east of Stenner Creek. Other major tributaries include Brizziolari Creek, Old Garden Creek, and East Fork SLO Creek. The East Fork drains a flatter area with rolling hills on the east side of the city. It joins with the main stem about 1.2 miles below the confluence with Prefumo Creek and just outside of the city limits. SLO Creek then flows south, approximately 7 miles, to the Pacific Ocean.

Flooding History

There is a long history of flooding for the SLO Creek and its tributaries. Notable floods occurred in 1884, 1897, 1911, 1948, 1952, 1962, 1973, and 1998 - with extremely damaging floods in 1861-62, 1969, and 1995. Despite this, relatively few structural flood control projects were implemented. In 2003 the Waterway Management Plan was written.

Stream flow in the SLO Creek is highly seasonal and the runoff from tributary creeks is generally small. Significant stream flows occur only during and following rainfall events because of the watershed size and drainage area characteristics. Stream flow increases rapidly during large storm events; floodwaters often contain high debris volumes and cause major flood damage.

The major causes of riverine flooding in San Luis Obispo are undersized and encroached channels. In addition, restrictions within the channels, small bridge openings, small culverts, and dense vegetation further intensify flooding problems.

San Luis Obispo Creek – Upper Basin

The Upper SLO Creek Basin extends northeast from the city to its headwaters in the Santa Lucia Range, draining a total of 11.4 square miles. The upper watershed is steep and mostly undeveloped. Agriculture is sparsely distributed along the creek; however the watershed is mostly open-terrain with riparian vegetation following the creek bottoms and forested land in the upper elevations. Highway 101 follows the creek to the top of the watershed. The 100-year floodplain is not contained within the channel, but generally tends to stay within the riparian zone having top-widths between 200 and 300 feet. During most large storm events, flow backs up behind the Highway 101 embankment that is just outside of the city limits. Reservoir Canyon Creek, the main tributary, joins SLO Creek about a half mile upstream of the city limits.

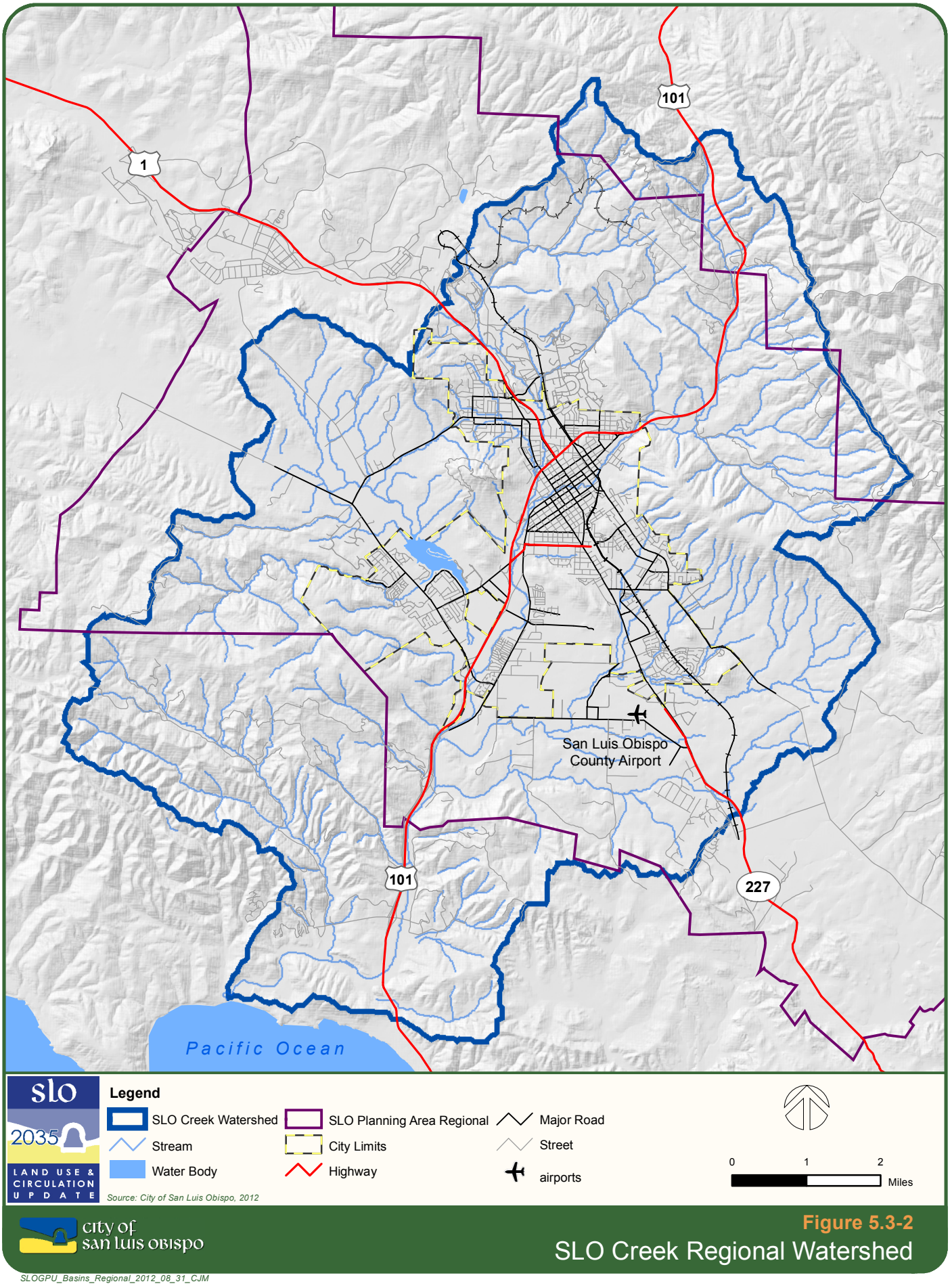

Figure 5.3-2
SLO Creek Regional Watershed

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San Luis Obispo Creek – City Basins

The San Luis Obispo Creek is the principle waterway that runs through the city. The Upper and Lower SLO Creek City Basins drain 6.4 square miles including a majority of the downtown area. From Cuesta Park on the northeast edge of the city, SLO Creek flows southwesterly through the center of the downtown and then turns south along Highway 101. Stenner Creek joins the main creek just west of the downtown area and Prefumo Creek joins at the southern end of the city. This basin is shown well on Figure 5.3-3.

Over time, SLO Creek has been severely encroached upon by commercial and residential development filling in the floodplain through what is now the downtown and in the southern portions of town. The creek has been straightened, realigned, and channelized at times in the past and is deeply incised (Waterway Management Plan, 2003). In the early 1900s, a 1,200-foot reach of the creek was placed underground in a culvert, termed the "under-city culvert," in the downtown area. This culvert has approximately a 17-year storm capacity and higher flows have caused "overland flows" resulting in flood damage multiple times in the downtown.

On the northeast end of downtown, a short distance upstream of Toro St., the SLO Creek floodplain departs significantly from the stream channel. As it flows to the west through downtown, the floodplain spreads out to 1,600 feet wide. West of downtown, the floodplain continues to remain 1,000 to 2,000 feet wide as the creek flows south from Stenner Creek towards the confluence with the East Fork, approximately four miles. Just north of the Madonna Rd. and Highway 101 interchange, the channel capacity is limited to approximately a 10-year event. Larger flows overtop the highway to the west, creating a flow split. There is a defined regulatory floodway along SLO Creek, beginning at the southern city limits and extending approximately 1.1 miles upstream as can be seen on Figure 5.3-1.

The Lower SLO Creek City Basin drains the southern portion of the downtown area. Lizzie-Fixlini Creek is the longest drainage channel in this basin, which has also largely been placed underground. Lizzie-Fixlini Creek is tributary to Exposition Creek, which outfalls to SLO Creek just south of the intersection of Madonna and Highway 101.

Floodplain Areas

Floodplain areas along SLO Creek are subject to the following special regulations:

- Downtown areas within the floodplain are subject to the Infill Development Floodplain Regulations;
- Mid-Higuera Special Floodplain Zone regulations apply to floodplain areas that are generally between the intersections of Marsh St. and Higuera St. on the north and Madonna Rd. and Highway 101 to the south;
- Floodplain areas not included in the above zones (generally to south of the Higuera Zone), are subject to the Special Floodplain Management Zone #2 regulations. These regulations limit development of the floodplain and require no net-fill in the floodplain.

Known Deficiencies and Flood-Prone Areas

- Highway 101 embankment at Cuesta Park – Flows backup and overtop embankment in the 25-year event.
- Andrews St. and San Luis Dr. intersection – Flow spills out of channel upstream of footbridge in the 25-year event.
- Under-City Culvert in Downtown – Culvert has approximately 17-year capacity. Floods downtown business district.
- SLO Creek and Stenner Creek Confluence – Insufficient channel capacity; approximately 10- to 25-year event.
- Mid-Higuera St. Area – Insufficient channel capacity; less than 10-year event. Deep backwater flooding.
- SLO Creek between Madonna St. and Prefumo Creek – Insufficient channel capacity; less than 10-year event. Deep backwater flooding and flow splits to both west and east.
    - Potential flow split east to Tank Farm Creek in 50-year event.
    - Flow split overtops Highway 101 to the west and floods Madonna Road Shopping Center in approximately the 10-year event.(Waterway Management Plan, 2003)

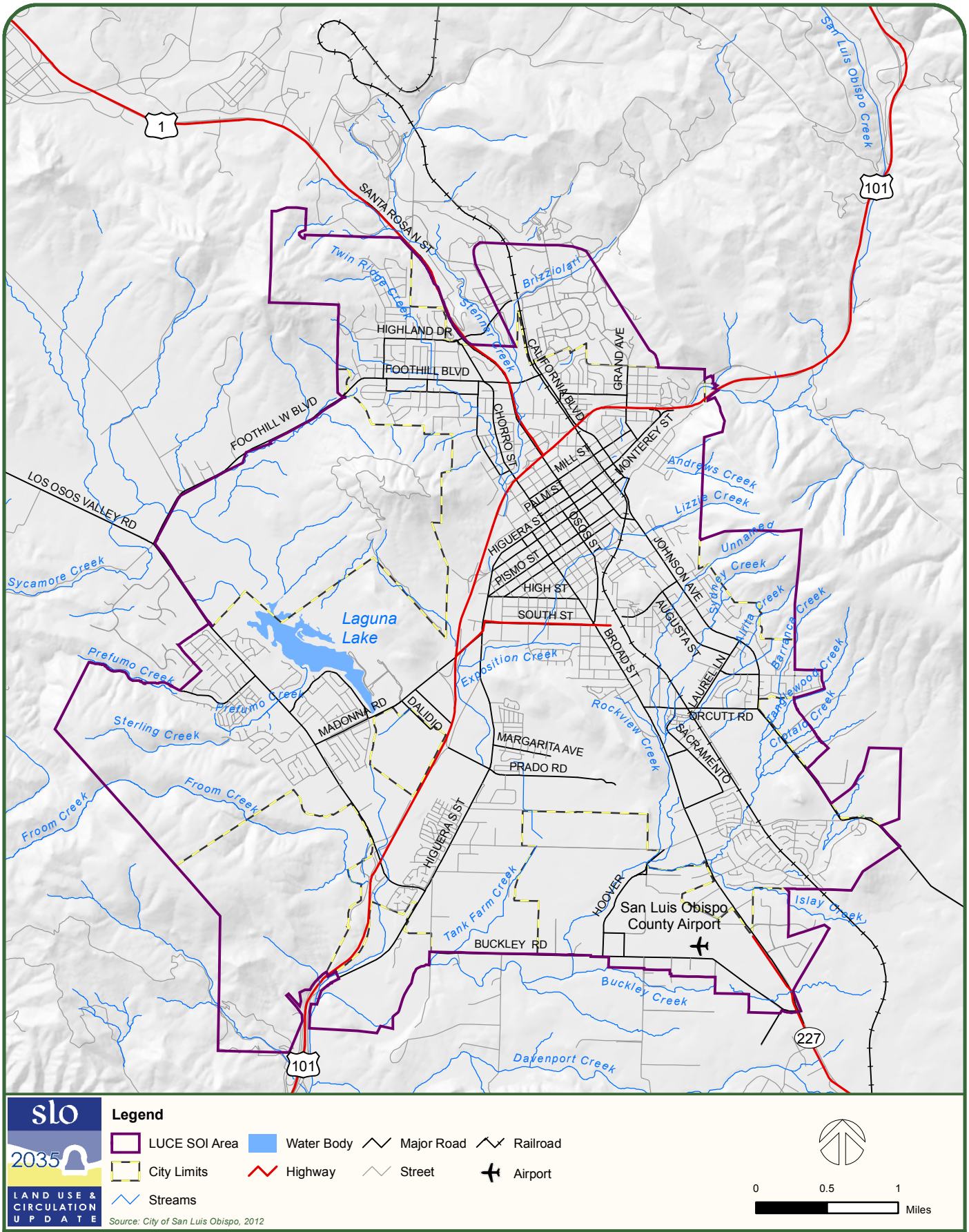

Figure 5.3-3
SLO Creek Local Watershed

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Major Storm Drain Systems

- A 36- to 48-inch storm drain line runs down Marsh St. between Chorro and Nipomo, and then runs north on Nipomo and outfalls into SLO Creek.
- An unnamed perennial creek north of SLO Creek has been mostly piped, beginning at McCollum St. and outfalling into SLO Creek at the intersection of Osos St. and Higuera St. Pipe sizes range from 36- to 94-inches.
- Lizzie-Fixlini Creek is partially underground with pipes ranging from 48- to 60-inches.

A series of culverts enclose much of a side channel, coming from the Lizzie Street area, through the area south of the downtown, crossing several streets.
The Watershed Management Plan program was created in 2003 as a requirement of the Army Corps prior to issuance of any work permits on the creeks after the 1995 storms, and to identify projects to mitigate flooding problems and areas where bank stabilization work is needed. The plan includes three volumes: the *Waterway Management Plan (Volume I)*; the *Stream Management and Maintenance Program (Volume II)*; and the *Drainage Design Manual (Volume III)*.

East Fork San Luis Obispo Creek

The south-east side of the city is drained by the East Fork SLO Creek. This creek has two main tributaries, Tank Farm Creek and Acacia Creek. Collectively, all three streams drain 12.6 square miles. To the east, the steep foothills of the Santa Lucia Mountains form the headwaters of these streams that flow south-westerly towards the city and the relatively flat valley land. The East Fork joins the San Luis Obispo Creek about 950 feet south of the city-limits and just east of US Highway 101.

The East Fork SLO Creek watershed has been developed with predominately residential land uses. About 50 percent of the full East Fork SLO Creek watershed lies outside the SLO city limits. San Luis Obispo County Regional Airport, the main commercial airport for San Luis Obispo County, is located in the southerly portion of the watershed with the former Unocal Petroleum Tank Farm (now Chevron) located to the northeast of the airport. The Chevron Tank Farm is a legacy oil and gas storage site that experienced a spill of 168 to 264 million gallons of crude oil in 1926 due to a lightning-induced fire. The tank farm consists of vacant property that is generally flat with raised earthen embankments surrounding the locations of the former tanks. Portions of the site are still contaminated with hazardous material and plans are under development to address remediation.

The 1999 Airport Area Storm Drain Master Plan evaluated the hydraulic capacities of stream channels and road crossings (bridges and culverts) within the East Fork SLO Creek watershed and north of Buckley Road. The study found that to prevent increases in downstream flooding as result of development, drainage channels and structures within this watershed will need to be evaluated and designed for the 100-year storm event. The master plan evaluated all channels and hydraulic structures for existing conditions, future conditions with standard City criteria, and future conditions with 100-year storm event criteria.

Major Findings of Airport Area Storm Master Plan (1999)
The majority of the 16 culvert or bridge crossings are hydraulically deficient:

- Only 10 of the 16 crossings have adequate capacity for existing conditions.
- Only 5 of the 16 culverts have adequate capacity for the 100-year storm criteria with future development.
- The majority of stream channels are hydraulically deficient. Hydraulic capacity was evaluated for 14 reaches in the East Fork SLO Creek watershed:
    - Only 3 of the 14 reaches have adequate capacity for existing conditions
    - All reaches evaluated have insufficient capacity for future conditions with the 100-year storm criteria

Known areas with storm drainage and local flooding problems:

- East Branch San Luis Obispo Creek between Broad Street and Santa Fe Road
- Acacia Creek immediately north of Tank Farm Road
- Orcutt Creek north and south of Tank Farm Road
- West Fork of Tank Farm Creek at Prado Road

In order to balance local flood improvements with downstream channel improvements and detention storage, the 1999 Airport Area Storm Drain Master Plan prioritized 14 projects to be implemented between 2000 and 2009. These improvements include culvert and bridge replacements, channel improvements, and a regional detention basin on East Fork SLO Creek at Buckley Road. This plan assumes that the existing drainage problems would be corrected before additional development is allowed to proceed. However, it did allow for development to proceed with the exception that the developer provides interim detention facilities on-site.

As found by the 1999 Airport Area Storm Drain Study, the 100-year floodplains of East Fork SLO Creek, Acacia Creek, and Tank Farm Creek are not contained within the channels. The Tank Farm Creek floodplain is particularly wide with an average top width of 500 to 600 feet. The East Fork floodplain fans out to roughly 3,000-feet wide about one mile above the confluence with San Luis Obispo Creek.

Residential developments in the East Fork SLO Creek watershed are mostly to the east of Broad Street. These neighborhoods have local storm drain systems, varying between 24- to 48-inch pipes, and detention basins that appear to be sufficient for the neighborhood but are unlikely to be able to accept additional flows. That said, there are many small tributaries in this watershed and any site will not be too far from a potential outfall location, as can be seen on Figure 5.3-3. Because of the *No-Adverse Impact Policy*, detention will likely need to be provided on-site. However, the Buckley Road regional detention basin may be able to offset these requirements.

Stenner Creek

Stenner Creek connects with SLO Creek in the west portion of the downtown area. Stenner Creek's major tributaries are Old Garden Creek, which drains the northwest corner of the city, and Brizziolari Creek, which joins Stenner Creek just inside the northern corporate limits. The headwaters of Brizziolari and Stenner Creeks are in the foothills of the Santa Lucia Mountain Range to the north of the city. Brizziolari Creek bisects Cal Poly just to the east of Stenner Creek. The overall Stenner Creek watershed drains 11.1 square miles to the north of the city. The lower portion of the watershed, between Cal Poly and SLO Creek, is heavily developed being mostly residential and commercial; it includes the northern portion of the downtown business district. Agricultural land occupies the flatter mid-elevations of the watershed with steeper mountainous terrain in the upper elevations. There are many small storm drain systems in the urbanized portion of the watershed, with pipe sizes ranging between 24- to 48-inches.

The 100-year floodplain is generally not contained within stream channels and becomes worse south of Foothill Blvd. with flow spilling to the west upstream of Murray Street in the 10-year event. South of Highway 101, the floodplain becomes about 800-feet wide as it nears the confluence with SLO Creek. A portion of the Stenner Creek floodplain, north of the city limit, is included in *Special Floodplain Management Zone #2*.

Known Deficiencies and Flood-Prone Areas

- Brizziolari Creek at Cal Poly – Creek overflows in 10- to 25-year event; shallow flooding in parking lots and possibly buildings
- Stenner Creek near, Murray, and Santa Rosa Streets – Insufficient capacity at bridges causes flow split to the west in the 10-year event: shallow flooding
- Stenner Creek at Highway 101 – Culvert under highway causes backwater flooding in the 10- to 25-year event

- Stenner Creek between Highway 101 and SLO Creek confluence - Insufficient channel capacity in 10- to 25-year event; shallow flooding
- Old Garden Creek above Foothill Blvd. – Flooding between Tassajara Dr. and Cuesta Dr. (Waterway Management Plan, 2003)

Prefumo Creek and Laguna Lake Watersheds

Towards the southern end of the city, Prefumo Creek joins San Luis Obispo Creek. The Prefumo Creek and Laguna Lake watershed drain 14.7 square miles on the west side of the city. Previously, Prefumo Creek joined with the Laguna Lake drainage below the lake's outlet and connected to SLO Creek in a different location. However, in the 1960s, the upper Prefumo Creek basin was re-routed through Laguna Lake during development and a lake outlet control was installed. Land use in the Laguna Lake drainage is mostly agricultural with a few small residential neighborhoods. Whereas the Prefumo Creek drainage consists of residential development with a golf course in the lower elevations near Laguna Lake, and forested mountainous terrain in the mid- to upper-elevations of the basin.

Land to the northwest and upstream of Laguna Lake is very flat and these streams have little capacity. As a result, most major rainfall events cause shallow flooding. The floodplain here extends about 1.6 miles upstream of the lake and is a half mile wide. There is little development in this area though and this flood storage helps with the downstream flooding problems on SLO Creek. Between the lake outlet and the confluence with SLO Creek, the floodplain is quite complicated as the SLO Creek floodplain splits along both sides of Highway 101.

Floodplains to the northwest and southeast of the lake are included in the *Special Floodplain Management Zone #2*. There are rich wetlands around the lake, particularly on the north and northwest sides, and also by the Prefumo and SLO Creek confluence. Wetlands are subject to US Army Corps of Engineers 404 permitting requirements which require mitigation for removal or disturbance of wetlands. Development of areas adjacent to the Lake, but controlled by the County have an unknown impact on the flood plain.

The neighborhoods west of Laguna Lake have local storm drain systems, with pipe sizes varying between 24- and 48-inches.

Known Deficiencies and Flood-Prone Areas

- Laguna Lake Floodplain – The northwest end of the lake is very flat and floods frequently. The floodplain here is about a half mile wide and extends 1.6 miles beyond the end of the lake. The area is largely under County jurisdiction.
- Upper Prefumo Creek at Laguna Lake – The Prefumo Creek mouth has sedimentation problems which require frequent sediment removal. Flooding likely around the 50-year event.

Other Drainage Basins

- **Froom Creek** is a 2.0-square mile drainage to the south of the Prefumo Creek Basin. This basin is partially developed on the east side along Los Osos Valley Road. There is a detention basin at the west end of Madonna Road; an underground detention system just west of the Los Osos Valley Road and Devaul Ranch Drive intersection; and two detention basins just west of the Los Osos Valley Road and Highway 101 intersection. There is a defined floodplain, about 200 feet wide, along the lower portion of Froom Creek. Froom Creek connects to SLO Creek about 1,000 feet down stream of the Prefumo Creek confluence.
- **Davenport Creek** is a 6.9 square mile drainage which drains a more rugged canyon area to the south of the East Fork SLO Creek basin. This basin is predominately outside of corporate limits and has several residential developments and a golf course in the upper east end of the basin. There is a defined floodplain along Davenport Creek, 200 feet wide on average. Davenport Creek joins with SLO Creek about 3,000 feet downstream of the East Fork confluence.

Waterway Management Plan – Planned Floodplain Projects
The 2003 Waterway Management Plan presents a prioritized list of planned floodplain projects. These following projects included have not been completed:

- San Luis Obispo Creek:
  - Los Osos Valley Road Culvert and Bridge Replacement
  - Channel Modification below Los Osos Valley Road
  - Elks Lane Bypass Channel
  - Mid-Higuera Bypass Channel
  - Cuesta Park Detention Enhancement
- East Fork SLO Creek:
  - Buckley Road Regional Detention Basin
  - East Fork Channel Modifications

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5.4 Other Utilities

Introduction

This section discusses existing facilities and services in San Luis Obispo related to electrical service, natural gas, and telecommunications.

Key Terms

Alternative Energy. Any source of energy intended to replace fuel sources with undesirable consequences such as oil and coal.

Cellular Network. A radio network distributed over land areas or cells, served by one or more fixed location transceivers. When multiple cells join together, they provide radio coverage for a geographic area enabling a large number of portable transceivers (e.g., mobile phones) to communicate with each other.

Easement. A limited right to make use of a property owned by another; for example, a right of way across the property for an electricity or gas line.

Electricity. A natural phenomenon, either through lightning or the attraction and repulsion of protons and electrons to create friction, that in turn forms an electric current or power.

Electricity Generators. Entities that own, operate, and maintain electric generation assets to supply energy and ancillary services to the competitive market.

Fiber Optic Cable. A cable containing multiple optical fibers. The individual fibers are coated with flexible, transparent glass or plastic and contained in a cable tube suitable to the environment where the cable is being deployed. The fibers transmit light between the two ends of the cable, allowing for high speed transmission of information over long distances.

Gigawatt hours (GWh). A unit of measurement for electricity equal to one thousand megawatt hours or one billion watt hours.

Kilowatt-hours (kWh). A unit of measurement for electricity equal to one thousand watt hours.

Megawatt hours (MWh). A unit of measurement for electricity equal to one thousand kilowatt hours or one million watt hours.

Natural Gas. A hydrocarbon gas mixture that is widely used as an energy source in a variety of applications including heating buildings, fueling vehicles, and generating electricity.

Power Plants. Sources for generating electricity.

Regional Notification Center. A regional notification center is an association of owners and operators of subsurface installations (e.g., water, gas, electric, telephone). The purpose of the center is to provide a single telephone contact that excavators can use to give the center's members advance notification of their intent to excavate. (Contractors State License Board) **Renewable Energy.** Energy that comes from natural resources that are naturally replenished, such as solar, wind, rain, tides, geothermal, and biomass sources.

Transmission and Distribution Lines. Delivery networks for electricity and natural gas.

Watt. An electrical unit of power equal to the rate of energy transfer produced in a circuit by one volt acting through a resistance of 1 ohm; a unit of measurement of resistance.

Wi-Fi. A technology that allows an electronic device to exchange data wirelessly over a computer network.

Wireline. Wired infrastructure that can support telecommunications through DSL, cable, copper, or fiber conduits.

Regulatory Setting

Federal

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). FERC is an independent agency that regulates the interstate transmission of electricity, natural gas, and oil. FERC reviews proposals to build liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals and interstate natural gas pipelines, and licenses hydropower projects. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 gave FERC additional responsibilities, including: promoting the development of a strong energy infrastructure; open access transmission tariff reform; and preventing market manipulation.

Federal Communications Commission (FCC). The FCC regulates interstate and international communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable in the United States. It was founded through the Communications Act of 1934 and operates as an independent agency overseen by the United States Congress. The Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972 put in place a process for establishing, operating, overseeing, and terminating FCC advisory committees for specific aspects of communications. The FCC is made up of six separate bureaus: Consumer & Governmental Affairs, Enforcement, Media, Public Safety & Homeland Security, Wireless Telecommunications, and Wireline Competition. Together, these bureaus are responsible for adopting and modifying rules/regulations that govern business practices. These can include interpretive rules, policy statements, substantive legislative rules, and organizational/procedural rules.

State

California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). The CPUC is a State agency created by constitutional amendment to regulate privately owned telecommunications, electric, natural gas, water, railroad, rail transit, passenger transportation, and in-state moving companies. The CPUC is responsible for assuring California utility customers have safe, reliable utility services at reasonable rates while also protecting utility customers from fraud. The CPUC regulates the planning and approval for the physical construction of electric generation, transmission, or distribution facilities; and local distribution pipelines of natural gas (CPUC Decision 95-08-038). The CPUC also regulates rates and charges for basic telecommunication services, such as how much you pay for the ability to make and receive calls.

Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS). The Renewables Portfolio Standard program was established in 2002 by SB 1078 and later accelerated by Executive Order S-14-08 in 2008. RPS requires an annual increase in renewable energy generated by electric utilities equivalent to at least 1 percent of sales, with an aggregate goal of 20 percent by 2010 (which was accomplished), 25 percent by 2016, and 33 percent by 2020. The CPUC is tasked with implementing the RPS through entities like the California Energy Commission.

California Energy Commission (CEC). The CEC is California's primary energy policy and planning agency. Created in 1974, it is charged with six major responsibilities:

- Energy forecasting;
- Promoting energy efficiency and conservation through the appliance and building efficiency standards;
- Financially supporting public interest energy research ;
- Developing green energy resources and technologies for buildings, industry, and transportation;
- Licensing large thermal power plants; and
- Planning for state response to energy emergencies.

AB 1890 (1996). Restructured California's electricity market to open the generation of electricity to competition (transmission and distribution systems remain a regulated monopoly). AB 1890 requires utilities to purchase electricity from the wholesale market. AB 1890 gives customers of investor-owned utilities the ability to choose who provides their electricity.

Electric Service Providers (ESP). Created by AB 1890 (1996), ESPs are non-utility retail service providers. ESPs, such as brokers and aggregators, buy power from generators and distributors and sell the electricity to consumers. ESPs provide service only through existing transmission lines.

Energy Action Plan (EAP). To ensure that adequate, reliable, and reasonably-priced electrical power and natural gas supplies are provided, the CPUC and the CEC prepared an Energy Action Plan in 2003 (updated in 2005). The goal of the EAP is to secure California's electricity and natural gas supply through policies, strategies, and actions that are cost-effective and environmentally sound. The CPUC and the CEC intend to achieve this goal as follows:

- Meet California's energy growth needs while optimizing energy conservation and resource efficiency and reducing per capita electricity demand;
- Ensure reliable, affordable, and high quality power supply for all regions of the state by building sufficient new generation;
- Upgrade and expand electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure and reduce the time to bring needed facilities on line (currently it takes at least seven years to develop a new transmission facility);
- Promote customer and utility owned distributed generation; and
- Ensure a reliable supply of reasonably priced natural gas.

Integrated Energy Policy Report (IEPR). The CEC prepared the IEPR to identify how California will meet its energy needs, while reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

California Independent System Operator (CAISO). CAISO is a non-profit organization that manages the flow of electricity across 80 percent of California's high-voltage, long-distance power lines.

CAISO's primary function is to balance electricity supply with demand, and maintain adequate reserves to meet the needs of California homes and businesses. CAISO regulates itself with oversight from CPUC and the FERC.

Title 20, California Code of Regulations. Also known as the Public Utilities and Energy Code, Title 20 contains the regulations related to power plant siting certification.

Title 24, California Code of Regulations. Also known as the California Building Energy Efficiency Standards Code, Title 24 contains the energy efficiency standards related to residential and nonresidential buildings. Title 24 standards are based, in part, on a State mandate to reduce California's energy demand.

California Government Code 4216.9 Protection of Underground Infrastructure. The responsibilities of persons excavating in the vicinity of underground utilities are detailed in Section 1, Chapter 3.1 "Protection of Underground Infrastructure," Article 2 of California Government Code 4216 4216.9. This law requires that an excavator must contact a regional notification center at least two days prior to excavation of any subsurface installation. Underground Service Alert will

notify the utilities that may have buried lines within 1,000 feet of the project. Representatives of the utilities are required to mark the specific location of their facilities within the work area prior to the start of project.

Local

Conservation and Open Space Element of the General Plan, Policy 4.5. This policy supports renewable energy in San Luis Obispo, including solar access standards for new developments, solar access for future solar installations, policy support to require photovoltaic collectors for new large single family residential projects and for common-use facilities in large multi-family residential developments.

Climate Action Plan (adopted 2012). Contains strategies to increase use of renewable energy, evaluate feasibility of regional Community Choice Aggregation, and collaborate with the County and energy provides to evaluate a feed-in tariff program to reimburse property owners producing renewable energy.

Major Findings

- Southern California Gas Company maintains two large natural gas pipelines that form a ring around the City Limits running adjacent to Buckley Road, Broad Street, and South Street/101.
- Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) is the only purveyor of electricity in the LUCE SOI Area.
- Three trans-Pacific fiber optic cable landings in Morro Bay, San Luis Obispo, and Grover Beach combine to make the central coast one of the largest international telecommunications hubs on the West Coast.
- The City of San Luis Obispo and Cal Poly jointly operate a fiber optic cable ring used exclusively for City services and educational purposes.
- Digital West, in collaboration with the City of San Luis Obispo, completed a fiber ring in 2012 bringing high speed connectivity to businesses in San Luis Obispo's most important corridors.
- The entire San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles Statistical Area has access to one or more wireless providers. About 99.4 percent of the population has access to two or more wireless providers, compared to only 85 percent nationally, and nearly 91.0 percent have access to 4 wireless providers compared to 10.2 percent nationally.
- People within the San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles Statistical Area have similar access to DSL, cable, and wireless technology types compared to the nation. However, only 0.6 percent of people in this area have access to fiber, compared to 17.3 percent nationally.

Existing Conditions

A variety of utility purveyors in the Planning Area provide and maintain utility and service system facilities associated with electricity, natural gas, and telecommunication services. These providers include Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E), which provides electricity services; Southern California Gas Company, which provides natural gas services; Charter Communications, AT&T, and Comcast, which provide broadband internet service; and a wide variety of telephone and cell phone service providers (e.g., AT&T, Verizon, T-Mobile, Sprint, and Nextel).

Electrical Services

Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E)

PG&E provides electricity service in the City of San Luis Obispo and owns and maintains all transmission and distribution facilities in the Planning Area. PG&E delivers approximately 86,000 GWh of electricity to its 15 million customers throughout its 70,000-square-mile service area in northern and central California. According to the PG&E corporate responsibility report, retail customers purchased 81,935 GWh of electricity in 2008. Of that total, 25,481 GWh were generated by PG&E's own generation facilities. The remainder was purchased under contracts or from the open market. PG&E maintains three major transmission lines running west to east across San Luis Obispo County to substations in Fresno and Merced counties. The 2005 Baseline Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory includes electricity consumption

data specific to the city. In 2005, electricity consumption within the city of San Luis Obispo was approximately 251.5 GWh. About 93.1 GWh (37 percent) of this was accounted for by the residential sector.

Generation Facilities

The California Energy Commission maintains a power plant database of operating power plants in the state by county. San Luis Obispo County is home to two large scale power generation facilities and three small hydroelectric facilities. The largest is the PG&E-owned Diablo Canyon Power Plant, located 12 miles west of the city of San Luis Obispo. The plant's two reactors produce over 18,000 GWh annually. The Morro Bay Power Plant, located 13 miles northwest of San Luis Obispo, is an oil and gas powered generation plant. It is scheduled to go completely offline in 2015 as a result of State regulations that require a comprehensive upgrade of the facility's cooling systems.

There are two large scale photovoltaic solar farms are currently (2012) under construction on the Carrizo Plains located in the eastern part of the county. The 550-megawatt Topaz Solar Farm is expected to supply enough electricity to power 160,000 homes and provide significant economic benefits to the surrounding communities. The California Valley Solar Ranch is a 250-megawatt project located adjacent to the Topaz Solar Farm near the Kern County border. Both solar farms are expected to be operational in 2014.

There are four small scale hydroelectric generation facilities in San Luis Obispo County. The largest, the Nacimiento Hydro Project, is located in the northernmost part of the county on Lake Nacimiento. The project, owned by the Monterey County Water Resources Agency, produces 4.2MW of energy. The other three facilities are located in Stenner Canyon and at the Laguna Lake Waste Water Treatment Facility.

Transmission and Distribution Facilities

Electricity transmission and distribution systems include generating facilities, switching yards and stations, primary substations, distribution substations, distribution transformers, and various sized transmission lines. In the United States, there are over one quarter million miles of transmission lines, most of them capable of handling voltages between 115 kv and 345 kv, with a handful of systems of up to 500 and 765 kv capacity. Transmission lines are rated according to the amount of power they can carry, the rate of flow, and the voltage. Generally, electricity transmission is more efficient at higher voltages.

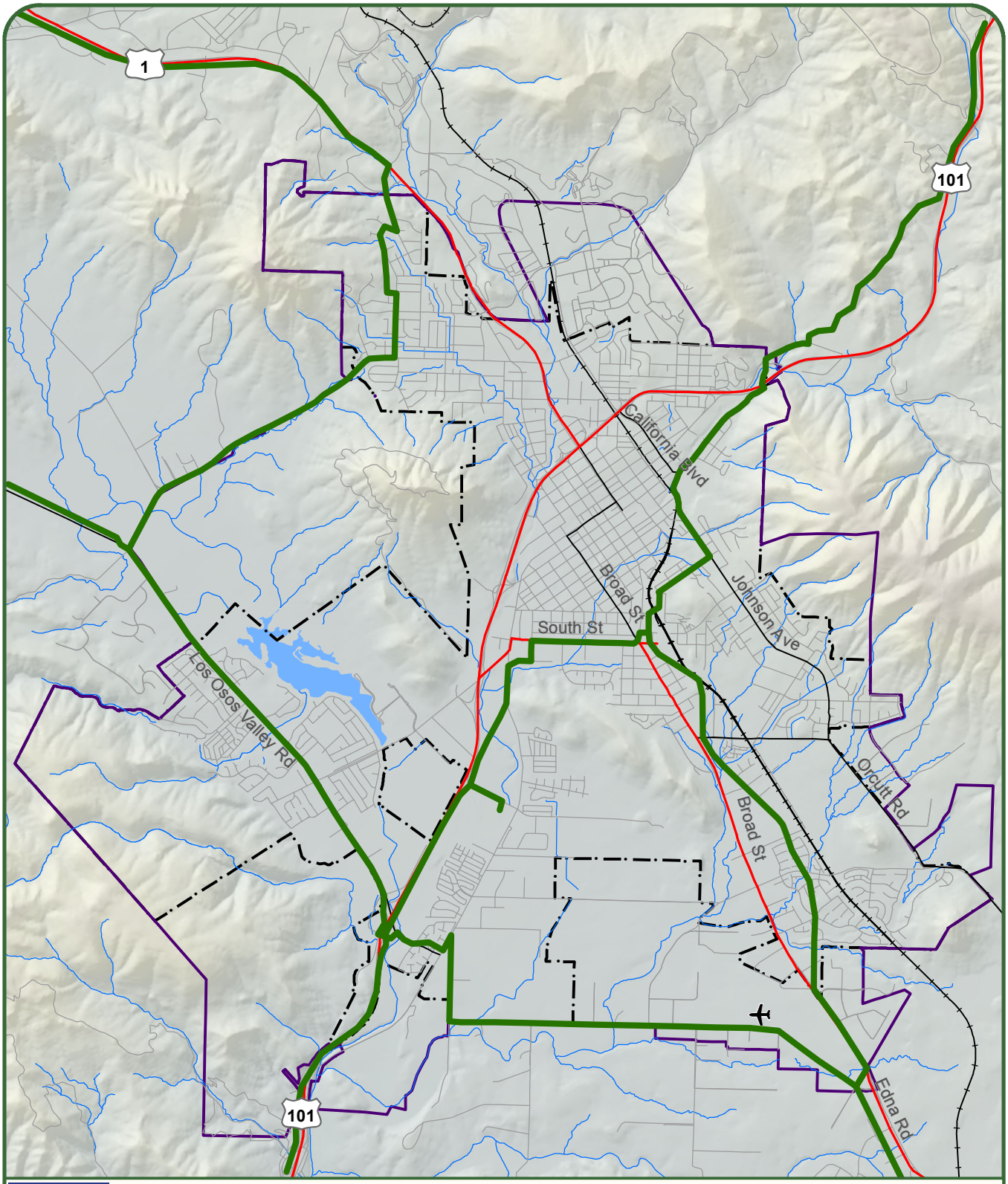
Generating facilities, such as hydro-electric dams and power plants, typically produce electrical energy at fairly low voltages, which is increased by transformers at substations. From there, the energy proceeds through switching facilities to the transmission lines. At various points in the system, the energy is "stepped down" to lower voltages for distribution to customers. Power lines are either high voltage (115, 230, 500, and 765 kV) transmission lines or low voltage (12, 24, and 60 kV) distribution lines.

Transmission line right-of-way must be kept clear of vegetation that could obstruct the lines or towers by falling limbs or interfering with the sag or wind sway of the overhead lines. The dimensions of a right-of-way depend on the voltage and number of circuits carried, and the tower design. Typically, transmission line rights-of-way range from 100 feet to 300 feet in width.

PG&E owns all of the transmission and distribution facilities in the Planning Area. Four separate transmission lines run out of Diablo Canyon Power Plant Switchyards. Two 500 kv transmission lines run 84 miles west to the Midway regional substation in Kern county. One 500 kV line runs 79 miles North West to the Gates regional substation in Fresno county. The fourth 230 kV transmission line connects with the Morro Bay Power Plant switchyard 10 miles north of Diablo Canyon Power Plant. None of these transmission lines passes through the city of San Luis Obispo. Reduced voltage transmission lines from regional substations deliver power to three local substations in San Luis Obispo: Goldtree, Foothill, and San Luis Obispo. These local substations deliver power to customers in San Luis Obispo through low voltage distribution lines.

Natural Gas Services

Southern California Gas Company supplies natural gas to San Luis Obispo and owns the primary gas transmission lines within the city and Planning Area. Southern California Gas' large volume distribution network includes large diameter natural gas pipelines that enter the city along major transportation corridors. The location of these major natural gas distribution pipes is shown on Figure 5.4-1. Lines run along U.S. Route 101 before turning west near the Cuesta Grade.


1
101
California Blvd
Broad St
South St
Johnson Ave
Los Osos Valley Rd
Orcutt Rd
Broad St
Edna Rd
101
slo 2035
LAND USE & CIRCULATION UPDATE
Legend
Land Use and Circulation Planning Subarea
City Limits
Major Natural Gas Distribution Pipelines
Source: City of San Luis Obispo, Southern California Gas Company, Mintier Harnish; July 2012
0
0.5
1
Miles
city of san luis obispo
Figure 5.4-1
Major Natural Gas Distribution Pipelines
SLOGPU_Parks_Facilities_2012_07_27_DBK

Pipes also enter the city along Los Osos Valley Road and SR 227. The Los Osos Valley Road pipeline connects to the Edna Valley pipeline, which runs along Buckley Road south of the airport. As the 101 pipeline enters the city limits, it switches from a large diameter transmission line to a high pressure distribution line and connects with the Edna Valley pipeline immediately east of the Broad and South Street intersection. The natural gas and oil refineries and terminals closest to San Luis Obispo are located at the southern end of San Luis Obispo County. The 2005 Baseline Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory includes natural gas consumption data specific to the city. In 2005, natural gas consumption within the city of San Luis Obispo was approximately 1,085,520 Dth (decatherms).

Telecommunications

Telephone service is available from most national phone service companies. Cellular phone service is also available from several national providers with most of the city served by AT&T, T-Mobile, and Verizon. Many residents bundle their phone, internet, and sometimes cable television with the same provider.

Wireless Network

Wireless (Wi-Fi) networks allow an electronic device to exchange data wirelessly over a computer network. Networks can be city-wide or just accessible in scattered hotspots. Many homes have access to their own private Wi-Fi network that they purchase from a private provider. Additionally, private businesses provide free and fee-based wireless internet access on their premises.

The City of San Luis Obispo currently (2012) operates six wireless networks for municipal operations via an enterprise-wide wireless controller. There are 17 wireless access points (APs) that are all connected through a City-owned fiber optic Ethernet network. The City is planning to upgrade its wireless networks in the near future to expand the number of wireless access points to 48. The existing (2012) wireless networks include:

- Broadcast Wireless. Wireless remote controller for the City broadcast room.
- Dispatch Wireless. Wireless remote controller for AV systems in the Public Safety Dispatch Center and a fire station.
- PoliceInCarVideo. Upload of in-car video from Police vehicles.
- Private Wireless. Internal City network.
- Public Wireless. Public access network. The Public Wireless network is open to the public at certain City-owned locations such as City Hall.

Fiber Optic Communication

Fiber optic cables (fiber) have become an increasingly important component of telecommunications infrastructure. Fiber is the fastest form of communications infrastructure, but requires the laying of underground fiber cables as opposed to traditional copper that may be installed above-ground. Direct connections to fiber optic networks have typically been limited to large urban areas where demand supports the expensive upfront costs of installing the fiber. Broadband providers have generally viewed small towns and rural areas as poor investments due to a lack of demand.

Unlike other small cities and rural communities, San Luis Obispo is located near fiber optic landing stations which provide trans-Pacific connections to Asia, Australia, and Central America. Landing stations in Morro Bay, San Luis Obispo, and Grover Beach create one of the largest landing station regions on the entire West Coast.

The City of San Luis Obispo, in cooperation with Cal Poly, the California State University system, and the Corporation for Education Network Initiatives in California (a non-profit who operates the California Research and Education Network) installed the first fiber ring in San Luis Obispo in 2003. However, it is not publically accessible. The 15.4 mile Cal Poly/San Luis Obispo Joint Fiber project includes 6.7 miles of City-only cable that connects the most important City government facilities and 8.7 miles of additional cable that is shared between the City and Cal Poly. The project improved the City's organizational productivity, customer service, public access to City information, and provided infrastructure to make future network improvements. In exchange for access to the City conduits, Cal Poly agreed to provide the fiber cables and install the entire fiber ring. The project created the potential for Cal Poly to connect to the trans-Pacific fiber landings and California's higher education research and backbone network, which connects California's other educational institutions.

In 2010 Digital West Networks, a local data storage company, received interexchange carrier status from the State, which allows it to lay underground fiber optic cable. With this new status, Digital West installed fiber optic infrastructure for businesses in the city using public and private conduits. In 2012, Digital West completed a fiber ring around and through the major business corridors in San Luis Obispo: including Buckley Road in the south, Broad Street in the east, and Higuera/South Higuera Street in the west. Digital West's fiber ring now (2012) provides speeds up to a gigabit per second for uploading and downloading data, compared to 60 to 100 mbps that were common for business connections before the ring.

In 2002, AT&T received approval from San Luis Obispo County for the AT&T Fiber Optic Cable Project which would, through a combination of new construction and overriding existing conduits, install a 242-mile fiber optic line from San Luis Obispo to Los Angeles connecting Southern California to the trans-Pacific landing stations. However, the project was postponed until 2010, when AT&T submitted a supplemental environmental impact report and received approval from San Luis Obispo County. Upon completion, the project will install fiber along Los Osos Valley Road south to Buckley Road where it will travel east until it reaches the Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way. At this juncture, it will travel south to Los Angeles along the Union Pacific right-of-way. This project is currently (2012) an AT&T infrastructure project and is not meant to deliver direct fiber optic broadband access to homes and businesses. It does, however, provide for the possibility of future connections to fiber infrastructure within the San Luis Obispo community.

Broadband Services

Broadband internet service is becoming an increasingly important aspect of community infrastructure. It can be used to promote social and economic development as well as human and technological capacity building. A community that is well-served with widespread access can foster participation in emerging economic sectors dependent upon high speed internet access. Broadband internet networks are now viewed as basic infrastructure and there is a public interest for communities to ensure that their residents and businesses have appropriate access.

Assessing a community's broadband capacity and infrastructure is challenging because it requires data that is not yet widely available. This is due, in part, to the evolving nature of the broadband market. Unlike other infrastructure that is publically owned or is provided by one or two quasi-public companies, broadband is provided by multiple private sector providers. The quality of broadband networks is also measured using multiple technical characteristics, but there is no consensus on which of these characteristics combine to define "good" or "adequate" broadband service.

Common characteristics used to measure the quality of broadband service in a community are the number of wireline and wireless providers, the type of broadband available (e.g. DSL, Fiber, Cable), and the data rate (download/upload speed). The National Telecommunications and Information Administration, in collaboration with the FCC, created the National Broadband Map to provide readily available data on broadband availability. The National Broadband Map compiles broadband data on the largest 400 metropolitan statistical area in United States as of June 6, 2011. This list includes the San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles statistical area , which includes the city of San Luis Obispo and other surrounding communities.

Table 5.4-1 summarizes access to different wireline (i.e., hard-line telephone) and wireless providers in the San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles area. Within the San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles Statistical Area, nearly 8 percent of the population does not have access to wireline service providers, about twice as many as the national average. About 82.4 percent of the population has access to two or more wireline providers, which is roughly the same as the national average (83.1 percent). However, only 2.9 percent of the San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles Statistical Area population has access to three providers and no one has access to four or more providers, compared nationally to 29.1 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively.

Table 5.4-1. Access to Wireline And Wireless Internet Providers San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles Statistical Area and United States June 2011

Number of Providers	Wireline Providers		Wireless Providers	
	Percent Population[1]	Nationwide Average	Percent Population[1]	Nationwide Average
0	7.9%	4.0%	0.0%	3.7%
1	9.7%	12.9%	0.6%	11.3%
2	79.5%	41.6%	1.5%	41.3%
3	2.9%	29.1%	7.2%	30.5%
4	0.0%	9.9%	90.7%	10.2%
5	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	2.1%
6	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%
7	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%
8	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: National Broadband Map June 2011. http://www.broadbandmap.gov, July 2012.

[1])Represents the percent of the San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles Metropolitan Statistical Area Population with access to the specified number of providers

The entire San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles area has access to one or more wireless providers. About 99.4 percent of the population has access to two or more providers, compared to only 85 percent nationally, and nearly 91 percent have access to 4 providers compared to 10.2 percent nationally. Figure 5.4-2 shows existing fiber optic infrastructure within the city of San Luis Obispo.

Table 5.4-2 summarizes access to broadband technology types in the San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles Statistical Area. People within the San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles Statistical Area have similar access to DSL, cable, and wireless technology types compared to the nation. However, only 0.6 percent of people in the San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles Statistical Area have access to fiber, compared to 17.3 percent nationally.

Table 5.4-2. Access to Technology Types San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles Statistical Area and United States June 2011

Technology Type	Percent Population[1]	Nationwide Average
DSL	86.2%	88.0%
Fiber	0.6%	17.3%
Cable	86.0%	83.3%
Wireless	98.9%	98.5%

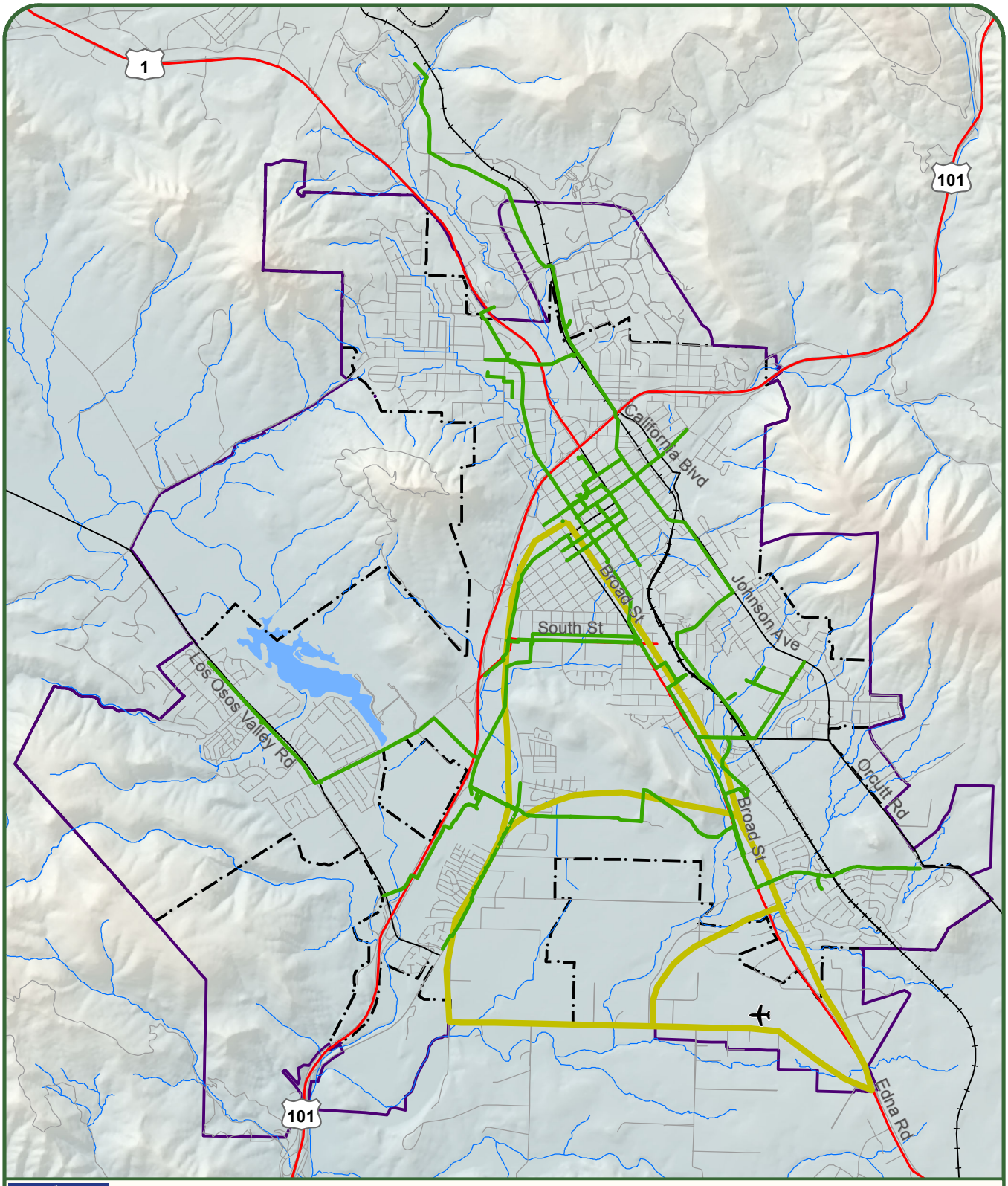
Source: National Broadband Map June 2011. http://www.broadbandmap.gov, July 2012.
[1])Represents the percent of the San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles Metropolitan Statistical Area Population with access to the specified broadband technology type

Table 5.4-3 summarizes average broadband speed measurements (megabits per second) at different facilities in the San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles Statistical Area. The fastest broadband speeds occurred at schools and libraries.

Table 5.4-3. Broadband Speed Measurements San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles Statistical Area And United States June 2011

Broadband Speed Test (mbps)	Median Speed (mbps)
Home	5.9
Schools/Libraries	9.5
Medium/Large Business	4.9
Small Business	3.0
Mobile	3.3

Source: National Broadband Map June 2011. http://www.broadbandmap.gov, July 2012.


1
101
California Blvd
Broad St
South St
Johnson Ave
Los Osos Valley Rd
Orcutt Rd
Broad St
Edna Rd
101
slo 2035 LAND USE & CIRCULATION UPDATE
Legend
Land Use and Circulation Planning Subarea
City Limits
City Fiber Conduits
Digital West Fiber
Source: City of San Luis Obispo, Digital West, Mintier Harnish; July 2012
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1
Miles
city of san luis obispo
Figure 5.4-2
Fiber Optic Cable Network
SLOGPU_Parks_Facilities_2012_07_27_DBK

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Please see the next page.

Introduction

This section describes existing (2012) facilities and public services in San Luis Obispo related to schools, libraries, fire protection, law enforcement, and waste management. It details the capacities and levels of service for various public and private facilities, services, and utilities provided within the Land Use and Circulation Planning Subarea.

Key Terms

Academic Performance Index (API). The Public Schools Accountability Act (PSAA) of 1999 (Chapter 3, Statutes of 1999) established the API, which summarizes a school's or a local educational agency's (LEA's) academic performance and statewide assessment scores. The API is calculated annually based on student performance on the California English-Language Arts and Mathematics Standards Test, California Science Standards Test, California Life Science Standards Test, California History-Social Science Standards Test, California Modified Assessment, California Alternate Performance Assessment, and CAHSEE. API scores range from 200 to 1,000, with a statewide target of 800.

Aggravated Assault. An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury.

Arson. The unlawful intentional burning of any structure or object resulting in damage or destruction of property.

Automatic Aid. The process whereby the closest piece of emergency apparatus is dispatched to a call for assistance, regardless of jurisdictional responsibility.

Basic Aid School District. School districts where property taxes meet or exceed the district's revenue limit. Basic Aid School Districts received revenue from local property taxes and the State funding guarantee of $120 per child until Proposition 98 funding was suspended in 2003. Basic Aid School Districts are still allowed to keep excess property tax revenues and may spend them for any purpose.

Burglary. The unlawful entry of an inhabited structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Charter City. A city that is empowered to make and enforce all laws concerning municipal affairs, subject only to the limitations of the city charter and the constitution and laws of the State.

Charter School. A tax-supported school established by a charter between a granting body (i.e., school board) and an outside group (e.g., teachers and parents). Charter schools operate within the framework of California State law

(Education Code §47605-47608) to create a charter that outlines the school's governing structure, mission, methods of assessment, student outcomes, and goals. Charter schools function as small independent school districts and accept students based on criteria established in the school charter.

Certificated School Employee. A certificated school employee is an employee of a school district who is in a position requiring a teaching certificate from the State Department of Education. Classified school employees include teachers, student services personnel, principals, assistant principals, program directors, and coordinators.

Classified School Employee. A classified school employee is an employee of a school district who is in a position not requiring a teaching certificate from the State Department of Education. Classified school employees include employees in such positions as teaching assistants, teacher's aides, pupil services aides, library aides, school secretaries, custodians, bus drivers, and cafeteria workers. The numbers of classified staff members do not include preschool, adult education, or regional occupational center or program classified employees.

Disposal. All waste created by all sources within each jurisdiction (including businesses, government agencies and residents) which is disposed at CalRecycle-permitted landfills or CalRecycle-permitted transformation facilities, or is exported from the state. CalRecycle tracks tons of waste disposed by each jurisdiction using its disposal reporting system.

Disposal Site. The place, location, tract of land, area, or premises in use, intended to be used, or which has been used, for the disposal of solid wastes.

- A Class I disposal site may include a landfill, waste pile, surface impoundment, or land treatment unit for hazardous waste. A Class I landfill must have a variance permit from the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) and is regulated by the Enforcement Agency (EA).
- A Class II disposal site may include a landfill, waste pile, surface impoundment, or land treatment unit for designated waste which threatens water quality. A Class II disposal site must have a solid waste facilities permit from the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) and is regulated by the Enforcement Agency (EA).
- A Class III disposal site is a landfill that accepts non-hazardous resources such as household, commercial, and industrial waste, resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition operations. A Class III landfill must have a solid waste facilities permit from the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) and is regulated by the Enforcement Agency (EA).

Diversion. In reference to solid waste, diversion refers to the amount of solid waste that is prevented from being deposited into a landfill and instead is able to be reused or recycled as another product. Diversion is typically expressed as a percentage of total waste.

Electronic Waste. Items include computers, computer monitors, televisions, printers, and electronic parts, which are excluded from solid waste landfills.

Fiduciary Funds. School District assets held in a trustee or agency capacity, such as retiree benefits, that cannot be used to support district programs.

Forcible Rape. The carnal knowledge of a person forcibly and against his/her will.

Hazardous Waste. Discarded items from households or industrial or agricultural processes that would be designated hazardous due to the concentration, volume, and chemical content.

Homicide. The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human by another.

Household Hazardous Waste. Items that are discarded at specially designated facilities. These items include paints, cleaning chemicals, solvents, fluorescent light bulbs, non-commercial pesticides, insecticides, and motor oil.

Insurance Services Office (ISO) Rating. Rating and statistical information for the insurance industry based on a community's fire-suppression delivery system, including fire dispatch, fire department, and water supply. Insurance rates are set using this rating, which is based on a scale from Class 1 to Class 10, where Class 1 is the best score.

Larceny. The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession of another.

Mello-Roos Bonds (Also known as Special Local Bonds). Special districts formed by school districts to sell bonds for school construction projects, which require approval of two-thirds of the voters and are repaid by property owners located within the special district.

Motor Vehicle Theft. The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Mutual Aid. The provision of resources (personnel, apparatus, and equipment) to a requesting jurisdiction engaged in emergency operations, which has exhausted or will shortly exhaust local resources.

Nightlife Public Safety Assessment. An assessment completed by the San Luis Obispo Community Development Department that is meant to develop strategies to reduce public safety problems associated with alcohol outlets. The Nightlife Public Safety Assessment helped to create the Deemed Approved Ordinance and the FBS committee.

Over Concentration. A designation used by Alcoholic Beverage Control to inhibit the proliferation of alcohol outlets in a certain census tract. Overconcentration is reached when there is more than one alcohol outlet per 2,500 population per census tract or if a census tract has 20 percent higher crime than city averages.

Private Hauler. Any privately-owned waste hauler that collects, disposes or destroys, or any combination thereof, garbage, waste, offal or debris.

Proprietary Funds. School District funds covering businesslike activities when a fee is charged to external users or to other organizational units of the district; these funds are generally intended to be self-supporting.

Recycling. 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 raw material for new, reused, or reconstituted products that meet the quality standards necessary to be used in the marketplace.

Response Time. The total amount of time it takes for a fire, police, and/or emergency medical service (EMS) unit to respond to a call, from the time when the emergency call is placed to 911 to the time that the unit arrives on scene. Response times are typically broken into three components:

- Call-handling time which includes the time of the call to 911 until the time that Communications dispatches fire, police, and/or EMS units.
- Turnout time which includes the time that Communications dispatches a fire, police, and/or EMS unit until the time that the unit responds and is en route to the scene.
- Travel time which includes the time that the fire, police, and/or EMS unit responds until the time that the unit arrives on scene.

Revenue Limit District. School districts where funding consists of the revenue limit (the general purpose money the State allocates per student using ADA-average daily attendance). The revenue limit is combination of local property taxes and state taxes. Revenue limits are based on school type (elementary, high, or unified), size (small or large), historical spending patterns, and a multitude of other variables.

Robbery. Taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Roll-off Services. Waste collection services provided by a roll-off type of waste transfer vehicle, a special truck with a tilting bed to pick up special large roll-off containers to transfer solid waste. Collection vehicles dump waste through a hopper into the stationary compactor which pushes the material into a roll-off container that is clamped to the end of the compactor. When the roll off box is full, the truck bed is tilted to ground level next to the roll-off box and the truck uses a hoist to pull the box onto the bed. An empty container is then attached to the compactor. The full box is hauled to the disposal site and is emptied by tilting the bed and dumping the material by gravity.

School Development Fees. Fees levied on new development by school districts as established by Proposition 1A and SB 50 and determined by the State Allocation Board.

- Level I fees are set at rates of $3.20 per square foot of new residential and $0.51 per square foot for commercial and industrial development. A fee of $3.20 per square foot also applies to any additions to existing residential development. Additions of less than 500 square feet are exempt from this fee.
- Level II fees are additional fees on new development set by individual School Districts to generate one-half of the cost of providing new school facilities. Use of Level II fees assumes that the State will provide the other half of the cost of new schools through the issuance of general obligation bonds.
- Level III fees are additional fees on new development set by individual School Districts to generate 100 percent of the cost of providing new school facilities allowed in the event that the State does not have funding available. The district must, however, refund these funds when general obligation funds from the State become available.

School District Governmental Funds. School district funds used for tax-supported education activities that include the education of pupils; operation of food service and child development programs; construction and maintenance of school facilities; and repayment of long-term debt.

Socioeconomically Disadvantaged Students. Students whose parent(s) have not received a high school diploma or students that participate in the free or reduced-price lunch program, also known as the National School Lunch Program (NSLP).

Solid Waste. Non-hazardous solid discarded items from households and industry. Solid waste includes primarily waste paper and food organic waste. Other common waste items are plastic, cloth, metal cans, and yard waste.

Universal Waste. A category of hazardous wastes that are generated by a wide variety of people and businesses and are hazardous upon disposal but pose a lower risk to people and the environment than other hazardous wastes. Universal waste includes fluorescent lamps, cathode ray tubes, instruments that contain mercury, batteries, and others defined in California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, chapter 23.

Regulatory Setting

Federal

National School Lunch Program. A federally-assisted meal program operating in public and nonprofit private schools and residential child care institutions that provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free lunches to children each school day. President Harry Truman's administration established the program under the National School Lunch Act in 1946. (USDA)

No Child Left Behind Act. In 2001, Congress passed the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB Act). This act, under direction of the U.S. Department of Education, reauthorizes the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 with increased accountability for States, school districts, and schools; provides more flexibility for States and local educational agencies in the use of Federal education dollars; and places stronger emphasis on reading skills. The NCLB Act requires states to implement statewide accountability systems covering all public schools and students. These systems are based on challenging State standards in reading and mathematics, annual testing for all students in grades 3-8, and annual statewide progress objectives ensuring that all groups of students reach proficiency within 12 years. Assessment results and state progress objectives are broken out by poverty, race, ethnicity, disability, and limited English proficiency to ensure that no group is left behind. School districts and schools that fail to make adequate yearly progress (AYP) toward statewide proficiency goals are subject to improvement, corrective action, and restructuring measures. Schools that meet or exceed AYP objectives or close achievement gaps are eligible for State Academic Achievement Awards.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration Regulations. In 1970, Congress passed the Occupational Safety and Health Act, creating the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) under the United States Department of Labor. OSHA sets and enforces workplace standards and provides training, outreach, education, and assistance.

Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is an intelligence-driven and threat-focused national security and law enforcement organization that protects and defends the United States against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats, upholds and enforces the criminal laws of the United States, and provides leadership and

criminal justice services to federal, state, municipal, and international agencies and partners. The FBI also gathers, shares, and analyzes intelligence to support its own investigations and those of its partners and to better understand and combat the security threats facing the United States.

Title 40 of the CFR. Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 258 (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act RCRA, Subtitle D) contains regulations for municipal solid waste landfills and requires states to implement their own permitting programs incorporating the Federal landfill criteria. The Federal regulations address the location, operation, design, groundwater monitoring, and closure of landfills.

State

Charter Cities. The California Constitution identifies two types of cities: charter cities and general law cities [Article XI Section 3(a)]. General law cities are bound by all aspects of the State's general law, while charter cities are bound by general state law except in regard to municipal affairs. The home-rule provision of the California Constitution allows charter cities to conduct their own business and control their own affairs. A city charter may establish that any ordinance passed by the city regulating municipal affairs will take precedence over general state law unless state law specifically includes provisions to require compliance by charter cities. The City of San Luis Obispo is a charter city.

California Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC). ABC is the state agency that regulates the sale of alcohol through it licensing process. ABC has the power to grant or revoke alcohol licenses. ABC also has the power to place restrictions on alcohol licenses when a jurisdiction is classified as over concentrated. .

California Code of Regulations. The California Code of Regulations, Title 5 Education Code, governs all aspects of education within the state.

Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982. In 1982 the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982 (Government Code §53311-53368.3) was created to provide a method of financing needed improvements and services. Mello-Roos bonds provide developers with upfront funds for infrastructure improvements. Repayment of the bonds is shifted to homebuyers through a Special Tax. Sellers must fully disclose the use of Mello-Roos funding to potential home buyers. Additionally, a local agency cannot require participation in a Mello-Roos district for school facilities; however, the school development statutory fee is reduced by the amount of any voluntary participation in a Mello-Roos district.

Proposition 1A/Senate Bill 50 (1A/SB 50). Proposition 1A/Senate Bill (SB) 50 (Chapter 407, Statutes of 1998) established the School Facility Program (SFP). The SFP is a school construction measure authorizing the expenditure of State bonds totaling $9.2 billion through 2002, primarily for modernization and rehabilitation of older school facilities and construction of new school facilities. A total of $2.5 billion is available for higher education facilities and $6.7 billion is available for K-12 facilities. With the adoption of Proposition 55 in March 2004, an additional $12.3 billion in funding became available for modernization projects for schools (see discussion of Proposition 55 below).

Proposition 1A/SB 50 implemented significant fee reforms by amending the laws governing developer fees and school mitigation:

- It establishes the base (statutory) amount (indexed for inflation) of allowable developer fees at $1.93 per square foot for residential construction and $0.31 per square foot for commercial construction. Current State statutes dictate that school districts have the authority to levy fees on new development at rates of $3.20 per square foot of new residential and $0.51 per square foot for commercial and industrial development.
- It prohibits school districts, cities, and counties from imposing school impact mitigation fees or other requirements in excess of or in addition to those provided in the statute.
- It also suspends for a period of at least eight years (beginning in 2006) a series of court decisions allowing cities and counties to deny or condition development approvals on grounds of inadequate school facilities when acting on certain types of entitlements.

Proposition 1A/SB 50 prohibits local agencies from using the inadequacy of school facilities as a basis for denying or conditioning approvals of any "legislative or adjudicative act . . . involving . . . the planning, use, or development of real property" (Government Code 65996(b)).

Satisfaction of the Proposition 1A/SB 50 statutory requirements by a developer is deemed to be "full and complete mitigation." The law identifies certain circumstances under which the statutory fee can be exceeded, including preparation and adoption of a "needs analysis," eligibility for State funding, and satisfaction of two of four requirements (post-January 1, 2000) identified in the law including year-round enrollment, general obligation bond measure on the ballot over the last four years that received 50 percent plus one of the votes cast, 20 percent of the classes in portable classrooms, or specified outstanding debt.

Assuming a district qualifies for exceeding the statutory fee, the law establishes ultimate fee caps of 50 percent of costs where the State makes a 50 percent match, or 100 percent of costs where the State match is unavailable. District certification of payment of the applicable fee is required before the City or County can issue the building permit.

School Facility Program (SFP). The SFP is the major State funding program for providing permanent public school facilities. SFP was created by the passage of Proposition 1A and Senate Bill 50 in 1998. It is administered by the State Office of New Public School Construction. Proposition 1A/SB 50 enables the district to collect School Development Fees in an amount up to 100 percent when general obligation funds from the State are unavailable.

Assembly Bill 16. Assembly Bill 16 (AB 16) was approved within the School Facility Program (SFP) in 2002 and established the Critically Overcrowded School Facilities (COS) program, which supplements the new construction provisions within the SFP. The COS program allows school districts with critically overcrowded school facilities, as determined by the California Department of Education, to apply for a preliminary apportionment for new construction projects.

Proposition 55. Proposition 55 is a school construction measure passed in 2004 authorizing the sale of approximately $12.3 billion in bonds to fund qualified K-12 education facilities to relieve overcrowding and to repair older schools. Funds target areas of the greatest need and must be spent according to specific requirements. These bonds are used only for eligible projects. Approximately ten billion dollars is allocated to K-12 schools, with the remaining 2.3 billion allocated to higher education facilities.

Proposition 98. Proposition 98 required that the State spend a minimum percentage (about 40 percent) of the budget on K-12 education and that the percentage not be less than the total amount from these sources in the prior year plus 0.5 percent as adjusted for increases in enrollment and changes in the cost of living. Proposition 98 funding was suspended in 2003.

California Department of Education. The California Department of Education creates K-12 education policy in the areas of standards, instructional materials, assessment, and accountability, and includes the Director of Education who performs the executive and administrative functions of the Department and the State Board of Education which functions as the governing and policy-making body of the Department. (California Department of Education)

Guide to School Site Analysis and Development. The Guide to School Site Analysis and Development establishes a technique for determining acreage for new school development. Rather than assigning a strict student/acreage ratio, this guide provides flexible formulas that enable school districts to tailor ratios, as necessary, to accommodate existing and future demand.

Insurance Services Office. The Insurance Services Office (ISO) provides rating and statistical information for the insurance industry in the United States for all types of industries, including fire service, on risk management. The ISO recommends that initial response fire engine stations are spaced 1.5 miles apart and ladder trucks are spaced 2.5 miles apart, leading to a three to four and seven to eight minute travel time, respectively.

California Health and Safety Code (Sections 13000 et seq.). California Health and Safety Code Sections 13000 et seq. establish State fire regulations, including regulations for building standards (also set forth in the California Building Code), fire protection and notification systems, fire protection devices such as extinguishers and smoke alarms, high-rise building and childcare facility standards, and fire suppression training.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration Regulations. The California Department of Industrial Relations Occupational Safety and Health Division sets and enforces workplace standards established by the State Labor Code 1171 et. seq.

California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. The Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) advocates for, exchanges information with sets selection and training standards for, and works with law enforcement and other public and private entities. POST was established by the Legislature in 1959 to identify common needs that are shared by representatives of law enforcement.

California Integrated Waste Management Board. (CIWMB). The California Integrated Waste Management Board oversees, manages, and tracks waste generated in California. The Board provides limited grants and loans to help California cities, counties, businesses, and organizations meet the State's waste reduction, reuse, and recycling goals. It also provides funds to clean up solid waste disposal sites and co-disposal sites (those accepting both hazardous waste substances and non-hazardous waste). (California Integrated Waste Management Act).

California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) develops, manages, and enforces waste disposal and recycling regulations. CalRecycle requires that the fifty percent diversion requirement established by AB 939 be measured in terms of per-capita disposal and goal measurement to comply with SB 1016 (Wiggins 2008). The San Luis Obispo County Integrated Waste Management Authority reports solid waste disposal rates to CalRecycle on behalf of the City of San Luis Obispo as a Regional Agency.

Assembly Bill 939. Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939) (Public Resources Code 41780) requires cities and counties to prepare integrated waste management plans (IWMPs) and to divert approximately 50 percent of solid waste from landfills. AB 939 also requires cities and counties to prepare Source Reduction and Recycling Elements as part of the IWMP. These elements are designed to develop programs to achieve diversion goals, stimulate local recycling in manufacturing and stimulate the purchase of recycled products.

Senate Bill 1016. Senate Bill (SB) 1016 requires that the 50 percent solid waste diversion requirement established by AB 939 be measured by pounds per person per day. SB 1016 changed the California Integrated Waste Management Board review process for the reduction and recycling element of a jurisdiction's integrated waste management plan. After an initial determination of diversion requirements in 2006 and establishing diversion rates for subsequent calendar years, the Board reviews a jurisdiction's diversion rate compliance in accordance with a specified schedule. On January 1, 2018, the Board will be required to review a jurisdiction's source reduction and recycling element and hazardous waste element once every two years.

Local

City Charter (Adopted June 6, 1978, Amended through August 30, 2011). The City charter establishes a Council-Mayor-City Manager form of government that gives the City Council the power to make and enforce all laws and regulations in respect to municipal affairs. The City Council sets forth the powers and duties of all officials and employees of the City and the organization, function, conduct, and operation of the various departments of the City. The charter also includes regulations for city budgets and fiscal management, licenses and franchises, personnel administration, and advisory bodies. Changes to the City Charter must be approved by the voters.

City Municipal Code Chapter 3.15. Chapter 3.15 of the City's Municipal Code allows the City to establish general purpose retail transactions and a use tax of one-half percent to protect and maintain essential services, including public safety, police, and fire services, based on approval by two-thirds of the City Council and a simple majority of voters. This provision sunsets in April 2015, unless it is renewed by a majority of voters.

City Municipal Code Chapter 3.50. Chapter 3.50 of the City's Municipal Code imposes a fire facilities inspection fee for multi-dwelling properties collected via the secured property tax roll. The City Council is responsible for establishing the specific amount of the fee.

City Municipal Code Chapter 8.08. Chapter 8.08 of the City's Municipal Code contains regulations for hazardous weed and debris removal. Whenever the Fire Chief finds weeds or debris that may become a fire hazard, he or she may issue a notice to the owner of the property to remove the hazard.

City Municipal Code Chapter 15.04. Chapter 15.04 of the City's Municipal Code adopts the Uniform Fire Code with such deletions, amendments, and additions thereof as set forth in the chapter. The Uniform Fire Code is operated under the supervision of the Fire Department Chief.

City of San Luis Obispo General Plan, Safety Element Section 9.3 A-C, Program S: Response Performance Standards. The General Plan includes Program 9.3 A-C of the Safety Element, which sets response-time program goals for three City departments: Fire, Police, and Public Works and Utilities. The objectives are as follows:

- Fire Department: Four minute response time for emergency calls.
- Police Department: 30 percent available-time for patrol response, where available-time is defined as the percentage of total time that a patrol unit is considered available for response to emergency calls for service (i.e., not assigned to another emergency call). The Police Department responds to emergency and non-emergency requests of citizens in a timely manner dependent on call priority, staffing, availability, road conditions, and overall safety. Public Works and Utilities Departments: Department-set specific response-time objectives based on the values at risk and acceptable levels of risk related to city infrastructure issues (e.g., water main break, large trees down in the street).

City of San Luis Obispo Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. The 2004 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan establishes the Fire Department's standard of coverage that a three-person engine company, with paramedic, meet the General Plan response-time objective 95 percent of the time.

San Luis Obispo County Diversion Program. The San Luis Obispo County recycling program has a goal of 65 percent diversion from the Cold Creek Landfill.

City of San Luis Obispo 2012 Climate Action Plan. The 2012 Climate Action Plan includes the goal to reduce the community waste stream to as close to zero waste as possible, with a 75 percent diversion rate by the year 2020.

City Municipal Code, Chapter 8.05. Chapter 8.05 of the City's Municipal Code requires all construction projects with a value of greater than or equal to fifty thousand dollars to submit and comply with a plan for recycling construction and demolition debris. The Recycling Plan must include the estimated volume or weight of project construction and demolition debris, by materials type, to be generated; the maximum volume or weight of such materials that can feasibly be diverted via reuse or recycling; the vendor or facility that the applicant proposes to use to collect or receive that material; and the estimated volume or weight of construction and demolition debris that will be landfilled.

Deemed Approved Ordinance. The Deemed Approved Ordinance holds existing alcohol outlets to performance standards that are meant to protect the health, safety, and welfare of surrounding uses. See the section titled "Zoning Regulation Amendments and Deemed Approved Ordinance" for details.

Other

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Guideline 1710. The National Fire Protection Association develops, publishes, and disseminates more than 300 consensus codes and standards intended to minimize the possibility and effects of fire and other risks. NFPA guideline 1710 is the standard for the organization and deployment of fire suppression operations, emergency medical operations, and special operations to the public by fire departments. The requirements address functions and objectives of fire department emergency service delivery, response capabilities, and resources. This standard also contains general requirements for managing resources and systems, such as health and safety, incident management, training, communications, and pre-incident planning. This standard addresses the strategic and system issues involving the organization, operation, and deployment of a fire department and does not address tactical operations at a specific emergency incident. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) guideline 1710 recommends that a four-person company staff engines and ladder trucks. NFPA also concludes that a minimum of 14 to 15 firefighters plus an on-scene incident commander should be deployed to fight the average risk structure fire. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) guideline 1710 on fire services deployment recommends that fire departments strive for a four minutes for the initial fire apparatus response and eight minutes for additional unit response. The NFPA guideline 1710 also recommends a call handling and turnout time goal of one minute.

Uniform Fire Code. The Uniform Fire Code contains statewide regulations relating to construction, maintenance, and use of buildings. The National Fire Protection Association maintains and administers the code. Topics addressed in the code include fire department access, fire hydrants, automatic sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, fire and explosion hazards safety, hazardous materials storage and use, provisions intended to protect and assist fire responders, industrial

processes, and many other general and specialized fire-safety requirements for new and existing buildings and the surrounding premises. The Code contains specialized technical regulations related to fire and life safety.

Major Findings

Schools

- While San Luis Coastal Unified School District (SLCUSD) enrollment steadily decreased from its peak in 1997-1998, enrollment increased during the past three years (2009-2010 through 2011-2012).
- Schools that serve San Luis Obispo maintained an average ratio of 21 students per teacher during the 2010-2011 school year, the same as the SLCUSD as a whole.
- The number of students eligible for free or reduced price meals and English learner students has increased by more than 10 replace in SLCUSD from 2000-2001 to 2010-2011.
- In 2011, 34 replace of SLCUSD students were socioeconomically disadvantaged, 15 replace were English learners, and 11 replace had disabilities. However, these levels are low when compared to the state average of 55 replace, 17 replace, and 11 replace respectively. Schools serving San Luis Obispo had fewer socioeconomically disadvantaged students than the SLCUSD and state average (34 replace) and disabled students (9.6 replace), but more English learner students (18.5 replace).
- The SLCUSD Academic Performance Index improved from 830 (2009-2010) to 835 (2010-2011) and was above the State target of 800. Schools serving San Luis Obispo had a higher score than the district and improved from 854 (2009-2010) to 866 (2010-11). Schools serving San Luis Obispo improved their API by about 12 points on average, compared to an average five point improvement in the district as a whole.

Libraries

- The San Luis Obispo County Library operates 15 branches. One of these branches, the San Luis Obispo Library, is within the San Luis Obispo LUCE SOI Area.
- The San Luis Obispo Library hosted fewer events per 1,000 residents (2.09) than the county average (2.14).
- The San Luis Obispo County Library 2012 Report and Strategic Plan found that the existing San Luis Obispo Library facility will need additional space to meet projected 2030 population demand.

Fire Department

- The San Luis Obispo Fire Department (SLOFD) operates out of four fire stations (Stations One through Four) located strategically throughout the city to decrease response times to emergencies.
- There are 50 full time employees and one three-quarter time employee in the San Luis Obispo City Fire Department., 42 have primary emergency response responsibilities. There are 3 Battalion Chiefs, 12 Captains, 15 Engineers, and 12 Firefighters. The remaining 8.75 employees are administrative and fire prevention bureau personnel.
- The headquarters, Fire Station (Station 1), is strategically located on the Broad Street corridor and also houses the administrative offices, the Fire Prevention Bureau, a maintenance shop and training facility.
- As part of the Memorandum of Understanding entered into between the City and the International Association of Firefighters (Local 3523) on January 1, 2012, effective January 1, 2012 thru December 31, 2015, the City is committed to meeting a 14-minimum sworn staffing requirement on all shifts that further guarantees that there will be three-person engine companies, a four-person truck company and a Battalion Chief on duty at all times.

- The total response time measures the amount of time it takes for a unit to respond from the moment the 911 is received in dispatch to the moment the unit arrives on scene. Out of 4,154 service calls in 2008, SLOFD responded within nine minutes 90.6 replace of the time.
- SLOFD has an ISO rating of Class 2 on a scale from 1 through 10 where Class 1 is considered the best rating.
- A total of 50.75 full time employees work at the SLOFD as of May 2013.
- SLOFD meets National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) guideline 1710 for the necessary 14 firefighters on duty to fight the average residential structure fire, but only Station One has the four person team recommended by NFPA guideline 1710 and OSHA to enter a burning structure.

Police Department

- In 2012, the San Luis Obispo Police Department (SLOPD) staffing ratio is 1.27 officers per 1,000 residents, which is lower than the most other police departments in the region and is below the comparable state average of comparable communities (1.38).
- SLOPD operates out of one main facility located at 1042 Walnut Street with a small additional office located at 1016 Walnut.
- Out of 28,030 fire and police calls for service (2011), most calls (21 replace) were categorized as property issues which consist of responses to building alarms, theft and attempted theft, burglary, property damage, lost or found property, trespassing, and arson. Fraud accounted for the fewest amount of service calls (1 replace), followed by hazards and fire.
- Crime in San Luis Obispo decreased from 2007 to 2010 by about 11 replace, but increased from 2010 to 2011 by about 6 replace.
- In 2008, SLOPD arrested 1,597 people for alcohol and other drug offenses, which account for 24 replace of service calls and 57 replace of arrests. Alcohol and drug related offenses were most likely to occur between 10:00 pm and 2:00 am on Saturdays.
- In 2008, there were 4,882 alcohol- and 313 drug-related events recorded out of 21,643 identified problem group service calls where alcohol and drug use were likely to be involved. Drunkenness, alcohol law violations, DUI, and disturbing/loud party service calls were the most prominent alcohol-specific offences.
- In 2008, youth were most likely to be involved in drunkenness, alcohol law violations, DUIs, and drug-specific offenses.
- The number of alcohol or drug events in a given location is correlated with the presence of alcohol retail stores. This relationship is particularly evident in the Downtown area.
- Disturbing the peace and loud party events are more prominent near Cal Poly, but are also prevalent in the Downtown area and along Madonna east of Los Osos Valley Road.
- Downtown San Luis Obispo, as defined by its Census tract, has 78 alcohol licenses and a population of approximately 3,597. This exceeds ABC's concentration threshold of one license per 2,000 persons per census tract.
- The City has put restrictions on alcohol outlets in the form of Conditional Use Permits for all new alcohol outlets and deemed approved performance standards for all existing alcohol outlets. Restaurants serving alcohol no later than 11:00 p.m. are not subject to a use permit.

Solid Waste

- There are three solid waste disposal facilities within San Luis Obispo County. Most solid waste collected in the city is disposed of at the Cold Canyon Landfill.
- Cold Canyon Landfill's Conditional Use Permit for the expansion of the facility's capacity was approved in 2012. The expansion project provides enough capacity to remain open until the year 2040. Chicago Grade Landfill has 93 replace capacity remaining and Paso Robles has 82 replace capacity remaining. Since 2008, the San Luis Obispo Integrated Waste Management Authority has achieved or exceeded the State per capita and employment diversion targets, except for 2010 when the employment diversion target was not achieved.

Existing Conditions and Setting

General Government

The City of San Luis Obispo was incorporated as a General Law City in 1856 and became a Charter City in 1876. San Luis Obispo's City Charter was comprehensively updated in 1955 and has been amended nine times through August 30, 2011. This section summarizes the existing organization and government structure for the City of San Luis Obispo. The section also details the boards and commissions that have been created by the City Council, and discusses the variety of services and functions that are provided by the City.

City Organization

San Luis Obispo is a full-service city that provides police, fire, water, sewer, streets, transit, parking, planning, building, engineering, and parks and recreation services to the community. Most of the City's primary administrative operations are located at 990 Palm Street. The Community Development Department, Fire Department, Parks and Recreation Department, Police Department, Public Works Department, and Utilities Department operate out of different facilities discussed later in this section. The City currently (2012) employs approximately 377 regular full-time staff and 160 temporary employees, including fire and police personnel.

As set forth by the City Charter, San Luis Obispo operates under a Council-Mayor-City Manager form of government. The City Council has the authority to make and enforce all laws and regulations with respect to municipal affairs, subject only to the limitations of the City Charter and the State Constitution. The five-member City Council consists of the mayor, elected at-large for a two year term, and four council members who are elected at large for staggered four-year terms (i.e., two members are elected every two years). The Mayor presides over all meetings of the City Council and represents the City for ceremonies and directs the services and functions of city government. The City holds elections in November of even-numbered years and terms begin on the first day in December following the election. The Council meets on the first and third Tuesdays of every month.

Fourteen standing advisory bodies, listed later in this section, help the City Council enforce laws and regulations concerning municipal affairs. They make recommendations to staff, other advisory bodies, and the City Council for the adoption and administration of bylaws, rules, and regulations and perform other duties as directed by the Council.

The City Council appoints the City Manager, who acts as the administrative head of the municipal government. The City Manager is responsible for ensuring that policies established by the City Council are carried out and that the day-to-day operations of the City government run efficiently. The City Manager also provides information and recommendations to the City Council and implements Council policies. The City Manager is assisted by several department heads and other staff. All department heads are appointed by the City Manager, with the exception of the City Attorney. While the City Charter gives the Council the authority to appoint the City Treasurer and City Clerk, the Council has authorized the City Manager to make these appointments. There are currently (2012) ten city departments: Administration, City Attorney, Community Development, Finance and Information Technology, Fire, Human Resources, Parks and Recreation, Police, Public Works, and Utilities. These departments are described below and depicted in the organization chart shown in Figure 5.5-1.

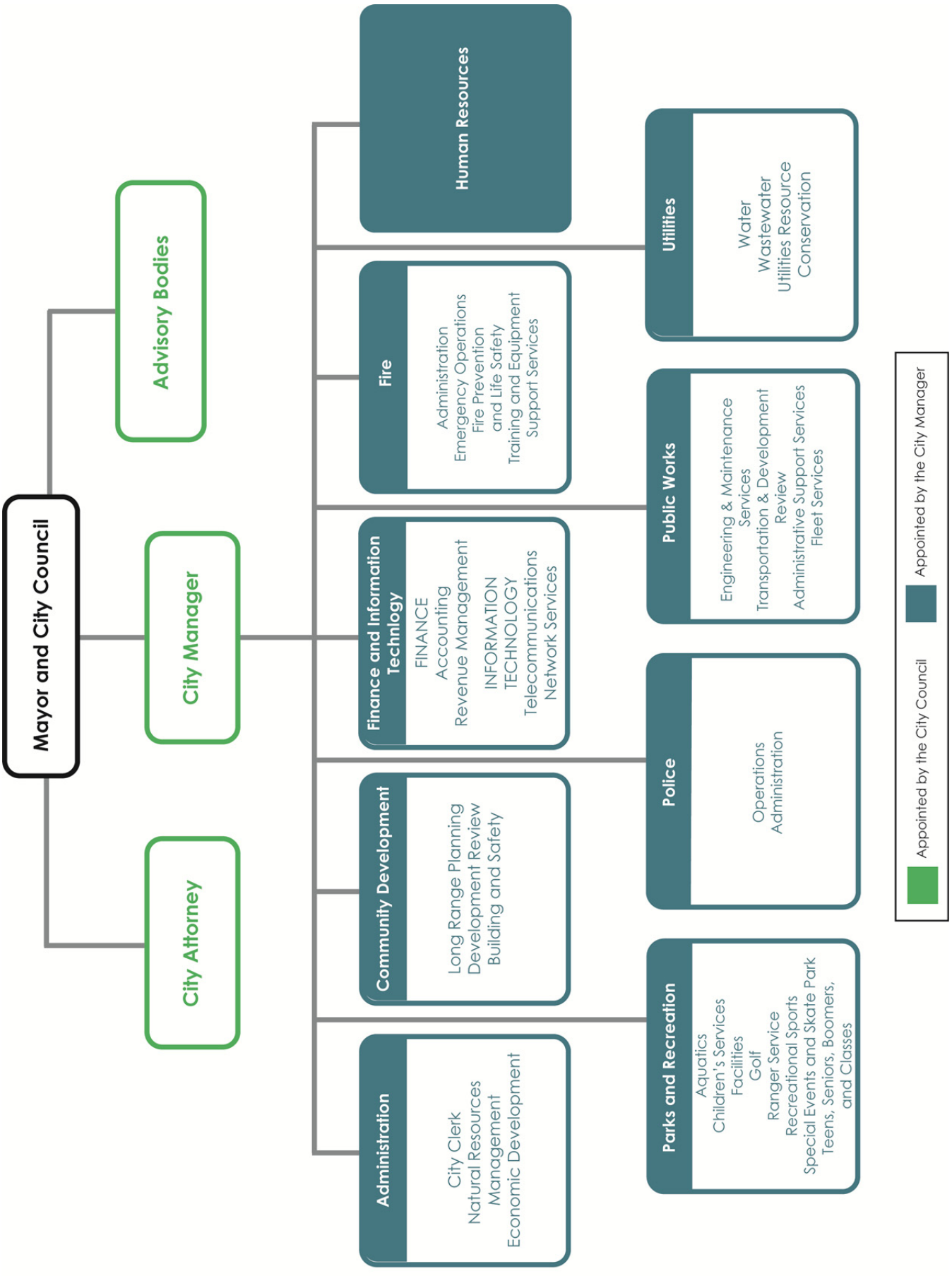


Figure 5.5-1. Organization of the City of San Luis Obispo

Administration

The Administration Department includes the City Manager and the City Clerk, as well as the staff responsible for implementing the City's economic development, natural resources, cultural arts, tourism, and special services programs. The Administration Department is headed by the City Manager. The City Clerk prepares and provides public access to Council records, conducts elections, administers the advisory body appointment process, coordinates legal publications posting and advertising, and codifies ordinances. The Administration Department is located at City Hall.

City Attorney

The City Attorney provides legal services and advice to the City Council, the City Manager, advisory bodies, and departmental staff. The City Attorney represents the City in court, defending the City against claims and litigation and initiating civil lawsuits on behalf of the City, enforces and prosecutes violations of the Municipal code, and administers the Legislative Action and Legal Advocacy programs. The City Attorney is appointed by and reports to the City Council. The City Attorney's Office is located at City Hall.

Community Development Department

The Community Development Department consists of four divisions: Administration, Long Range Planning, Development Review, and Building and Safety. The Community Development Department is located at 919 Palm Street.

Administration

The Administration Division manages support of the department. Staff in this division provide support for advisory bodies in the form of staff report distribution, agenda posting, and hearing notification. This division is also responsible for administering the department budget, receipting and accounting for permit fee payments, and providing assistance to the technical staff.

Long Range Planning Division

The Long Range Planning Division develops and implements strategies that guide the city's future growth and development. Long Range Planning is responsible for the preparation, maintenance, and implementation of the General Plan, and oversees the City's Community Development Block Grant Program, Historic Preservation Program, and provides staff support to the Planning Commission and Cultural Heritage Committee.

Development Review Division

The Development Review Division manages land use issues and maintains the City's development regulations. Development review is responsible for reviewing development proposals for consistency with the General Plan, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), zoning regulations, subdivision regulations, architectural review requirements, and all other applicable plans and regulations. After their initial review, the Division forwards the project proposal to the Administrative Hearing officer, the applicable advisory body (e.g., Planning Commission, Architectural Review Commission), and/or the City Council for approval.

Building and Safety Division

The Building and Safety Division provides building inspection and plan-check services for all construction in the city. Building and safety is responsible for administering State and local building codes, enforcing zoning requirements, and providing neighborhood services. The Division also issues building permits and inspects code-regulated work at construction sites.

Finance and Information Technology Department

The Finance and Information Technology Department provides accounting services and manages information technology operations. The Finance Division includes accounting and revenue management. The Information Technology Division includes telecommunications and network services. Finance and Information Technology is responsible for overseeing fiscal affairs, including collecting money, paying bills and employees, managing the City's investments, providing centralized accounting, preparing financial reports, coordinating budget preparation, and developing long-term financial plans. The Division is also responsible for overseeing information resources, including the City's fiber optic network, file

servers, computer workstations, telephones and radio system, as well as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) staff and resources. Under City Charter Section 706, which allows for combining department head positions, it is the City's longstanding policy that the director of Finance and Information Technology also serves as the City Treasurer. The Finance and Information Technology Department is located at City Hall.

Fire Department

The Fire Department is responsible for protecting people and property from fire hazards and natural disasters and responding to medical emergencies. The Department has five major programs that provide fire protection services for San Luis Obispo: Administration, Emergency Operations, Fire Prevention and Life Safety, Training and Equipment, and Support Services. The Fire Department administration is located at 2160 Santa Barbara Avenue.

Human Resources Department

The Human Resources Department manages the City's employees and personnel. Human Resources is responsible for recruiting, testing, classifying, evaluating, and training employees. The Department also administers the City's Personnel Rules and Regulations and Work Force Diversity Program and the City's Risk Management Program. The Human Resources Department is located at City Hall.

Parks and Recreation Department

The Parks and Recreation Department plans and manages park facilities, open space, and recreation programs. The Department consists of eight divisions: Aquatics, Children's Services, Facilities, Golf, Ranger Service, Recreational Sports, Special Events and Skate Park, and Teens, Seniors, Boomers, and Classes. Parks and Recreation coordinates the City's Public Art and Community Garden programs, and seeks State and Federal grants to help pay for park projects. The Parks and Recreation Department is located at 1341 Nipomo Street.

Police Department

The Police Department enforces the laws of the State of California and local ordinances. The Department is responsible for responding to calls for service, investigating crimes and arresting offenders, enforcing traffic and other laws, and promoting community safety through crime prevention and school-safety patrols. The Police Department consists of two bureaus: Operations and Administration. Operations include Patrol Services, the Traffic Safety Unit, and Neighborhood Services. Administration includes the Administrative Services Division, Investigative Division (to include the Special Enforcement Team (SET), the Communications Division, and the Records Unit. The Police Department is located at 1042 Walnut Street.

Public Works Department

Public Works is responsible for the design and construction, operation, maintenance, and management of the city's infrastructure. The Department prepares and implements the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) and provides ongoing day-to-day maintenance of the City's streets, signals, street lights, parks, landscape areas, vehicles, and buildings. The Public Works Department consists of four divisions: Engineering and Maintenance Services, Transportation and Development Review, Administrative Support Services, and Fleet Services. Most of the Public Works Department divisions are located at 919 Palm Street.

Engineering and Maintenance Services Division
Engineering and Maintenance Services oversees implementation of the CIP and infrastructure maintenance. The Division consists of six programs: Capital Projects Design, Construction Management, Streets Maintenance, Parks Maintenance, Urban Forest Services, and Facilities Maintenance Services.

Transportation and Development Review Division
Transportation and Development Review ensures new development projects and long range plans comply with engineering and subdivision standards, and manages the city bus service, parking, and traffic management services. The division consists of four programs: Development Review, Transportation Operations, Transit Services, and Parking Services.

Administrative Support Services Division
Administrative Support Services provides administrative support for all of the Public Works divisions.

Fleet Services Division
Fleet Services maintains and repairs all City vehicles and construction equipment except for those used in fire and public transit programs.

Utilities Department

The Utilities Department provides water, wastewater, and solid waste services. Utilities is responsible for securing adequate water supplies and providing safe and aesthetically pleasing drinking water, operating and maintaining the City's wastewater collection and water reclamation facilities, managing solid waste facilities, and coordinating a variety of resource conservation, re-use, and recycling programs. The Utilities Department is located at 879 Morro Street.

Advisory Bodies

The City Council has appointed 14 advisory bodies that support and provide recommendations to the City Council, City Manager, and City Staff. The following boards, committees, and commissions are currently (2012) active in the City of San Luis Obispo:

- **Architectural Review Commission**. The seven-member Architectural Review Commission advises the City Council on architectural guidelines and on new construction design. The Commission acts on the City Council's behalf to make final decisions on sign permits and most development projects. The City Council makes final decisions on some architectural review applications, including appeals of Architectural Review Commission decisions. Commission members must be current city residents and should demonstrate a proven interest in the city's physical environment and the ability to make positive and fair aesthetic evaluations. The Commission meets on the first and third Monday of each month.
- **Bicycle Advisory Committee**. The seven-member Bicycle Advisory Committee advises the City Council on matters related to bicycle transportation in San Luis Obispo and its connections to bicycling outside the city. Committee members must be current city residents and registered city voters. The Bicycle Advisory Committee meets on the third Thursday of every other month starting in January.
- **Board of Appeals – Construction and Handicapped**. The seven-member Board of Appeals acts on the City Council's behalf to hear appeals of orders, decisions, or determinations regarding the application and interpretation of various technical codes made by the Building Official. The Board of Appeals also meets as the Appeals Board for Disabled Access to act upon appeals to the standards contained in the California Building Standards Code regarding accommodations for persons with physical disabilities. Board members must be current city residents and registered city voters, and two members must be physically handicapped, as defined by the California Building Code. Five members should be persons, other than City employees, who demonstrate experience in building construction and building service equipment. The Board holds hearings as needed.
- **Cultural Heritage Committee**. The seven-member Cultural Heritage Committee advises the Architectural Review Commission, City Council and staff on the preservation and treatment of historic and architecturally significant buildings as well as development within historic districts, and oversees educational and technical assistance programs for preserving historical and cultural resources. Committee members must be current city residents and registered city voters. When possible, membership includes a person knowledgeable in local history, a person with training or experience in structural rehabilitation, a person with knowledge of architecture, and when possible, a person knowledgeable in local archaeology. The Committee meets on the fourth Monday of each month.
- **Housing Authority Commission**. The seven-member Housing Authority Commission advises the City Council on housing issues and needs of the low- and moderate-income households in the city. The Commission is responsible for developing, maintaining, and managing the City's low-rent housing and rental subsidy programs. Qualifications for appointment to the Commission are defined by State law (Health and Safety Code 34270

et seq.) and are not subject to residency requirements. Five Commission members are at-large and are appointed by the Mayor subject to confirmation by the Council. The other two members, one of whom must be 62 years of age or older, are appointed by the Mayor from the Housing Authority's tenant population. The Commission meets on the third Thursday of each month.

- **Human Relations Commission**. The seven-member Human Relations Commission advises the City Council on how social concerns and human needs can be addressed so that all persons in the city can enjoy equal rights and opportunities regardless of race, religion, sex, national origin, age, physical, mental, sexual orientation, or economic status. Commission members must be current city residents and registered city voters that have demonstrated experience or interest in community social issues. The Commission meets on the first Wednesday of each month.

- **Jack House Committee**. The seven-member Jack House Committee advises the City Council and Parks and Recreation Department on preserving the historic integrity and administering the public use of the historic Jack Residence at 536 Marsh Street. Committee members must be current city residents and registered city voters, and include one individual each from the County Historical Society, Cal Poly School of Architecture faculty, Cal Poly Department of Ornamental Horticulture faculty, and the City Parks and Recreation Commission. There are three more members at large that are appointed by the Council. The Committee meets on the second Wednesday of each month.

- **Mass Transportation Committee**. The nine-member Mass Transportation Committee advises the City Council about public transit services within the city and Cal Poly campus. Seven voting members include a Cal Poly employee designated by Cal Poly, a Cal Poly student representative designated by Associated Students, Inc. (ASI), a senior citizen age 62 or older, a businessperson, a technical transportation planner, a disabled person, and a member-at-large. The two alternate members are selected from the general public. All members, except for those from Cal Poly, must be current city residents and registered city voters. The Committee meets on the second Wednesday of every other month starting in January. e

- **Parks and Recreation Commission**. The seven-member Parks and Recreation Commission advises the City Council and Parks and Recreation Department on the development and operation of recreation programs and parks and the implementation of the Parks and Recreation Element of the General Plan. Commission members must be current city residents and registered city voters. The Commission meets on the first Wednesday of each month.

- **Personnel Board**. The five-member Personnel Board acts on behalf of the City Council to settle employee grievances and disciplinary matters. Board members must be current city residents and registered city voters with experience in personnel matters. The Board holds hearings as needed.

- **Planning Commission**. The seven-member Planning Commission advises the City Council on matters related to the General Plan, Zoning, Subdivisions, the Capital Improvement Program, and City services and resources for proposed development. The Commission acts on the City Council's behalf to make final decisions on some planning applications such as use permits and certain variances. The City Council makes final decisions on all other planning applications, including appeals of Planning Commission decisions. Commission members must be current residents and registered city voters. The Commission meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month.

- **Promotional Coordinating Committee**. The seven-member Promotional Coordinating Committee advises the City Council on promoting tourism in San Luis Obispo. The Committee develops City promotional and advertising programs and makes grant funding recommendations for cultural groups. Two standing subcommittees provide recommendations to the Promotional Coordinating Committee: the Grants-in-Aid Committee for grant applications and the Marketing Subcommittee for contracts and the City's Marketing Plan. Committee members include six city residents and one representative from the Tourism Business Improvement District Board. The Committee meets on the second Wednesday of each month.

- **Tourism Business Improvement District Board**. The five-member Tourism Business Improvement District Board advises the City Council in the administration and use of Tourism Business Improvement District assessment funds to promote tourism and benefit the lodging industry. Board members must be from the city lodging industry. The Board meets on the second Wednesday of each month.
- **Tree Committee**. The five-member Tree Committee advises the City Council and staff on tree policies and regulations. The Committee makes determinations on tree removal applications. Committee members must be current city residents and registered city voters demonstrating interest or expertise in horticulture, including one representative of the Architectural Review Commission. The Committee meets on the fourth Monday of each Month.

Capital Improvement Plan

The Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is a five-year planning, scheduling, and approval plan that identifies and prioritizes the City's long-range development and financing of infrastructure. It is the City's principal planning tool for developing and maintaining infrastructure to support existing residences and businesses and future development.

The CIP forecasts spending for all anticipated capital projects and is considered to be the link between infrastructure and development and the City's fiscal planning. The CIP is published in an appendix to the biennial budget, with an introduction including a summary of legally authorized expenditures for the CIP during the upcoming two-year fiscal planning period. The CIP outlines the proposed capital improvement expenditures as well as detailed information on programs planned for the five-year period. The CIP and budget identify funding for capital projects from various, appropriate capital fund sources including but not limited to: developer fees; tax revenue; State, Federal, and regional grants; transportation funds; water, and wastewater revenues; bond revenues; debt proceeds; and several unrestricted sources for capital improvement.

The City of San Luis Obispo defines all construction projects and equipment purchases exceeding $15,000 in value as a capital improvement. Upon City Council approval of the budget, projects become a part of the City's budget document and the construction of individual projects may proceed. The Public Works Department coordinates the capital improvement program.

Schools and Education

The city of San Luis Obispo is served by one school district, the San Luis Coastal Unified School District (SLCUSD), which provides preschool, primary, secondary high school, and adult educational services to residents. There are six private schools located within the Land Use and Circulation Planning Subarea that provide preschool, primary, secondary, and high school educational services to residents based on individually set criteria (e.g., academic performance, religious affiliation). California Polytechnic State University San Luis Obispo, located within the Land Use and Circulation Planning Subarea, and Cuesta College, located northwest of San Luis Obispo, provide college education services for students from across the state.

Public Schools

San Luis Coastal Unified School District

SLCUSD serves the entire San Luis Obispo Land Use and Circulation Planning Subarea. The SLCUSD covers an area of 261 square miles, stretching between the coast and the Los Padres National Forest from Morro Bay in the North to Arroyo Grande in the south. The following section focuses primarily on SLCUSD schools within the San Luis Obispo Land Use and Circulation Planning Subarea.

The District operates ten elementary schools, two middle schools, two high schools, one continuation high school, and an adult education facility. In addition to the K-12 educational program, the SLCUSD offers a variety of additional educational programs, including: cooperative preschool, preschool early education (PEEP-De'Groot Prepare), and parent participation. Six elementary schools, one middle school, one high school, and one continuation high school are located within the San Luis Obispo Land Use and Circulation Planning Subarea. One additional elementary school located just south of the Land Use and Circulation Planning Subarea also serves San Luis Obispo.

Table 5.5-1 lists all the schools in the SLCUSD, their addresses, enrollment, teachers, and ratio of students per teacher. The locations of these schools are shown in Figure 5.5-2. The Adult School is located in the city of San Luis Obispo and offers GED and diploma programs, fitness classes, special interest activities, and parent participation classes. It also provides a low-cost preschool option that involves both children and their parents. The Adult School is listed in Table 5.5-1; however, enrollment information is not provided because it is based on individual class preferences instead of a school-wide total.

SLCUSD enrollment steadily decreased after a peak during the 1997-1998 school year from 8,609 students to 7,135 students in 2008-2009. In the past three years (2009-2010 through 2011-2012), enrollment increased slightly to 7,350 students. In 2011, schools within the San Luis Obispo Land Use and Circulation Planning Subarea made up 63 percent of the District enrollment. Enrollment at San Luis Obispo schools generally increased from 1996-1997 to 2000-2001, reaching a peak of 5,203 students, and then generally began to decrease a few years later than the District from 2000-2001 to 2008-2009. Enrollment began to increase at the same time as District in 2009-2010 and reached 4,664 students in 2011-2012.

SLCUSD employed 473 certificated employees and 527 classified employees during the 2011-2012 school year. San Luis Obispo schools employed 222 teachers during the 2010-2011 school year. San Luis Obispo Schools had the same average ratio of students per teacher as the district as a whole. Teach Elementary School had the highest ratio of students per teacher in both San Luis Obispo and the district as a whole at 29:1, and Pacific Beach High School had the lowest ratio of students per teacher in both San Luis Obispo and the district as a whole at 14:1.

Table 5.5-1. San Luis Coastal Unified School District 2011 Teachers and Enrollment for San Luis Obispo Schools San Luis Obispo Land Use and Circulation Planning Subarea and County of San Luis Obispo July 2012

School	Grades	Address	Enrollment	Teachers	# of Students per Teacher
Elementary					
Bishop's Peak Elementary	K-6	451 Jaycee Drive	296	19	16
Hawthorne Elementary	K-6	2125 Story Street	333	15	22
Los Ranchos Elementary[1]	Pre K-6	5785 Los Ranchos Road	417	17	25
Pachecho Elementary[2]	K-6	261 Cuesta Drive	500	21	24
Sinsheimer Elementary*	K-6	2755 Augusta	382	16	24
C.L. Smith Elementary	Pre K-6	1375 Balboa	401	20	20
Teach Elementary[3]	4-6	451 Jaycee Drive	115	4	29
Subtotal			*2,444*	*112*	*22*
Middle					
Laguna Middle School*	7-8	11050 Los Osos Valley Road	711	36	20
Subtotal			*711*	*36*	*20*
High					
Pacific Beach High School+	10-12	11950 Los Osos Valley Road	56	4	14
San Luis Obispo High School[4]	9-12	1499 San Luis Drive	1,453	70	21
Subtotal			*1,509*	*74*	*20*
Adult School	N/A	1500 Lizzie Street	N/A	N/A	N/A
San Luis Obispo Land Use and Circulation Planning Subarea Enrollment Grand Total			**4,664**	**222**	**21**
Other District Schools Subtotal[5]			*2,423*	*114*	*21*
District Enrollment Grand Total			**7,090**	**336**	**21**

* *Has received recognition as a California Distinguished School at some point in time.*

\+ *Has received recognition as a California Model Continuation High School at some point in time.*

[1] *Los Ranchos Elementary School is located outside the Land Use and Circulation Planning Subarea but serves San Luis Obispo.*

[2] *Pacheco Elementary School is a Two Way Immersion Program for English Language Learner students.*

[3] *Teach Elementary School shares a campus site with Bishop's Peak Elementary. It is an open enrollment school accepting highly motivated children in grades 4-6 with advanced skills from throughout the San Luis Coastal Unified School District.*

[4] *San Luis Obispo High School is intended to serve students in San Luis Obispo, Avila Beach, and the surrounding farming and residential areas, the high school is also open enrollment which means that students from across the district may enroll.*

[5] *Includes Baywood Elementary, Del Mar Elementary, Monarch Grove Elementary, Los Osos Middle School, and Morro Bay High School*

Source: SLCUSD. http:// http://www.slcusd.org, July 2012.

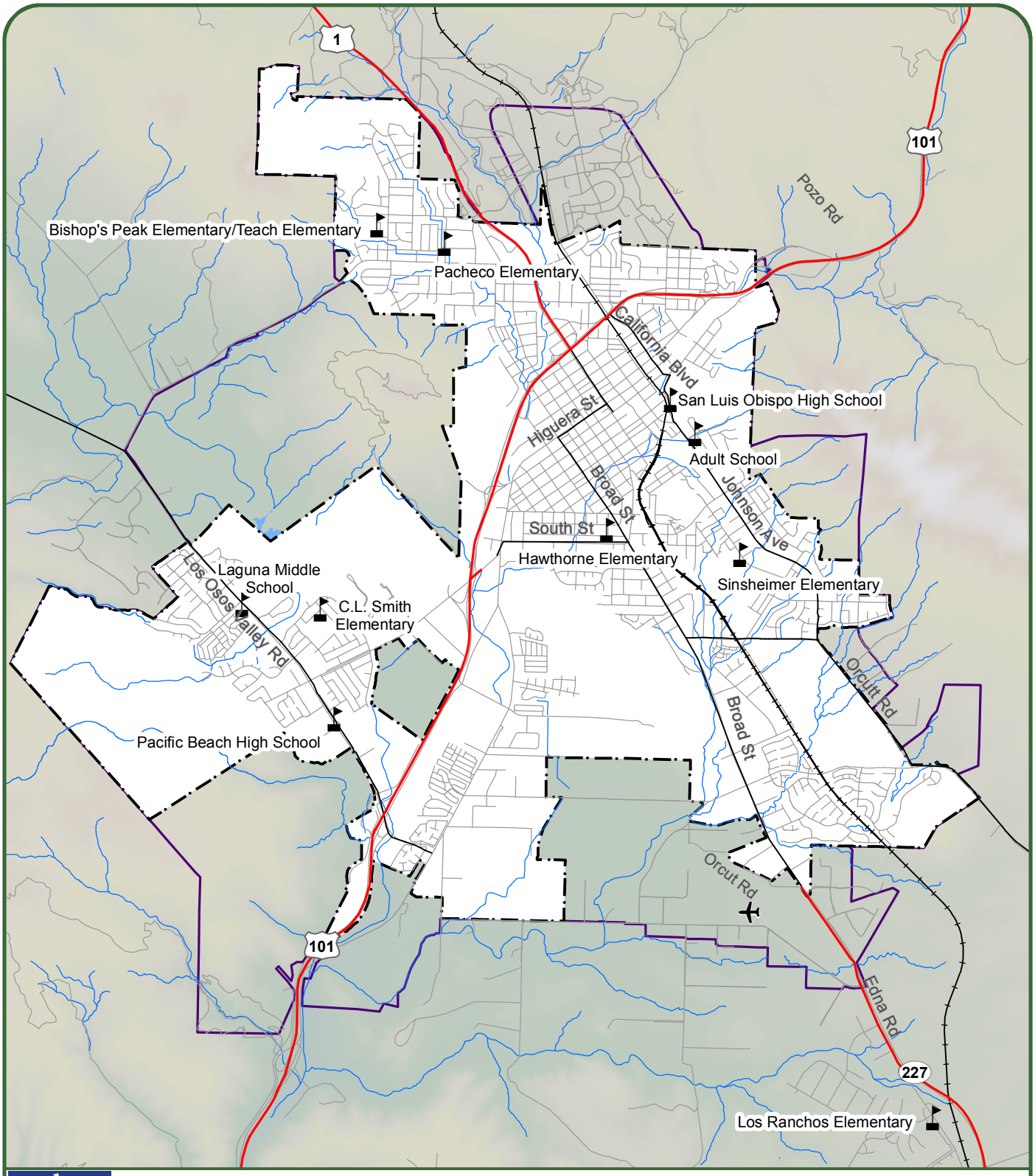


Figure 5.5-2
SLCUSD Schools

SLOGPU_Schools_2012_07_27_ARH

Table 5.5-2 lists the percentage of socioeconomically disadvantaged students, English learner students, and students with disabilities within all the schools in SLCUSD. Students eligible for free or reduced price meals and English learners populations have grown by more than 10 percent in SLCUSD from 2000-2001 to 2010-2011. Of the total district enrollment, 34 percent of students were socioeconomically disadvantaged, 15 percent were English learners, and 11 percent had disabilities. These levels are equal to or lower than the statewide average where 55 percent of students were socioeconomically disadvantaged, 17 percent were English learners, and 11 percent had disabilities.

Schools serving San Luis Obispo had the same percentage of socioeconomically disadvantaged students (34 percent), fewer disabled students (9.6 percent), and more English learner students (18.5 percent) than the District as a whole. Los Ranchos Elementary had the lowest percentage of socioeconomically disadvantaged students (12.7 percent), while Pacific Beach High School had the highest percentage (57.1 percent). Los Ranchos and Teach Elementary both had the lowest percentage of English learners (4.3 percent), while Pacheco Elementary, which offers a Two Way Immersion Program for Spanish/English bilingual education, had the highest percentage (45.2 percent). Teach Elementary also had the lowest percentage of disabled students (1.7 percent), while C.L. Smith Elementary had the highest percentage (20.9 percent).

Table 5.5-2. San Luis Coastal Unified School District 2011 Percent Special Group Enrollment San Luis Obispo Land Use and Circulation Planning Subarea and County of San Luis Obispo July 2012

School	Socioeconomically Disadvantaged	English Learners	Students with Disabilities
Bishop's Peak Elementary	22.0%	11.1%	9.8%
Hawthorne Elementary	63.7%	36.3%	15.9%
Los Ranchos Elementary	12.7%	4.3%	11.3%
Pachecho Elementary	43.2%	45.2%	5.6%
Sinsheimer Elementary	25.9%	8.4%	8.6%
C.L. Smith Elementary	44.6%	23.9%	20.9%
Teach Elementary	17.4%	4.3%	1.7%
Laguna Middle School	32.6%	15.2%	11.5%
Pacific Beach High School	57.1%	25.0%	3.6%
San Luis Obispo High School	21.1%	10.9%	7.5%
San Luis Obispo Land Use and Circulation Planning Subarea School Average	*34.0%*	*18.5%*	*9.6%*
Other SLCUSD School Average[1]	*43.6%*	*16.0%*	*10.0%*
Total District Average	**34%**	**15%**	**11%**

[1] *Includes Baywood Elementary, Del Mar Elementary, Monarch Grove Elementary, Los Osos Middle School, and Morro Bay High School*

Source: SLCUSD. http:// http://www.slcusd.org, July 2012.

Table 5.5-3 lists the Academic Performance Index (API) scores measuring the academic progress of schools in California on a scale from 1 to 1,000 for SLCUSD for the 2009-2010 school year, the 2010-2011 school year, and the change in scores between the two years. While both SLCUSD and schools serving San Luis Obispo received scores well over the state target of 800, SLCUSD received a score of 835 and San Luis Obispo schools received a higher score of 866. API scores in San Luis Obispo-serving schools increased by 12 points on average, while API scores in SLCUSD increased by only five points. Teach Elementary, which accepts highly motivated children with advanced skills in grades 4-6, received the highest API score in the District (984); however, it was also the only school serving San Luis Obispo to lose points from 2009-2010 to 2010-2011. C.L. Smith Elementary was the only school in the District to fall below the State API target with a score of 791; however, C.L. Smith did reach the goal for schools below the State target (5 percent of the difference between 800 and the school's 2010 Base API).

Table 5.5-3. San Luis Coastal Unified School District Academic Performance Index (API) Scores
San Luis Obispo Land Use and Circulation Planning Subarea and County of San Luis Obispo July 2012

School	2009-2010 Score	2010-2011 Score	Growth
Bishop's Peak Elementary	873	900	27
Hawthorne Elementary	807	817	10
Los Ranchos Elementary	917	917	0
Pachecho Elementary	817	839	22
Sinsheimer Elementary	854	866	12
C.L. Smith Elementary	777	7911	14
Teach Elementary	992	984	-8
Laguna Middle School	826	852	26
Pacific Beach High School2	N/A	N/A	N/A
San Luis Obispo High School	820	827	7
San Luis Obispo Land Use and Circulation Planning Subarea School Averages	854	866	12
Other District School Averages3	827	819	-8
Total District	**830**	**835**	**5**

[1] *Below the State target of 800, but did meet the 5 percent increase target required for schools below the State average.*
[2] *Because there were fewer than 11 valid test scores, there is no 2011 API Base.*
[3] *Includes Baywood Elementary, Del Mar Elementary, Monarch Grove Elementary, Los Osos Middle School, and Morro Bay High School*
Source: SLCUSD. http:// http://www.slcusd.org, July 2012; Education Data Partnership. http://www.ed-data.k12.ca.us, July 2012.

Funding

SLCUSD receives funding from several federal, state, and local sources to construct and maintain schools in the district.

Federal Sources

During the 2010-2011 school year, SLCUSD received Federal funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act: State Fiscal Stabilization Fund, the Education Jobs Fund, the Education Jobs Fund, and additional funds provided for the No Child Left Behind Act, Special Education, and Vocational Programs.

State Sources

The major State funding program for public school facilities is the School Facility Program (SFP), created by Senate Bill 50 and Proposition 1A and administered by the State Office of New Public School Construction. Within the SFP, Assembly Bill (AB 16) was approved in 2002 that established the Critically Overcrowded School Facilities (COS) program, which supplements the new construction provisions within the SFP. The COS program allows school districts with critically overcrowded school facilities, as determined by the California Department of Education, to apply for a preliminary apportionment for new construction projects.

During the 2010-2011 school year, SLCUSD also received State funds from the State Lottery, the Class Size Reduction program, the English Language Acquisition Program, the Teacher Training and Student Assistance program, Economic Impact Aid, Agricultural Vocational Incentive Grants, and additional funds for special education and transportation.

Local Sources

While most schools are revenue limit districts that receive a stipend per child from the State, SLCUSD is a basic aid school district that derives most of its funding through local property taxes. Because the property tax exceeded the state funding guarantee, SLCUSD received only a basic aid allotment of $120 per child until Proposition 98 funding was suspended in 2003. SLCUSD now receives state funding through various categorical programs that specifically dictate how the funds may be spent. In 2011-2012 property tax revenues declined for the second straight year, leaving SLCUSD with a smaller pool of funding.

Local funding sources include both non-revenue and revenue funds. Non-revenue funds include certificates of participation and other mechanisms typically in the form of loans. The District receives revenue funds from three types of sources: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. Governmental funds include tax-supported activities provided from State, Federal, and local sources through the District's general fund, special revenue funds, and capital project funds. Proprietary funds support business activities including enterprise and internal service funds. Fiduciary funds include assets held in a trust such as the Retiree Benefit Fund. SLCUSD revenue funds are generated from several sources, including local property taxes and district generated resources, such as interest income, property rentals, and fundraisers.

Other Public Schools

San Luis Obispo Community School

The San Luis Obispo Community School is an alternative education school for students who were not successful in a continuation high school. The Community School is operated by the County of San Luis Obispo Office of Education. Enrollment typically includes students expelled from other schools and includes a San Luis Obispo County Juvenile Hall education program. The Community School typically includes students in grades 7 through 12, but may enroll younger students from the Juvenile Hall education program. There are approximately 300 students and 24 Juvenile Hall inmates enrolled at the Community School. The Community School is located at 1981 Vicente Drive.

Private Schools Serving the Community

Private schools provide educational services based on individually set criteria (e.g., academic performance, religious affiliation). There are six private schools located within the San Luis Obispo Land Use and Circulation Planning Subarea: two preschools, five primary education schools, three secondary education schools, and one high school. In 2011, more than 993 students were enrolled in private schools. Table 5.5-4 summarizes the location, grades, and enrollment of San Luis Obispo private schools.

Table 5.5-4. Private School 2011 Approximate Enrollment San Luis Obispo Land Use and Circulation Planning Subarea July 2012

School	Grades	Address	Enrollment
Montessori Children's School	K-6	4200 South Higuera Street	85
San Luis Obispo Classical Academy	K-12	165 Grande Avenue	240
San Luis Obispo Christian School	K-6	2075 Johnson Avenue	Unknown
Old Mission School	1-8	761 Broad Street	300
Nativity Preschool and Kindergarten	Pre K-K	221 Daly Street	80
Mission College Preparatory High School	9-12	682 Palm Street	288
Total			**993**

Source: Montessori Children's School. San Luis Obispo. http://montessoriofslo.com/, July 5, 2012; San Luis Obispo Classical Academy. http://sloclassicalacademy.com/, July 5, 2012; The Laureate School. http://www.laureateschool.org/, July 5, 2012; San Luis Obispo Christian School. http://www.slocs.com/, July 5, 2012; Old Mission School. http://www.oldmissionschool.com/, July 5, 2012; Mission College Preparatory Catholic High School. http://www.missionprep.org/, July 3, 2012; email from Jillian Iverson – registrar Old Mission/Nativity Schools.

Montessori Children's School

The Montessori Children's School started in 1983 as the Children's School at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church with just six students. In 1991 the church site combined with the existing Montessori School, and expanded enrollment to include 25 students ages three through nine, added new teachers, and moved to a new location. Today (2012), the Montessori Children's School offers one small and one large Primary class for students ages three through six, one lower elementary class for students ages six through nine, and one upper elementary class for students ages nine through twelve. Enrollment is limited to about 85 students. The Montessori School is located at 4200 South Higuera Street.

San Luis Obispo Classical Academy

Lisa Lewis and Susie Theule established the San Luis Obispo Classical Academy in 2005. The Classical Academy started as a small K-6 program operated out of four homes and has grown to include over 240 students in grades Kindergarten through High School (2012). The school uses a signature Hybrid Program of education that blends in-class education and home school. Students attend class two days a week and follow lesson plans at home the other three days a week. Middle School students in grades 5 through 8 may participate in the Enriched Hybrid Program which provides an opportunity for more in-class educational input. These students attend core classes two days a week and labs and enrichment courses two days a week. High School students are taught in a University-style setting. These students attend classes three days a week emphasizing literature and history. Students in any grade may modify the curriculum to fit individual family dynamics and learning styles. The San Luis Obispo Classical Academy operates out of the old Pacheco elementary school building at 165 Grand Avenue.

San Luis Obispo Christian School

A small group of families from Vineyard Church established the San Luis Obispo Christian School as a home-school co-op in 1993. The Christian School met two days a week until it became a full-time school in 1997. In 2011 the Christian School moved to its current location at the First Baptist Church of San Luis Obispo at 2075 Johnson Avenue. The San Luis Obispo Christian School is the only non-denominational Christian school in San Luis Obispo. The independent, non-profit school offers full-time education for students in grades K-6.

Old Mission School

The Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary established the Old Mission School in 1876. As the school expanded, the grammar and secondary schools were moved to separate facilities at 221 Daly Street and 781 Broad Street. The Old Mission School operated out of both facilities until 1964 when the Daly Street Property became part of Nativity Parish and became the Nativity Grammar school. Old Mission School offers classes grades one through eight. Old Mission School also offers sports programs, after-school activities, and enrichment activities. The 1-8 school has approximately 300 enrolled students.

Nativity Preschool and Kindergarten

Nativity Preschool and Kindergarten started as part of the Old Mission School expansion at 221 Daly Street. The Old Mission School and Nativity School work together to provide education for children from the Mission and Nativity Catholic parishes. Nativity offers four early childhood education classes and an extended care enrichment program. Nativity teaches Preschool I (for children 2 years 9 months-4 years), Preschool II (for children 4-5 years), Transitional Kindergarten, and Kindergarten classes. The extended care enrichment program includes additional education activities for children both before and after school.

Mission College Preparatory High School

A small group of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary established Mission College Preparatory High School in 1876 as the first Catholic school on San Luis Obispo Mission grounds. At that time, the school was named the Academy of the Immaculate Heart and offered both elementary and secondary education. The school expanded and was renamed in 1924. In 1983 Mission Prep moved to its current location at 682 Palm Street. In 2004 Mission Prep doubled in size, adding state-of-the-art science classrooms, computer facilities, cafeteria, gymnasium and locker rooms, professional space, and underground parking. The school offers grades 9 through 12 and has approximately 288 students.

Community Colleges

Cuesta Community College

The San Luis Obispo County Community College District provides two-year public college education services within the county of San Luis Obispo. The District includes Cuesta College at the main campus six miles northwest of San Luis Obispo and two satellite facilities: the Arroyo Grande Center and the Nipomo Center. The District's service area encompasses approximately 3,316 square miles and has an enrollment of about 13,000 students. The college offers AA/AS degrees and certificates in over 60 career fields, and college courses and credits that students can transfer to a four-year college or university. Cuesta College received a Silver Medal Eureka Award for quality and service excellence in 2006.

In 2012 Cuesta College received a show cause violation from the Western Association of Schools and Colleges for violating Standards III.C and III.D related to technology planning, acquisition, maintenance, and replacement, and sufficient funding levels for ongoing operations. The Association required the college to submit a Show Cause Report, which revealed that Cuesta College fully resolved all but one of the deficiencies causing the violation. In 2013 the Association removed the Show Cause violation.

Universities

California Polytechnic State University

Cal Poly San Luis Obispo is one of two California Polytechnic State Universities in the 23-campus California State University system. Cal Poly SLO is a public university that includes seven colleges, each with a scientific and technical focus: the College of Agriculture, Food and Environmental Sciences; the College of Architecture and Environmental Design; the College of Business; the College of Education; the College of Engineering; the College of Liberal Arts; and the College of Science & Mathematics. In 2011, nearly 18,000 undergraduate and 1,000 graduate students were enrolled in the university. Cal Poly SLO offers five types of undergraduate degrees (i.e., BA, BS, Bachelor of Architecture, Bachelor of Landscape Architecture, Bachelor of Fine Arts in Art and Design) in almost 70 career fields. Cal Poly SLO also offers six types of graduate degrees (i.e., Master of Science, Master of Arts, Master of Business Administration, Master of Agricultural Education, Master of City and Regional Planning, Master of Public Policy) and two certificates (i.e., Fire Protection Engineering Applications, Fire Protection Engineering Science) in almost 30 career fields.

Library

The San Luis Obispo County Library system comprises the Administration Department and 15 branch libraries in various communities throughout the county. The County also operates a Bookmobile.

The San Luis Obispo County Library operates under the general supervision of the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors, which appoints the County Library Director. The San Luis Obispo County Library is a part of the Black Gold Cooperative Library System, a Joint Powers Authority among public libraries in Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo counties. The Black Gold Cooperative Library System provides for the economical sharing of resources between libraries and coordinates the delivery of books and materials to member libraries.

The San Luis Obispo County Library is funded by property taxes, State funds, library fines and fees, and donations. The Foundation for San Luis Obispo County Public Libraries conducts advocacy, fundraising, and program activities on behalf of public libraries countywide. There are fifteen Friends of the Library groups and two informal support groups that volunteer and fund or sponsor special library projects. The San Luis Obispo County Library benefitted from 32,842 volunteer hours in 2011.

Table 5.5-5 summarizes the circulation materials, events, visitors, and customer satisfaction ratings for all 15 library branches in the San Luis Obispo County Library system. The San Luis Obispo County Library provides residents with access to 2,432,510 books and other circulation materials. A total of 72.5 full and part-time employees served 847,192 walk-in and 367,988 on-line patrons in 2011. The San Luis Obispo County Library conducted an exit survey in 2010 and found that 92 percent of customers were satisfied with overall library services.

Table 5.5-5. San Luis Obispo County Libraries City and County of San Luis Obispo July 2012

Library	Address	Circulation Materials	Visitors	Events	Events/ Visitor*	Customer Satisfaction
Libraries in the City						
San Luis Obispo	995 Palm Street, San Luis Obispo	545,452	185,588	387	2.09	89.3%
Other County Libraries						
Arroyo Grande Library	800 W. Branch, Arroyo Grande	565,004	148,876	414	2.78	90.3%
Atascadero Library	6850 Morro Road, Atascadero	354,443	129,012	186	1.44	82.7%
Cambria Library	900 Main Street, Cambria	118,626	54,652	35	0.64	98.9%
Cayucos Library	310 B Street, Cayucos	34,831	13,312	103	7.74	95%
Creston Library	6290 Adams, Creston	19,618	6,240	6	0.96	93.8%
Los Osos Library	Los Osos Library, 2075 Palisades Avenue, Los Osos	250,533	92,560	279	3.01	95%
Morro Bay Library	625 Harbor Street, Morro Bay	270,875	115,856	190	1.64	95.1%
Nipomo Library	918 West Tefft Street, Nipomo	147,212	68,016	82	1.21	100%
Oceano Library	1551 17th Street, Oceano	20,498	12,532	22	1.76	78.4%
San Miguel Library	254 13th Street, San Miguel	7,277	2,860	7	2.45	--
Santa Margarita Library	9630 Murphy Avenue, Santa Margarita	30,972	8,840	83	9.39	98.9%
Shandon Library	240 East Centre Street, Shandon	7,623	3,068	6	1.96	92.5%
Shell Beach Library	230 Leeward Avenue, Shell Beach	21,965	5,200	12	2.31	93.8%
Simmler Library	13080 Soda Lake Road, Simmler	3,428	1,300	1	0.77	--
Other County Programs						
Bookmobile	N/A	9,300	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%
Downloadable Books	N/A	24,853	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
San Luis Obispo County Library Total		**2,432,510**	**847,192**	**1,813**	**2.14**	**92%**

**Events per 1,000 visitors*

Source: San Luis Obispo, County of. San Luis Obispo County Library Report and Strategic Plan. 2012.

San Luis Obispo Library

The City of San Luis Obispo established the San Luis Obispo Library in 1894. In 1973, voters approved a merger of city/county operations and the library became the San Luis Obispo branch of the San Luis Obispo County Library system. The branch was recently (2009) remodeled in retail style, including design principles allowing customers to navigate circulation materials without staff assistance, based on a study of innovative library enhancements to improve customer experience. The branch also added a new accounts and information desk and patron self-checkout area in 2011. The 22,000 square foot San Luis Obispo Library building is located at 995 Palm Street.

A staff of 14 employees and several volunteers currently (2012) operate the San Luis Obispo Library from Tuesday through Saturday. The San Luis Obispo Library offers a variety of services, including: reference; on-line catalog; photocopiers; a typewriter; two microfilm machines (one digital); seventeen Internet computer stations; three AWE multimedia computers for bilingual children's education games; Wi-Fi, audio and video collections (e.g., audiobooks, music CD, videogames, DVDS); magazines and newspapers; and fiction and nonfiction books for children, teens, and adults. The branch has digital and hard copy repositories for local and state documents, local library history, and local genealogy. The branch houses a total of 545,452 circulation materials, which includes a selection of German, Spanish, and bi-lingual language books and magazines. The first floor includes the main circulation desk, the computer lab, a community room, and two small conference room. The second floor houses reference and audiovisual services. The San Luis Obispo County library administration and support offices are located on the third floor. The branch also offers several programs for community residents, including: Book Club in a Box; Science Kids series; summer reading for children, teens, and adults; ongoing Children's series; teen workshops; senior series; writing workshops; computer literacy classes; and visiting writer events.

In 2011 the branch served a total of 185,588 patrons and held 387 events. The San Luis Obispo Library had a lower customer satisfaction rate (89.3 percent) and hosted fewer events per 1,000 residents (2.09) compared to the county average (92 percent and 2.14, respectively). The San Luis Obispo County Library 2012 Report and Strategic Plan found that the existing San Luis Obispo facility is adequately sized to serve the current (2009) population, but that the branch will require additional space to meet projected population increases by 2030.

Fire Protection

San Luis Obispo Fire Department

The San Luis Obispo Fire Department (SLOFD) provides fire and emergency services to the city of San Luis Obispo and California Polytechnic University. The Fire Department is organized into five divisions: Emergency Operations, Fire Prevention and Life Safety, Training and Equipment, and Support Services.

Administration

Administration is responsible for directing and evaluating all Fire Department programs and activities. The Division's goals are to create responsive, effective and efficient Fire Department programs and to facilitate well-planned long-term improvements to the Fire Department facilities, equipment, and organization.

Emergency Operations

Emergency Operations is responsible for protecting life and property by responding to medical emergencies, fires, hazardous materials incidents, and other emergencies. The Division's goals are to respond to emergency calls in no more than four minutes, to prevent loss of life from reported emergencies, and to avoid property damage from reported emergencies.

Fire Prevention and Life Safety

Fire Prevention and Life Safety has two sections: Hazard Prevention and the Life Safety. Hazard Prevention is responsible for preventing injury and loss to life, property and the environment caused by fire, explosion, or exposure to hazardous materials. The section's goals are to eliminate fire hazards and investigating fires in buildings, equipment, and properties; to safely handle and contain all hazardous materials; and to broaden public awareness about the dangers of fire and hazardous materials. Life Safety is responsible for ensuring that City forces can provide appropriate relief and rescue services following major disasters like earthquakes, floods, nuclear power plant accidents, hazardous materials spills, and wildland fires. It also provides disaster preparedness education and training to the general public. Life Safety's goals include providing well-trained disaster response employees and up-to-date disaster response plans, preparing residents and businesses for disasters, and making sure that City facilities are adequately equipped with disaster response supplies and equipment. In 2005 Life Safety adopted the Multi-Dwelling Property Inspection Program to improve fire prevention at multi-dwelling buildings, including apartments with three or more units, condominiums, hotels, motels, bed and breakfast facilities, hostel facilities, senior living facilities, and sorority and fraternity houses.

Training and Equipment

Training and Equipment coordinates in-house and outside training for Fire Department staff and maintains the health fitness of Fire Department employees. The Division's goal is to provide and support highly-qualified, well-trained, healthy and fit firefighters. The Battalion Chief administers the training program, while a Training Liaison Officer facilitates training opportunities. The Fire Department requires firefighters to participate in annual training in structural and wildland firefighting, hazardous materials incidents, medical and rescue emergencies, and mass-casualty incidents. New firefighters are required to attend a ten-week fire academy that teaches the basic principles and procedures of firefighting. Five Paramedic Field Training Officers provide continuing education opportunities to the licensed paramedics in the Department. Training and Equipment also offers classes that prepare employees for the duties of Driver/Operator, Captain, Battalion Chief, and Fire Chief.

Support Services

Support Services is responsible for managing and maintaining the City's four fire station facilities, grounds, miscellaneous related equipment, and furnishings. The program's goal is to create attractive, safe, and energy-efficient fire stations.

Facilities

SLOFD operates out of four fire stations (Stations One through Four) located throughout the city. The four fire stations operate 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

The SLOFD stations, their locations, and equipment (as of June 2012) are listed below:

Station One

Constructed in 1996, Fire Station One is the newest firehouse in the city. The station is located at 2160 Santa Barbara Avenue and houses administrative offices, the Fire Prevention Bureau, and the maintenance shop. The station is staffed with the Battalion Chief and a four-person paramedic team. Equipment housed at the station includes:

- Fire Truck-1 (1993 Pierce; Quint, 1500 GPM, 75' Aerial ladder)
- Fire Truck-2 (Quint) reserve
- Squad-1(1998 Ford E-450;Wheeled Coach Emergency Patient Transport)
- Battalion Chief's Vehicle (2000 Chevrolet Tahoe; 4 x 4 Command Vehicle)
- Incident Command Van (Command Vehicle)
- Countywide Hazardous Materials Team Response Equipment Trailer
- Patrol-1 (2007 Ford F-150; 4x4 Type-4 Patrol) for support/mutual aid
- Utility 1 (2008 Ford F-550; 4x4 Utility/Repair) for support/ mutual aid
- Utility Trailer (7x12 Trailer; Towed Equipment Storage) for support
- 1905 Seagraves (Historical Unit; Chemical Wagon) for display only
- 1941 Mack (Historical Unit; 750 GPM Triple-combination Pumper) for display only
- Command and staff vehicles

Station Two

Constructed in 1954, Fire Station Two is the oldest firehouse in the city. The station is located at 126 North Chorro and is staffed with a three-person paramedic engine company. Equipment housed at the station includes:

- Fire Engine-2 (2000 Pierce Lance; 1500 GPM Triple-combination Pumper)
- State-owned OES Engine-271 (2000 KME Westates - California Emergency Management Agency; 1250 GPM Triple-combination Pumper)
- Type-III Heavy Rescue Engine/Apparatus
- Training Officer Command Car (2000 Ford F-150; 4x4 Crew Cab) for support/mutual aid

Station Three

The City built Fire Station Three in 1960. The station is located at 1280 Laurel Lane and is staffed with a three-person paramedic engine company. Equipment housed at the station includes:

- Fire Engine-3 (2003 Pierce Lance; 1500 GPM Triple- combination Pumper)
- Engine-5 (1991 Pierce; 1500 GPM Triple-combination pumper) on reserve status

Station Four

The City built Fire Station Four in 1978. The station is located at 1395 Madonna Road and is staffed with a three-person paramedic engine company. Equipment housed at the station includes:

- Engine-4 (1997 Pierce Lance; 1500 GPM Triple-combination Pumper)
- Engine-6 (2007 Westmark Type 2; 1000 GPM 4x4 Type 2 Wildland Unit) for support/mutual aid
- Other Equipment
    - The Chief's Command Car is stationed with the Chief.
    - Chief's Command Car (2003 Ford Crown Victoria; Command Vehicle)

Staffing

A total of 51.8 full time employees work at the San Luis Obispo City Fire Department (as of June 2012). The Department is led by the Fire Chief and three Battalion Chiefs. Other fire personnel include 13 Captains (one of these is a Training Captain), 15 Engineers, and 12 Firefighters. Additionally, 45 fire personnel are trained in emergency response. SLOFD also employs a Fire Marshal, a Hazardous Materials Coordinator, 1.8 Fire Inspectors, one fire vehicle mechanic, and three administrative staff. From FY 2010-11 to FY 2011-12, the City cut 2.9 positions: 1.2 Fire Inspectors, and 1.7 administrative assistants. No positions are identified for elimination in FY 2012-2013.

Firefighters work 24-hour tours of duty. There is one Battalion Chief on command and three personnel, including a paramedic, assigned to each station engine and truck (except for Station One which has four personnel). Based on these staffing assignments, each shift has a minimum of 14 personnel on duty at any given time.

SLOFD meets National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) guideline 1710, which calls for 14 firefighters on duty to fight the average structure fire; however, Station One is the only station with a four person team as recommended by NFPA guideline 1710 and OSHA. For a serious building fire, the City must send out 100 percent of the on-duty force to meet the Emergency Operations Plan goal of sending three engines and one ladder truck. The County Fire Department assists the City when a fifth unit is needed.

Fire Service

In addition to providing fire and emergency services to the city of San Luis Obispo and Cal Poly, SLOFD maintains an Emergency Services Contract with Cal Poly. Under the current contract, SLOFD provides fire and emergency services to the university in return for a set annual fee. CALFIRE has provided contracted fire and emergency services within the Planning Area since 1930, acting as the San Luis Obispo County Fire Department. The City and County Fire Departments operate under an automatic aid policy where one department sends the closest northern or southern city area unit to assist the other department. SLOFD assists other city departments about once a year and assists the County Fire Department about 110 times per year. SLOFD maintains a California Fire Assistance Agreement with the US Forest Service for the Los Padres National Forest that bars the Forest Service from responding to non-wildland fires that do not pose a threat to adjacent forests and allows members of SLOFD to serve in Forest Service incident management teams. SLOFD also maintains mutual aid agreements with: San Luis Obispo Fire Investigation Task Force (SLOFIST) which includes working public investigators who conduct investigation of fire scenes for determination of fire, explosion, and hazardous materials origin and cause; the San Luis Obispo Hazardous Materials Response Team which is administered by CalFire includes 30 member agencies from the region who respond to emergencies and intervenes in chemical, biological, and radiological accidents; the San Luis Obispo Technical Rescue Team which is administered by CalFire and includes multi-disciplinary technical rescue members from SLO County emergency response agencies and assists with rescues beyond the scope of engine company personnel; and CalEMA which is responsible for the coordination of overall state agency response to major disasters in support of local government.

The City of San Luis Obispo is also a participant in the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement within Mutual Aid Region I which includes Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, and Orange Counties, and the administrative Southern region, which consists of Region I and Region VI (Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Imperial, Inyo, and Mono Counties). The California Master Mutual Aid Agreement establishes a formal process where jurisdictions can give and receive fire or emergency assistance to other members within their mutual aid region whenever it is needed.

The Insurance Services Office (ISO) provides rating and statistical information for the insurance industry, which is based on a scale from Class 1 to Class 10, where Class 1 is the best score. ISO ratings are derived from a community's fire-suppression delivery system, including fire dispatch, fire department, and water supply. San Luis Obispo currently (2012) has a Class 2 ISO rating.

Table 5.5-6 shows the average total response times. The total response time measures the amount of time it takes for a unit to respond from the moment the 911 is received in dispatch to the moment the unit arrives on scene. Out of 4,154 service calls in 2008, SLOFD responded within nine minutes 90.6 percent of the time.

Table 5.5-6. 2008 SLOFD Response Times for Fire and EMS Incidents July 2012

Response Time Segment (Minutes)	Percent of Units Arriving within the Response Time Segment
5:00	34.3%
6:00	54.7%
7:00	71.6%
8:00	83.2%
9:00	90.6%

Source: Fire Department Master Plan 2009

Table 5.5-7 shows the average response times for each time segment. Total response time consists of handling time from the call to unit dispatch, turnout time from unit dispatch to unit en route, and travel time from unit en route to arrival on scene. The NFPA guideline 1710 recommends a call handling and turnout time goal of one minute. SLOFD handled 25.7 percent of emergency calls within one minute and turned out 25.6 percent of units within one minute. About 90 percent of calls and unit turnouts are completed within 2 minutes 30 seconds.

Figure 5.5-3 shows the areas served by four minute service response times. The NFPA guideline 1710 and 2007 General Plan set a four minute travel time goal. Out of all fire service calls, 76.7 percent of units met this goal. However, the Local Hazard Mitigation plan establishes that the Department meet this goal 95 percent of the time. The actual performance time is measured by the 90th percentile travel time, which is 5:15 minutes.

Table 5.5-7. 2008 SLOFD Response Time Segments City of San Luis Obispo July 2012

Segment	Goal	Percent of Units Arriving within the Segment	Performance Measure (90th Percentile)	Percent of Units Arriving within the Segment
Call Handling	1:00	25.7%	2:30	90.5%
Turnout Time	1:00	25.6%	2:30	89.9%
Travel Time	4:00	76.7%	5:15	90.3%

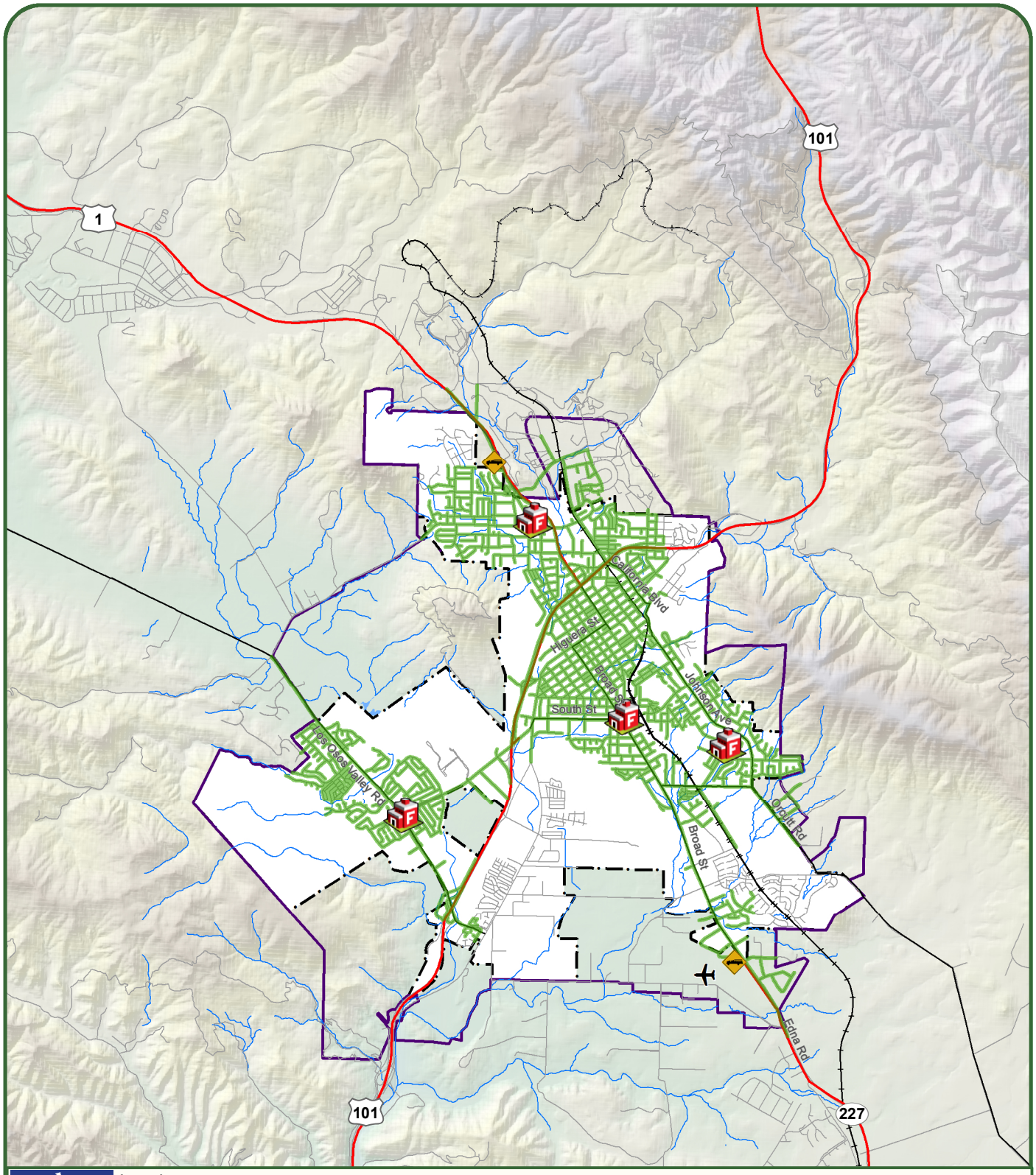
Source: Fire Department Master Plan 2009

Law Enforcement

The San Luis Obispo Police Department (SLOPD) provides police protection services within the City Limits. The San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Department provides protection to areas outside the city but within the Planning Area. The Cal Poly Police Department provides police protection on campus. Detailed information regarding each of these law enforcement agencies is provided below. In addition to the SLOPD, the Sheriff's Department, and Cal Poly Police Department, the California Highway Patrol (CHP) also provides police protection within the Land Use and Circulation Planning Subarea, primarily along state highways.

San Luis Obispo Police Department

SLOPD is responsible for responding to calls for service, investigating crimes and arresting offenders, enforcing traffic and other laws, and promoting community safety through crime prevention and school-safety patrols. The Police Department consists of two bureaus, Administration and Operations, each of which has four divisions. The Police Department also runs a civilian volunteer program that benefitted from over 1,000 hours of service in 2011.



city of san luis obispo

Figure 5.5-3

Fire Department Four-Minute Response Times

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Administration Bureau

The Administration Bureau includes the Administrative Services Division, Investigative Division, Communications Division, and Records Unit. Administrative Services is responsible for fiscal management, personnel hiring and training, and preparing and implementing policies and procedures. Administrative Services includes the Police Captain, a Police Sergeant, a Senior Administrative Analyst and an Administrative Assistant who are responsible for programs administration, internal affairs investigation, civil and permit investigation, and special projects. Administrative Services also includes the overall Department leadership of the Chief of Police.

The Investigative Division conducts criminal investigations for crimes including homicide, sexual assault, and theft. The Investigative Division includes a Lieutenant, two property crimes detectives, three detectives working crimes against persons, one county-wide Narcotics Task Force detective, a School Resource Officer, a Property Clerk and an Evidence Technician.

The Special Enforcement Team (SET) is part of the Investigative Division and is responsible for selective enforcement supporting the investigative and patrol units in youth crime, alcohol violations, narcotics, and vice related investigations. SET officers are specially trained in narcotics investigation and gang-related crime. The Special Enforcement Team acts as a liaison to the countywide Gang Task Force, which assists in gang-related crime investigations and community training, and maintains collaborative working relationships with other local law enforcement agencies. The Special Enforcement Team consists of a Sergeant and three officers. Communications is comprised of a manager, two supervisors, and 10 Communications Technicians working out of the City's Emergency Communications Center (ECC) located on site at Fire Station One. The Communications Technicians handle 911 emergency response calls and Police and Fire related non-emergency calls. They dispatch the appropriate Fire or Police Department personnel and provide pre-arrival medical instructions for callers to perform while the emergency personnel are en route. They are also responsible for after-hours emergency call outs for Public Works and Utilities employees. In addition to the primary functions at the ECC, dispatchers are offered special assignments. They are 9-1-1 for Kids Education, SWAT Tactical Scribe, and 9-1-1 Elder Outreach.

The Records Unit consists of five full-time Records Clerk and a Records Supervisor. The Records Division is managed by the Police Department Communications & Records Manager. Records Clerks transcribe police reports, enter crime and citation data into a computerized data bases, convert paper documents into electronic format, prepare crime statistics for State and Federal reporting, fulfill public records requests for records, and transfer reports to the District Attorney's Office for prosecution. They are the first contact citizens have when entering the police department. They also have daily contact with citizens over the phone. Operations Bureau

The Operations Bureau includes Patrol Services, the Traffic Safety Unit, and Neighborhood Services.

Patrol Services responds to 24-hour emergency and non-emergency service calls, engages in proactive community policing, and conducts general traffic enforcement. Patrol Services includes a Captain, two Lieutenant Watch Commanders, five Sergeant Field Supervisors, one Field Service Technician, and twenty-nine officers who work a modified 3/12 work week. Field Training Officers train new recruits to prepare for the required State-certification field training program. Patrol Services includes special staff assignments, such as Downtown Officers and Crime Scene Investigators. and SWAT. The Downtown Bicycle Team includes one Sergeant and two officers and patrols the downtown area predominantly during nights and weekends.

The Traffic Safety Unit is responsible for improving traffic safety in San Luis Obispo. The unit enforces traffic laws, investigates traffic collisions, and provides traffic control and traffic enforcement for a variety of City events. The Traffic Safety Unit consists of a Sergeant and four patrol officers.

The Police Department contributes officers to the San Luis Obispo Regional SWAT team, which includes members of the Cal Poly Police Department and other city police departments in the county.

Neighborhood Services provides information to and coordinates neighborhood safety services for residents. The Neighborhood Outreach Manager collaborates with Cal Poly, Cuesta College, and neighborhood associations and community groups in the city to ensure residents know and understand the ordinances that govern the City, and connects residents to resources when needed. Neighborhood Services manages several programs including: Student Neighborhood Assistance (SNAP), Crime Prevention and Neighborhood Watch, and provides oversight to the SLO Solutions Conflict Resolution and marketing contracts.

Staffing

The San Luis Obispo Police Department is staffed (as of July 2012) with 82.5 full and part time employees, 57 of which are sworn police officers. SLOPD is led by the Chief of Police and two bureau Captains. The other sworn police officers include three lieutenants, eight sergeants, and 46 officers. SLOPD's non-sworn employees include: a Neighborhood Outreach Manager; one Field Service Technician; one Evidence Technician; one Property Clerk , a Communications and Records Manager, two Communications Supervisors, one Records Supervisor, 10 Communications technicians, and five records clerks. SLOPD also employs two full time and one part time administrative employees. The City reduced the number of Police Department positions from 86.5 to 83.5 from FY 2010-11 to FY 2011-12, cutting two officer positions and a communication technician position. Prior to FY 2012-13 the department staffed two Field Services Technician positions, however, due to budget reductions one of these positions was eliminated.

Staffing Ratio

SLOPD's current (2012) staffing ratio is 1.27 officers per 1,000 residents. Neither the General Plan nor the SLOPD establishes staffing ratio goals for the Department; however, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training report average Police Department staffing ratios across the nation. Table 5.5-8 lists the staffing ratios for other city police departments in the San Luis Obispo County region and the state average staffing ratio for cities with a population of 25,000 to 49,999. According to the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, SLOPD's staffing ratio is lower than other police departments in the region, except Atascadero and Paso Robles, and the state average for comparable communities.

Table 5.5-8. Police Department 2012 Staffing Ratios County of San Luis Obispo July 2012

Jurisdiction	Ratio of Officers per 1,000 People
San Luis Obispo	1.27
Arroyo Grande	1.39
Atascadero	.98
Grover Beach	1.29
Morro Bay	1.75
Paso Robles	1.12
Pismo Beach	3.12
State of California*	1.38

** Group IV comparable cities with a population of 25,000 to 49,999*

Source: California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, Current Employed Full-Time Sworn, Reserve, and Dispatcher Personnel, http://www.post.ca.gov/Data/Sites/1/post_docs/hiring/le-employment-stats.pdf, 2012.

Facilities

The Police Department operates out of one main facility located at 1042 Walnut Street and a small additional office at 1016 Walnut Street. In July 2010, a new, modern Emergency Communications Center opened at Fire Station One. The Emergency Communications Center provides dispatch for the Police Department and Fire Department. Police equipment is either housed at the police station or with identified staff unless otherwise indicated. As indicated below and shown in Table 5.5-9, SLOPD equipment (as of June 2012) includes:

- Patrol
  - 3 Unmarked Vehicles
  - 15 Marked Patrol Units
  - 1 Marked Truck
  - 1 DUI Pace American Cargo Van
  - 1 Transport Van
  - 1 SWAT Vehicle

- 2 Trailers
- 1 Bomb Trailer (Housed with County Sheriff)
- 1 Bomb Vehicle (Housed with County Sheriff)
- 9 Bicycles, Downtown Bicycle Team

- Traffic Safety
  - Speed Radars
  - 6 Motorcycles
  - 1 Training Motorcycle
- Investigations
  - 1 Evidence Van
  - 7 Unmarked Sedans
  - 2 Unmarked Vehicles for SET
  - 1 Unmarked SUV for Narcotics Task Force officer
- Administration
  - Generator
  - 3 Unmarked Sedans

Table 5.5-9. 2012 Police Equipment City of San Luis Obispo July 2012

Patrol	Traffic Safety	Investigations	Administration
2000 Pace American Cargo, DUI	Speed Radars	2001 Ford 1F, Evidence Van	Generator
2001 Trailer Mounted RADAR	2005 Honda Motorcycle	2001 Chevrolet Impala	2007 Chrysler Sebring
2002 Dodge Ram 2500, Transport Van	2005 Honda Motorcycle	2001 Chevrolet Malibu	2008 Dodge Charger
2006 Chevrolet Tahoe Sgt. Vehicle	2005 Honda Motorcycle	2002 Dodge Caravan	2001 Chevrolet Impala
2011 Chevrolet Tahoe, CSI Vehicle	2005 Honda Motorcycle	2007 Chevrolet Impala	
2006 Crown Victoria, Watch Commander Vehicle	2005 Honda Motorcycle	2008 Ford Escape Hybrid	
2003 Ford Interceptor	2005 Honda Motorcycle	2008 Chevrolet Impala	
2002 Chevrolet 1/2 Ton Pickup	2005 Honda Motorcycle, Training Motorcycle	2009 Chevrolet Impala	
2007 Crown Victoria		2004 Buick Regal	
2007 Crown Victoria		2007 Dodge Durango 4X4 2002	
2007 Crown Victoria		2002 Chevrolet Suburban	
2007 Crown Victoria			
2008 Chevrolet Suburban, SWAT			
2008 Dodge Charger			
2008 Dodge Charger			
2008 Dodge Charger			
2008 Dodge Charger			
2008 Dodge Charger			
2008 Dodge Charger, Captain Vehicle			
2008 Unmarked Dodge Charger			
2008 Wells Cargo Trailer			
2009 Dodge Charger			
2009 Dodge Charger			
2009 Dodge Charger			
2011 Chevrolet Caprice (Leased patrol vehicle)			
Bicycles (9) – Downtown Bicycle Team			
1984 Bomb Trailer, Custom (Housed with Sheriff)			
1989 Ford Pickup, Bomb (Housed with Sheriff)			

Source: Police Department 2012.

Calls for Service

As a participant in the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, San Luis Obispo is a part of law enforcement mutual aid Region I-A which includes San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura Counties. SLOPD has an informal arrangement for mutual service provision with Cal Poly and also participates in the regional Special Weapons and Tactics Team (SWAT).

Table 5.5-10 lists the total number of police calls for service for the years 2007 to 2011. There were 28,799 calls for service in 2011. Although this total is less than the total in 2007, calls for service increased and decreased sporadically throughout the timeframe. Table 5.5-11 shows the number of calls for service by type for 2011 as recorded by the Police Department. Calls for service range from major crimes to minor incidents. Calls for service have been grouped by type into ten categories: violence/abuse, dispute/disturbance, alcohol/drugs, fraud, medical emergency, property issue, hazards, fire, traffic, or other. Most service calls (21 percent) were classified as property issues which consist of responses to building alarms, theft and attempted theft, burglary, property damage, lost or found property, trespassing, and arson. Dispute/disturbance (including such calls as disorderly conduct and noise complaints) and traffic violations (including such calls as collisions, traffic violations, and parking problems) each accounted for about 20 percent of service calls. Fraud accounted for the least amount of service calls at 1 percent in 2011 (including such calls as fraud, forgery, and embezzlement), and was followed closely by hazards and fire.

Table 5.5-10. Police Department Calls for Service City of San Luis Obispo July 2012

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Calls for Service	29,296	29,482	28,212	26,996	28,799

Source: San Luis Obispo Police Department 2012

Table 5.5-11. 2011 Detailed Police/Fire Department Calls for Service City of San Luis Obispo July 2012

Service Call by Type	Number	Percent of Service Calls
Violence/Abuse[1]	902	3.2%
Dispute/Disturbance[2]	5,606	20.0%
Alcohol/Drugs[3]	2,058	7.3%
Fraud[4]	288	1.0%
Suspicious Circumstances[5]	2,710	9.7%
Property Issue[6]	5,988	21.4%
Hazards[7]	730	2.6%
Traffic[8]	5,671	20.2%
Other[9]	4,077	14.5%
Total	**28,030**	**100%**

[1] *Assault, Child Abuse or Neglect, Custodial Interference, Domestic, Prowler, Resisting/Interfering/Officer, Sex Offense, Suicide Attempt, Threatening*

[2] *Citizen Dispute, Disorderly Conduct, Juvenile Problem, Mental Subject, Keep the Peace, BOL, Loitering, Noise Complaint- Party 2 Resp., Noise Complaint-Other, Noise Complaint- Party, Noise Complaint-Party Police*

[3] *DUI Alcohol or Drugs, Alcohol, Controlled Substance Problem, Tobacco Problem*

[4] *Fraud, Forgery, Embezzlement, Giving False Info to Officer*

[5] *Deceased Subject, Missing Person, Probation/Parole Violation, Suspicious Person/Circumstance, Search Warrant, Attempt to Locate*

[6] *Alarm Audible, Alarm Silent, Attempt Theft, Burglary to a Commercial Building, Burglary to a Residence, Burglary to a Vehicle, Found Property, Graffiti, Lost Property, Property Damage-Non Vandalism, Recovered Stolen Vehicle, Robbery, Theft, Theft- Vehicle: Automobile, Trespassing, Vandalism, Arson*

[7] *Animal Problem, Fireworks, Litter/Pollution/Public Health, Public Works Calls for Service*

[8] *Abandoned Vehicle, Collision Hit & Run, Collision Injuries, Collision Non-Injury, Parking Problem, Tow Away, Traffic Hazard, Traffic Violation, Traffic Stop*

[9] *911 Abandoned Call, Assist Other Agency Police, Assistance Request, Communications Problem, Emergency Not Elsewhere Class, Emergency Call in Progress, Information Report, Miscellaneous CAD Call Record, Municipal Code Violations, Neighborhood Enhancement Ordinance, Posting Camps, Posting Vehicles, Public Assistance,*

Source: San Luis Obispo Police Department 2012.

Response Time

The San Luis Obispo Police Department reports incidents based on a set of codes which describe the nature of the call. The chart below describes response times for codes that are typically associated with emergency and non-emergency types of calls. However, this data doesn't tell the full story because an incident may not be reported as it is unfolding or even directly after the fact. For example an ASSAULT could be called in as it occurs or a citizen may choose to make a report several days after the incident. Since response time is measured from the time the incident occurred to the time the officers respond, this reporting system does not give an accurate picture to what is typically considered emergency response time.

In 2011 the IN PROGRESS nature code shows the closest indicator for response times for those calls for which immediate response by police resources is required. On average officers arrive on scene to these IN PROGRESS calls in less than five minutes.

Pre Dispatch: 2:30 (from the time call received until first unit enroute or on scene (whichever comes first)

Travel: 2:21 (from first unit enroute to first unit on scene)

Response: 4:53 (From call received until officer on scene)

Table 5.5-12 shows the length of time it took the Department to respond to calls by service grouped by two types: Emergency and non-Emergency. The IN PROGRESS calls listed above are a subset of these groups. SLOPD takes the shortest time on average to respond to emergency calls (28:35 minutes).

Table 5.5-12. 2011 Average Police Response Time City of San Luis Obispo July 2012

Service Call by Type	Pre-Dispatch	Response	Travel	Assigned	At Scene	Average Response Time	Total Response Time
Emergency	1:33:58	2:12:26	0:30:44	1:05:42	4:33:34	00:28:35	6:40:04
Non-Emergency	1:32:03	7:20:02	15:59:16	5:45:54	20:05:36	00:43:31	21:41:32

[1] Emergency includes: Alarm Silent, Assault, Assist Other Police, Collision Injuries, Disorderly Conduct, Domestic Violence, DUI, Emergency Call in Progress, Mental Subject, Prowler, Resisting Arrest, Robbery, Suicide Attempt, and Weapon Offense (Assault, Assist Other Police, Collision Injuries, and Mental Subject calls are mostly emergencies, but some calls may be non-emergencies depending on the situation).

[2] Non-Emergency includes: 911 Abandoned Call, Abandoned Vehicle, Attempted Theft, Alarm Audible, Alcohol Offense, Animal Problem, Assistance Required, Attempt Locate, Burglary to a Commercial Building, Burglary to a Residential Building, Burglary to a Vehicle, Collision Hit & Run, Collision Non-Injury, Child Abuse, Citizen Dispute, Communication, Controlled Narcotics, Custodial Interference, Deceased Subject, Embezzlement, False Report, Fireworks, Forgery, Found Property, Fraud, Graffiti, Information, Juvenile Problem, Keep the Peace, Littering, Loitering, Lost Property, Municipal Code Violation, Miscellaneous, Missing Person, NEO, Noise Complaint – Party 2 Resp., Noise Complaint – Party Police, Noise Complaint – Other, Noise Complaint – Party, Posting Camps, Posting Vehicles, Parking Problem, Probation/Parole Violation, Property Damage, Public Assistance, Public Works, Recovered Vehicle, Search Warrant, Sex Offense, Suspicious Person/Circumstance, Theft, Vehicle Theft, Threatening, Tobacco Problem, Towed Vehicle, Traffic Hazard, Traffic Offense, Traffic Stop, Trespassing, Vandalism, Warrant, and Welfare Check. (Burglary to a Commercial Building, Burglary to a Residential Building, Burglary to a Vehicle, Collision Hit & Run, Deceased Subject, Missing Person, Sex Offense, and Suspicious Person/Behavior are mostly non-emergencies, but some calls may be emergencies depending on the situation).

Source: San Luis Obispo Police Department 2012

Crime Incidents

Table 5.5-13 shows the number of crimes and crimes per 1,000 residents by type. Crime in San Luis Obispo decreased from 2007 to 2010 by 11 percent, but jumped up in 2011 by about 6 percent. Most crimes decreased and increased sporadically throughout the five-year period and no particular crime showed a clear pattern of increasing throughout the timeframe. Under violent crime, instances of homicide and larceny decreased until 2010. Homicide and aggravated assault increased from 2010 to 2011, while robbery and forcible rape decreased from 2010 to 2011. The largest increase in violent crime from 2010 to 2011 was in homicide (200 percent). The largest decrease in violent crime from 2010 to 2011 was in forcible rape (11 percent).

Under property crime, instances of robbery generally decreased during the five-year period. Motor vehicle theft, larceny, and arson increased from 2010 to 2011, while and burglary decreased from 2010 to 2011. The largest increase in property crime from 2010 to 2011 was in motor vehicle theft (50 percent). The largest decrease in property crime from 2010 to 2011 was in burglary (33 percent).

Table 5.5-13. Crime Statistics City of San Luis Obispo 2007 to 2011

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
Crime	Number	Ratio*	Number	Ratio*	Number	Ratio*	Number	Ratio*	Number	Ratio*
Violent Crime										
Homicide	3	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.04
Forcible Rape	27	0.61	32	0.72	30	0.68	27	0.60	24	0.53
Robbery	39	0.88	38	0.85	39	0.88	35	0.78	34	0.75
Aggravated Assault	99	2.23	66	1.49	71	1.58	64	1.42	74	1.63
Subtotal	*168*	*3.78*	*136*	*3.05*	*140*	*3.12*	*126*	*2.80*	*134*	*2.96*
Property Crime										
Burglary	312	7.02	334	7.48	324	7.21	372	8.26	330	7.29
Motor Vehicle Theft	84	1.89	55	1.23	68	1.51	54	1.20	107	2.36
Larceny	1,450	32.63	1,328	29.74	1,240	27.60	1,260	29.97	1,345	29.71
Arson	38	0.86	40	0.90	50	1.11	22	0.49	25	0.55
Subtotal	*1,884*	*42.40*	*1,757*	*39.35*	*1,682*	*37.43*	*1,708*	*37.92*	*1,807*	*39.92*
Total	**2,052**	**46.17**	**1,893**	**42.40**	**1,822**	**41.00**	**1,834**	**40.71**	**1,941**	**42.88**
Population Estimate	–	44,438	–	44,650	–	44,938	–	45,046	–	45,269

**Per 1,000 residents*

Source: San Luis Obispo Police Department; State of California Department of Justice. Criminal Justice Statistics Center. 9, July 2012; Department of Finance. E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State, 2001-2010, with 2000 & 2010 Census Counts. http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/estimates/e-4/2001-10/view.php, 2011; Department of Finance. E-2. California County Population Estimates and Components of Change by Year — July 1, 2010–2011. http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/estimates/e-2/view.php, 2012.

In 2009 SLOPD conducted the Alcohol/Drug Sensitive Information Planning System (ASIPS)/GIS Community Tour to identify the type and location of alcohol and drug offenses in the city and to obtain information to help prevent such offenses in the future. Alcohol and drug related offenses occurred most frequently between 10:00 pm and 2:00 am and were most likely to occur on Saturday. In 2009 SLOPD arrested 1,597 people for alcohol and other drug offenses. Alcohol and drug related offenses account for 24 percent of service calls and 57 percent of arrests. The City commissioned the Nightlife Public Safety Assessment in 2011 to create an action plan to address the issues identified in the ASIPS GIS Community Tour. The Nightlife Public Safety Assessment includes actions for data-based policy, education, compliance, and marketing; stakeholder policy equity; and patron responsibility.

Table 5.5-14 summarizes alcohol and drug service calls by type. In 2008 there were 4,882 alcohol- and 313 drug-related calls recorded out of 21,643 identified problem group service calls where alcohol and drug use were likely to be involved. Problem group service calls include calls for service that are not alcohol-specific offenses, but are likely to include alcohol or be alcohol induced (e.g., assaults, disturbance/fight/disorderly, loiter/litter/trespass, vandalism/graffiti/mischief, accident– injury, accident– property damage, and business contacts/bar checks). Drunkenness, alcohol law violations, DUI, and disturbing/loud party service calls were the most prominent alcohol-specific offences.

Table 5.5-14. 2008 Alcohol/Drug Event Calls for Services City of San Luis Obispo July 2012

Service Call Type	Service Call Total	Alcohol/Drug-related
Drunkenness	779	779
Alcohol Law Violations	734	734
DUI	428	428
Disturbing Peace/Loud Party*	2,731	2,731
Drug-specific offenses	278	278
Assaults	449	–
Disturbance/Fight/Disorderly	1,484	–
Loiter/Litter/Trespass/Etc.	3,688	–
Vandalism/Graffiti/Mischief	876	–
Accident – Injury	242	–
Accident – Property Damage	1,239	–
Business contacts/Bar Checks	52	52
Subtotal Alcohol/Drug-related Service Calls	*12,980*	*5,002*
Total Service Calls	**21,643**	**5,173**

* *Loud party calls almost always involve alcohol and/or drugs.*

Source: San Luis Obispo, City of. ASIPS/GIS Community Tour Report for Calendar Year 2008. September 21, 2009.

Table 5.5-15 summarizes youth involvement in alcohol and drug service calls by type. Youth were most likely to be involved in drunkenness, alcohol law violations, DUIs, and drug-related offenses. However, youth involvement was a modest fraction of total involvement in alcohol and drug offenses and youth involvement in other offenses was minimal.

Table 5.5-15. 2008 Youth Involved in Alcohol/Drug Events City of San Luis Obispo July 2012

Service Call Type	Service Call Total	Alcohol/Drug-related
Drunkenness	65	65
Alcohol Law Violations	28	28
DUI	51	51
Disturbing Peace/Loud Party*	67	67
Drug-specific offenses	35	–
Assaults	1	–
Disturbance/Fight/Disorderly	2	–
Loiter/Litter/Trespass/Etc.	6	–
Vandalism/Graffiti/Mischief	13	–
Accident – Injury	0	–
Accident – Property Damage	1	–
Business contacts/Bar Checks	66	–
Subtotal Alcohol/Drug-related Service Calls	*335*	*211*
Total Service Calls	**969**	**394**

* *Loud party calls almost always involve alcohol and/or drugs.*

Source: San Luis Obispo, City of. ASIPS/GIS Community Tour Report for Calendar Year 2008. September 21, 2009.

Figures 5.5-4 and 5.5.-5 show that the number of alcohol or drug events in a given location is correlated with the presence of outlets selling alcohol. Where there are more alcohol outlets, more alcohol and drug events occur. This relationship is particularly evident in the Downtown area. Additionally, all offenses are more likely to occur where alcohol retail stores are located (Figure 5.5-6). Drunkenness and DUI events are concentrated in the Downtown area near the location of alcohol outlets and to a lesser extent adjacent to Cal Poly. Disturbing the peace and loud party events are more prominent near Cal Poly, but are also prevalent in the Downtown area and along Madonna east of Los Osos Valley.

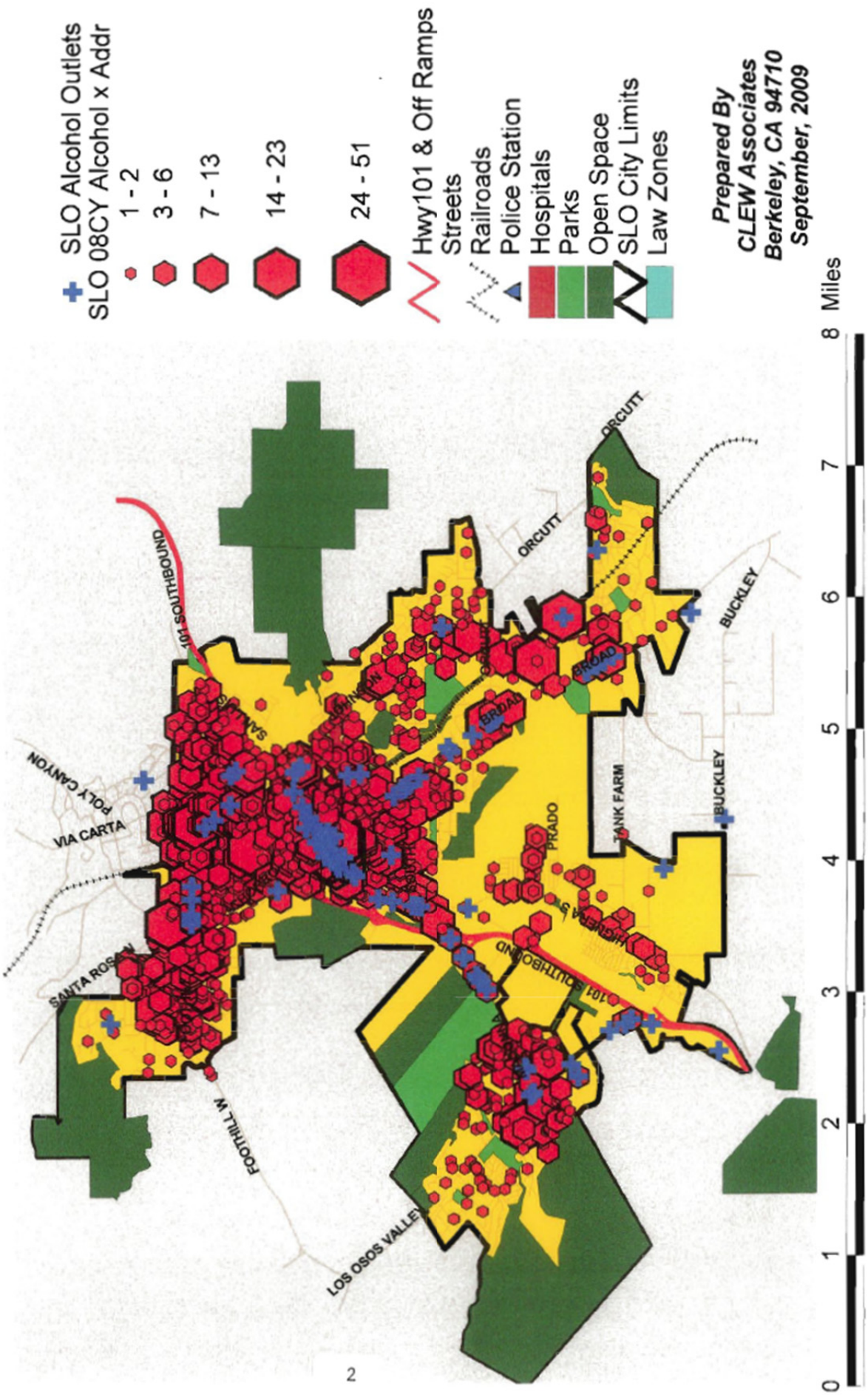

Figure 5.5-4. San Luis Obispo Alcohol Outlets and Alcohol Events

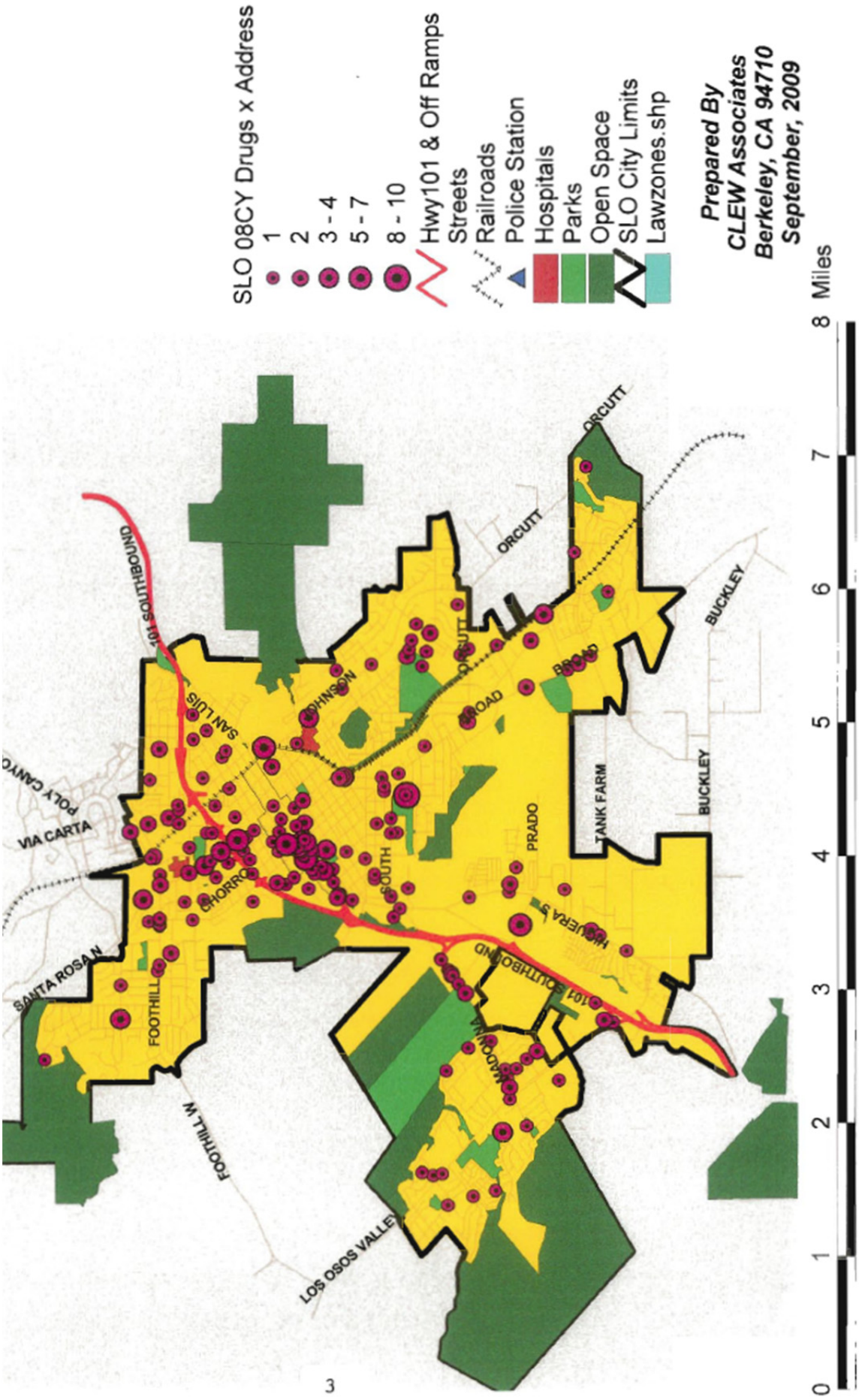

Figure 5.5-5. San Luis Obispo Drug Events

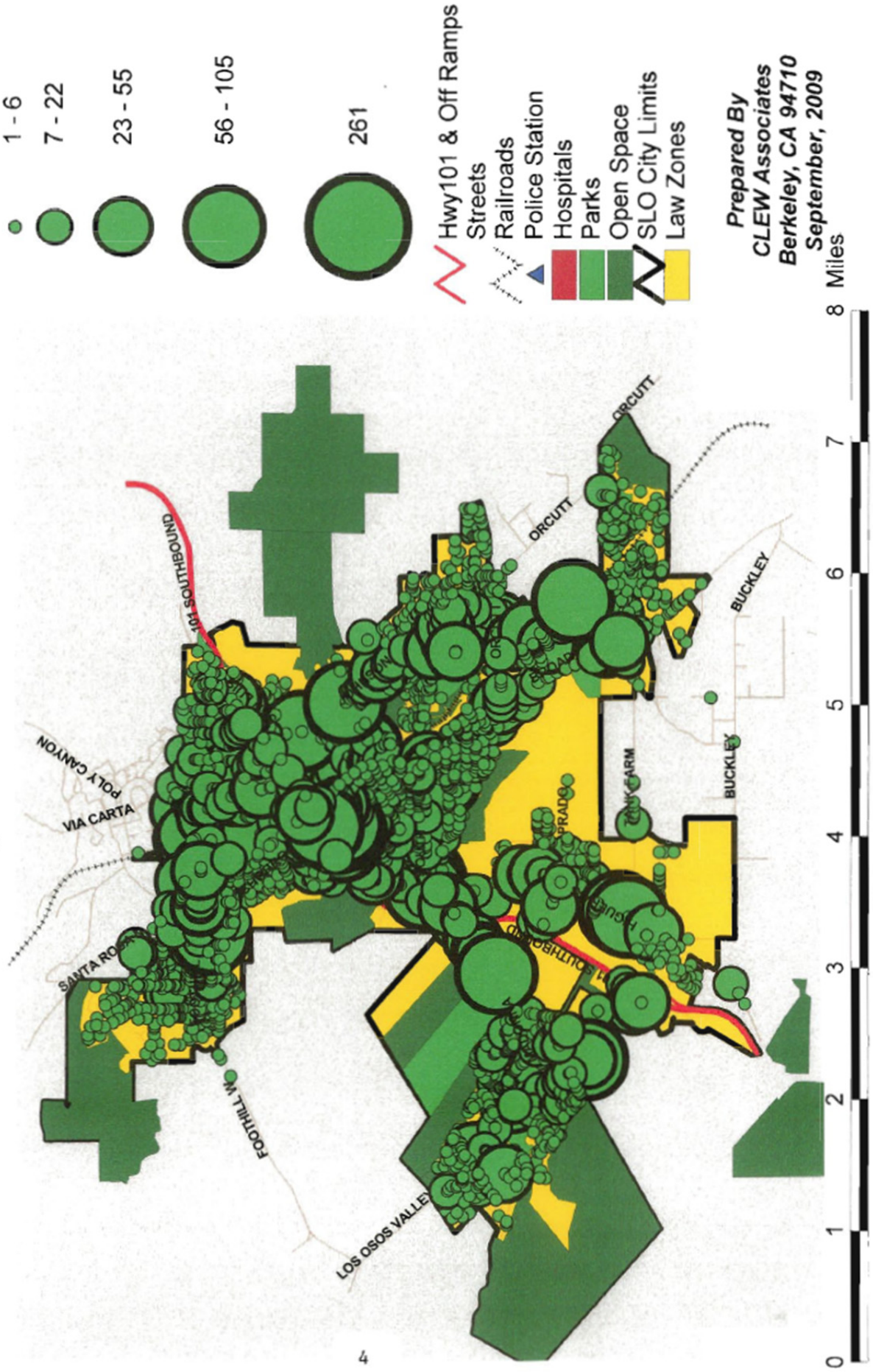

Figure 5.5-6. San Luis Obispo Total Offense Events

Please see the next page.

Nightlife Safety

San Luis Obispo has the benefit of a strong and vibrant downtown core that acts as a focal point for the city and a regional hub for San Luis Obispo County. But with success comes the need to ensure that the character and safety of the downtown are being preserved. Towards this end, the community has raised concerns about public safety relative to nightlife in the Downtown area, specifically, the type, density, and capacity of various types of alcohol and late-night entertainment establishments that are desirable in the community.

The City of San Luis Obispo has identified Major Goals to enhance public safety and promote neighborhood wellness. As alcohol outlets present documented health and safety issue for neighborhoods and communities, the City has already taken steps to implement neighborhood wellness in the form of public safety by conducting assessments and enacting legislation that help to reduce alcohol related nuisances.

According to ABC, downtown San Luis Obispo is "over concentrated" with its number of existing retail alcohol licenses. Downtown, as defined by Census Tract 111.01, includes the area south and east of Highway 101, west of the Union Pacific Railroad, east of Osos and Morro Streets, and north of Marsh Street. According to ABC records, Census Tract 111.01 has 78 licenses and a population of 3,597 persons. Though not all 78 licenses belong to exclusive drinking establishments, the number of licenses that do belong to exclusive drinking establishments put the downtown over concentration (Davidson, 2013).

Liquor licenses distribution in California is controlled by California Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC). However cities are allowed to put restrictions on the conditions by which business can receive a license. San Luis Obispo has enacted a deemed approved ordinance to ensure existing alcohol outlets maintain themselves within the limits of performance standards. San Luis Obispo has also updated the Zoning Regulations to require new alcohol outlets to obtain a conditional use permit.

The City prepared a one-year review of the Deemed Approved Ordinance and other alcohol related amendments to the Zoning Regulations to assess its impacts on the downtown (San Luis Obispo Community Development, 2013). Since the new amendments were approved, the City has approved four requests from restaurants for late hour alcohol service and one nightclub use permit. The four requests for late hour alcohol service were all conditioned to only have one additional hour of alcohol service on the weekends and the nightclub use permit was approved at an existing business in a below-ground area unlikely to create noise impacts. Enhanced standard conditions of approval, such as requiring queue control, security plan, manager on premises, and food available at all times were included in the approvals.

There were no violations of the Deemed Approved Ordinance from its effective date of August, 2012 to the time of review. The Ordinance existence in itself is credited with preventing more alcohol-related incidents.

Crime Prevention through Environmental Design

Nightlife concerns are focused not only on alcohol density but also perception of safety. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) is the idea that proper design and effective use of the built environment can reduce the threat of crime in cities. The idea is based on four core principles: Natural Surveillance, Natural Access Control, Spatial Definition (Territorial Reinforcement), and Maintenance.

The City currently addresses some CPTED related elements within the City's Community Design Guidelines. The following text provides an overview of the four core principles of CPTED and the guidelines from the City's Community Design Guidelines that implement these concepts. The City has the chance to further enhance the effective use of the built environment to reduce crime by including additional CPTED concepts in the General Plan (policy framework) and detailed design guidance in the Community Design Guidelines.

<u>Natural Surveillance</u>

Natural Surveillance allows residents and business owners to see what is going on outside by placing windows and other opening to the street front. When the public realm is in full view of numerous places, one is more likely to be viewed at any given moment thus crime-related activities are less likely to occur. Windows and doors that access front streets and other public areas allow for activities in the public realm to be viewed freely and create a varied façade that keeps people's interest, thus lessening the chance of criminal activity.

Community Design Guidelines include:

- Chapter 3.1 B11: "Commercial windows should be maintained and not "walled-in" or darkened."
- Chapter 3.1 C2b: "Orientation of buildings should respond to pedestrian or vehicular nature of the street."
- Chapter 3.2 D3b: "Ground floor windows are highly encouraged. These should ideally provide pedestrians with views into the building…".
- Chapter 3.4 C2c: "Office structure facades should have extensive window areas."
- Chapter 3.4 C2d: "The primary building entrance should be designed as a highly visible and significant architectural feature."

Natural Access Control

Employing the use of access control provides clear signs that a place is not meant to be entered. When area boundaries are clearly defined, it is easier to notice when those boundaries have been crossed. Therefore, the perception of being out-of-bounds, and thus noticed, can reduce the potential for criminal acts. Examples of access control can be fences, gates, and doors but can also include hedges, berms, or tree lines.

Spatial Definition

When an area is defined in a way that makes it easy to determine what is public space and what is private space, both passers-by and residents or business owners have a sense of territorial reinforcement. When there is a sense of ownership over an area, a resident or business owner is more likely to defend the area if they sense that someone has crossed into it uninvited.

Community Design Guidelines include:

- Chapter 3.1 B4: "Commercial building design to provide a sense of human scale and proportion."
- Chapter 3.1 C3a: "Landscaping should be used to help define outdoor spaces…".
- Chapter 3.2 D3: "All building walls, especially those visible from public roadways or residential areas should be designed to break up the appearance of a box like structure."
- Chapter 3.3 B3: "Design elements [in industrial projects] which are undesirable and should be avoided include: large, blank, unarticulated wall surfaces…".
- Chapter 5.5 A3: "All houses should have their primary entrance facing and clearly visible from the street, with a front porch or verandah encouraged to provide transition between public space of the streetscape and the indoor private space of the house."

Maintenance

Having well-maintained properties itself a crime deterrent. When an area is well kept, there is a perception that people care for the space and thus use the space, thereby increasing the likelihood that someone will see a criminal act. When an area is not well kept, there is a perception that the space is free from people which creates a sense of less risk in conducting criminal acts. (U.S. Department of Justice, 2007)

Community Design Guidelines include:

- Chapter 2.2E: Ease of [Building] maintenance should be considered in selecting forms, fixtures, materials, and finishes.
- Chapter 3.3 B3f: "Design elements [for industrial buildings] which are undesirable and should be avoided include: Materials with high maintenance (such as stained wood, shingles, or light gauge metal sliding).
- Chapter 5.2F: "Exterior finish materials should be durable and require low maintenance."

- Chapter 6.2 A5: "The landscape design goals for the city include landscape that: Is low maintenance, while in keeping with the City's high standards for the best of design."

Zoning Code Provisions

- Chapter 17.17.075 Neighborhood Preservation standards include provisions to address property maintenance requirements associated with building upkeep, yard maintenance, equipment storage, paved surfaces, weed abatement, graffiti and any other property issue that may impact public health safety or general welfare.

County Sheriff's Department

The San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Department (SLOSD) provides law enforcement services to unincorporated areas of San Luis Obispo County. The Department employs more than 400 active employees. About 150 officers patrol an area of over 3,200 square miles. The Sheriff's Department main office is located at 1525 Kansas Avenue in San Luis Obispo. There are also three Patrol Stations located in other areas in the county: Los Osos, Templeton, and Oceano. SLOSD is divided into the following four divisions:

- The Support Services Division coordinates the recruitment and screening of applicants, manages employee claims, trains staff, secures property and evidence, and processes warrants and criminal records. Support Services consists of three distinct service areas: Human Resources, Records and Warrants, and Admin Services which includes the Property and Training Units.
- The Custody Operations Division consists of two sections: Court Transportation and Jail Operations. Custody Operations transports inmates from the County Jail to Court and operates the San Luis Obispo County Jail.
- The Civil Division administers civil processes in accordance with the California Civil Code of Procedure. The Civil Division serves official police and court documents and issues holds on assets.
- The Field Operations Division oversees thirteen divisions, units, and task forces. Field Operations includes the Detective Division, Coroner Unit, Sexual Assault Unit, High Tech Crime, Crime Lab, Patrol Division, Rural Crime Unit, Marine Enforcement Unit, Bike Unit, Dispatch Center, Special Operations, S.E.D., and Bomb Task Force.

California Highway Patrol

The California Highway Patrol (CHP) is primarily responsible for enforcing traffic laws on state highways, but the agency is also responsible for:

- assisting in emergencies exceeding local capabilities;
- providing disaster and lifesaving assistance;
- truck and bus inspections;
- air operations (both airplanes and helicopters);
- vehicle theft investigation and prevention;
- protecting State property and employees, the Governor, and other dignitaries; and
- public education on driver safety issues.

San Luis Obispo is located in the Coastal Division under the Assistant Field Commissioner which patrols the 325-mile coastal area. The Coastal Division includes more than 700 employees, including 530 uniformed employees. The Coastal Division operates from 11 area offices, one resident post, two commercial vehicle inspection facilities, and three dispatch centers. The Division's headquarters is located in San Luis Obispo at 4115 Broad Street #B-10. Headquarters houses administrative personnel. The CHP also operates several area patrol offices, including the San Luis Obispo office that patrols the entire Land Use and Circulation Planning Subarea. This office is located within the city limits at 675 California Boulevard (#745) and includes a dispatch center.

Waste Collection, Recycling, and Disposal

Solid Waste Collection

Utilities Conservation, which is under the City's Utilities Department, is responsible for administering an exclusive franchise agreement with San Luis Garbage Company to collect and dispose of solid waste generated by residential, commercial, and industrial customers in San Luis Obispo. This agreement also includes curbside recycling, and greenwaste service. The recycling program includes paper, cardboard, plastic, glass, aluminum and tin can, yard and green waste, office and computer, and motor oil and oil filter recycling. Commercial operations that use roll-off services and/or construction and demolition waste removal services may choose any permitted hauler. The Cold Canyon Landfill and Habitat for Humanity ReStore will take construction and demolition debris. Services for collection of universal waste (e.g., batteries, electronics, and fluorescent bulbs) are provided by private businesses located throughout the city. Solid waste collection in unincorporated areas within the Land Use and Circulation Planning Subarea is under the jurisdiction of San Luis Obispo County Integrated.

Landfills Serving the City

There are three solid waste disposal facilities within San Luis Obispo County. Most solid waste collected in the city is disposed of at the Cold Canyon Landfill. Table 5.5-16 shows the names, locations, and remaining capacities of these landfills.

The Cold Canyon Landfill is located at 2268 Carpenter Canyon Road, south of the Land Use and Circulation Planning Subarea. It is a Class III disposal site, located on 121 acres with a permitted disposal acreage of 88 acres. The facility accepts agricultural, construction and demolition, contaminated soil, dead animals, industrial, inert, mixed municipal, tires, sludge, and greenwaste materials. Cold Canyon Landfill also includes recycling and household hazardous waste facilities. Several jurisdictions in San Luis Obispo County send solid waste to the Cold Canyon Landfill, including the county communities and the cities of San Luis Obispo, Pismo Beach, Arroyo Grande, Morro Bay and Grover Beach.

Cold Canyon Landfill has far less overall capacity in comparison to the other landfills in the county but has capacity estimated to last until the year 2040.

Table 5.5-16. Solid Waste Disposal Sites City and County of San Luis Obispo July 2012

Landfill	Location	Remaining Cubic Yards	Remaining Capacity
Cold Canyon Landfill	2268 Carpenter Canyon Road, San Luis Obispo	1,830,000	16.8%
Chicago Grade Landfill	2290 Homestead Road, Atascadero	8,329,699	93.0%
Paso Robles Landfill	Highway 46, Paso Robles	5,327,500	82.0%

Source: CalRecycle. Solid Waste Information System. http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities, July 6, 2012

Cold Canyon Landfill is currently (2012) permitted to receive up to 1,620 tons per day, with an estimated remaining capacity of 1,830,000 cubic yards (16.8 percent remaining capacity). The current conditional use permit was approved in 1991 to extend the life of the landfill at least nine years (2000). However, the landfill has maintained capacity expectations by diversion and recycling process improvements. In 2010, the Cold Canyon Landfill operator estimated the landfill is expected to reach capacity in 2040.

The Cold Canyon Landfill is currently (2012) proposing to extend its San Luis Obispo County Conditional Use Permit through 2040, expand its permitted disposal acreage by 46 acres, increase the allowed tonnage to 2,050 acres, and create a new entrance and scale house about a quarter-mile south of the current entrance off of Highway 227. Under the project, Cold Canyon would also increase staff from 75 to 114 and expand its hours of operation.

Solid Waste Diversion

In 2010, San Luis Obispo County sent 226,987.46 tons of solid waste to landfills. In 2011, the City of San Luis Obispo generated 49.979 tons of waste that was buried in the Cold Canyon Landfill. As shown in Table 5.5-17, the region has consistently met its population target of 7.4 pounds per person per day and the employment target of 18.7 pounds per person per day since 2008 (set at 50 percent of 2006 levels). The City's Climate Action Plan includes the goal to reduce the community waste stream to as close to zero waste as possible, with a 75 percent diversion rate by the year 2020.

Table 5.5-17. Historical Solid Waste Disposal Rates San Luis Obispo Integrated Waste Management Authority July 2012

Year	Total Disposal Rate (Tons)	Calculated Disposal Rate (Pounds/Person/Day)					
		Population			Employment		
		Number	Annual Rate	Percent	Number	Annual Rate	Percent
2007	263,872.00	266,372	5.4	64%	105,889	13.7	63%
2008	236, 892.00	268,290	4.8	68%	105,383	12.3	67%
2009	231,439.48	270,429	4.4	70%	100,629	11.7	69%
2010	226,987.46	269,333	4.6	69%	89,968	13.8	63%

CalRecycle. Solid Waste Information System. http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/, July 6, 2012.

The City of San Luis Obispo participates in several regional ordinances:

- The San Luis Obispo County Integrated Waste Management Authority's Household Batteries and Fluorescent Tubes Management Ordinance, Sharps Ordinance, Latex paint Ordinance, and Mercury Thermostat Ordinance require every retail outlet in the city that sells batteries, fluorescent tubes, sharps, latex paints or thermostats to collect these items from the public for proper management.
- The Mandatory Recycling Ordinance requires all single family, multi-family residential, and commercial facilities to recycle using the City's franchise hauler.
- The Waste Reduction and Reuse Program Ordinance for Carryout Bags prohibits stores from providing plastic single-use carryout bags to customers at the point of sale starting October 12, 2012.

The City's recycling program offers several proactive waste management practices to divert solid waste from landfills:

- The Construction and Demolition Recycling Ordinance requires all construction and demolition projects over $50,000 in valuation to recycle at least 50 percent of the waste generated by the project.
- The Household Hazardous Waste Collection Program allows city residents to dispose of leftover hazardous waste at the Cold Canyon Landfill Household Hazardous Waste Facility free of charge.
- The Used Motor Oil Collection Program allows city residents to dispose of used motor oil and filters in special containers though pickups by the City's franchise hauler free of charge.
- The Volume Based Solid Waste Rates or "Pay as You Throw" Program establishes a solid waste rate structure in the city that is based on the volume of the container and priced by the gallon.
- The Commingled Recycling Program provides recycling services to city residents for and includes a 32, 64, or 96 gallon container and weekly pickups for recycling paper; cardboard; plastics 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6; metals; and glass.
- The Green Waste Recycling Program provides green waste service to city residents and includes a 32, 64, or 96 gallon container and weekly pickups for green waste recycling.
- The Twice a Year Cleanup Week Program allows city residents to place extra trash and recyclables at the curb on their usual collection day at no extra charge twice a year.
- The School Education Program is offered in conjunction with SLO County Integrated Waste Management Authority, and provides in-class presentations regarding solid waste and recycling and field trips to the recycling center located at Cold Canyon Landfill.

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Please see the next page.

5.6 Parks and Recreation

Introduction

This section summarizes the existing parks and recreation facilities and services in the city of San Luis Obispo.

Key Terms

Active Recreation. Active recreation includes recreation facilities typical of developed parks, including: play fields (for activities including but not limited to soccer or softball), school fields, community centers, tennis courts, picnic and BBQ areas (group and individual), golf courses and golf-related facilities, aquatics, recreation, and similar facilities.

Community Parks. Community parks are large and serve the entire community. Usually identified by unique features not included in smaller types of parks, community parks may include a wide range of facilities which would attract users from throughout the city.

Joint Use Sites. Joint use sites are facilities and properties in which long-term development and uses between the City and another agency have been established through a formal agreement. Joint use facilities are typically sports fields and gymnasiums in addition to class rooms on San Luis Coastal Unified School District property that are available for City youth services, and parks and recreation programs.

Linear Parks. Linear Parks are narrow parks located along a corridor. Linear parks may link schools, parks, or neighborhoods together. They often preserve or enhance an important corridor or provide a transition between developed and natural areas.

Minipark (Pocket Park). Miniparks are small in area, frequently but not always in neighborhoods, and serve the areas and/or residents immediately surrounding the park. Miniparks are typically designed for passive use.

Neighborhood Parks. Neighborhood parks are convenient and accessible for active and passive recreation to residents within one or more neighborhoods and generally have a wide range of recreation activities. Basic facilities typically include turf playfield, playground equipment, landscaped picnic/seating area. Other facilities may include hard surfaced courts, restrooms, group barbecue, incorporation of natural or cultural features, and on-site parking. They may also be developed with other public entities.

Passive Recreation. Passive recreation includes low-intensity recreational activities such as hiking, bird watching, nature photography, trails, individual picnic areas, nature study, viewing stations, interpretive areas, and similar uses.

Playfields/Sportsfields. Areas designed for organized recreation (i.e., soccer, softball, etc.).

Special Facility. A recreation facility that serves a specific need or user group such as the Laguna Lake Gold Course, the Jack House, Senior Citizen Center, SLO Swim Center and Ludwick Center.

Regulatory Setting

State

State Public Park Preservation Act (California Public Resource Code Section 5400 – 5409). The State Public Park Preservation Act is the primary instrument for protecting and preserving parkland in California. Under the Act, cities and counties may not acquire any real property that is in use as a public park for any non-park use unless compensation or land, or both, are provided to replace the parkland acquired. This ensures a no net loss of parkland and facilities.

State Street and Highway Code. The State Street and Highway Code includes provisions for equestrian and hiking trails within the right-of-way of county roads, streets, and highways.

Quimby Act (1975). The Quimby Act allows cities and counties to adopt park dedication standards/ordinances requiring developers to set aside land, donate conservation easements, or pay fees towards up to 5 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents.

Local

San Luis Obispo Park Ordinance (Municipal Code, Chapter 12.20). The San Luis Obispo Park Ordinance includes rules and regulations applicable in city parks. Park use regulations include a list of activities that require permits for organized activities, amplified sound, commercial activities, and fundraising activities. The Code includes a park dedication of 5 acres per 1,000 residents for any new subdivision. It includes a list of prohibited uses within parks, such as unleashed pets, firearms of any type, drinking alcoholic beverages, smoking cigarettes, or contaminating park water features in any way. The Ordinance also includes specific rules and regulations applicable to the Santa Rosa Skate Park.

San Luis Obispo Parks and Recreation Element and Master Plan (2001). The City Parks and Recreation Element and Master Plan describes existing parks and recreation facilities, activities, and financing within the city. The Plan identifies then unmet needs, details a park vision for the future, and outlines an implementation strategy for the development of new parks and recreation facilities and programs. The Parks Master Plan establishes a standard of 10 acres of parks space per 1,000 residents that must include 5 acres of neighborhood park and 5 acres of any other type of park. Policy 3.15.1 of the Parks and Recreation Element and Master Plan says that city residents shall have access to a neighborhood park within 0.5 to 1.0 mile walking distance of their residence.

Laguna Lake Master Plan (Amended 2005). The Laguna Lake Master Plan provides direction on the nature preserve concept, park program elements, new park land acquisition, costs, phasing, and funding strategy specific improvements.

Mitchell Park Master Plan (Amended 2008). The Mitchell Park Master Plan is intended to make Mitchell Park a better amenity for the surrounding neighborhood while retaining the qualities that are already successful.

Sinsheimer Park Master Plan (1996). The Sinsheimer Park Master Plan provides direction existing facilities be completed and the unfinished part of the park be landscaped before specific major improvements, which are included in the Plan, are implemented.

Skate Park Master Plan (2009). The Skate Park Master Plan was prepared in 2009 after an enhanced skate park was identified as a major City goal in 2007. Construction is scheduled to begin Summer 2014.

Area Plans and Specific Plans. The City of San Luis Obispo has prepared two Specific Plans that provide direction on future development in specific areas of the city, including the Orcutt Area Specific Plan and Margarita Area Specific Plans. The Mid-Higuera Street Enhancement Plan also includes plans for future park areas. The Specific Plans include provisions and financing plans for parks. A detailed discussion of parks planned in these plan areas is included in the existing conditions and setting section.

Major Findings

- There are currently (2012) 26 parks in the city, (8 community parks, 10 neighborhood parks, 8 mini parks), 7 joint use facilities, as well as and several recreation centers and special facilities.
- The San Luis Obispo Parks and Recreation Element and Master Plan (2001) includes a park standard that requires the City to develop and maintain 10 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents with at least 5 of those acres in neighborhood parks. The city of San Luis Obispo has a population of 45,119 (2010). About 441 acres of total parkland and 221 acres of neighborhood parkland are needed to meet the city's parkland standard. There is currently about 151.65 acres of parks in the city, of which 33.33 acres are neighborhood parks. This equals an average of 3.36 acres of total parkland per 1,000 residents and 0.76 acres of neighborhood parks per 1,000 residents. Based on population and existing parks, the city needs 289 acres of additional parks, of which 188 acre are neighborhood park, to meet its parkland to population standard.
- In addition to developed parks, the City owns or manages over 6,970 acres of open space within and adjacent to San Luis Obispo, which provide additional opportunities, such as hiking and mountain biking activities.
- There are several parks and new recreation facilities planned in the city of San Luis Obispo, including: enhancement of the Santa Rosa Skate Park; a future park and city "gateway" on the corner of Higuera Street and Madonna Road (dependent if land obtained from Caltrans); 9.9 acres of neighborhood park in the Margarita Area; and a 12 acre neighborhood park, a 2.5 acre "trail-junction" linear park, two mini parks totaling 1.5 acres, and four acres of joint use parks in the Orcutt Area.
- In addition to parks, there are a variety of recreation centers and special facilities within San Luis Obispo, including: the Laguna Lake Golf Course, San Luis Obispo Swim Center, Historic Jack House and Gardens, Ludwick Community Center, Senior Center at Mitchell Park, Meadow Park Center, Damon-Garcia Sports Fields and four community gardens sites including Laurel Lane, Broad Street, Emerson Park and the Rotary Garden at Meadow Park.
- The City offers recreation programs for San Luis Obispo area youth, adults, and seniors. This includes swimming and aquatic programs at the San Luis Obispo Swim Center, recreational sports and classes at multiple locations including local parks and the Ludwick Community Center, golf activities and tournaments at the Laguna Lake Municipal Golf Course, before and after school programs for youth and teen programs and services, performance and enrichment activities, and Ranger Environmental Education and Service activities.

Existing Conditions

Existing Public Park Facilities

There are currently (2012) 27 parks in the city, (9 community parks, 10 neighborhood parks, 8 mini parks), 6 joint use facilities, and several recreation centers and special facilities. Tables 5.6-1 and 5.6-2 provide the type, location, and a short description of parks and special facilities in San Luis Obispo. The locations of the parks are shown on Figure 5.6-1.

The San Luis Obispo Parks and Recreation Element and Master Plan (2001) includes a park standard that requires the City to develop and maintain 10 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents with at least 5 of those acres neighborhood parks. The city of San Luis Obispo has a population of 45,119 (2010). About 441 acres of total parkland and 221 acres of neighborhood parkland are needed to meet the city's parkland standard. There is currently about 156.65 acres of parks in the city, of which 33.33 acres are neighborhood parks.

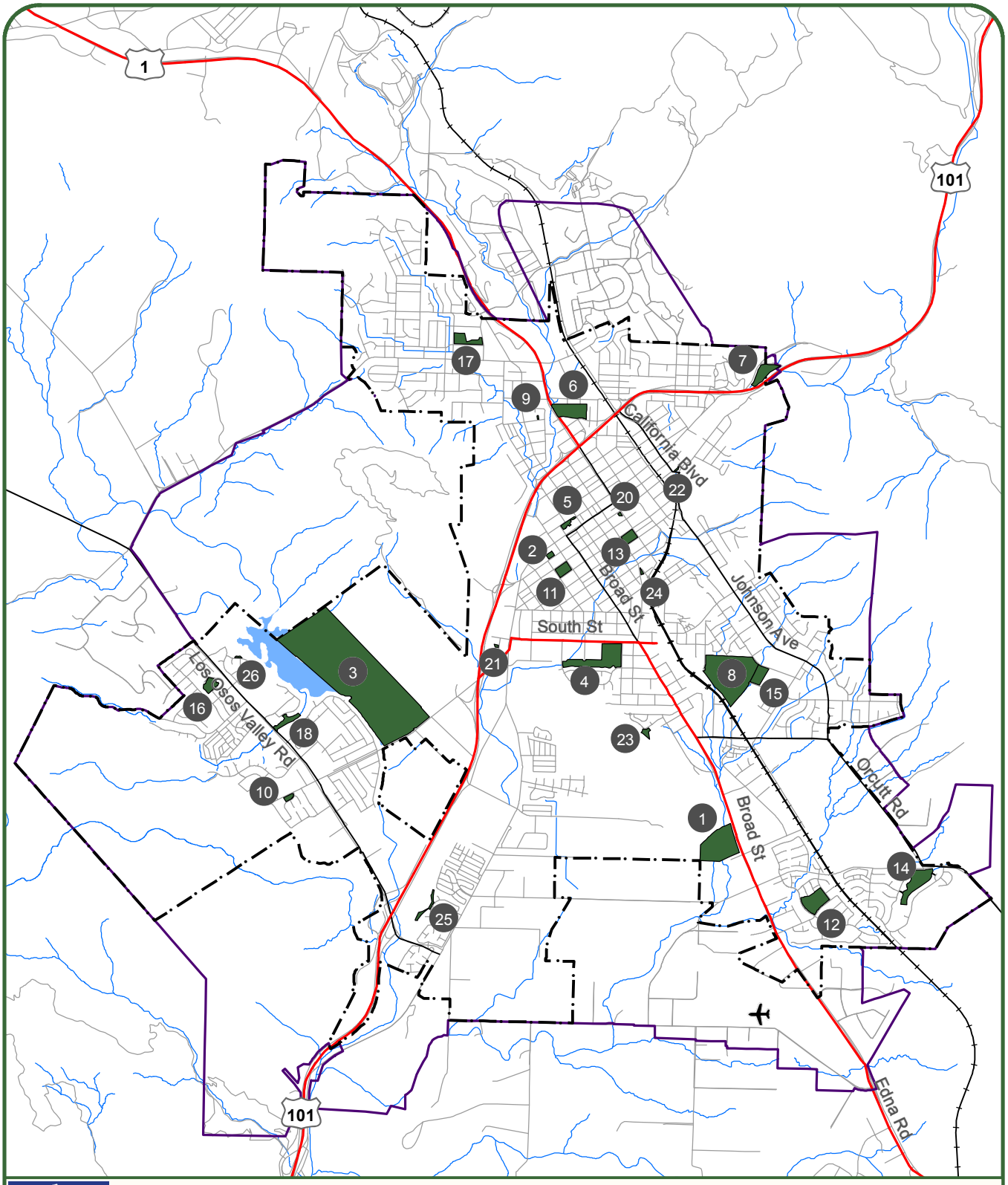

Figure 5.6-1
Parks Locations

SLOGPU_Parks_Facilities_2012_07_27_DBK

This equals an average of 3.55 acres of total parkland per 1,000 residents and 0.76 acres of neighborhood parks per 1,000 residents. Based on population and existing parks, the City needs 284 acres of additional parks, of which 188 acres are neighborhood parks, to meet its parkland to population standard.

Community Parks
Community parks are large and intended to serve the entire community. Usually identified by unique features, community parks may be constructed for very specialized and active usages. They include a wide range of facilities where members of the entire community can congregate. The parks may also include natural areas that can be used for passive recreation, such as nature trails for walking, viewing, and picnicking. San Luis Obispo has eight community parks, totaling approximately 118 acres of land.

Neighborhood Parks
Neighborhood parks are defined as areas which are convenient and accessible for active and passive recreation to residents in adjacent and nearby neighborhoods. Basic neighborhood park facilities include turf playfields, playground equipment, and landscaped picnic/seating areas. Other neighborhood park facilities sometimes include hard-surfaced courts, restrooms, group barbecues, natural or cultural features, and on-site parking. The optimum site for a neighborhood park is in the center of a neighborhood within safe walking or bicycling distance of neighborhood residents. Playfields are sometimes a component of neighborhood parks. Playfields provide opportunities for organized recreation activities. They are often developed in conjunction with schools. San Luis Obispo has ten neighborhood parks, totaling approximately 34 acres.

Miniparks
Miniparks are pockets of nature within the urban environment or very small recreational sites. They provide neighborhoods or commercial areas with passive or active recreation facilities. Miniparks generally provide limited sitting and play areas. This can be appropriate in areas where larger parks are not feasible to residents and employees in the immediate area or those frequenting the area. San Luis Obispo has eight miniparks, totaling approximately five acres.

Joint Use Sites
Joint use sites include facilities and/or properties where long-term uses are shared between the City and another agency through a formal agreement. Joint use facilities typically have fields and gymnasiums on San Luis Coastal Unified School District property that are available for recreational programs and public use after school hours.

Special Facilities
Special facilities such as pools, civic centers, and golf courses, provide specific recreational opportunities for residents and visitors. The City currently (2012) owns and maintains the following six special facilities:

The Jack House Historic Home and Gardens. The Jack House is a unique piece of San Luis Obispo history. The Jack Family was prominent in the development of the Central Coast and donated the Victorian era house and gardens to the City of San Luis Obispo after living there for over 90 years. Located in downtown San Luis Obispo, the garden is used for a variety of public and private functions and the home is open during specified hours for guided tours.

The Laguna Lake Municipal Golf Course. The Laguna Lake Golf Course is located on Los Osos Valley Road. The executive length course includes ten holes, a small putting green, a driving range, a barbecue pit, and a picnic area. The course often plays host to private tournaments and youth golf lessons.

The San Luis Obispo Senior Center. The Senior Center is located in Mitchell Park and offers a variety of activities to residents of the city 55 years or older. This building is used for a variety of public and private functions during hours the senior center is not in operation. A more detailed description of these services can be found in the recreational programs section of this chapter.

The Ludwick Community Center. Located on the corner of Mill and Santa Rosa Streets, the Ludwick Community Center is a City-owned complex that includes a large gymnasium (220 person capacity), assembly room (120 person capacity), caterer's kitchen, arts and crafts room, and meeting room (30 person capacity). The Center hosts recreational functions (e.g., receptions, banquets, dances, and recitals) throughout the year. "Open gym" is offered in the gymnasium for basketball, volleyball, and table tennis during the week.

The San Luis Obispo Swim Center. The San Luis Obispo Swim Center is a 50-meter Olympic standard swimming pool built in 1979 and a warm water therapy/tot pool built in 2003. The facility is maintained by the Public Works Department and is programmed, staffed, and managed by the Department of Parks and Recreation. The Swim Center also includes one bath house on the property. Its programs are discussed in more detail in the recreational programs section.

Table 5.6-1. Existing Parks and Recreation Facilities City of San Luis Obispo July 2012

ID	Park Name	Address	Facilities	Acres
Community Parks				
1	Damon-Garcia Sports Fields	680 Industrial Way	4 regulation soccer fields with lights (configurable for up to 9 smaller fields); rentable concession stand; restrooms.	20.00
2	Jack House Historic Home and Gardens	536 Marsh Street	Site of Historic Jack House; patio area with fountain; kitchen and utility building; barbeque area; restrooms; Washhouse Gift Shop.	0.75
3	Laguna Lake Nature Park	504 Madonna Road	Group barbeque areas; 3 small picnic areas; par course fitness trail; disc golf course; restrooms; Laguna Lake fishing, sail boating, row boating ; dog park.	40.00
4	Meadow Park	2333 Meadow	Individual and group picnic/barbeque areas; 2 horseshoe pits; 2 sand volleyball courts; multi-use basketball court; softball field; playground; fitness course; walking trails; Community Garden.	14.00
5	Mission Plaza	989 Chorro Street	Mission Plaza Amphitheater; Arbor Patio Area; restrooms.	4.00
6	Santa Rosa Park	Santa Rosa and Oak	2 group barbecue areas; drop-in picnic areas; 10 lighted horseshoe pits; lighted softball field; youth baseball field; lighted multi-use court for roller hockey, roller derby, and basketball; large playground area.	11.00
7	Cuesta County Park (Not included towards City Park Standard)	Loomis Street	Large barbecue area; smaller barbecue pits; playground; small baseball field; volleyball court; restrooms; creek access.	5.00
8	Sinsheimer Park	900 Southwood Street	2 group barbecue areas; 6 tennis courts; playground; nine-hole disc golf course; sand volleyball court; Railroad Recreational Trail; horseshoe pits; SLO Stadium; Stockton Field.	23.50
			Community Parks Subtotal	***113.25***
Neighborhood Parks				
9	Anholm Park	870 Mission Street	Picnic tables; play area.	0.13
10	De Vaul Park	1651 Spooner Street	Playground; picnic tables.	0.90
11	Emerson Park	1316 Beach Street	Sports field; basketball courts; bocce ball courts; children's play area; adult fitness zone; community garden; picnic tables.	3.00

ID	Park Name	Address	Facilities	Acres
12	French Park	1040 Fuller Road	Multi-use court; youth baseball/softball field; sand volleyball court; tennis court; 2 horseshoe pits; individual picnic/barbecue area; large barbecue area; children's playground.	10.00
13	Mitchell Park	1400 Osos Street	Playground; individual picnic tables; horseshoe pit; barbeque area; bandstand.	3.00
14	Islay Hill Park	1151 Tank Farm Road	Youth baseball/softball field; basketball court; tennis court; sand volleyball court; picnic areas; children's play area; restrooms.	5.00
15	Johnson Park	1020 Southwood	Children's playground; large barbecue area; basketball courts; restrooms.	4.50
16	Laguna Hills Park	890 Mirada	Picnic tables; play area.	3.50
17	Throop Park	510 Cerro Romauldo	Picnic tables; play area; softball/baseball field; restrooms.	3.00
18	Vista Lago Park	1170 Vista Lago	Picnic tables; play area; benches.	0.50
			Neighborhood Parks Subtotal	***33.53***
		Mini-Parks		
19	Buena Vista Park	100 Block of Buena Vista	Circular grass area.	0.44
20	Cheng Park	1038 Marsh Street	Chinese commemoration theme, benches.	0.10
21	Eto Park	South and Brook Street	Pond; bench area.	0.25
22	Ellsford Park	San Luis Drive Near California	2 creek side grass areas.	1.00
23	Stoneridge Park	535 Bluerock Drive	Small, grass-covered neighborhood lot.	0.50
24	Osos/Triangle Park	Santa Barbara Street at Osos	Picnic site.	0.32
25	Las Praderas Park	Las Praderas and Mariposa Drive	Creek side lot, 2 benches.	1.76
26	Priolo-Martin Park	Vista del Collados and Vista del Arroyo	Benches; Laguna Lake Pathway.	0.50
			Mini-Parks Subtotal	***4.87***
		Joint-Use Facilities (Not Included Towards Park Standard)		
27	Laguna Middle School	11051 Los Osos Valley Road	Regulation baseball field; youth baseball field; soccer/athletic field; tennis courts; outdoor, 1 classroom.	8.7
28	C.L. Smith Elementary School	1375 Balboa Street	Baseball/softball diamonds; soccer and athletic fields; children's play area; basketball courts, 1 classroom.	4.8
29	Sinsheimer Elementary School	2755 Augusta Street	Gymnasium; youth baseball/softball field; large turf area, 1 classroom.	N/A
30	Hawthorne Elementary School	2125 Story Street	Gymnasium; youth baseball/softball field; large turf area, 1 classroom.	N/A
31	Bishop Peak/Teach Elementary School	451 Jaycee Drive	Gymnasium; large turf area, 2 classrooms.	N/A
32	Pacheco Elementary School	261 Cuesta Drive	Gymnasium, large turf area, 1 classroom.	N/A
			Total	***151.65***

Table 5.6-2. Existing Special Facilities City of San Luis Obispo July 2012

Facility Name	Address/Location	Amenities
Laguna Lake Golf Course	11175 Los Osos Valley Road	10-hole, 27 acre executive length golf course with additional features including small practice putting green and driving range, barbecue pit and picnic area and restrooms.
SLO Swim Center	900 Laurel Lane	Square feet totaling 43,720 that includes a 50 x 25 meter pool, separate tot pool, restrooms, locker rooms, and a multi-purpose room.
Jack House Historic Home and Gardens	536 Marsh Street	Multi-use building, main house, washhouse, shop and carriage house, gazebo and gardens.
Ludwick Community Center	664 Santa Rosa Street	Game room, weight room, pottery and lapidary studio, 3 meeting rooms, gymnasium, commercial kitchen, preschool facility, shower facilities, and restrooms.
Senior Center	1445 Santa Rosa Street	Multi-use room, meeting room, small specialty meeting rooms, restrooms, and kitchen.
Meadow Park Center	2333 Meadow Street	Multi-use facility and restrooms.
Laurel Lane Community Gardens	Laurel Lane next to Fire Station	16 individual agriculture plots.
Broad Street Community Gardens	North Broad St. near Highway 101 southbound exit	17 individual agriculture plots.
Emerson Community Garden	1341 Nipomo Street next to Parks and Recreation Building	39 individual agriculture plots.
Rotary Garden at Meadow Park	2333 Meadow Street, bordering South Street	40 individual agriculture plots.

Parks and Recreation Facilities Plans

The City of San Luis Obispo has adopted the following park master plans:

- Laguna Lake Park Master Plan (1993)
- Mitchell Park Master Plan (2001)
- Sinsheimer Park Master Plan (1996)
- Santa Rosa Skate Park Master Plan

Mid-Higuera Street Enhancement Plan (2001)

The Mid-Higuera Street Enhancement Plan addresses future development of the mid-Higuera Street area. The Plan proposes a future park and city "gateway" on the corner of Higuera Street and Madonna Road. The site is located on CalTrans property on the north side of Madonna Road. Under the Enhancement Plan, the City will acquire the property and develop part of the site into a park that includes artwork or exhibits recalling the area's history as a center of the Japanese-American community prior to World War II.

Margarita Area Specific Plan (2004)

The Margarita Area Specific Plan addresses future development of the Margarita area. The Margarita Area Specific Plan calls for one neighborhood park near the southwest corner of the Margarita Area. According to the Plan, the park will include trees, benches, picnic tables, small cooking stands, children's play equipment for two age groups, game courts, a restroom, and playfields. The Plan also calls for the development of a central neighborhood landmark that incorporates a transit stop.

Orcutt Area Specific Plan (2010)

The Orcutt Area Specific Plan addresses future development of the Orcutt Plan area. The Orcutt Area Specific Plan calls for the development of the following parks:

- A 12 acre, centrally located neighborhood park that includes a playground for young children, soccer and baseball fields, tennis courts, basketball courts, sand volleyball, picnic tables, and restrooms. The location of the park is planned to serve as a natural focal point for a planned mixed-use area in the central part of the Orcutt Area.
- A 2.5 acre "trail-junction" linear park along the northern boundary of Righetti Hill. The park will have multiple uses including paths for recreational walking and bicycling, picnic areas for viewing the Edna Valley, and a starting point for hikers to access Righetti Hill.
- Two mini parks totaling 1.5 acres along the western part of the Specific Plan Area. The two mini parks will provide resting points, picnic tables, benches, viewpoints, and information areas for the adjacent bicycle and pedestrian path.
- Four acres of joint use parks developed as part of a new elementary school in or near the Orcutt Area.

Recreational Programs

Senior Center

The San Luis Obispo Senior Center offers clubs, services, and activities for city residents over the age of 55, including health screenings. The Senior Center offers recreation programs, including: bingo, bridge, computer classes, exercise classes, monthly movie screenings, yoga, and a senior information series. The Senior Center also hosts clubs and group meetings, such as the Gem and Mineral Club and Round-Table Readers.

Aquatics

The San Luis Obispo Swim Center offers private, group, "Baby & Me" swim lessons; adult swimming, springboard diving, and warm water exercising lessons. The swim center also offers aqua aerobics, lap swimming, recreational swimming, therapy/tot pool and recreational swimming, lifeguard training and water polo camp.

Recreational Sports/Athletics Classes

The City offers youth recreational sports leagues and activities at local parks, including flag football, volleyball, soccer, and Junior Giants baseball. The City also provides open gym at the Ludwick Community Center where youth can play basketball and other gym sports, and hosts "Friday Night Skate" at the Santa Rosa Skate Park. The City offers adult recreational sports and competitive leagues for basketball, softball, indoor volleyball, and soccer.

The City manages contract classes for all ages, such as Shaolin Kempo, Tennis, Horse Riding, Beginning Rowing, Gymnastics, Soccer, and Zumba. The City hosts golf tournaments and offers recreational golf and golf instruction at the Laguna Lake Municipal Golf Course.

Youth and Teen Services

The City sponsors several youth and teen programs and services. The City offers the Sun 'N Fun and Club STAR after school programs at Pacheco, C.L. Smith, Sinsheimer, Bishop's Peak/Teach, and Hawthorne Elementary Schools. The City also offers SLO Teens, a lunchtime and after school program, at Laguna Middle School. Additionally for teens, the City offers the Counselor in Training (CIT) program, which provides teens with valuable skills and volunteer experience, and the a Teen Camp program (QUEST), which provides guest speakers, extreme outdoor adventures, field trips, group challenges and interactive learning opportunities.

Performance and Enrichment Classes

The City offers several performance and enrichment activities and programs, including music lessons, dance, cheerleading, hoop dance for adults and Zumba fitness classes. The City also offers educational classes that include driver's education, cooking and wine pairing, junior cooking, and global gourmet specialized cooking.

Ranger Service

The City of San Luis Obispo Ranger Service Program conducts various activities and programs in the city's open space and creeks. One full-time ranger and several part-time rangers patrol parks, creeks, open space and school district grounds. Ranger staff provide natural resource management for the city's open space, which in addition to patrol and monitoring habitat mitigation programs includes building and maintaining city open space trails. Regular ranger-led hikes traverse the

city's 4,081 acres of open space and parkland. The rangers are also involved in weed abatement and fire hazard reduction in the city's open space as well as creek cleanup on a routine basis due to illegal camping activities.

Events

Art Festivals

A variety of art festivals are held in San Luis Obispo every year, including: Art After Dark, Quick Draw and Plein Air Fest, and Craft Art Market. Art After Dark is a city-wide art gallery day held on the first Friday of every month where private art galleries stay open late for public viewings. Quick Draw and Plein Air Fest is an art festival in which landscape artists come to San Luis Obispo to paint, show, and sell their work in late September through early October. Finally, the Craft Art Market is a December event where the Art Center sells items made by local artists.

Public Art Program

The Parks and Recreation Department oversees the City's Public Art Program which consists of unique pieces of public art ranging from murals, mosaics, oil and watercolors, stained glass, sculptures, benches, bridge railings and more may be seen throughout the city. The Public Art Program consists of the following three components:

- **Visual Arts in Public Places Program:** The City of San Luis Obispo administers a Visual Arts in Public Places program which encourages public art in new and existing buildings, parks, streets and other development projects for the enjoyment of its citizens and visitors. For most of its capital projects, the City sets aside 1 percent of the construction cost in a city-wide fund used to support other worthwhile public art projects.
- **Public Art in Private Development:** The City requires inclusion of public art, valued ½ percent of the total construction cost, in privately funded, non-residential construction projects costing in excess of $100,000.
- **Private Donations of Public Art:** An additional and important source of public art is privately funded but located in a public place. The City has been the recipient of several excellent pieces obtained through the private donation program.

Farmers' Markets

Every Thursday evening the City closes four blocks of Higuera Street for local farmers to set up stands and sell seasonal fruits, specialty herbs, organic vegetables, and flowers. Local musicians and entertainers provide live music along adjoining streets, and many downtown restaurants and merchants also set up food stands. There are also smaller farmers' markets held on Sunday at 3889 Long St., Tuesday at SLO Grange, and Saturday at the Central Coast Plaza Shopping Center off Dalidio Drive.

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