



14.0 Appendices



14.1 Initial Study and Notice of Preparation

NOTICE OF COMPLETION

Mail to: State Clearinghouse, 1400 Tenth Street, Sacramento, CA 95814 (916) 445-0613

See Note Below – SCH#

Project Title: Cambria Water Master Plan

Lead Agency: Cambria Community Services District

Contact Person: Robert C. Gresens, P.E.
District Engineer

Street Address: P.O. Box 65

Phone: 805.927.6223

City: Cambria, CA 93428-0065

County: San Luis Obispo

Project Location:

County: San Luis Obispo **City/Nearest Community:** Cambria
Cross Streets: Entire Community **Zip Code:** 93428 **Total Acres:** Approx 2,750
Assessor's Parcel No.: Multiple **Section: -** **Twp:-** **Range:-** **Base:-**
Within State Hwy. #: 1 **Waterways:** Santa Rosa and San Simeon Creeks
2 Miles: Airports: N/A **Railways:** - **Schools:** Coast Unified School District

Document Type: (Check one)

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>CEQA</u> | | <input type="checkbox"/> Supplement/Subsequent | <input type="checkbox"/> <u>NEPA</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> <u>OTHER</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NOP | <input type="checkbox"/> Early Cons | <input type="checkbox"/> Prior EIR (SCH #) | <input type="checkbox"/> NOI | <input type="checkbox"/> Joint Document |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neg Dec | <input type="checkbox"/> Draft EIR | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: | <input type="checkbox"/> EA | <input type="checkbox"/> Final Document |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Draft EIS | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> FONSI | |

Local Action Type: (Check all that apply)

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> General Plan Update | <input type="checkbox"/> Specific Plan | <input type="checkbox"/> Rezone | <input type="checkbox"/> Annexation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> General Plan Amend. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Master Plan | <input type="checkbox"/> Prezone | <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> General Plan Element | <input type="checkbox"/> Planned Unit Dev. | <input type="checkbox"/> Use Permit | <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Permit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community Plan | <input type="checkbox"/> Site Plan | <input type="checkbox"/> Land Division subdivision
parcel, tract maps etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

Development Type: (Check all that apply)

- | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------|--|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Residential | <i>Units/Sq Ft</i> | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Employees</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water Facilities | <i>Type</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Office | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | Mineral: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Power | Watts: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educational | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Waste Treatment | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Waste | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: | |

Project Issues Discussed in Document: (Check all that apply)

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics/Visual | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood Plain/Flooding | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schools/Universities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water Quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Land | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest Land/Fire Hazard | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Septic Systems | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water Supply/Ground Water |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Quality | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geologic/Seismic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sewer Capacity | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland/Riparian |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archaeo/History | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minerals | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Soil Erosion/Compaction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildlife |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal Zone | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Solid Waste | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Growth Inducing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drainage Absorption | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Population Housing Balance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Toxic/Hazardous | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Use |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Economic/Jobs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Services/Facilities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traffic/Circulation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cumulative Effects |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fiscal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreation/Parks | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vegetation | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

Present Land Use/Zoning/General Plan Designation: Residential, Commercial, Agriculture, Open Space, Public Facilities, Parks, Institutional

Project Description: The Cambria Community Services District (CCSD) is developing a phased completion of its Water Master Plan. A Task 4 report assesses various long-term supply alternatives and recommends additional water conservation measures, recycled water and seawater desalination. Refer to attached Initial Study/Environmental Checklist for additional information.

Note: Clearinghouse will assign identification numbers for all new projects. If a SCH number already exists for a Project (e.g., from an NOP or previous draft document) please fill it in.

NOTICE OF PREPARATION

To: Interested Agencies and Organizations

(Agency)

(Address)

Subject: **Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report**

Lead Agency:

Agency Name: Cambria Community Services District

Street Address: P.O. Box 65

City/State/Zip: Cambria, California 93428

Contact: Mr. Robert Gresens, P.E.

E-Mail: gresens@cambriacsd.org

Consulting Firm:

Firm Name: RBF Consulting

Street Address: 14725 Alton Parkway

City/State/Zip: Irvine, California 92618

Contact: Glenn Lajoie, AICP

Cambria Community Services District will be the Lead Agency and will prepare an environmental impact report for the project identified below. We need to know the views of your agency as to the scope and content of the environmental information which is germane to your agency's statutory responsibilities in connection with the proposed project. Your agency will need to use the EIR prepared by our agency when considering your permit or other approval for the project.

The project description, location, and the potential environmental effects are contained in the attached materials. A copy of the Initial Study (is is not) attached.

Public Scoping Meeting: On July 15, 2004, there will be a public scoping meeting to take comments from the public concerning the Environmental Impact Report for the Water Master Plan. Two separate meetings are scheduled at 12:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. at the Veteran's Memorial Building located at 1000 Main Street in Cambria.

Due to the time limits mandated by State law, your response must be sent at the earliest possible date but ***not later than 30 days*** after receipt of this notice. Please send your response to Mr. Robert Gresens at the address shown above. We will need the name of a contact person in your agency.

Project Title: Cambria Water Master Plan

Project Location: Cambria

City/Community (nearest)

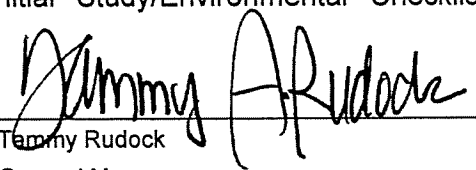
San Luis Obispo

County

Project Description: The Cambria Community Services District (CCSD) is developing a phased completion of its Water Master Plan. A Task 4 report assesses various long-term supply alternatives and recommends additional water conservation measures, recycled water and seawater desalination. Refer to attached Initial Study/Environmental Checklist for additional information.

Date: _____

Signature: _____


Tammy Rudock

Title:

General Manager

Telephone: _____

805.927.6223

INITIAL STUDY/ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Cambria Water Master Plan

LEAD AGENCY:

Cambria Community Services District

P.O. Box 65

Cambria, California 93428

Contact: Mr. Robert C. Gresens, P.E.

805.927.6223



PREPARED BY:

RBF Consulting

14725 Alton Parkway

Irvine, California 92618

Contact: Mr. Glenn Lajoie, AICP

949.472.3505

June 2004

JN 10-100273

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Following preliminary review of the proposed project, the Cambria Community Services District (CCSD) has determined that the proposed Cambria Water Master Plan is subject to the guidelines and regulations of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the CCSD Environmental Guidelines. This Initial Study addresses the direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental effects associated with the Water Master Plan, as proposed.

1.1 STATUTORY AUTHORITY AND REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with CEQA (Public Resources Code Section 21000 – 21178.1), this Initial Study has been prepared to analyze the proposed project in order to identify any potential significant impacts upon the environment that would result from construction and implementation of the project. In accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines, this Initial Study is a preliminary analysis prepared by the Lead Agency, the CCSD, in consultation with other jurisdictional agencies, to determine whether a Negative Declaration or Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required for the proposed Water Master Plan. The purpose of this Initial Study is to inform the CCSD decision-makers, affected agencies, and the public of potential environmental impacts associated with construction and implementation of the proposed project.

Following completion of the Initial Study, the CCSD will make a formal determination as to whether the project may or may not have potentially significant impacts. A determination that a project may have less than significant effects would result in the preparation of a Negative Declaration. A determination that a project may have significant impacts on the environment would require the preparation of an EIR to further evaluate issues identified in this Initial Study. Based upon the potential for significant environmental effects, the CCSD will require the preparation of an EIR to further evaluate issues identified in this Initial Study. Therefore, this Initial Study and Notice of Preparation (NOP) serve as part of the scoping process to determine the appropriate environmental analysis for the project.

The Initial Study and NOP will undergo a 30-day public review period. During this review, comments by the public and responsible agencies on the project relative to environmental issues are to be submitted to the CCSD. The CCSD will review and consider all comments as a part of the project's environmental analysis, using the comments to further determine the level of analysis in the EIR, as required in Section 15082 of the CEQA Guidelines. The comments received with regard to this NOP and Initial Study will be included in the EIR for consideration by the CCSD.

1.2 PURPOSE

The purposes of the Initial Study/Environmental Checklist are to: (1) identify environmental impacts; (2) provide the Lead Agency with information to use as the basis for deciding whether to prepare an EIR or Negative Declaration; (3) enable an applicant or Lead Agency to modify a project, mitigating adverse impacts before an



EIR is prepared; (4) facilitate environmental assessment early in the design of the project; (5) provide documentation of the factual basis for the finding in a Negative Declaration that a project would not have a significant environmental effect; (6) eliminate needless EIRs; (7) determine whether a previously prepared EIR could be used for the project; and (8) assist in the preparation of an EIR, if required, by focusing the EIR on the effects determined to be significant, identifying the effects determined not to be significant and explaining the reasons for determining that potentially significant effects would not be significant.

Section 15063 of the CEQA Guidelines identifies specific disclosure requirements for inclusion in an Initial Study. Pursuant to those requirements, an Initial Study shall include: (1) a description of the project including the location of the project; (2) an identification of the environmental setting; (3) an identification of the environmental effects by use of a checklist, matrix or other method, provided that entries on a checklist or other form are briefly explained to indicate that there is some evidence to support the entries; (4) a discussion of ways to mitigate significant effects identified, if any; (5) an examination of whether the project is compatible with existing zoning, plans and other applicable land use controls; and (6) the name of the person or persons who prepared or participated in the preparation of the Initial Study.

1.3 CONSULTATION

As soon as the Lead Agency has determined that an Initial Study would be required for the project, the Lead Agency is directed to consult informally with all Responsible Agencies and Trustee Agencies that are responsible for resources affected by the project, in order to obtain the recommendations of those agencies on the environmental documentation to be prepared for the project. Following the CCSD's receipt of any written comments from those agencies, as well as the community, the CCSD will consider any recommendations of those agencies in the formulation of the CCSD's preliminary findings. Following preparation of this Initial Study, the CCSD would initiate formal consultation with these and other governmental agencies as required under CEQA and its implementing guidelines.

1.4 INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

Several references were utilized during preparation of this Initial Study. References include the Tasks 3 and 4 Water Master Plan studies, policy documents set forth by the County of San Luis Obispo, as well as other references applicable to Cambria and the water master planning efforts. Documentation is available for review at the Cambria Community Services District at 1316 Tamson Drive, Suite 201, Cambria, California 93428.



2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND SETTING

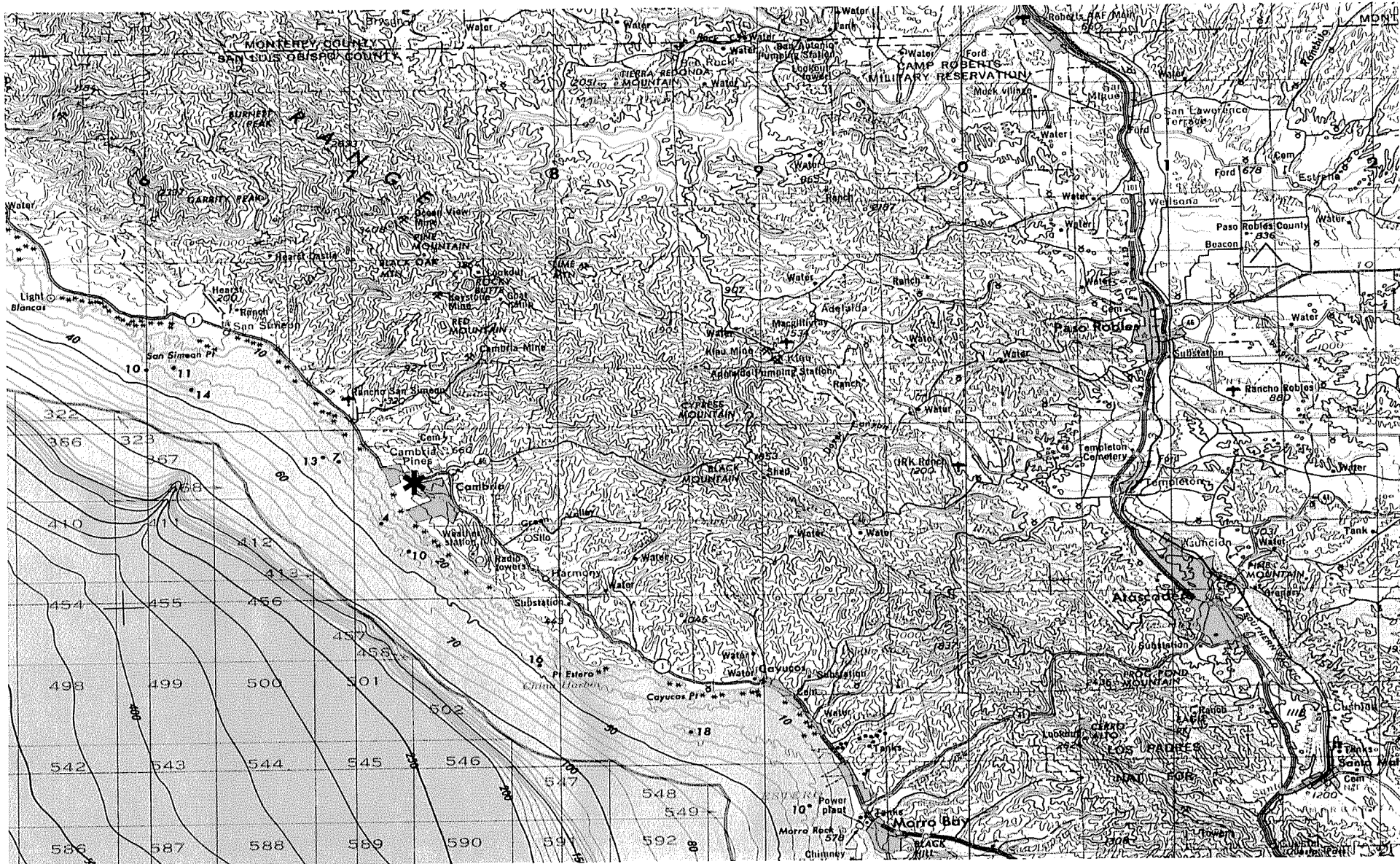
Cambria is located in the coastal region of central California, in the northwestern portion of San Luis Obispo County (refer to Exhibit 1, *Regional Vicinity Map*). Cambria lies within the Santa Rosa Creek Valley, south of San Simeon. Community neighborhoods are interspersed in the surrounding pine-covered hills. The small residential lots and downtown area contribute to the community's village atmosphere. Currently, Cambria has a population of approximately 6,400 permanent residents and receives over 20,000 visitors per year.

2.2 BACKGROUND AND HISTORY

The water discussion that follows is based primarily on the draft Tasks 3 and 4 Water Master Plan studies prepared by Kennedy/Jenks Consultants for the CCSD. To date, the District is developing a phased completion of its Water Master Plan Update and has three draft reports undergoing final edits. These include two draft Task 3 reports, one of which focuses on the potable water distribution system and related improvements for fire fighting purposes, the second of which developed a conceptual recycled water system for landscape irrigation. A Task 4 report assesses various long-term supply alternatives and recommends additional water conservation, recycled water, and seawater desalination.

To meet water demand, the CCSD operates wells that draw from local groundwater aquifers along the San Simeon and Santa Rosa Creeks. These aquifers are generally narrow and thin, and exhibit the characteristics of subterranean streams. CCSD's water rights are subject to the regulatory authority of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), and to a certain extent, conditions imposed under development permits issued by the California Coastal Commission (CCC). Although the CCSD has investigated the process for adjudicating the San Simeon groundwater basin, neither of the two aquifers has been adjudicated.

The current water rights diversion permits from the SWRCB allow CCSD to pump a maximum of 1,118 AF during the wet season, and 630 AF during the dry season, from both the San Simeon and Santa Rosa Basins. However, the current CCC Development permit limits the total annual diversion from both creeks to no more than 1,230 AF. Additionally the dry season start date duration and beginning groundwater levels limit the actual availability of groundwater from both basins. The report entitled, "Baseline Water Supply Analysis", dated 2000 by Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, developed a system of models based on historical data that projected basin response to increased levels of water demand to determine the adequacy of the groundwater supply. From the model, it was determined that the current groundwater supply was not adequate to provide a 90 percent or 95 percent level of reliability for water demands greater than 10 percent of the 1999 demands (4,176 connections). Thus, the basins cannot reliably meet the increased demands of the waiting list and grandfathered connections (4,650 connections) without an additional source of recharge.



* - Project Area

Source: U.S. Geological Survey and the National Ocean Survey, San Luis Obispo, California, revised 1979.



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CAMBRIA WATER MASTER PLAN
INITIAL STUDY/ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST
Regional Vicinity Map

Exhibit 1



The 2000 Baseline study also determined approximately 286 AF of groundwater from the San Simeon Basin, and 201 AF from the Santa Rosa Basin would be available during the dry season. During completion of the 2000 study, the District's Santa Rosa well field was shut down due to an MtBE plume. The older Santa Rosa wells have remained shut down since, and a new well SR-4 was constructed further upstream. However, since then the new well SR-4 has only been used sparingly during the dry season due to potential impacts to listed species. Table 1 summarizes the supply availability based on the SWRCB diversion permits issued to CCSD and the 2000 Baseline supply analysis.

**Table 1
Supply Availability**

Supply Availability	San Simeon (AFY)	Santa Rosa (AFY)	Total (AFY)
Annual ^(a)	1,230	518	1,230 ^(c)
Dry Season ^(b)	286	201	286 ^(d)
Wet Season	944	317	944

Notes:

- (a) Maximum annual availability as restricted by the diversion permit.
- (b) Dry season and wet season availability as determined from "Baseline Water Supply Analysis", 2000, by Kennedy/Jenks
- (c) 1,230 AF maximum annual amount allowed by CCC Development Permit.
- (d) The Santa Rosa supply is not expected to operate during the dry season and is expected to only operate as a supplemental source during the wet season. Thus it is not anticipated to increase the dry season supply availability.
- (e) Difference between Annual and Dry Season availability, (1230 – 286 = 944 AF).

In addition to the CCC Development Permit annual maximum of 1,230 AF, the dry season operating practice from 2002 raises questions over the reliability of well SR-4 during the dry season due to potential habitat impacts. Because MtBE is still being remediated up gradient from wells SR-1 and SR-3, those wells cannot be relied upon for summertime production. Therefore, Table 1 assumes only the San Simeon Creek basin will be available during the dry season. Thus, a supplemental source is required to further augment the Santa Rosa supply during the summer months.



PROJECTED WATER DEMANDS

The current draft Task 4 Water Master Plan report includes an estimate of water needs based on current usage as well as four build-out development scenarios. The four scenarios include a maximum of 6700, a refined maximum of 5700, the Coastal Permit maximum of 5250 and the previously referenced 4650 (existing customers plus the existing CCSD wait list). In addition, the report identifies demands for quality of life increases of 10, 20, 30, and 50-percent higher than existing demands identified in the 2000 Baseline report. The 50-percent increase was developed to address a July 24, 2003 CCSD Board of Directors motion to allow 18 hundred cubic feet (ccf) per bi-monthly billing period for a residential household. Assuming either 1.66 or 2.21 residents per household and 90 gallons per capita per day (gpcd), the total annual future demand was projected for each scenario. These population densities are based on 2000 Census data utilizing a 75 percent and 100 percent occupancy rate, respectively. The projected water demands for each scenario and population density are summarized in Tables 2 and 3. Based on the Board's earlier July 24, 2003 motion, and the historical occupancy rate for Cambria averaging 1.66 persons per residence, approximately 602 acre-feet in supplemental water will be needed for 4,650 residences and a 50-percent quality of life increase over existing consumption.

EXISTING DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Water is distributed into an existing network of eight pressure zones via the system of groundwater well pumps and three intermediary pumping stations. The Rodeo Grounds Road pumping station pumps water up to both the Stuart Street tanks and Leimert tank. The Stuart Street pump station pumps water up to the Fiscalini tank. The Leimert tank site has a booster pump station with hydro-pneumatic tanks and fire pumps for serving an upper Leimert subdivision area.

Except for the upper Leimert tract, the majority of CCSD's system is supplied through a gravity system. By use of pressure reducing stations, not all pressure zones have a dedicated storage tank. For example, a pressure reducing valve system allows use of the tank serving pressure Zone 2 (the Stuart Street tanks), to also supply lower pressure to Zone 5. Similar pressure reducing connections occur between Zones 3 and 4. Therefore, the Stuart Street tanks serve pressure Zones 2, 5 and 7, even though it is at a much higher elevation than needed for the lower pressure zones. A similar situation occurs between pressure Zones 6 and 8, allowing water pumped from the Leimert tank to flow into the lower Zone 6.



Table 2
Supply vs. Demand Projections (1.66 Persons/Dwelling Unit)

	Scenario 1		Scenario 2		Scenario 3		Scenario 4		
	6700 Residential Units	5700 Residential Units	5700 Residential Units	5250 Residential Units	4650 Residential Units	4650 Residential Units	4650 Residential Units	4650 Residential Units	
	winter	summer	annual	winter	summer	annual	winter	summer	
	annual	annual	annual	annual	annual	annual	annual	annual	
Max Day Demand (gpm) ^(a)	1,128	1,577	960	1,342	884	1,236	783	1,095	
Average Day Demand (gpm) ^(b)	752	1,051	640	894	589	824	522	730	
Baseline Demand (AF) ^(c)	600	853	1,454	511	726	1,237	471	669	
Supply (AF) ^(d)	944	286	1,230	944	286	1,230	944	286	
Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) (AF) ^(e)	344	-567	-224	433	-440	-7	473	-383	91
									527
									-306
									221
Demand with 10% increase (AF)	661	939	1,599	562	799	1,361	518	736	1,253
Supply (AF)	944	286	1,230	944	286	1,230	944	286	1,230
Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) (AF)	283	-653	-369	382	-513	-131	426	-450	-23
									486
									-366
									120
Demand with 20% increase (AF)	721	1,024	1,745	613	871	1,484	565	802	1,367
Supply (AF)	944	286	1,230	944	286	1,230	944	286	1,230
Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) (AF)	223	-738	-515	331	-585	-254	379	-516	-137
									444
									-425
									19
Demand with 50% increase (AF)	901	1,280	2,181	766	1,089	1,855	706	1,003	1,709
Supply (AF)	944	286	1,230	944	286	1,230	944	286	1,230
Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) (AF)	43	-994	-951	178	-803	-625	238	-717	-479
									319
									-602
									-284

Notes:
 (a) From "Task 3: Potable Water System Modeling" prepared by Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, dated March 2004.
 (b) Calculated by dividing the Max Day Demand by the Max Day Demand Factor of 1.5
 (c) Conversion of gpm to AF. 181 days were assumed for the winter season and 184 days for the summer season.
 (d) From Table 2-2
 (e) Supply minus Demand



Table 3
Supply vs. Demand Projections (2.21 Persons/Dwelling Unit)

	Scenario 1		Scenario 2		Scenario 3		Scenario 4	
	6700 Residential Units		5700 Residential Units		5250 Residential Units		4650 Residential Units	
	winter	summer	winter	summer	winter	summer	winter	summer
Max Day Demand (gpm) ^(a)	1,403	1,962	1,194	1,669	1,100	1,538	974	1,362
Average Day Demand (gpm) ^(b)	936	1,308	796	1,113	733	1,025	649	908
Baseline Demand (AF) ^(c)	747	1,062	636	903	585	832	418	737
Supply (AF) ^(d)	944	286	1,230	944	286	1,230	944	286
Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) (AF) ^(e)	197	-776	308	-617	-309	359	-188	425
Demand with 10% increase (AF)	822	1,168	1,990	699	994	1,693	644	915
Supply (AF)	944	286	1,230	944	286	1,230	944	286
Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) (AF)	122	-882	-760	245	-708	-463	300	-629
Demand with 20% increase (AF)	897	1,274	2,171	763	1,084	1,847	703	998
Supply (AF)	944	286	1,230	944	286	1,230	944	286
Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) (AF)	47	-988	-941	181	-798	-617	241	-712
Demand with 50% increase (AF)	1,121	1,593	2,714	953	1,355	2,309	878	1,248
Supply (AF)	944	286	1,230	944	286	1,230	944	286
Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) (AF)	-177	-1,307	-1,484	-9	-1,069	-1,079	66	-962

- Notes:
- (a) From the "Task 3: Potable Water System Modeling" prepared by Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, dated March 2004.
 - (b) Calculated by dividing the Max Day Demand by the Max Day Demand Factor of 1.5
 - (c) Conversion of gpm to AF. 181 days were assumed for the winter season and 184 days for the summer season.
 - (d) From Table 2-2
 - (e) Supply minus Demand



CCSD has six steel storage tanks serving its eight pressure zones. The total storage volume is 983,000 gallons, as indicated in Table 4.

**Table 4
Existing Storage Tanks**

Name of Facility	Number of Tanks	Floor Elevation	Pressure Zones Served	Volume Gallons	Total Volume Gallons
Fiscalini Tank	1	627	3, 4	320,000	320,000
Stuart Street Tanks	1 1	439 439	2, 5, 7	212,000 125,000	337,000
Pine Knolls Tanks	1 1	285 285	1	103,000 103,000	206,000
Leimert Tank	1	323	6, 8	120,000	120,000
Total Storage					983,000

WATER SUPPLY ALTERNATIVES

A preliminary analysis was performed to consider the reliability, barriers to implementation, costs, and advantages of a variety of potential new water sources. Potential water supply alternatives were compiled from a collection of studies conducted in the last twenty years identifying and evaluating potential sources of additional potable water from CCSD. Sources of future supply include seawater desalination, local and imported surface water, groundwater, hard rock drilling, recycled water, and seasonal storage. Two types of seasonal storage options were investigated, those that would be used for groundwater recharge and those that would involve direct use. Based on this qualitative screening level evaluation of the potential new water sources, several alternatives were recommended for more detailed evaluation and cost development and include:

- **Seawater Desalination:** The seawater desalination alternative would consist of constructing a subsurface seawater intake, pumping and pipeline facilities to transport the seawater to a desalination plant, a reverse osmosis (RO) desalination treatment process, a groundwater blending system, and pumping facilities to pump the treated water into the distribution system. Concentrate from the RO process would be conveyed in a separate pipeline back to a subsurface exfiltration gallery for disposal. Three desalination supply capacity alternatives were investigated with permeate flows of 300 gpm, 600 gpm, and 900 gpm. To meet the CCSD Board's July 24, 2003 motion of 4,650 residential connections and an average residential demand of 18-ccf per bi-monthly billing period, a desalination facility would need to be sized for a 600 gpm permeate flow and operate approximately 227 days per year.



- Nacimiento Water Supply: The Nacimiento water supply alternative would consist of pumping water from Lake Nacimiento “over-the-hill” where it would recharge the aquifer at Palmer Flats. It would then be extracted from Palmer Flats and pumped to the San Simeon well field to enter the distribution system. Two alternative pipeline routes and two pumping scenarios were investigated.
- Whale Rock Exchange: The Whale Rock exchange alternative would involve the exchange of water rights from Lake Nacimiento for water rights to Whale Rock Reservoir and would utilize the regional Nacimiento pipeline, if and when it is constructed. Two water supply capacities and pipeline routes were investigated for this alternative.
- Hard Rock Drilling: Hard rock drilling consists of developing groundwater supplies from fractured bedrock, which has typically not been explored for potential water supplies. Hard rock water supplies are acknowledged to be high-risk ventures where considerable capital investment must be made to develop supply.
- Recycled Water: The recycled water alternative would involve utilizing recycled water for irrigation purposes at various locations within Cambria. It would require treatment upgrades to the wastewater facilities as well as a recycled water distribution system.
- Demand Management: Demand management would consist of continuing with existing conservation measures and implementing additional measures to reduce potable water use for landscaping.
- San Simeon Dam and Reservoir-Van Gordon Site: This alternative would consist of the construction of a dam and reservoir on the San Simeon basin near the Van Gordon tributary. The reservoir would store the remaining wet season groundwater entitlement from both basins. The water would then be released into San Simeon Creek where it would recharge the groundwater basin during the dry season.
- Jack Creek Dam and Reservoir: This alternative would involve the construction of a dam and reservoir located on Jack Creek. The reservoir would collect runoff from the Dover Canyon watershed during the wet season. Releases would then be made during the dry season to Santa Rosa Creek for recharge of the groundwater basin.

For the alternatives, additional evaluation was performed to better identify and clarify the water resource capacity, water quality, necessary infrastructure, reliability issues, required agreements/institutional issues, environmental issues, permitting/CEQA, cost/funding, and schedule associated with each alternative. A numerical matrix was developed to evaluate the priority of the alternatives which includes rankings based on the selection criterion listed above. For each selection criterion, an alternative was ranked on a scale of one to five, with five being the most desirable and one the least. Table 5 provides a summary of the ranking scales for each criterion.



Table 5
Summary of The Criterion Ranking Scale

Criteria	1	2	3	4	5
Water Supply Capability (AFY)	< 600	600 – 750	750 – 850	850 – 1,000	> 1,000
Water Quality	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Reliability	None	Little	Less than Sufficient	Sufficient	More than Sufficient
Required Agreements Institutional Issues	Very Difficult to Obtain	Difficult to Obtain	Obtainable	Relatively Easy to Obtain	None Required
Environmental Issues	Significant Impacts, Further Review Required	Significant, but Short-Term	Less than Significant, After Mitigation	No Significant Impacts	No Impacts
Permitting/CEQA	Very Difficult to Obtain	Difficult to Obtain	Obtainable	Relatively Easy to Obtain	None Required
Cost (Fixed/Variable)	Above/Above Average	Above/Below Average	Average/Average	Below/Above Average	Below/Below Average
Funding (reduction in capital cost)	None	25 Percent	50 Percent	75 Percent	100 Percent

The weighting factors (all equal to 0.125) and ranking scores are multiplied for each alternative and summed to determine its overall score. Refer to Table 6, which provides the evaluation and rankings of the Alternatives. Based on the evaluation and the recommended goals, it was recommended in the Task 4 report that CCSD's long-term water supply strategy consist of the following elements:

- Seawater Desalination
- Recycled Water
- Water Demand Management

Concurrent with formulation of the Water Master Plan, the CCSD is proceeding with a Community Buildout Reduction Plan and Implementation Strategy. The phased program will be incorporated into the Water Master Plan EIR work program analysis.

2.3 PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

The CCSD's long-term water supply strategy is proposed to consist of seawater desalination, recycled water and water demand management.



Table 6
Evaluation Matrix for Potential Water Supply Alternatives

Alternatives	Supply Capabilities	Water Quality	Reliability	Required Agreements	Environmental Issues	Permitting/CEQA	Cost Combination	Funding Availability	Total
<i>Weight factor</i>	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	1
Seawater Desalination									
RO-300 gpm	2	1	5	2	2	3	4	4	2.9
RO-600 gpm (a)	4	1	5	2	2	3	3	4	3.0
RO-900 gpm	5	1	5	2	2	3	3	3	3.0
NFRO -300 gpm	2	1	5	2	2	3	3	3	2.6
NFRO -600 gpm	4	1	5	2	2	3	1	3	2.6
Lake Nacimiento									
Town Creek- 1 ps, vt pumps	5	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	2.6
Franklin Creek- 1 ps, vt pumps	5	4	2	2	2	3	2	1	2.6
Town Creek- 3 ps, pd pumps	5	4	2	2	2	3	2	1	2.6
Franklin Creek- 3 ps, pd pumps	5	4	2	2	2	3	2	1	2.6
Whale Rock Exchange									
700 AFY	5	3	2	1	1	3	4	1	2.9
1,000 AFY	5	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	2.5
Hard Rock Drilling	2	3	4	3	1	1	4	1	2.6
Recycled Water (e)	1	1	5	4	3	3	5	3	3.1
Demand Mangagement (e)	1	5	2	3	5	5	5	4	3.8
San Simson Dam- Van Gordon	4	2	1	2	2	3	5	2	2.6
Jack Creek Dam	5	2	2	1	1	3	5	2	2.6

definition of rank 1: < 250 AFY
definition of rank 5: > 550 AFY
Note: (a) Recommended alternatives.



SEAWATER DESALINATION

In order to provide an additional water supply of 263 to 566 AFY during the dry season, CCSD proposes to implement Seawater Desalination. Seawater Desalination offers the most flexibility in operation and production, which would better suit CCSD's variable water supply needs, and has the potential to meet all four projected water demand scenarios. Furthermore, Seawater Desalination is a very reliable source particularly during critically dry years when additional demand is needed most. Seawater Desalination, as proposed, would also allow CCSD to provide a better quality of water to its customers and has the potential to significantly reduce the use of individual water softeners, which would greatly reduce the salt loadings at the wastewater treatment plant. Furthermore, with respect to creek and riparian habitat, Seawater Desalination would provide minimal environmental impacts.

The Seawater Desalination element consists of constructing a subsurface seawater intake, pumping and pipeline facilities to transport the seawater to a desalination plant, a RO desalination treatment process, a groundwater blending system and pumping facilities to pump the treated water into the distribution system. Concentrate (waste brine) from the RO process would be conveyed in a separate pipeline back to a subsurface exfiltration gallery for disposal.

Depending on the number of RO units chosen and the number of days of operation, this alternative could provide 300 gpm (300 AFY), 600 gpm (520 AFY), or 900 gpm (820 AFY) of RO permeate flow (product water) during the critical dry season. Table 7 summarizes the operating assumptions for Seawater Desalination.

Table 7
Operating Assumptions for Seawater Desalination

Number of 300 gpm RO Units	Assumed Days of Operation	AFY Produced	Projected Demand Scenario Met
1	226	300	4
2	195	520	1, 2, and 3
3	206	820	1, 2, 3 and 4

Although Seawater Desalination is one of three primary components of the Water Master Plan, the level of analysis under the Program EIR will be focused on the project's ability to provide a reliable source of water for the community and the potential to cause growth-inducing effects. The Program EIR will serve as the master environmental documentation in order to properly tier from the programmatic analysis (refer to CEQA Guidelines Section 15152). The project level study for the seawater desalination will provide the comprehensive construction and operations analysis. The study will be presented as a project level EIR, which will also be subject to compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) due to anticipated federal



funding. Thus, a joint EIR/EIS will be prepared specifically for seawater desalination. The EIR/EIS processing/documentation will also be subject to a scoping process, which will include publication and distribution of a NOP.

RECYCLED WATER SYSTEM

This element would involve utilizing recycled water for irrigation purposes at various locations within Cambria. The use of recycled water to meet non-potable demands would enable CCSD to reduce its potable water demand. CCSD operates a 1.0 million gallon per day (MGD) extended aeration wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), which provides treatment to wastewater from Cambria and the San Simeon State campgrounds. Currently, the treated wastewater effluent is percolated into the ground between the San Simeon well field and the Pacific Ocean to provide a "mound" of fresh water that prevents the San Simeon Creek aquifer from flowing into the sea. During the dry summer season, flows through the plant average approximately 650,000 gallons per day.

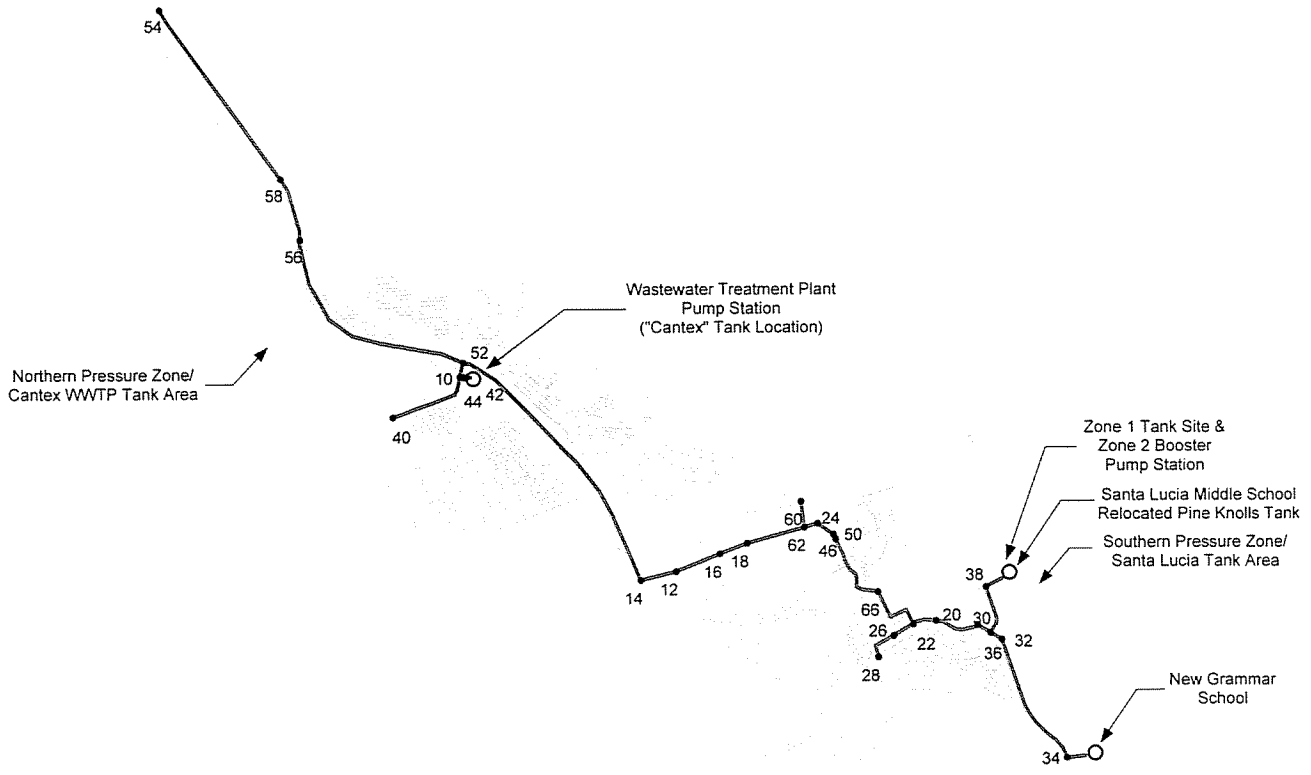
During the critical dry season, the CCSD wastewater department estimates that approximately 250,000 gallons per day (gpd) is required for percolation into the ground between the well field and ocean to maintain its hydraulic mound operation. This would leave approximately 450,000 gpd available for irrigation and/or seasonal storage of recycled water. However, it is not known how much of the approximately 450,000 gpd provides flow into the nearby lagoon and riparian areas. Therefore, a no net increase approach was developed within the Task 3 recycled water analysis to determine how much of the future recycled water use was existing versus new demands. Existing demands would simply shift the use of water from the upstream potable well field to the downstream mound. Therefore, existing demands converted from potable to non-potable recycled water would have no net increase in the volume of water being diverted from the aquifer system. To further lower demands, the use of a proprietary Evaporative Control Systems® (ECS) irrigation system was also analyzed. The ECS system is currently being installed at the new Cambria Elementary School.

The WWTP currently provides secondary treatment. The effluent is proposed to be used for unrestricted irrigation, thus, disinfected tertiary treatment would be required. This would involve compliance with the applicable requirements of Title 22. The list of potential users for the tertiary treated wastewater and demand associated with its use is relatively small, approximately 161 to 184 AFY.

A detailed analysis of the recycled water distribution system, including system improvements, pipes, pumps, and reservoirs is presented in a draft report entitled, "Water and Recycled Water System Modeling" dated 2002 by Kennedy/Jenks Consultants. This report is currently being updated by Kennedy/Jenks Consultants. Exhibit 2, Proposed Recycled Water Distribution System, illustrates the proposed recycled water distribution system. Ductile iron pipeline with purple polyethylene wrapping would be required to distribute the recycled water to the potential irrigation users. The system consists of an advanced treatment process at the existing

Legend

- Preliminary Recycled Water Lines
- Recycled Water System Nodes



Source: Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, March 2004.

CAMBRIA WATER MASTER PLAN
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Proposed Recycled Water Distribution System



wastewater plant, two pumping stations, tank storage, and a hydro-pneumatic storage system. The advanced treatment process will include means to reduce salt concentrations to background levels to ensure no degradation to the groundwater will occur from percolation through irrigated areas. The storage tank site and hydro-pneumatic pumping station area is planned for a location behind the Santa Lucia Middle School gymnasium. The hydro-pneumatic pump station will provide recycled water to the existing Santa Lucia Middle School as well as a back-up supply to the new elementary school's ECS system. The storage tanks will provide supply to the lower pressure zone.

The potential recycled water users, their irrigable areas, and non-potable demands are presented in Table 8, *Potential Recycled Water Users and Demands*.

WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT

Although CCSD's current conservation practices have already reduced the average CCSD per capita water consumption well below the state average, more efficient water demand management practices are proposed for further reduction in water consumption.

Demand management would consist of improvements to the current conservation program and regulations to reduce potable water use for landscaping. Although CCSD's current conservation practices have already reduced the average per capita potable water consumption below the state average, more efficient water demand management practices are proposed for further reduction in water consumption.

CCSD currently has a Water Conservation and Retrofit Program. Under the current Retrofit Program, construction of new homes and the resale of old homes require retrofitting other homes with specific fixtures. The number of homes that must be retrofitted is determined by a point system dependent upon the number of bathrooms and the size of the parcel of the new home.

To further reduce water consumption, a tiered water rate structure is utilized. Although CCSD has water rates higher than surrounding communities, customers using twice the amount of water are only paying about 70 percent more.

Various restrictions have been placed on external use to prevent wasting of potable water. Additionally, in 2000, CCSD revised their Water Conservation Program (Ordinance 3-2000) consisting of three stages of water use restrictions. The proposed modifications to the existing demand management practices include the following:

- Addition of front-loading washers to the Retrofit Program, either as a required full retrofit fixture or credit as an additional unit as opposed to just promoting their use as proposed in the 1999 report. Front-loading washers have been found to use half the volume of top-loading washers.



Table 8
Potential Recycled Water Users and Demands

Potential Recycled Water User	Total Acreage	Percent Irrigable ¹	Irrigable Acreage	Irrigation Demand	Demand w/ECS
Likely Recycled Water Sites					
<i>A. Existing Potable Water Irrigation Sites</i>					
Existing WWTP Site	12.51	6%	0.75	1.97	1.97
Mid State Bank	0.93	7%	0.07	0.17	0.17
Santa Rosa Catholic Church	2	20%	0.40	1.05	1.05
Tamson Drive Commercial Areas	9.5	5%	0.48	1.25	1.25
Cambria Grammar School (as CUSD Offices)	5.07	22%	1.12	2.93	2.93
Cambria Pines Lodge	23.4	35%	8.19	21.54	21.54
CCSD Fire Station	1.4	30%	0.42	1.10	1.10
Presbyterian Church	2.98	35%	1.04	2.74	2.74
Cambria Nursery	4.35	45%	1.96	5.15	5.15
Santa Lucia Middle School	10	40%	4.00	10.52	6.36
St. Paul's Episcopal Church	0.87	40%	0.35	0.92	0.92
<i>Subtotal</i>			18.76	49.35	45.19
<i>B. Future Recycled Water Irrigation Sites</i>					
CCSD Vacant Lot across from Vets Hall	1.45	15%	0.22	0.57	0.57
Future CCSD Community Park	26.03	50%	13.02	34.23	20.69
Main Street Landscaping	1.42	70%	0.99	2.61	2.61
Future Elementary School	12	35%	4.20	11.05	6.68
Future Vineyard Church Site	3.53	15%	0.53	1.39	1.39
<i>Subtotal</i>			18.96	49.85	31.95
Subtotal of Likely Recycled Water Sites			37.72	99.21	77.14
Less Likely Recycled Water Sites					
<i>C. Riparian Well Services</i>					
Shamel Park	2.04	85%	1.73	4.56	4.56
Coast Union High School	13.94	60%	8.36	22.00	22.00
<i>Subtotal</i>			10.10	26.56	26.56
<i>D. Low Priority Sites Due to Distance from Main Recycled Water Pipeline</i>					
Cambria Cemetery	12.18	90%	10.96	28.83	28.83
San Simeon Pines Motel	7.3	70%	5.11	13.44	13.44
San Simeon State Camp Grounds	25	25%	6.25	16.44	16.44
<i>Subtotal</i>			22.32	58.71	58.71
Subtotal of Less Likely Recycled Water Sites			32.42	85.26	85.26
TOTAL OF LIKELY & LESS LIKELY SITES			70.14	184.47	162.41
Notes:					
1. Percent irrigable land was determined from land coverage estimates taken from aerial photos of the parcels.					
2. Total non-potable demand (AFY) calculated by multiplying the application rate (2.63 ft per year) by the irrigable acreage.					
3. Total non-potable demand (AFY) including the ECS system application rate (1.52 ft per year) for the Santa Lucia middle school, future elementary school, and future community park. An application rate of 2.63 ft per year was used for all other users.					



- Meter replacement as part of the Retrofit Program.¹ Meters lose accuracy over time; testing and replacement would improve meter efficiency and should reduce the overall unaccounted for water consumption.
- Addition of rain sensors to the Retrofit Program as a required full retrofit fixture. Rain sensors would allow for irrigation systems to shut-off during periods of rain. They are cheaper and easier to maintain than the moisture sensors proposed by the 1999 report, which tend to be problematic.

The supply capabilities associated with this element would be determined by the reduction in potable water use. Because CCSD currently has already implemented extensive conservation practices, the potential for further reduction is low. Accordingly, this element is not expected to provide sufficient water supply to meet any of the projected water demand scenarios.

Water demand management would not have any water quality implications. It would simply allow available water to be used more efficiently. No significant additional infrastructure would be required for this alternative.

POTABLE WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The Task 3 Kennedy/Jenks report on recommended potable water distribution system improvements focuses on improving fire-fighting capabilities. For example, fire flows for existing single-family residential areas are being increased from approximately 1,000 gallons per minute (gpm) to approximately 2,500 gpm based on recommendations of the Cambria Fire Department. In addition, increases to tank storage volumes are also being recommended as part of the Task 3 potable water distribution system analysis.

Three levels of priority projects have been developed for incorporating distribution system improvements as part of a long-term capital improvement plan. To date, the District has been completing the highest priority level 1 projects due to their need to provide public safety. Priority level 1 projects in various states of completion include: Pine Knolls Tank replacement; East-West Ranch Pipeline; Leimert fire flow improvements; and, the SCADA project. Separate project-specific CEQA Clearance documents (Initial Study/ Mitigated Negative Declarations) have been prepared on the Pine Knolls Tank project and East-West Ranch Pipeline project. The remaining distribution system improvements projects are in various states of planning or design.

An update to the draft report is currently in progress. The most significant change being considered with the current redrafting effort includes using an additional fire pump for the Leimert pressure zones as opposed to an additional storage tank.

¹ Proposed by Boyle Engineering Corporation. 1999. Water Conservation and Reuse Study.



2.4 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the Water Master Plan Study process is to identify one, or a combination of, feasible long-term supply alternatives that will meet with CCSD's objectives for water quantity, quality and reliability. During November 2001, the CCSD Board declared a water shortage emergency. Since then, the area has been under a new connection moratorium and has had to rely primarily on an aggressive water conservation program and rate setting as a means for controlling demand.

2.5 PHASING

The recycled water and seawater desalination programs are proposed to be implemented concurrently. Completion for the Water Master Plan facilities is anticipated to take 8 to 10 years, if phases are not implemented concurrently.

Phase 1 - Demand Management

Improved demand management activities would be implemented after approval of the modifications made to the existing ordinance to include the landscape irrigation measures.

Phase 2 - Recycled Water

Because the recycled water system can only be utilized when complete, only one implementation phase is recommended. However, this recommendation should be reviewed if concerns arise from the use of recycled water at the future sites.

Recycled water is anticipated to take 2.5 to 3.5 years to complete. Permitting, design, construction, and startup are likely to require 2 to 3 years to complete. The permitting process may also be lengthy due to the numerous Title 22 requirements. Construction activities could be divided into 2 phases. Phase 3A would consist of the necessary treatment plant upgrades and phase 3B would consist of the construction of the distribution system pipeline. Both construction phases could be implemented concurrently.

Phase 3 - Seawater Desalination

Seawater desalination is anticipated to take 4 to 5 years to complete. Negotiations with the CCC, required to obtain approval for construction of the intake and discharge facilities, is anticipated to take up to one year. Permitting, design, construction, and startup are likely to require an additional 3 to 4 years to complete. Due to the past design efforts for a seawater desalination facility, the final design phase is not anticipated to hinder implementation. Construction of the facility may be divided into 3 phases. Phase 2A would involve construction of the intake facility and the exfiltration gallery. Phase 2B would consist of the construction of both the intake and discharge pipelines. Phase 2C would consist of the construction of the treatment facilities. These phases could be implemented concurrently.



3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

3.1 BACKGROUND

1. Project Title: Cambria Water Master Plan
2. Lead Agency Name and Address: Cambria Community Services District 1316 Tamson Drive, Suite 201 P.O. Box 65 Cambria, California 93428
3. Contact Person and Phone Number: Mr. Robert C. Gresens, P.E. District Engineer 805/927.6223
4. Project Location: The unincorporated community of Cambria in the County of San Luis Obispo, California.
5. Project Sponsor's Name and Address: Cambria Community Services District 1316 Tamson Drive, Suite 201 P.O. Box 65 Cambria, California 93428
6. General Plan Designation: Multiple
7. Zoning: Multiple
8. Description of the Project: <i>(Describe the whole action involved, including but not limited to, later phases of the project, and any secondary support or off-site features necessary for its implementation.)</i> Refer to Section 2.3, <i>Project Characteristics</i> , for detailed project information.
9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting: Cambria lies within the Santa Rosa Creek Valley. Its neighborhoods are interspersed in the surrounding pine-covered hills. The small residential lots and downtown area have contributed to the village atmosphere. Currently, Cambria has a population of approximately 6,200 permanent residents and receives over 20,000 visitors per year.
10. Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval or participation agreement): To be determined as part of the Program EIR review process.



3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" or "Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated," as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

✓	Aesthetics	✓	Land Use and Planning
✓	Agricultural Resources	✓	Mineral Resources
✓	Air Quality	✓	Noise
✓	Biological Resources	✓	Population and Housing
✓	Cultural Resources	✓	Public Services
✓	Geology and Soils	✓	Recreation
✓	Hazards & Hazardous Materials	✓	Transportation/Traffic
✓	Hydrology & Water Quality	✓	Utilities & Service Systems
✓	Mandatory Findings of Significance		

3.3 EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

This section analyzes the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed project. The issue areas evaluated in this Initial Study include:

- Aesthetics
- Agricultural Resources
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Geology and Soils
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Land Use and Planning
- Mineral Resources
- Noise
- Population and Housing
- Public Services
- Recreation
- Transportation/Traffic
- Utilities and Service Systems

The environmental analysis in this section is patterned after the Initial Study Checklist recommended by the CEQA Guidelines and used by the Cambria Community Services District in its environmental review process. For the preliminary environmental assessment undertaken as part of this Initial Study's preparation, a determination that there is a potential for significant effects indicates the need to more fully analyze the development's impacts and to identify mitigation.

For the evaluation of potential impacts, the questions in the Initial Study Checklist are stated and an answer is provided according to the analysis undertaken as part of the Initial Study. The analysis considers the long-term, direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of the development. To each question, there are four possible responses:



- **No Impact.** The development will not have any measurable environmental impact on the environment.
- **Less Than Significant Impact.** The development will have the potential for impacting the environment, although this impact will be below established thresholds that are considered to be significant.
- **Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated.** The development will have the potential to generate impacts which may be considered as a significant effect on the environment, although mitigation measures or changes to the development's physical or operational characteristics can reduce these impacts to levels that are less than significant.
- **Potentially Significant Impact.** The development will have impacts which are considered significant, and additional analysis is required to identify mitigation measures that could reduce these impacts to less than significant levels.

Where potential impacts are anticipated to be significant, mitigation measures will be required, so that impacts may be avoided or reduced to insignificant levels.



4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

4.1 AESTHETICS

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?			✓	
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	✓			
c. Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	✓			
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	✓			

Implementation of the Water Master Plan is not anticipated to adversely affect a designated scenic vista. Construction of facilities and implementation may adversely affect scenic resources in the community including but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings and views along Highway 1, which is a designated Scenic Highway. The degree of impact would be site-specific and would be dependent upon the location, grading and final development plans. Water Master Plan facilities may require security lighting which could affect adjacent land areas. The EIR will include a comprehensive evaluation of aesthetic affects to determine if the Project would substantially degrade the existing visual character.



4.2 AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?		✓		
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				✓
c. Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?				✓

Prime farmland is located in proximity to Cambria. Water Master Plan facilities (pipelines) could traverse through agricultural areas resulting in temporary construction-related impacts. The project would not result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses and thus would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural uses, or a Williamson Act contract.



4.3 AIR QUALITY

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	✓			
b. Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	✓			
c. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	✓			
d. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	✓			
e. Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	✓			

The San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District (SLOCAPCD) is responsible for administering State and Federal air quality standards within San Luis Obispo County. Its tasks include monitoring air pollution, promoting rules and regulations and implementing strategies for reducing air pollution in the region. Cambria is located in the South Central Coast Air Basin (SCCAB) and is currently classified as a State non-attainment area for ozone and particulates of less than 10 microns in size (PM₁₀). The SCCAB is currently classified as attainment for carbon monoxide (CO).

The EIR will include an evaluation of the construction and operation of Water Master Plan facilities, the potential to conflict with the SLOCAPCD Air Quality Plan, and whether there would be a violation of air quality standards. The study will determine if there is a contribution to existing air quality deficiencies/violations and whether there would be a cumulatively considerable increase in emissions. The analysis will consider the proximity of facilities to sensitive receptors (i.e., residents, schools, parks) and the potential for objectionable odors to occur during construction and operations.



4.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	✓			
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	✓			
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	✓			
d. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	✓			
e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	✓			
f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?				✓

The EIR will analyze whether the Water Master Plan would adversely effect habitat, species, riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities, that are a candidate, sensitive or special status based on local and regional plans, policies or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Potential effects to wetlands and movement/migration of the fish and wildlife species will be studied. Conflicts with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources will be analyzed. The project would not conflict with an approved local, regional or State Habitat Conservation Plan.



4.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines §15064.5?	✓			
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5?	✓			
c. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	✓			
d. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	✓			

The EIR will include a comprehensive review of potential effects on historic, archaeological and paleontological resources which occur in the vicinity of proposed facilities. The analysis will be in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 and San Luis Obispo County Land Use Ordinance Section 22.0.



4.6 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
1) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.			✓	
2) Strong seismic ground shaking?	✓			
3) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	✓			
4) Landslides?	✓			
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?				
c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on-or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	✓			
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	✓			
e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?				✓

Cambria is not located within a designated Alquist-Priolo earthquake zone, thus the risk of fault rupture hazards is not significant. The effects of strong seismic ground shaking and the possibility of ground failure, landslides and unstable soil conditions will be analyzed in the EIR. Although there is a potential for soil erosion to occur during construction, an Erosion Control Plan will be required by the County of San Luis Obispo in accordance with Section 23.05.036 of the County Coastal Zone Land Use Ordinance. The Water Master Plan would not require the use of septic tanks or an alternative wastewater disposal system.



4.7 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	✓			
b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	✓			
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	✓			
d. Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?			✓	
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				✓
f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				✓
g. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?			✓	
h. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?			✓	

The potential for the Water Master Plan systems and operations to cause a public health hazard will be analyzed. Facilities in proximity to schools will consider substances and emission potential. The project would not be located on a recorded hazardous material site, in proximity to an airport land use plan or private airstrip. The project is not anticipated to interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or cause a risk involving wildland fires.



4.8 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	✓			
b. Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	✓			
c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	✓			
d. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	✓			
e. Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	✓			
f. Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	✓			
g. Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?				✓
h. Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	✓			
i. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?				✓
j. Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	✓			

The potential for the Water Master Plan to violate water quality standards, affect groundwater supplies, alter drainage patterns, affect stormwater systems, cause flooding or other related hazards will be studied in the EIR.



4.9 LAND USE AND PLANNING

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Physically divide an established community?				✓
b. Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	✓			
c. Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?				✓

The Water Master Plan would not physically divide an established community or conflict with a habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan. The potential for project facilities to conflict with the San Luis Obispo County General Plan, Zoning Ordinance, Local Coastal Plan or other policy regulatory provisions will be analyzed.



4.10 MINERAL RESOURCES

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?				✓
b. Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?				✓

The Water Master Plan would not result in the loss of known and locally important mineral resources.



4.11 NOISE

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	✓			
b. Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	✓			
c. A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?		✓		
d. A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	✓			
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				✓
f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				✓

The project could create short-term construction noise impacts which may temporarily exceed standards as set forth by the County of San Luis Obispo. County Noise Ordinance 23.06.040 exempts construction related noise if activities are limited to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. A permanent and substantial noise increase that cannot be mitigated is not anticipated. The project is not in proximity to an airport land use plan or private airstrip.



4.12 POPULATION AND HOUSING

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	✓			
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				✓
c. Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				✓

CEQA requires an analysis of the ways that a proposed project could foster growth either directly or indirectly in the surrounding environment. This analysis includes projects which would “remove obstacles to population growth.” Because water availability is an important issue in Cambria and throughout San Luis Obispo County as it relates to population growth, the issue of growth will be thoroughly examined in the EIR.

A growth inducement subsection will be included in the EIR to determine the extent in which infrastructure would be extended and affect land use densities in the CCSD service area. The growth inducing analysis will be pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15126(g). Buildout scenarios presented in the Task 4 Water Master Plan report will be studied. The analysis will be based on State and County data and will specifically consider and incorporate the CCSD’s current Buildout Reduction Study in process.



4.13 PUBLIC SERVICES

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
1) Fire protection?	✓			
2) Police protection?	✓			
3) Schools?	✓			
4) Parks?	✓			
5) Other public facilities?	✓			

The effects of the Water Master Plan on public services including fire protection, police protection, schools and parks will be analyzed. The analysis will consider buildout projections associated with the Water Master Plan and the current Buildout Reduction Study in process.



4.14 RECREATION

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?			✓	
b. Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				✓

The Water Master Plan would not directly result in use of recreation facilities. The analysis will consider buildout projections associated with the Water Master Plan and the current Buildout Reduction Study in process.



4.15 TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?			✓	
b. Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?			✓	
c. Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?				✓
d. Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?				✓
e. Result in inadequate emergency access?		✓		
f. Result in inadequate parking capacity?		✓		
g. Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?				✓

Construction and implementation of Water Master facilities would not result in a substantial increase in traffic loads and capacity, would not exceed level of service standards, result in a change in air traffic patterns, increase roadway hazards, or conflict with alternative transportation policies and programs. The EIR will address potential construction related impacts to access, parking, safety for motorists, bicyclists and pedestrians. The analysis will include a review of traffic generation associated with maintenance operations. Mitigation measures for construction may include detour plans, alternative routes, temporary signing and striping and use of flagmen. The analysis will consider buildout projections associated with the Water Master Plan and the current Buildout Reduction Study in process.



4.16 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	✓			
b. Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	✓			
c. Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	✓			
d. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	✓			
e. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	✓			
f. Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	✓			
g. Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	✓			

The effects of the Water Master Plan on utility and service systems including wastewater, water and solid waste will be analyzed. The analysis will consider buildout projections associated with the Water Master Plan and the current Buildout Reduction Study in process.



4.17 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	✓			
b. Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	✓			
c. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			✓	

As stated in Sections 4.4 and 4.5, the project may effect biological and cultural resources. Further study will be conducted in the EIR. Cumulative considerations will include effects with full implementation of the Water Master Plan. Buildout scenarios will address cumulative impacts for each noted issue. The project would not cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, directly or indirectly. As stated in Section 2.4 of this report, the objectives of the project are focused on water quantity, quality and reliability for the community.



5.0 LEAD AGENCY DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

I find that the proposed use COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

I find that although the proposal could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because the mitigation measures described in Section 3.0 have been added. A NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

I find that the proposal MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

I find that the proposal MAY have a significant effect(s) on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets, if the effect is a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated." An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

Jimmy A. Rudock
Signature

Cambria Community Services District
Agency

Jimmy A. Rudock
Printed Name/Title

6/28/04
Date



14.2 Notice of Preparation Responses