



COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & BUILDING
Initial Study – Environmental Checklist

PLN-2039
04/2019

Kiler Canyon Vineyards LLC Conditional Use Permit DRC2019-00070 / ED19-180

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: The proposed project could have a "Potentially Significant Impact" for environmental factors checked below. Please refer to the attached pages for discussion on mitigation measures or project revisions to either reduce these impacts to less than significant levels or require further study.

<input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics	<input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Services
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & Forestry Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Hazards & Hazardous Materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Recreation
<input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology & Water Quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Land Use & Planning	<input type="checkbox"/> Tribal Cultural Resources
<input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Utilities & Service Systems
<input type="checkbox"/> Energy	<input type="checkbox"/> Noise	<input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire
<input type="checkbox"/> Geology & Soils	<input type="checkbox"/> Population & Housing	<input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance

DETERMINATION: (To be completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation, the Environmental Coordinator finds that:

- ☐ The proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☒ Although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☐ The proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- ☐ The proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact 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. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- ☐ Although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Prepared by (Print)	Signature	Date
	Steve McMasters, Principal Environmental Specialist	
Reviewed by (Print)	Signature	Date

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Project Environmental Analysis

The County's environmental review process incorporates all of the requirements for completing the Initial Study as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the CEQA Guidelines. The Initial Study includes staff's on-site inspection of the project site and surroundings and a detailed review of the information in the file for the project. In addition, available background information is reviewed for each project. Relevant information regarding soil types and characteristics, geologic information, significant vegetation and/or wildlife resources, water availability, wastewater disposal services, existing land uses and surrounding land use categories and other information relevant to the environmental review process are evaluated for each project. Exhibit A includes the references used, as well as the agencies or groups that were contacted as a part of the Initial Study. The County Planning Department uses the checklist to summarize the results of the research accomplished during the initial environmental review of the project.

Persons, agencies or organizations interested in obtaining more information regarding the environmental review process for a project should contact the County of San Luis Obispo Planning Department, 976 Osos Street, Rm. 200, San Luis Obispo, CA, 93408-2040 or call (805) 781-5600.

A. Project

DESCRIPTION: A request by **Steve Olson of Kiler Canyon Vineyards LLC** for a Conditional Use Permit (DRC2019-00070) to allow for the construction of a winery facility that will include two buildings: Building A (one-story 1,966-square-foot tasting room building) that will include a 978-square-foot tasting room, 298-square-foot case storage room, wine pick up area, foyer, 3-restrooms, and 1,465-square-foot outdoor covered porch; Building B (two-story 6,608-square-foot wine production/barrel storage building) that will include a 2,451-square-foot barrel storage room, 2,659-square-foot tank room, office, breakroom, kitchen, 2-restrooms, and a mezzanine level with a lab and additional storage space. This building will include a 2,410-square-foot outdoor covered work area. Maximum annual case production of 10,000 cases. San Luis Obispo County Code Section 22.30.70.D.2.a. states that the principle access driveway to a winery with public tours, tasting rooms or special events is to be located on or within one mile of an arterial or collector road. The applicant is requesting a modification to Section 22.30.70.D.2.a to locate the winery with a tasting room 1.97 miles from the nearest collector road. Section 22.30.020.D allows a standard to be modified through a Conditional Use Permit if it can be proven to be unnecessary and the project meets all other development standards. This project does not include any special events. However, the project does include the participation in wine industry events as allowed by the Land Use Ordinance. The project will result in approximately 2.75 acres of site disturbance on a 53-acre parcel, including 7,369 cubic yards of cut and 7,488 cubic yards of fill. The proposed project is within the Agriculture land use category, located at 1535 Kiler Canyon Road, 1.97 miles west of the City Paso Robles. The project site is in the Salinas River Sub Area of the North County planning Area.

ASSESSOR PARCEL NUMBER(S): 026-472-004 and 026-472-010 (Project site includes both parcels)

Latitude: 35° 36' 26.1963" N **Longitude:** 120° 43' 1.9565" W **SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT #** 1

B. Existing Setting

Plan Area: North County **Sub:** Salinas River **Comm:** N/A
Land Use Category: Agriculture

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Combining Designation: Renewable Energy Combining Designation area

Parcel Size: 53 acres

Topography: Gently to moderately sloping

Vegetation: Vineyards, ornamental trees, and oak trees

Existing Uses: 026-472-004: vineyards; 026-472-010: single family residence and an ag barn

Surrounding Land Use Categories and Uses:

North: Agriculture; ; Ag uses, Kiler Ridge Olive Processing Facility with a tasting room and limited restaurant, Single family residence(s)

East: Agriculture; ; AG uses, TH Estate Winery with a tasting room, Single family residence(s)

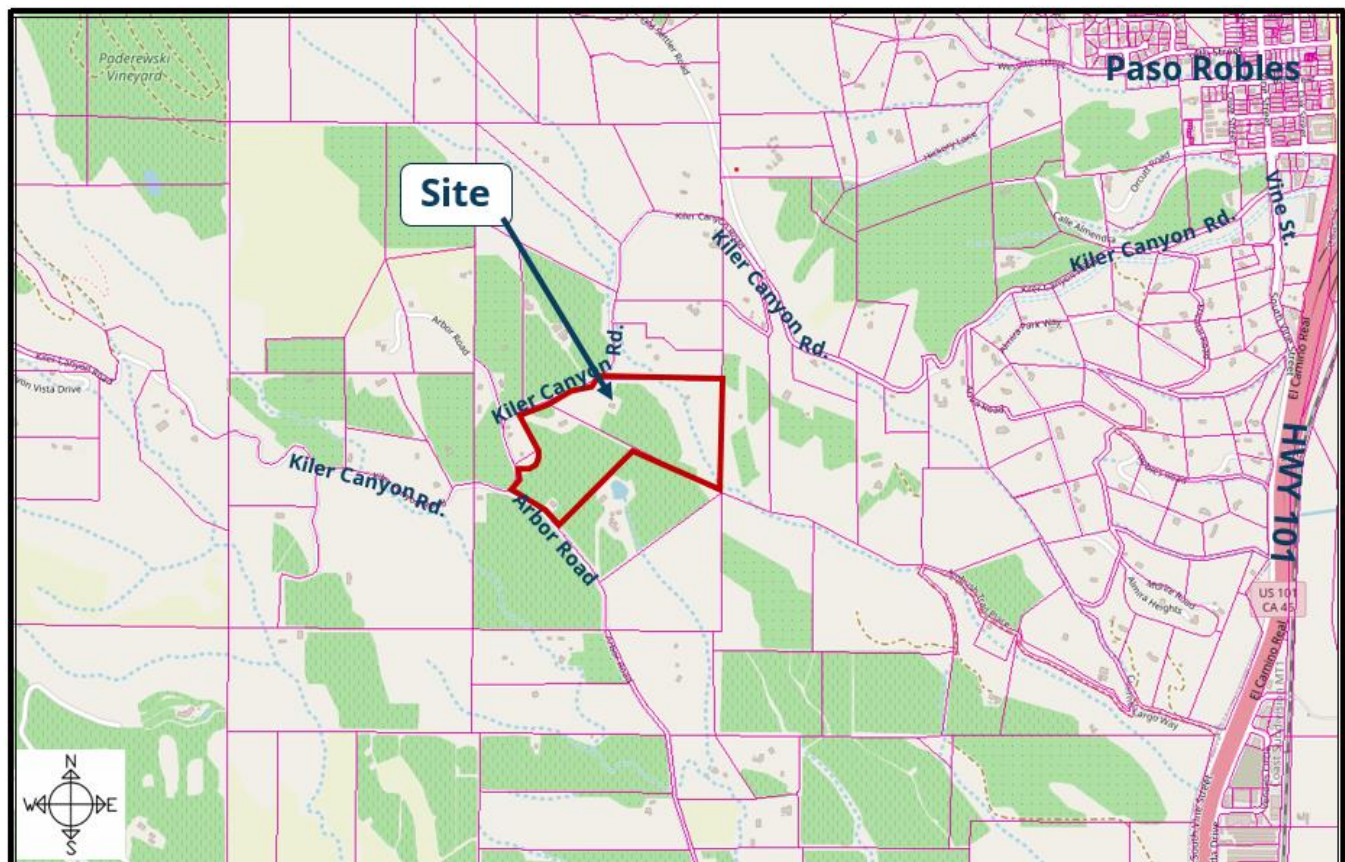
South: Agriculture; ;Ag uses, Single family residence(s)

West: Agriculture; ; Ag uses, Elcuse Winery with a tasting room, Single family residence(s)

C. Environmental Analysis

The Initial Study Checklist provides detailed information about the environmental impacts of the proposed project and mitigation measures to lessen the impacts.

Figure 1: Vicinity Map



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Figure 2: Aerial of (P) Proposed Winery



Figure 3: Elevations

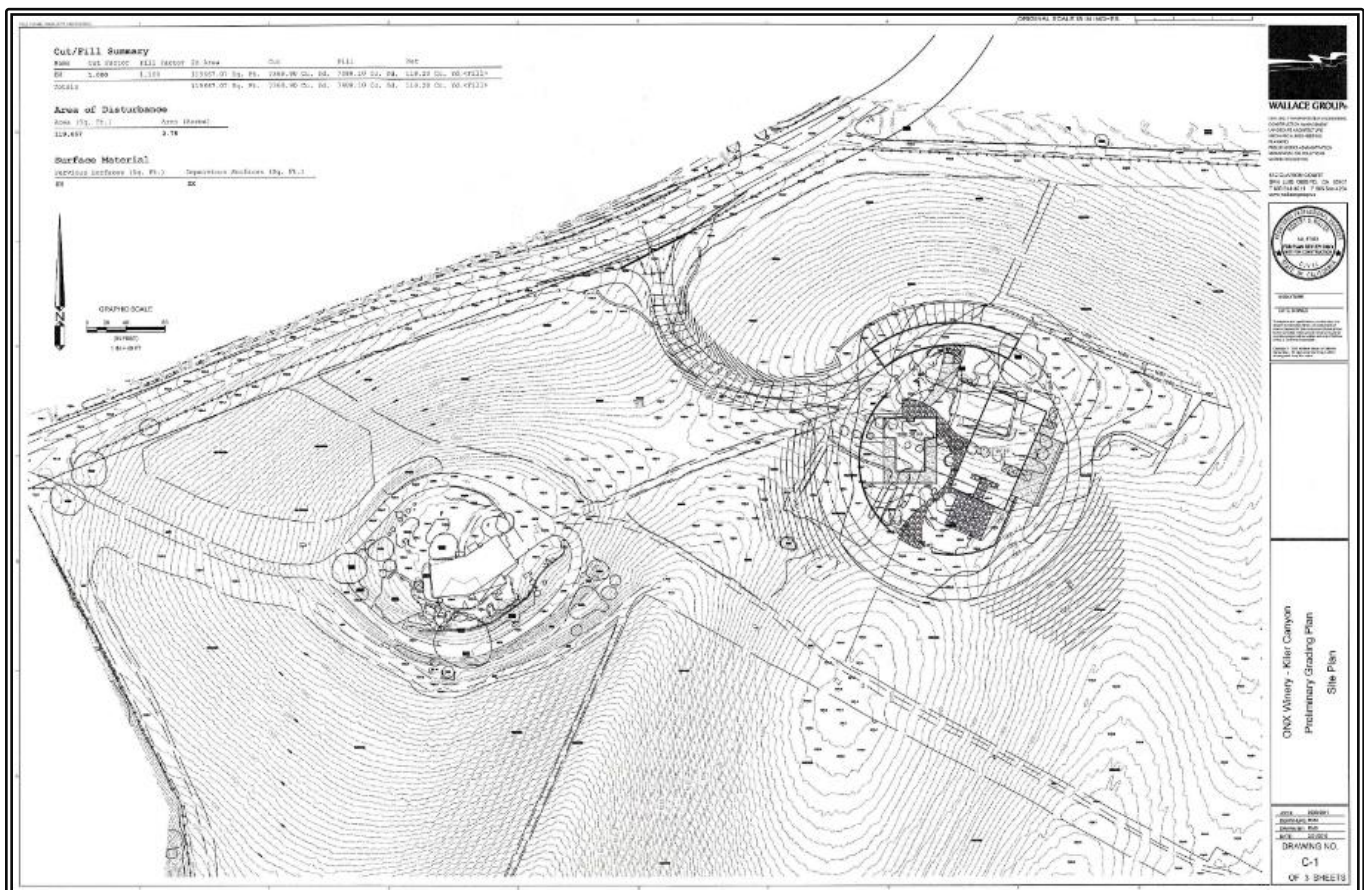


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Figure 4: Rendering of Building A and Building B

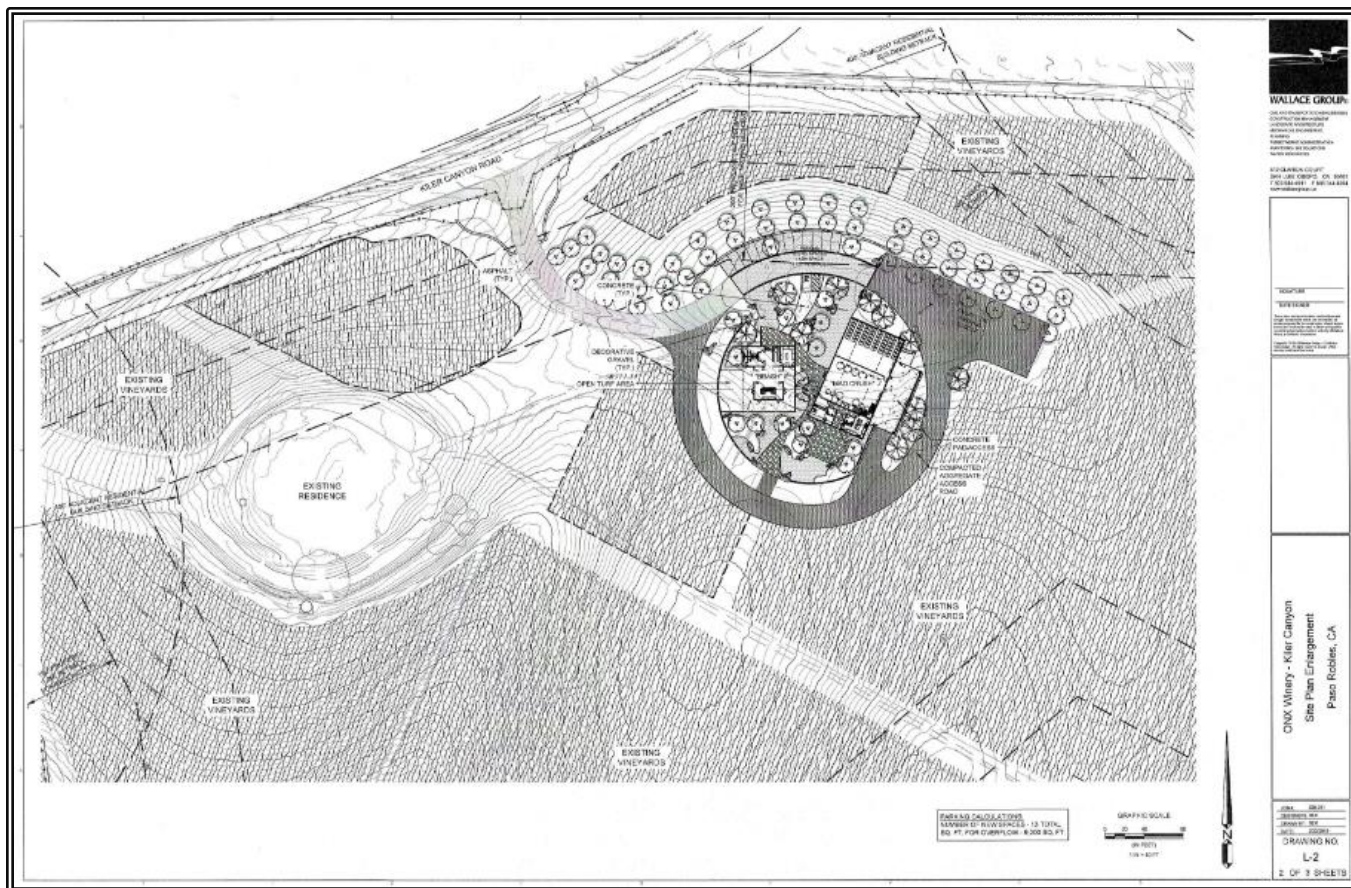


Figure 5: Preliminary Grading Plan



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Figure 6: Enlarged Site Plan



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I. AESTHETICS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:</i>				
(a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setting

The project site is within the Agriculture land use category on Kiler Canyon Road, approximately 2 miles west of the City of Paso Robles. Kiler Canyon Road is not a State-designated Scenic Highway. The visual qualities of Kiler Canyon in the vicinity of the project site are representative of the rural, agricultural character of the area in which agricultural support structures and wineries are becoming more common features of the landscape.

The surrounding visual setting includes neighboring agricultural properties supporting wine grape vineyards, olive tree orchard, wineries, olive processing facility, and single-family residences. See Figure 2 on page 4.

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The County of San Luis Obispo Inland Land Use Ordinance (LUO) establishes regulations for exterior lighting (LUO 22.30.70.D.2.g(4)), height limitations for each land use category (LUO 22.10.090), scenic highway corridor standards (LUO 22.10.095), and other visual resource protection policies. These regulations are intended to help the County achieve its Strategic Growth Principles of preserving scenic natural beauty and fostering distinctive, attractive communities with a strong sense of place as set forth in the County Land Use Element.

Discussion

(a) *Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?*

A scenic vista is generally defined as a high-quality view displaying good aesthetic and compositional values that can be seen from public viewpoints. Some scenic vistas are officially or informally designated by public agencies or other organizations. A substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista would occur if the project would significantly degrade the scenic landscape as viewed from public roads or other public areas. A proposed project's potential effect on a scenic vista is largely dependent upon the degree to which it would complement or contrast with the natural setting, the degree to which it would be noticeable in the existing environment, and whether it detracts from or complements the scenic vista.

The project is not located within an identified scenic vista, visually sensitive area, or scenic corridor. The project would be seen from public viewpoints, Kiler Canyon Road and Arbor Road, but would not introduce a use that is visually incompatible with a scenic vista of the surrounding landscape, therefore no impact would occur.

(b) *Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?*

California's Scenic Highway Program was created by the State Legislature in 1963 with the intention of protecting and enhancing the natural scenic beauty of California highways and adjacent corridors. There are several officially designated state scenic highways and several eligible state scenic highways within the county. State Route 1 is an Officially Designated State Scenic Highway and All-American Road from the City of San Luis Obispo to the northern San Luis Obispo County boundary. A portion of Nacimiento Lake Drive is an Officially Designated County Scenic Highway. Portions of Highway 101, Highway 46, Highway 41, Highway 166, and Highway 33 are also classified as Eligible State Scenic Highways – Not Officially Designated.

The project site is not located along nor is visible from a designated state scenic highway or eligible state scenic highway. No trees will be removed. Thus, the project would not result in substantial damage to scenic resources within a state scenic highway, and there would be no impact.

(c) *In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?*

The project would not introduce a use that is visually incompatible with the character of the surrounding rural residential landscape. The winery facility will be located in an area previously occupied by a mobile home. The siting of the winery in this location was to ensure that new structures would not be introduced into areas or vistas, where there had previously been no

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structures. Both the existing and former residences are (and were) visible from Kiler Canyon Road and Arbor Road.

Additionally, during community outreach meetings, the project was redesigned to accommodate community input, and thus the siting of proposed winery facility was moved to its current location. Additionally, the proposed vineyard expansion, olive grove and native vegetation will help to screen the proposed structures, parking, and tanks as viewed from Kiler Canyon Road and Arbor Road.

Per the Land Use Ordinance (Section 22.30.70.D.2.g.2) screening may include such measures as landscape or existing vegetative screening, existing topography, and/or arrangement of the structures on the site to minimize bulky appearance. Any tank located outside of structures shall be screened 100 percent from public roads. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation measures are necessary beyond ordinance requirements.

- (d) *Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?*

Standard County Regulations require exterior lighting to be shielded to minimize glare. The project will be conditioned to provide an exterior lighting plan prior to building permit issuance to ensure the project will not create off-site glare. Therefore, impacts relating to nighttime lighting and glare would be less than significant.

Conclusion

The project would be consistent with existing policies and standards in the County LUO and COSE related to the protection of scenic resources. No significant impacts to visual resources would occur and no mitigation measures beyond ordinance requirements are necessary.

Mitigation

No mitigation measures above what are already required by ordinance are necessary.

Sources

See Exhibit A.

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II. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<p><i>In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:</i></p>				
(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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Setting

The project site is within the Agriculture land use category and is occupied by row crops (grapes), a residence, and an agricultural accessory structure. A wooded area is located in the northeast/east area of the property. Neighboring agricultural properties support wine grape vineyards and field crops. The project parcels are under a Williamson Act contract.

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The County of San Luis Obispo supports a unique, diverse, and valuable agricultural industry that can be attributed to its Mediterranean climate, fertile soils, and sufficient water supply. Wine grapes are regularly the top agricultural crop in the county. Top value agricultural products in the county also include fruit and nuts, vegetables, field crops, nursery products, and animals. The County of San Luis Obispo Agriculture Element includes policies, goals, objectives, and other requirements that apply to lands designated in the Agriculture land use category. In addition to the Agriculture Element, in accordance with Sections 2272 and 2279 of the California Food and Agriculture Code, the County Agricultural Commissioner releases an annual report on the condition, acreage, production, pest management, and value of agricultural products within the county. The most recent annual crop report can be found here:

<https://www.slocounty.ca.gov/Departments/Agriculture-Weights-and-Measures/All-Forms-Documents/Information/Crop-Report.aspx>.

The wine production and tasting room facility was reviewed relative to the Agriculture Element policies to ensure the visitor serving uses are secondary and incidental to the agricultural processing, and that impacts to agricultural resources are minimized. The Agriculture Department reviewed the project on May 13, 2019 (Lynda L. Auchinachie) and concluded that the project appears to be consistent with policies and designed to minimize impacts to on and off-site agricultural resources and that Williamson Act contracts should be maintained.

The California Department of Conservation's Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) produces maps and statistical data used for analyzing impacts on California's agricultural resources. Agricultural land is rated according to soil quality and current land use. For environmental review purposes under CEQA, the FMMP categories of Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Local Importance, and Grazing Land are considered 'agricultural land.' Other non-agricultural designations include Urban and Built-up Land, Other Land, and Water.

Based on the FMMP, soils at the project site are within the following FMMP designation(s):

- Farmland of Statewide Importance (less than 3 % of the property is located on this type of soil; additionally this area is planted in vineyards)

Soils:

Linne Calodo complex (9 - 30 % slope).

Linne. This moderately sloping soil is considered not well drained. The soil has moderate erodibility and moderate shrink-swell characteristics, as well as having potential septic system constraints due to: steep slopes, shallow depth to bedrock, slow percolation. The soil is considered Class IV without irrigation and Class IV when irrigated.

Calodo. This moderately sloping soil is considered not well drained. The soil has moderate erodibility and moderate shrink-swell characteristics, as well as having potential septic system constraints due to: steep slopes, shallow depth to bedrock, slow percolation. The soil is considered Class IV without irrigation and Class IV when irrigated.

Lockwood shaly loam (2 - 9% slope). This gently sloping soil is considered moderately drained. The soil has high erodibility and moderate shrink-swell characteristics, as well as having potential septic system constraints due to: slow percolation. The soil is considered Class IV without irrigation and Class II when irrigated.

According to Public Resources Code Section 12220(g), forest land is defined as land that can support 10-percent native tree cover of any species, including hardwoods, under natural conditions, and that allows for

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management of one or more forest resources, including timber, aesthetics, fish and wildlife, biodiversity, water quality, recreation, and other public benefits. Timberland is defined as land, other than land owned by the federal government and land designated by the board as experimental forest land, which is available for, and capable of, growing a crop of trees of a commercial species used to produce lumber and other forest products, including Christmas trees. The project site does not support any forest land or timberland.

The Land Conservation Act of 1965, commonly referred to as the Williamson Act, enables local governments to enter into contracts with private landowners for the purpose of restricting specific parcels of land to agriculture or related open space use. In return, landowners receive property tax assessments which are much lower than normal because they are based upon farming and open space uses as opposed to full market value.

The project site includes two parcels (026-472-004 and 026-472-010) both of which are within a Williamson Act contract and therefore this project must be consistent with the terms of that contract. Such contracts limit the use of the property to agricultural uses. Williamson Act and Laird Bill. AB 1492 added Section 51250 to the Government Code, the intent of which is to limit construction of structures on contracted lands to uses that are directly related to the agricultural use of the land. A use is considered incidental when it is required for or is part of the agricultural use and is valued in line with the expected return of the agriculture on the parcel. AB1492 allows the State Department of Conservation to issue fines and penalties for breaches of contract (e.g., excessive construction of structures or facilities not specific to the agricultural use of the land). Section 51250(b) defines a material breach on land subject to a Williamson Act contract as a commercial, industrial or residential building(s) exceeding 2,500 square feet that is not permissible under the Williamson Act or contract, local uniform rules or ordinances. According to the Agriculture Department, the State considers wineries and associated tasting rooms to be consistent with AB 1492.

Discussion

- (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?*

The proposed project site contains Farmland of Statewide Importance (Lockwood shaly loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes) located on the southwestern edge of parcel 026-472-010. The proposed project would not be located on Farmland of Statewide Importance. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

- (b) *Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?*

The project site and is located on two parcels that are under a Williamson Act contract. The proposed winery facility and tasting room would be consistent with this zoning and contract.

- (c) *Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?*

The project site is not zoned for forest land, timberland, or Timberland Protection, and is not listed as Private Timberland or Public Land with Forest by the CDFW. The proposed project will not conflict with zoning or cause rezoning of forest land or timberland, therefore no impacts would occur.

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(d) *Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?*

The project site is not zoned for forest land, timberland, or Timberland Protection, and is not listed as Private Timberland or Public Land with Forest by the CDFW. The proposed project will not result in the loss of forest land or convert forest land to non-forest use, therefore no impact would occur.

(e) *Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?*

Farmland of statewide importance (Lockwood shaly loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes) is located on the southwestern edge of parcel 026-472-010 and would not be impacted. The project would be compatible with existing agricultural operations, would not adversely affect existing proximate agricultural uses, agricultural support services, or agricultural infrastructure or resources. The proposed project would not result in the indirect conversion of existing farm or forestland to another use. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

Conclusion

The wine production and tasting room facility was reviewed relative to Agriculture Element policies to ensure the visitor serving uses are secondary and incidental to the agricultural processing and that impacts to agricultural resources are minimized. It appears the proposed development is consistent with policies and designed to minimize impacts to on and off-site agricultural resources (Agriculture Department, May 2019). The proposed winery and tasting rooms are consistent with AB 1492. The proposed winery facility and tasting room would be consistent with this zoning and Williamson Act contract.

The project would not directly or indirectly result in the conversion of farmland, forest land, or timber land to non-agricultural uses or non-forest uses and would not conflict with agricultural zoning or otherwise adversely affect agricultural resources or uses. The proposed project would not affect the wooded area in the northeastern portion of the property. Potential impacts to agricultural resources would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Mitigation

None necessary.

Sources

See Exhibit A.

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III. AIR QUALITY

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:</i>				
(a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setting

The project site is located in the South Central Coast Air Basin (SCCAB) under the jurisdiction of the San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District (SLOAPCD). The SLOAPCD has developed and updated a CEQA Air Quality Handbook (2012) and clarification memorandum (2017) to evaluate project specific impacts and help determine if air quality mitigation measures are needed, or if potentially significant impacts could result. To evaluate long-term emissions, cumulative effects, and establish countywide programs to reach acceptable air quality levels, a Clean Air Plan has been adopted (prepared by SLOAPCD).

San Luis Obispo County Clean Air Plan

The SLOAPCD's San Luis Obispo County 2001 Clean Air Plan (CAP) is a comprehensive planning document intended to evaluate long-term emissions and cumulative effects and provide guidance to the SLOAPCD and other local agencies on how to attain and maintain the state standards for ozone and PM10. The CAP presents a detailed description of the sources and pollutants which impact the jurisdiction's attainment of state standards, future air quality impacts to be expected under current growth trends, and an appropriate control strategy for reducing ozone precursor emissions, thereby improving air quality.

As proposed, the project will result in 7,369 cubic yards of cut and 7,488 cubic yards of fill and a total area of disturbance is expected to be 2.75 acres. This would result in the creation of construction dust, as well as short- and long-term vehicle emissions. According to the United States Department of Agriculture's Wind Erodibility Index, the wind erodibility of the soils which would be disturbed by the proposed project is "moderately low".

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SLOAPCD Thresholds

The SLOAPCD has developed and updated their CEQA Air Quality Handbook (most recently updated with a November 2017 Clarification Memorandum) to help local agencies evaluate project specific impacts and determine if air quality mitigation measures are needed, or if potentially significant impacts could result.

The APCD has established thresholds for both short-term construction emissions and long-term operational emissions. Use of heavy equipment and earth moving operations during project construction can generate fugitive dust and engine combustion emissions that may have substantial temporary impacts on local air quality and climate change. Combustion emissions, such as nitrogen oxides (NOx), reactive organic gases (ROG), greenhouse gases (GHG) and diesel particulate matter (DPM), are most significant when using large, diesel-fueled scrapers, loaders, bulldozers, haul trucks, compressors, generators and other heavy equipment. SLOAPCD has established thresholds of significance for each of these contaminants.

Earthwork quantities for the project are expected to include 7,369 cubic yards of cut and 7,488 cubic yards of fill. The total area of grading or removal of groundcover is expected to be 2.75 acres.

Operational impacts are focused primarily on the indirect emissions (i.e., motor vehicles) associated with residential, commercial, and industrial development. Certain types of projects can also include components that generate direct emissions, such as power plants, gasoline stations, dry cleaners, and refineries (source emissions).

General screening criteria is used by the SLOAPCD to determine the type and scope of air quality assessment required for a particular project (Table 1-1 in the APCD's CEQA Air Quality Handbook). These criteria are based on project size in an urban setting and are designed to identify those projects with the potential to exceed the APCD's significance thresholds. A more refined analysis of air quality impacts specific to a given project is necessary for projects that exceed the screening criteria below or are within ten percent (10%) of exceeding the screening criteria.

The project would be within 990 feet of sensitive receptors (a residence) that might result in nuisance complaints, and be subject to limited dust and/or emission control measures during construction. The project would not be within close proximity to any serpentine rock outcrops and/or soil formations which may have the potential to contain naturally occurring asbestos.

Discussion

(a) *Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?*

As proposed, the project will result in the disturbance of approximately 2.75 acres. This will result in the creation of construction dust, as well as short- and long-term vehicle emissions. The project will be moving less than 1,200 cubic yards/day of material and will disturb less than four acres of area, and therefore will be below the general thresholds triggering construction-related mitigation. From an operational standpoint, based on Table 1-1 of the CEQA Air Quality Handbook (2012), the project will result in less than 10 lbs/day of pollutants, which is below thresholds warranting any mitigation. Additionally, the project is consistent with the general level of development anticipated and projected in the Clean Air Plan and would therefore not conflict with, or obstruct the implementation of the applicable air quality plan. Impacts to the County's air quality plan are considered *less than significant*.

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- (b) *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?*

The County is within the South-Central Coast Air Basin, which is currently considered by the state as being in “non-attainment” (exceeding acceptable thresholds) for particulate matter (PM₁₀, or fugitive dust). Dust, or particulate matter less than ten microns in diameter (PM₁₀), that becomes airborne and finds its way into the lower atmosphere, can act as a catalyst in a chemical transformation to harmful ozone.

The proposed project would result in the creation of dust through construction activities; however, activity would be short term and would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in PM₁₀. Additionally, the project is small in scale and nature and is not expected to result in any other activities which may otherwise result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in PM₁₀.

- (c) *Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?*

Sensitive receptors are people that have an increased sensitivity to air pollution or environmental contaminants, such as the elderly, children, people with asthma or other respiratory illnesses, and others who are at a heightened risk of negative health outcomes due to exposure to air pollution. Some land uses are considered more sensitive to changes in air quality than others, due to the population that occupies the uses and the activities involved. Sensitive receptor locations include schools, parks and playgrounds, day care centers, nursing homes, hospitals, and residences.

The nearest offsite residence is located approximately 900 feet to the southwest. Residences may be occupied by sensitive receptors who could be exposed to diesel particulates and fugitive dust from construction activities. As described above in response to (b), the project would not generate significant construction-related or operational emissions and would, therefore, not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

Operational emissions would not substantially increase and implementation of standard LUO standards for dust control and compliance with existing regulations that prohibit excessive idling by diesel vehicles would reduce potential construction related emissions. Therefore, the project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations and impacts would be *less than significant*.

- (d) *Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?*

Construction could generate odors from heavy diesel machinery, equipment, and/or materials. The generation of odors during the construction period would be temporary, would be consistent with odors commonly associated with construction, and would dissipate within a short distance from the active work area.

In winemaking, wash and wastewater contain large amounts of organic matter. High organic loading results in high Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels, and over time, the lack of oxygen allows anaerobic bacteria to proliferate (turn septic) and cause odor problems. This wastewater will be captured and stored inside the production barn where odors will be less likely to escape to the ambient atmosphere. However, there is the potential for the generation of odors from the land application of wastewater following the winemaking process. Odors generated by the project are not expected to adversely impact surrounding properties because:

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- The project will be subject to State regulations governing the land application of winery wastewater prescribed by Order No. R3-2008-0018 of the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region. These regulations are aimed at protecting water quality; however, they also set forth design guidelines for waste discharge requirements to address odors associated with land disposal. Where raw winery wastewater is discharged to land, the design guidelines recommend that the organic loading rate should not exceed a 30-day average of 100 pounds of Biochemical Oxygen Demand per acre per day.

The winery's proposed maximum annual production of 10,000 cases will qualify for a small winery discharge waiver through Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). The winery wastewater will be treated, and land applied under provisions of the RWQCB winery wastewater waiver. Therefore, potential odor-related impacts would be *less than significant*.

Conclusion

The project would be consistent with the SLOAPCD's Clean Air Plan and thresholds for construction-related and operational emissions. The project would not result in cumulatively considerable emissions of any criteria pollutant for which the County is in non-attainment or result in other emissions adversely affecting a substantial number of people. Therefore, the project would not result in significant adverse impacts related to Air Quality.

Mitigation

There is no evidence that measures above what will already be required by ordinance or codes are needed.

Sources

See Exhibit A.

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IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
(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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(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 US Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Setting

Federal and State Endangered Species Acts

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The Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (FESA) provides legislation to protect federally listed plant and animal species. The California Endangered Species Act of 1984 (CESA) ensures legal protection for plants listed as rare or endangered, and wildlife species formally listed as endangered or threatened, and also maintains a list of California Species of Special Concern (SSC). SSC status is assigned to species that have limited distribution, declining populations, diminishing habitat, or unusual scientific, recreational, or educational value. Under state law, the CDFW has the authority to review projects for their potential to impact special-status species and their habitats.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) protects all migratory birds, including their eggs, nests, and feathers. The MBTA was originally drafted to put an end to the commercial trade in bird feathers, popular in the latter part of the 1800s. The MBTA is enforced by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and potential impacts to species protected under the MBTA are evaluated by the USFWS in consultation with other federal agencies and are required to be evaluated under CEQA.

Conservation and Open Space Element

The intent of the goals, policies, and implementation strategies in the COSE is to identify and protect biological resources that are a critical component of the county's environmental, social, and economic well-being. Biological resources include major ecosystems; threatened, rare, and endangered species and their habitats; native trees and vegetation; creeks and riparian areas; wetlands; fisheries; and marine resources. Individual species, habitat areas, ecosystems and migration patterns must be considered together in order to sustain biological resources. The COSE identifies Critical Habitat areas for sensitive species including California condor, California red legged frog, vernal pool fairy shrimp, La Graciosa thistle, Morro Bay kangaroo rat, Morro shoulderband snail, tiger salamander, and western snowy plover. The COSE also identifies features of particular importance to wildlife for movement corridors such as riparian corridors, shorelines of the coast and bay, and ridgelines.

The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) was queried for sensitive species within one mile of the proposed project. One species was identified to have documented occurrences within the one-mile radius: Lemmon's jewelflower. The potential for the Lemmon's jewelflower (*Caulanthus lemmonii*) has been identified about 1 mile to the north. This annual herb is generally found in pinyon and juniper woodland and valley and foothill grassland areas between the 80 and 1,220-meter elevation (260 to 4,265 feet). It has a blooming period of March-May. The Lemmon's jewelflower is considered rare by CNPS (List 1B, RED 2-2-3). The project site vegetation consists of irrigated row crops (grapes).

The CNDDDB search for the property identified special status plants and animal species to have the potential to occur within 2-miles of the subject property. Example of these include the Atascadero June Beetle, Lompoc grasshopper, and least Bell's vireo.

On site vegetation consists of vineyards, annual grasslands, and an oak woodland habitat located approximately 425 feet to the north east. There are no water bodies located on the property. The proposed development is located approximately 500 feet from an unnamed blue line creek.

A site visit of the project site was made on June 24, 2020 by Planning Staff (Holly Phipps) to inspect the project site for the potential to support Lemmon's jewelflower. The proposed buildings are sited in a previously disturbed area formerly occupied by a mobile home. Therefore, there was no indication of habitat suitable for supporting Lemmon's jewelflower or sensitive aquatic animal.

A botanical report was not prepared for this project because the areas proposed for disturbance are previously and continuously disturbed by existing vineyard operations and, after review of existing

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information along with a field visit of the site, no botanical vegetations were observed in the areas of proposed development to warrant a botanical assessment.

Oak Woodland Ordinance

The County of San Luis Obispo Oak Woodland Ordinance was adopted in April 2017 to regulate the clear-cutting of oak woodlands. This ordinance applies to sites located outside of Urban or Village areas within the inland portions of the county (not within the Coastal Zone). "Clear-cutting" is defined as the removal of one acre or more of contiguous trees within an oak woodland from a site or portion of a site for any reason, including harvesting of wood, or to enable the conversion of land to other land uses. "Oak woodland" includes the following species: Blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*), valley oak (*Quercus labata*), and California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*). The ordinance applies to clear-cutting of oak woodland only and does not apply to the removal of other species of trees, individual oak trees (except for Heritage Oaks), or the thinning, tree trimming, or removal of oak woodland trees that are diseased, dead, or creating a hazardous condition. Heritage oaks are any individual oak species, as defined in the Oak Woodland Ordinance, of 48 inches diameter at breast height (dbh) or greater, separated from all Stands and Oak Woodlands by at least 500 feet. Minor Use Permit approval is required to remove any Heritage Oak.

The project will not result in the removal of any oak trees or grading within the driplines.

Discussion

- (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?*

The proposed project is in an area known to support Lemmon's jewelflower and is considered rare by CNPS (List 1B, RED 2-2-3). Grassland habitat onsite has been significantly disturbed by the existing vineyard operation. In regard to this plant, the project is not expected to have a substantial adverse effect on this identified species due to previous and continuous use of the land for vineyard operations. Therefore, impacts to special status species would be less than significant.

Protected birds and raptors could potentially nest in oak woodland areas approximately 425 feet from the project area and located within 3 ornamental trees located at the project site. Mitigation is proposed to ensure impacts would be *less than significant* (BR-1).

- (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 US Fish and Wildlife Service?*

The proposed project is not located in an area identified as a riparian habitat and is not expected to have a substantial adverse effect on any other sensitive natural community. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

- (c) *Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?*

The project site was visited by Planning Staff (Holly Phipps) on June 24, 2020. Upon inspection of the site and surrounding areas, no wetland habitats were observed. Therefore, it is not expected that the project would have any substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands.

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- (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?*

The project site does not contain habitat features conducive to migratory wildlife species such as riparian corridors, shorelines, or ridgelines. It is not expected that the project would interfere with the movement of resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or wildlife nursery sites, therefore the impacts would be *less than significant*.

- (e) *Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?*

The project is not proposing the removal of oak trees or construction within 1.5 times the dripline of oak trees. Construction activities will occur within the drip line of 3 ornamental trees that will be preserved. Therefore, the project would have no impacts on local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.

- (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 project is not within or adjacent to a Habitat Conservation Plan area or the Natural Community Conservation Plan.

Conclusion

Upon implementation of mitigation measure BR-1 to reduce potential impacts to special status wildlife, impacts to biological resources would be less than significant.

Mitigation

See Exhibit B for mitigation measures BR-1.

Sources

See Exhibit A.

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V. CULTURAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
(a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Setting

San Luis Obispo county possesses a rich and diverse cultural heritage and therefore has a wealth of historic and prehistoric resources, including sites and buildings associated with Native American inhabitation, Spanish missionaries, immigrant settlers, and military branches of the United States.

As defined by CEQA, a historical resource includes:

1. A resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).
2. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant. The architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural records of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence.

Pursuant to CEQA, a resource included in a local register of historic resources or identified as significant in an historical resource survey shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

San Luis Obispo County was historically occupied by two Native American tribes: the northernmost subdivision of the Chumash, the Obispeño (after Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa), and the Salinan. However, the precise location of the boundary between the Chumashan-speaking Obispeño Chumash and their northern neighbors, the Hokan-speaking Playanos Salinan, is not known, as those boundaries may have changed over time.

The project parcel is approximately 500 feet from a blue line creek. The area proposed for grading and development is not within the 300-foot buffer. Potential for the presence or regular activities of the Native American increases in close proximity to reliable water sources.

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The records search did not reveal any previously recorded resources within a 1-mile radius of the site and no cultural resources were observed on the project site during the pedestrian survey of the site conducted on June 24, 2020.

Discussion

- (a) *Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?*

No resources have been found on site which would be considered a "historical resource" according to § 15064.5.

- (b) *Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?*

Due to the existing condition of the project site and the scope of the project, it is unlikely that any archaeological resources are present on the project site. In the unlikely event resources are uncovered during grading activities, implementation of LUO Section 22.10.040 (Archaeological Resources) would be required, which states:

In the event archeological resources are unearthed or discovered during any construction activities, the following standards apply:

- A. Construction activities shall cease, and the Department shall be notified so that the extent and location of discovered materials may be recorded by a qualified archaeologist, and disposition of artifacts may be accomplished in accordance with state and federal law.
- B. In the event archeological resources are found to include human remains, or in any other case when human remains are discovered during construction, the County Coroner shall be notified in addition to the Department so proper disposition may be accomplished.

Compliance with the LUO would ensure potential impacts to cultural resources would be reduced to less than significant. LUO Section 22.10.040 standards for archeological resources discovery during construction activities are sufficient to mitigate potential impacts to cultural resources, in the event of a discovery. No significant cultural resource impacts are expected to occur, and no mitigation measures above what are already required by ordinance are necessary. Based on the proposed project location and with implementation of LUO Section 22.10.040, impacts to archaeological resources would be less than significant.

- (c) *Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?*

The nearest dedicated cemetery is the Paso Robles District Cemetery, located 3.2 miles to the north east. No human remains are known to exist on site, and it is not expected that any should be encountered through ground movement resulting from the proposed project. Based on the low known sensitivity of the project site, and with implementation of LUO Section 22.10.040, impacts to human remains are expected to be less than significant.

Conclusion

County land Use Ordinance Section 22.10.040 includes a provision that construction work cease in the event resources are unearthed with work allowed to continue once the issue is resolved. No significant archaeological or historical resource impacts are expected to occur.

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Mitigation

No mitigation measures above what are already required by ordinance are necessary.

Sources

See Exhibit A.

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VI. ENERGY

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
(a) Result in a potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setting

Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E) is the primary electricity provider for urban and rural communities within the County of San Luis Obispo. Approximately 33% of electricity provided by PG&E is sourced from renewable resources and an additional 45% is sourced from greenhouse gas-free resources (PG&E 2019).

The County has adopted a Conservation and Open Space Element (COSE) that establishes goals and policies that aim to reduce vehicle miles traveled, conserve water, increase energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This element provides the basis and direction for the development of the County's EnergyWise Plan (EWP), which outlines in greater detail the County's strategy to reduce government and community-wide greenhouse gas emissions through a number of goals, measures, and actions, including energy efficiency and development and use of renewable energy resources.

The EWP established the goal to reduce community-wide greenhouse gas emissions to 15% below 2006 baseline levels by 2020. Two of the six community-wide goals identified to accomplish this were to "[a]ddress future energy needs through increased conservation and efficiency in all sectors," and "[i]ncrease the production of renewable energy from small-scale and commercial-scale renewable energy installations to account for 10% of local energy use by 2020." In addition, the County has published an EnergyWise Plan 2016 Update to summarize progress toward implementing measures established in the EWP and outline overall trends in energy use and emissions since the baseline year of the EWP inventory (2006).

The California Building Code (CBC) contains standards that regulate the method of use, properties, performance, or types of materials used in the construction, alteration, improvement, repair, or rehabilitation of a building or other improvement to real property. The CBC includes mandatory green building standards for residential and nonresidential structures, the most recent version of which are referred to as the 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards. These standards focus on four key areas: smart residential photovoltaic systems, updated thermal envelope standards (preventing heat transfer from the interior to the exterior and vice versa), residential and nonresidential ventilation requirements, and non-residential lighting requirements.

The County LUO includes a Renewable Energy Area combining designation to encourage and support the development of local renewable energy resources, conserving energy resources and decreasing reliance on

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environmentally costly energy sources. This designation is intended to identify areas of the county where renewable energy production is favorable and establish procedures to streamline the environmental review and processing of land use permits for solar electric facilities (SEFs). The LUO establishes criteria for project eligibility, required application content for SEFs proposed within this designation, permit requirements, and development standards (LUO 22.14.100).

The project site is within the Renewable Energy Combining Designation area.

Discussion

- (a) *Result in a potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?*

The proposed project would utilize the existing power system supplying the current development. The energy use associated with the project would be within acceptable standards. Construction of the proposed project is not expected to result in any potentially significant environmental impacts due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources. The project is required to meet the mandatory measures laid out in the 2016 California Green Building Standards Code (CCR Title 24, Parts 6 and 11). Therefore, impacts will be less than significant. Therefore, potential impacts would be less than significant.

- (b) *Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?*

As proposed, the project does not conflict with any state or local plans for renewable energy or energy efficiency. This includes the County's Renewable Energy Area Combining Designation. Any conflicts encountered from the construction and use of the proposed solar panel array should be addressed through the separate permitting process. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Conclusion

The proposed project is not expected to create any potentially significant environmental impacts in terms of energy resource use and does not conflict with any state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. Potential impacts related to energy would be less than significant.

Mitigation

There is no evidence that measures above what will already be required by ordinance or codes are needed.

Sources

See Exhibit A.

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VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
(a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(i) 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
(f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setting

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (Alquist-Priolo Act) is a California state law that was developed to regulate development near active faults and mitigate the surface fault rupture potential and other hazards. The Alquist-Priolo Act identifies active earthquake fault zones and restricts the construction of habitable structures over known active or potentially active faults. San Luis Obispo County is located in a geologically complex and seismically active region. The Safety Element of the County of San Luis Obispo General Plan identifies three active faults that traverse through the County and that are currently zoned under the Alquist-Priolo Act: the San Andreas, the Hosgri-San Simeon, and the Los Osos. The San Andreas Fault zone is located along the eastern border of San Luis Obispo County and has a length of over 600 miles. The Hosgri-San Simeon fault system generally consists of two fault zones: the Hosgri fault zone that is mapped off of the San Luis Obispo County coast; and the San Simeon fault zone, which appears to be associated with the Hosgri, and comes onshore near San Simeon Point. Lastly, the Los Osos Fault zone has been mapped generally in an east/west orientation along the northern flank of the Irish Hills.

The County Safety Element also identifies 17 other faults that are considered potentially active or have uncertain fault activity in the County. The Safety Element establishes policies that require new development to be located away from active and potentially active faults. The element also requires that the County enforce applicable building codes relating to seismic design of structures and require design professionals to evaluate the potential for liquefaction or seismic settlement to impact structures in accordance with the Uniform Building Code.

Groundshaking refers to the motion that occurs in response to local and regional earthquakes. Seismic groundshaking is influenced by the proximity of the site to an earthquake fault, the intensity of the seismic event, and the underlying soil composition. Groundshaking can endanger life and safety due to damage or collapse of structures or lifeline facilities. The California Building Code includes requirements that structures be designed to resist a certain minimum seismic force resulting from ground motion.

Liquefaction is the sudden loss of soil strength due to a rapid increase in soil pore water pressures resulting from groundshaking during an earthquake. Liquefaction potential increases with earthquake magnitude and groundshaking duration. Low-lying areas adjacent to creeks, rivers, beaches, and estuaries underlain by unconsolidated alluvial soil are most likely to be vulnerable to liquefaction. The CBC requires the assessment of liquefaction in the design of all structures.

Landslides and slope instability can occur as a result of wet weather, weak soils, improper grading, improper drainage, steep slopes, adverse geologic structure, earthquakes, or a combination of these factors. Despite current codes and policies that discourage development in areas of known landslide activity or high risk of landslide, there is a considerable amount of development that is impacted by landslide activity in the County each year. The County Safety Element identifies several policies to reduce risk from landslides and slope instability. These policies include the requirement for slope stability evaluations for development in areas of moderate or high landslide risk, and restrictions on new development in areas of known landslide activity

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unless development plans indicate that the hazard can be reduced to a less than significant level prior to beginning development.

Shrink/swell potential is the extent to which the soil shrinks as it dries out or swells when it gets wet. Extent of shrinking and swelling is influenced by the amount and kind of clay in the soil. Shrinking and swelling of soils can cause damage to building foundations, roads and other structures. A high shrink/swell potential indicates a hazard to maintenance of structures built in, on, or with material having this rating. Moderate and low ratings lessen the hazard accordingly.

The County LUO identifies a Geologic Study Area (GSA) combining designation for areas where geologic and soil conditions could present new developments and/or their occupants with potential hazards to life and property. All land use permit applicants located within a GSA are required to include a report prepared by a certified engineering geologist and/or registered civil/soils engineer as appropriate, with the exception of construction of one single-story single family residence, agricultural uses not involving a building, agricultural accessory structures, and alterations or additions to any structure which does not exceed 50 percent of the assessed value of the structure. In addition, all uses within a GSA are subject to special standards regarding grading and distance from an active fault within an Earthquake Fault Zone (LUO 22.14.070).

Paleontological resources are fossilized remains of ancient environments, including fossilized bone, shell, and plant parts; impressions of plant, insect, or animal parts preserved in stone; and preserved tracks of insects and animals. Paleontological resources are considered nonrenewable resources under state and federal law. Paleontological sensitivity is defined as the potential for a geologic unit to produce scientifically significant fossils, as determined by rock type, past history of the rock unit in producing fossil materials, and fossil sites that have been recorded in the unit. Paleontological resources are generally found below ground surface in sedimentary rock units. The boundaries of the sedimentary rock unit is used to define the limits of paleontological sensitivity in a given region.

The County COSE identifies a policy for the protection of paleontological resources from the effects of development by avoiding disturbance where feasible. Where substantial subsurface disturbance is proposed in paleontologically sensitive units, Implementation Strategy CR 4.5.1 (Paleontological Studies) requires a paleontological resource assessment and mitigation plan be prepared, to identify the extent and potential significance of resources that may exist within the proposed development and provide mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts to paleontological resources.

The project site is not within the County's Geologic Study Area. The project site has a low to moderate landslide risk and low liquefaction potential. There are no potentially active faults within 0.30 miles of the project site. The project site is gently sloping to moderately sloping and the soils have moderate shrink-swell characteristics. Additionally, there are no notable geologic features on the project site, including serpentine or ultramafic rock/soils.

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Discussion

(a) *Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:*

(a-i) *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.*

Based on the California Department of Conservation Earthquake Zone Map, the project site is not located within a mapped Alquist-Priolo earthquake hazard zone (CGS 2018). Based on the County Safety Element Fault Hazards Map, the project site is 0.30 miles from a potentially capable fault. Therefore, the project would not have the potential to result in substantial adverse effects involving rupture of a known earthquake fault and impacts would be less than significant.

(a-ii) *Strong seismic ground shaking?*

The project site is 0.30 miles from a potentially capable fault. The project would be required to comply with the California Building Code (CBC) to ensure the effects of a potential seismic event would be minimized to the greatest extent feasible. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

(a-iii) *Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?*

According to the County Safety Element, the project site has low liquefaction potential. In addition, the project would be required to comply with CBC seismic requirements to address the site's potential for seismic-related ground failure including liquefaction; therefore, the potential impacts would be less than significant.

(a-iv) *Landslides?*

The project site is gently to moderately sloping. Based on the County Safety Element Landslide Hazards Map the project is located in an area with low to moderate potential for landslide risk. Therefore, the project would not cause adverse effects involving landslides and impacts would be less than significant.

(b) *Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?*

The proposed project is expected to disturb a total area of 2.75 acres and does not include substantial grading or vegetation removal. During grading activities there would be a potential for erosion and sedimentation to occur. A sedimentation and erosion control plan are required for all construction and grading projects (LUO Section 22.52.120) to minimize potential impacts related to erosion and sedimentation, and includes requirements for specific erosion control materials, setbacks from creeks, and siltation. Upon implementation of the above control measures, as recommended by the county, impacts related to soil erosion and sedimentation would be reduced to less than significant.

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- (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?*

Landslides typically occur in areas with steep slopes or in areas containing escarpments. Based on the Landslide Hazards Map provided in the County Safety Element, the project site is not located within an area with slopes susceptible to local failure.

The project would be required to comply with CBC seismic requirements to address potential seismic-related ground failure including lateral spread. Based on the County Safety Element and USGS data, the project is not located in an area of historical or current land subsidence (USGS 2019). Based on the County Safety Element Liquefaction Hazards Map, the project site is located in an area with low potential for liquefaction risk. Therefore, impacts related to on- or off-site landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse would be less than significant.

- (d) *Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?*

The project site is located on soil that have moderate shrink-swell potential. The proposed project would be required to comply with the most recent CBC requirements, which have been developed to property safeguard structures and occupants from land stability hazards, such as expansive soils. Therefore, potential impacts related to expansive soil would be less than significant.

- (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?*

The Linne Calodo complex (9 - 30 % slope) soils are considered not well drained. The soils have moderate erodibility and moderate shrink-swell characteristics, as well as having potential septic system constraints due to steep slopes, shallow depth to bedrock, and slow percolation.

The project includes a new domestic septic system and new winery wastewater process system. The leach lines shall be located at least 100 feet from any private well, and at least 200 from any community/public well. The proposed project must comply with ordinance requirements for the placement and design of septic systems. Prior to building permit issuance, the standard septic systems will be evaluated in greater detail to ensure compliance with the Central Coast Basin and will not be approved if Basin Plan criteria cannot be met.

The winery's proposed maximum annual production of 10,000 cases will qualify for a small winery discharge waiver through Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). The wastewater will be treated, and land applied under provisions of the RWQCB winery wastewater waiver. The proposed winery wastewater treatment will require discharge waiver from the RWQCB prior to construction. Based on compliance with existing regulations and requirements, potential wastewater impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

Therefore, potential impacts associated with having soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks would be *less than significant*.

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(f) *Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?*

The project site does not contain any unique rock outcroppings or other unique geologic features. Due to the existing condition of the project site and the scope of the project, it is unlikely that any paleontological resources are present on the project site. Therefore, impacts to paleontological resources and unique geologic features would be less than significant.

Conclusion

The proposed project is not expected to indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving any geologic hazards. The site is considered suitable for this type of development and the proposed project is not expected to result in erosion, loss of top soil, substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property. The on-site soils would be able to support the proposed on-site wastewater disposal systems. The project would be required to comply with CBC requirements which have been developed to properly safeguard against seismic and geologic hazards. The project would not result in significant impacts related to geology or soils and no mitigation is necessary. Potential impacts related to geology and soils as it relates to construction and soils engineering would be less than significant.

Mitigation

There is no evidence that measures above what will already be required by ordinance or codes are needed.

Sources

See Exhibit A.

Initial Study – Environmental Checklist

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
(a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setting

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions have been found to result in an increase in the earth's average surface temperature by exacerbating the naturally occurring "greenhouse effect" in the earth's atmosphere. The rise in global temperature has been projected to lead to long-term changes in precipitation, sea level, temperatures, wind patterns, and other elements of the earth's climate system. This phenomenon is commonly referred to as global climate change. These changes are broadly attributed to GHG emissions, particularly those emissions that result from human production and use of fossil fuels.

The passage of AB32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act (2006), recognized the need to reduce GHG emissions and set the greenhouse gas emissions reduction goal for the State of California into law. The law required that by 2020, State emissions must be reduced to 1990 levels. This is to be accomplished by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from significant sources via regulation, market mechanisms, and other actions. Subsequent legislation (e.g., SB97-Greenhouse Gas Emissions bill) directed the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to develop statewide thresholds.

In March 2012, the San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District (APCD) approved thresholds for GHG emission impacts, and these thresholds have been incorporated into the APCD's CEQA Air Quality Handbook. APCD determined that a tiered process for residential / commercial land use projects was the most appropriate and effective approach for assessing the GHG emission impacts. The tiered approach includes three methods, any of which can be used for any given project:

1. Qualitative GHG Reduction Strategies (e.g. Climate Action Plans): A qualitative threshold that is consistent with AB 32 Scoping Plan measures and goals; or,
2. Bright-Line Threshold: Numerical value to determine the significance of a project's annual GHG emissions; or,
3. Efficiency-Based Threshold: Assesses the GHG impacts of a project on emissions per capita basis.

For most projects, the Bright-Line Threshold of 1,150 metric tons of carbon dioxide per year (MT CO₂e/year) will be the most applicable threshold. In addition to the residential/commercial threshold options proposed above, a bright-line numerical value threshold of 10,000 MT CO₂e/yr was adopted for stationary source (industrial) projects.

Initial Study – Environmental Checklist

It should be noted that projects that generate less than the above-mentioned thresholds will also participate in emission reductions because air emissions, including GHGs, are under the purview of the CARB (or other regulatory agencies) and will be “regulated” either by CARB, the federal government, or other entities. For example, new vehicles will be subject to increased fuel economy standards and emission reductions, large and small appliances will be subject to more strict emissions standards, and energy delivered to consumers will increasingly come from renewable sources. Other programs that are intended to reduce the overall GHG emissions include Low Carbon Fuel Standards, Renewable Portfolio Standards, and the Clean Car Standards. As a result, even the emissions that result from projects that produce fewer emissions than the threshold will be subject to emission reductions.

Under CEQA, an individual project’s GHG emissions will generally not result in direct significant impacts. This is because the climate change issue is global in nature. However, an individual project could be found to contribute to a potentially significant cumulative impact. Projects that have GHG emissions above the noted thresholds may be considered cumulatively considerable and require mitigation.

Discussion

- (a) *Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?*

Based on the nature of the proposed project and Table 1-1 of the SLOAPCD CEQA Air Quality Handbook, new wineries or expanding wineries with the capacity of 26,000 gallons (10,000 cases at twelve 750 milliliter bottles per case) year or more require a Permit to Operate for fermentation and storage of wine and may require APCD permits. Wine production facilities can generate nuisance odors during various steps of the process. Proven methods for handling wastewater discharge and grape skin waste need to be incorporated into the winery practices to reduce off-site odor. Odor complaints could result in a violation of the SLO County APCD Rule 402 Nuisance.

The proposed project would be required to comply with existing state regulations, which include increased energy conservation measures, reduced potable water use, increased waste diversion, and other actions adopted to achieve the overall GHG emissions reduction goals identified in SB 32 and EO S-3-05. Therefore, the impacts would be less than significant.

- (b) *Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?*

The proposed project would be required to comply with existing state regulations, which include increased energy conservation measures, reduced potable water use, increased waste diversion, and other actions adopted to achieve the overall GHG emissions reduction goals identified in SB 32 and EO S-3-05. The project would not conflict with the control measures identified in the CAP, EWP, or other state and local regulations related to GHG emissions and renewable energy. The project would be generally consistent with the property’s existing land use and would be designed to comply with the California Green Building Code standards. Therefore, the project would be consistent with applicable plans and programs designed to reduce GHG emissions and potential impacts would be less than significant.

Conclusion

The proposed project would not generate significant GHG emissions above existing levels and would not exceed any applicable GHG thresholds, contribute considerably to cumulatively significant GHG emissions,

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or conflict with plans adopted to reduce GHG emissions. Therefore, potential impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Mitigation

There is no evidence that measures above what will already be required by ordinance or codes are needed.

Sources

See Exhibit A.

Initial Study – Environmental Checklist

VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
(a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(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 or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Setting

The Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List (Cortese List), which is a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to California Government Code (CGC) Section 65962.5, is a planning document used by the state, local agencies, and developers to comply with CEQA requirements related to the disclosure of information about the location of hazardous materials release sites. The project would not be located in an area of known hazardous material contamination and is not on a site listed on the Cortese List (State Water Resources Control Board [SWRCB] 2015; California Department of Toxic Substance Control [DTSC] 2019).

The California Health and Safety Code provides regulations pertaining to the abatement of fire related hazards and requires that local jurisdictions enforce the California Building Code, which provides standards for fire resistive building and roofing materials, and other fire-related construction methods. The County Safety Element provides a Fire Hazard Zones Map that indicates unincorporated areas in the County within moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones.

The proposed project is in a High Fire Hazard Zone with an Emergency Response Time of 5 to 10 minutes. For more information about fire-related hazards and risk assessment, see Section XX. Wildfire.

The project would be not located within an Airport Review Area and there are no active public or private landing strips within the immediate project vicinity.

The County also has adopted general emergency plans for multiple potential natural disasters, including the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, County Emergency Operations Plan, Earthquake Plan, Dam and Levee Failure Plan, Hazardous Materials Response Plan, County Recovery Plan, and the Tsunami Response Plan.

Discussion

- (a) *Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?*

The project does not propose the routine use, transport, or disposal of hazardous materials. Therefore, the project is not likely to create a significant hazard to the public or environment through exposure to hazardous materials, and impacts will be less than significant.

- (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?*

Construction of the proposed project is anticipated to require use of limited quantities of hazardous substances, including gasoline, diesel fuel, hydraulic fluid, solvents, oils, paints, etc. Handling of these materials has the potential to result in an accidental release. Construction contractors would be required to comply with applicable federal and state environmental and workplace safety laws. Additionally, the construction contractor would be required to implement BMPs for the storage, use, and transportation of hazardous materials during all construction activities. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

- (c) *Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?*

The project does not propose the use of hazardous materials, nor the generation of hazardous emissions. Additionally, the project is not within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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- (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?*

The proposed project is not found on the 'Cortese List', a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

- (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 or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?*

The project site is not located within an Airport Review area or within 2 miles of a public airport or private airstrip. The project meets all applicable policies outlined in the Paso Robles Municipal Airport Land Use Plan. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

- (f) *Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?*

The project does not require any road closures and would be required to be designed to accommodate emergency vehicle access. The project would not impair implementation or physically interfere with County hazard mitigation or emergency plans; therefore, impacts would be *less than significant*.

- (g) *Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?*

According to Cal Fire, the project site is located in a High Fire Hazard Severity Zone with a response time of 5 to 10 minutes within a State Responsibility Area. The project will be conditioned to implement building and site improvements in accordance with the Fire Code, as detailed in the referral response letter, including, but not limited to implementation of a fire safety plan. Therefore, potential impacts associated with exposure of people or structures to significant risk involving wildland fires would be *less than significant*.

Conclusion

The construction and use of the proposed winery facility will not require the use or generation of any hazardous materials. Additionally, the project is not located on a site known to contain, use, or generate any hazardous materials. The project is not within the Airport Review Area and it is unlikely that the project result in any safety hazard or excessive noise exposure. The project is not expected to interfere with any adopted emergency response or evacuation plan. Finally, the threats posed by the project's location within a High Fire Hazard Severity Zone will be minimized to less than significant levels through the requirements set forth by Cal Fire. Therefore, potential impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Mitigation

There is no evidence that measures above what will already be required by ordinance or codes are needed.

Sources

See Exhibit A.

Initial Study – Environmental Checklist

IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
(a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) 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; or	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Setting

The topography of the project site is gently rolling to moderately sloping. The project site is not within a 100-year Flood Hazard designation and is approximately 500 feet from the closest creek. The project site contains four existing wells (domestic and Ag).

The site is within the Atascadero Groundwater Sub Basin and is therefore subject to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) and not is not subject to the County's water off-set ordinances. However, the Groundwater Sustainability Agency responsible for overseeing SGMA compliance has not completed the planning efforts that will define the need for any groundwater mitigation requirements. In the interim, consideration of the project's impacts on the groundwater basin should be included in the project's CEQA analysis.

The RWQCB's Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coast Basin (Basin Plan; 2017) describes how the quality of surface water and groundwater in the Central Coast Region should be managed to provide the highest water quality reasonably possible. The Basin Plan outlines the beneficial uses of streams, lakes, and other water bodies for humans and other life. There are 24 categories of beneficial uses, including, but not limited to, municipal water supply, water contact recreation, non-water contact recreation, and cold freshwater habitat. Water quality objectives are then established to protect the beneficial uses of those water resources. The Regional Board implements the Basin Plan by issuing and enforcing waste discharge requirements to individuals, communities, or businesses whose discharges can affect water quality.

The County LUO dictates which projects are required to prepare a drainage plan, including any project that would, for example, change the runoff volume or velocity leaving any point of the site, result in an impervious surface of more than 20,000 square feet, or involve hillside development on slopes steeper than 10 percent. Preparation of a drainage plan is not required where grading is exclusively for an exempt agricultural structure, crop production, or grazing. The County LUO also dictates that an erosion and sedimentation control plan is required year-round for all construction and grading permit projects and site disturbance activities of one-half acre or more in geologically unstable areas, on slopes steeper than 30 percent, on highly erodible soils, or within 100 feet of any watercourse.

Per the County's Stormwater Program, the Public Works Department is responsible for ensuring that new construction sites implement best management practices during construction, and that site plans incorporate appropriate post-construction stormwater runoff controls. Construction sites that disturb 1.0 acre or more must obtain coverage under the SWRCB's Construction General Permit. The Construction General Permit requires the preparation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to minimize on-site sedimentation and erosion. There are several types of projects that are exempt from preparing a SWPPP, including routine maintenance to existing developments, emergency construction activities, and projects exempted by the SWRCB or RWQCB. Projects that disturb less than 1.0 acre must implement all required elements within the site's erosion and sediment control plan as required by the San Luis Obispo County LUO.

For planning purposes, the flood event most often used to delineate areas subject to flooding is the 100-year flood. The Safety Element of the County of San Luis Obispo General Plan establishes policies to reduce flood hazards and reduce flood damage, including, but not limited to, prohibition of development in areas of high flood hazard potential, discouragement of single-road access into remote areas that could be closed during floods, and review of plans for construction in low-lying areas.

Initial Study – Environmental Checklist

Discussion

- (a) *Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?*

The project will result in approximately 2.75 acres of site disturbance, including 7,369 cubic yards of cut and 7,488 cubic yards of fill. The project is not on highly erodible soils, nor on steep slopes. The project will be subject to standard County requirements for drainage, sedimentation and erosion control for construction and permanent use. Project grading will create exposed graded areas subject to increased soil erosion and down-gradient sedimentation. Adherence to the County's LUO for sedimentation and erosion control (Sec. 22.52.120) will adequately address these impacts. Additionally, all disturbed areas will be permanently stabilized with impermeable surfaces and landscaping and stockpiles will be properly managed during construction to avoid material loss due to erosion.

To reduce construction-related surface water quality impacts, the project will be subject to Section 22.52.080 of the County's Land Use Ordinance (Title 22) which requires a drainage plan. Compliance with this plan will direct surface flows in a non-erosive manner through the site.

The project is subject to the County's Plumbing Code (Chapter 7 of the Building and Construction Ordinance [Title 19]), and/or the "Water Quality Control Plan, Central Coast Basin" for its domestic wastewater requirements, where wastewater impacts to the groundwater basin will be less than significant.

Existing regulations and/or required plans will adequately address surface water quality impacts during construction and permanent use of the project. No additional measures above what are required or proposed are needed to protect water quality.

- (b) *Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?*

In anticipation of the proposed winery project, two existing mobile homes have been removed that had a total demand for 84,721 gallons per year (42,360.5 gallons per year each) and 0.26 acres of ornamental irrigated landscaping, which decreased domestic water use by 0.65-acre feet a year.

A reclamation wastewater system will be installed with the approval of this entitlement. All waste will go into a holding tank where the solids will settle, and the liquids will be treated and used as irrigation and dust control. Maximum case production at 10,000 cases will fall under a Winery Wastewater Discharge waiver with RWQCB.

The project would be consistent with existing and planned levels and types of development in the project area and would not create new or expanded water supply entitlements. Operational water demands would not be substantially different than existing demands. Therefore, potential impacts on water supplies would be less than significant.

- (c) *Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:*

- (c-i) *Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?*

The project will result in approximately 2.75 acres of site disturbance, including 7,369 cubic yards of cut and 7,488 cubic yards of fill. A sedimentation and erosion control plan is required to minimize

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the potential for soil erosion, which would be subject to the review and approval of the County Building Division in accordance with LUO Section 22.52.120 to minimize potential impacts related to erosion, and includes requirements for specific erosion control materials, setbacks from creeks, and siltation.

- (c-ii) *Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?*

Based on the County Flood Hazard Map, the project site is not located within a 100-year flood zone. The project would be subject to standard County requirements for drainage, sedimentation, and erosion control for construction and operation. Therefore, *no impacts would occur*.

- (c-iii) *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?*

To reduce construction-related surface water quality impacts, the project will be subject to Section 22.52.080 of the County's Land Use Ordinance (Title 22) which requires a drainage plan. Compliance with this plan will direct surface flows in a non-erosive manner through the site. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

- (c-iv) *Impede or redirect flood flows?*

Based on the County Flood Hazard Map, the project site is not located within a 100-year flood zone. The project would be subject to standard County requirements for drainage, sedimentation, and erosion control for construction and operation. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

- (d) *In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?*

As discussed in the previous section (Hazards and Hazardous Materials), portions of the subject property are not within the 100-year Flood Hazard Combining Designation. No impacts are anticipated. The project is not located in an area known to be at risk of tsunamis and is not located near any water bodies that may pose the risk of seiche.

- (e) *Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?*

The proposed project site is in the Atascadero Sub-basin and not subject to the County's water off-set ordinances. Therefore, there would be no impact relating to implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. Therefore, there would be *no impact*.

Conclusion

Compliance with existing regulations and/or required plans would adequately reduce potential impacts associated with hydrology and water quality to be less than significant.

Mitigation

There is no evidence that measures above what will already be required by ordinance or codes are needed.

Sources

See Exhibit A.

Initial Study – Environmental Checklist

X. LAND USE AND PLANNING

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
(a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Setting

The LUO was established to guide and manage the future growth in the County in accordance with the General Plan, to regulate land use in a manner that will encourage and support orderly development and beneficial use of lands, to minimize adverse effects on the public resulting from inappropriate creation, location, use or design of buildings or land uses, and to protect and enhance significant natural, historic, archeological, and scenic resources within the county. The LUO is the primary tool used by the County to carry out the goals, objectives, and policies of the County General Plan.

The County Land Use Element (LUE) provides policies and standards for the management of growth and development in each unincorporated community and rural areas of the county and serves as a reference point and guide for future land use planning studies throughout the county. The LUE identifies strategic growth principles to define and focus the county's pro-active planning approach and balance environmental, economic, and social equity concerns. Each strategic growth principle correlates with a set of policies and implementation strategies that define how land will be used and resources protected. The LUE also defines each of the 14 land use designations and identifies standards for land uses based on the designation they are located within.

The proposed project site parcels and surrounding parcels are Agriculture Land Use.

The inland LUE also contains the area plans of each of the four inland planning areas: Carrizo, North County, San Luis Obispo, and South County. The area plans establish policies and programs for land use, circulation, public facilities, services, and resources that apply "areawide," in rural areas, and in unincorporated urban areas within each planning area. Part three of the LUE contains each of the 13 inland community and village plans, which contain goals, policies, programs, and related background information for the County's unincorporated inland urban and village areas. The proposed project is one mile southwest of the community of Paso Robles, in the North County Planning Area and Salinas River Sub Area.

The proposed project (winery facility) would be located in an area designated Agricultural by the County of San Luis Obispo. The project site is surrounded by large agricultural parcels and rural residences. Surrounding uses are identified on Page 2 of this Initial Study and the proposed project is considered compatible with these surrounding uses. The proposed project was reviewed for consistency with policy and regulatory documents relating to the environment and appropriate land use (e.g., County Land Use

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Ordinance, North County Area Plan, etc.). Referrals were sent to outside agencies and other County departments to review for policy consistencies (e.g., County Fire/CAL FIRE for Fire Code, Environmental Health, Public Works, etc.). Referrals were sent to outside agencies to review for policy consistencies (e.g., Cal Fire, Environmental Health, Public Works, Agricultural Department, and Native American Tribes.). The project was found to be consistent with these documents (refer also to Exhibit A on reference documents used).

Discussion

(a) *Physically divide an established community?*

The project is located outside of an existing community, within a rural, unincorporated area. The property is not located in such a way as to cause the physical divide of any establish community. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

(b) *Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?*

The project does not conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation in such a way that would cause a significant environmental impact which would not be otherwise addressed and mitigated through measure proposed within this document. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Conclusion

The project would be consistent with local and regional land use designations, plans, and policies and would not divide an established community. Potential impacts related to land use and planning would be *less than significant with mitigation* measures associated with biological resources.

Mitigation

There is no evidence that measures above what will already be required by ordinance or codes are needed.

Sources

See Exhibit A.

Initial Study – Environmental Checklist

XI. MINERAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
(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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Setting

The California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA) requires that the State Geologist classify land into mineral resource zones (MRZ) according to the known or inferred mineral potential of the land (Public Resources Code Sections 2710–2796).

The three MRZs used in the SMARA classification-designation process in the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara Production-Consumption Region are defined below (California Geological Survey 2011a):

MRZ-1: Areas where available geologic information indicates that little likelihood exists for the presence of significant mineral resources.

MRZ-2: Areas where adequate information indicates that significant mineral deposits are present, or where it is judged that a high likelihood for their presence exists. This zone shall be applied to known mineral deposits or where well-developed lines of reasoning, based upon economic-geologic principles and adequate data, demonstrate that the likelihood for occurrence of significant mineral deposits is high.

MRZ-3: Areas containing known or inferred aggregate resources of undetermined significance.

The County LUO provides regulations for development in delineated Energy and Extractive Resource Areas (EX) and Extractive Resource Areas (EX1). The EX combining designation is used to identify areas of the county where:

1. Mineral or petroleum extraction occurs or is proposed to occur; The state geologist has designated a mineral resource area of statewide or regional significance pursuant to PRC Sections 2710 et seq. (SMARA); and,
2. Major public utility electric generation facilities exist or are proposed.

The purpose of this combining designation is to protect significant resource extraction and energy production areas identified by the County LUE from encroachment by incompatible land uses that could hinder resource extraction or energy production operations, or land uses that would be adversely affected by extraction or energy production.

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Discussion

- (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?*

Based on the California Geological Survey (CGS) Information Warehouse for Mineral Land Classification, the project site is not located within an area that has been evaluated for mineral resources and is not in close proximity to an active mine (CGS 2015). In addition, based on Chapter 6 of the County of San Luis Obispo General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element – Mineral Resources, the project site is not located within an extractive resource area or an energy and extractive resource area. The project is not located within a designated mineral resource zone or within an Extractive Resource Area combining designation. There are no known mineral resources in the project area; therefore, there would be *no impact*.

- (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 project is not located within a designated mineral resource zone or within an Extractive Resource Area combining designation. There are no known mineral resources in the project area; therefore, there would be *no impact*.

Conclusion

No impacts to mineral resources would occur and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Mitigation

No mitigation measures are necessary.

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XII. NOISE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project result in:</i>				
(a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Setting

The San Luis Obispo County Noise Element of the General Plan provides a policy framework for addressing potential noise impacts in the planning process. The purpose of the Noise Element is to minimize future noise conflicts. The Noise Element identifies the major noise sources in the county (highways and freeways, primary arterial roadways and major local streets, railroad operations, aircraft and airport operations, local industrial facilities, and other stationary sources) and includes goals, policies, and implementation programs to reduce future noise impacts. Among the most significant policies of the Noise Element are numerical noise standards that limit noise exposure within noise-sensitive land uses, and performance standards for new commercial and industrial uses that might adversely impact noise-sensitive land uses.

Noise sensitive uses that have been identified by the County include the following:

- Residential development, except temporary dwellings
- Schools (preschool to secondary, college and university, and specialized education and training)
- Health care services (e.g., hospitals, clinics, etc.)
- Nursing and personal care
- Churches
- Public assembly and entertainment
- Libraries and museums
- Hotels and motels
- Bed and breakfast facilities

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- Outdoor sports and recreation
- Offices

All sound levels referred to in the Noise Element are expressed in A-weighted decibels (dBA). A-weighting de-emphasizes the very low and very high frequencies of sound in a manner similar to the human ear.

The LUO establishes acceptable standards for exterior and interior noise levels and describe how noise shall be measured. Exterior noise level standards are applicable when a land use affected by noise is one of the sensitive uses listed in the Noise Element. Exterior noise levels are measured from the property line of the affected noise-sensitive land use.

Table 12 -- Maximum allowable exterior noise level standards⁽¹⁾

Sound Levels	Daytime 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.	Nighttime ⁽²⁾
Hourly Equivalent Sound Level (Leq, dB)	50	45
Maximum level, dB	70	65

¹ When the receiving noise-sensitive land use is outdoor sports and recreation, the noise level standards are increased by 10 db.

² Applies only to uses that operate or are occupied during nighttime hours.

The existing ambient noise environment is characterized by marginal traffic on Kiler Canyon Road and Arbor, as well as agricultural equipment from surrounding ag processing facilities and residential properties.

The proposed project site is not within loud noise source based on the County's noise contour map. The nearest existing noise-sensitive land use is a rural residence located approximately 550 feet north east of the project area.

Discussion

- (a) *Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?*

Construction Impacts. The County LUO noise standards are subject to a range of exceptions, including noise sources associated with construction, provided such activities do not take place before 7 a.m. or after 9 p.m. on weekdays, or before 8 a.m. or after 5 p.m. on Saturday or Sunday. Noise associated with agricultural land uses (as listed in Section 22.06.030), traffic on public roadways, railroad line operations, and aircraft in flight are also exempt.

Project construction would result in a temporary increase in noise levels associated with construction activities, equipment, and vehicle trips. Construction noise would be variable, temporary, and limited in nature and duration. The County LUO requires that construction activities be conducted during daytime hours to be able to utilize County construction noise exception standards and that construction equipment be equipped with appropriate mufflers recommended by the manufacturer. Compliance with these standards would ensure short-term construction noise would be less than significant.

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Winery Special Events. Section 22.30.70.D.2.i.(3) states the following: any special event proposing outdoor amplified music shall only be allowed from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. No outside amplified sound shall occur before 10:00 a.m. or after 5:00 p.m. The standard relating to amplified music may only be waived or modified where a finding can be made by the Review Authority that the noise at the property line will not exceed 65dB. No Special Events are proposed outside of participation in Industry-Wide Events.

Industry-wide Events. The Paso Robles Wine Country Alliance hosts regional trade and consumer events around North County throughout the year. Currently three annual events are held. These are open house weekends where visitors can participate in the different industry-wide events where they might otherwise not have access to participating wineries.

The project intends to participate in activities during the Wine Industry Weekends and other marketing activities not defined as special events (non-advertised wine club activities and activities with under 50 attendees) by the Land Use Ordinance. Since the project is not requesting a Special Event Program, exterior noise levels will be governed by Land Use Ordinance Section 22.10.120 (Noise Standards). These standards are more restrictive than those provided in the winery special event section of the Land Use Ordinance.

The project is not expected to generate loud noises, nor conflict with the surrounding uses. Based on the Noise Element's projected future noise generation from known stationary and vehicle-generated noise sources, the project is within an acceptable threshold area. Compliance with these standards would ensure noise would be less than significant.

(b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

The project does not propose substantial grading/earthmoving activities, pile driving, or other high impact activities that would generate substantial groundborne noise or groundborne vibration during construction. Construction equipment has the potential to generate minor groundborne noise and/or vibration, but these activities would be limited in duration and are not likely to be perceptible from adjacent areas. The project does not propose a use that would generate long-term operational groundborne noise or vibration. Therefore, impacts related to exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels would be less than significant.

(c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or 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?

The project is not within any mapped noise contours provided by the Paso Robles Municipal Airport. Therefore it is not expected that the location of the project within close proximity to an airport would result in the exposure of people working at or visiting in the winery facility to excessive noise levels. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Conclusion

Construction. Short-term construction activities would be limited in nature and duration and conducted during daytime periods per County LUO standards. No long-term operational noise or ground vibration would occur as a result of the project. Therefore, potential impacts related to noise would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are necessary.

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Winery Operations and Industry-wide Events. No significant noise impacts are anticipated, and no mitigation measures are necessary. The project shall comply with the County Noise Element.

Mitigation

No mitigation measures above what are already required by ordinance are necessary.

Sources

See Exhibit A.

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XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
(a) Induce substantial unplanned 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)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Setting

In its efforts to provide for affordable housing, the county currently administers the Home Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program and the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, which provides limited financing to projects relating to affordable housing throughout the County. The County's Inclusionary Housing Ordinance (Title 22 Section 22.12.080) requires provision of new affordable housing in conjunction with both residential and nonresidential development and subdivisions.

Section 22.12.080.B.2.e. does not require Inclusionary Housing fees if the commercial structures cumulatively do not exceed 5,000 square feet. The project is proposing the construction of 2 winery buildings that will total 8,574 square feet. Inclusionary Housing fees will be required at time of submittal of building permits.

Discussion

- (a) *Induce substantial unplanned 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)?*

Daily operations at the proposed winery may equate into two full time employees. The project would not generate a substantial number of new employment opportunities that would encourage population growth in the area. The project does not include the extension or establishment of roads, utilities, or other infrastructure that would induce development and population growth in new areas. In addition, the project would be subject to inclusionary housing fees to offset any potential increased need for housing in the area. Therefore, the project would not directly or indirectly induce substantial growth and impacts would be *less than significant*.

- (b) *Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?*

The project would not displace existing housing or necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere; therefore, impacts would be *less than significant*.

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Conclusion

No impacts to population and housing would occur and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Mitigation

None necessary.

Sources

See Exhibit A.

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XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant 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:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setting

Fire protection services in unincorporated San Luis Obispo County are provided by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), which has been under contract with the County of San Luis Obispo to provide full-service fire protection since 1930. Approximately 180 full-time state employees operate the County Fire Department, supplemented by as many as 100 state seasonal fire fighters, 300 County paid-call and reserve fire fighters, and 120 state inmate fire fighters. CAL FIRE responds to emergencies and other requests for assistance, plans for and takes action to prevent emergencies and to reduce their impact, coordinates regional emergency response efforts, and provides public education and training in local communities. CAL FIRE has 24 fire stations located throughout the county. The proposed project is located in a High Fire Hazard Severity Zone with an Emergency Response Time of 5 to 10 minutes. The proposed project area is served by Cal Fire and the nearest fire station is CalFire at 2510 Ramada Drive in Paso Robles.

Police protection and emergency services in the unincorporated portions of the county are provided by the San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Office. The Sheriff's Office Patrol Division responds to calls for service, conducts proactive law enforcement activities, and performs initial investigations of crimes. Patrol personnel are deployed from three stations throughout the county, the Coast Station in Los Osos, the North Station in Templeton, and the South Station in Oceano. The proposed project area is served by County Sheriff and the nearest police station is Paso Robles Police Department, 900 Park Street in Paso Robles.

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San Luis Obispo County has a total of 12 school districts that currently enroll approximately 34,000 students in over 75 schools. The project site is located within the San Miguel Joint Union School District and the Paso Robles Joint Unified School District.

Within the County's unincorporated areas, there are currently 23 parks, three golf courses, four trails/staging areas, and eight Special Areas that include natural areas, coastal access, and historic facilities currently operated and maintained by the County.

Public facilities fees, Quimby fees, and developer conditions are several ways the County currently funds public services. A public facility fee program (i.e., development impact fee program) has been adopted to address impacts related to public facilities (county) and schools (CGC Section 65995 et seq.). The fee amounts are assessed annually by the County based on the type of proposed development and the development's proportional impact and are collected at the time of building permit issuance. Public facility fees are used as needed to finance the construction of and/or improvements to public facilities required to serve new development, including fire protection, law enforcement, schools, parks, and roads.

Discussion

- (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:*

Fire protection?

The project would be designed to comply with all fire safety rules and regulations, including the California Fire Code and California PRC, fire sprinklers in new buildings, and compliance with other provisions of the Fire Code.

In addition, the project would be subject to public facility fees to offset the increased cumulative demand on fire protection services. Therefore, impacts would be *less than significant*. Additional information regarding wildfire hazard impacts is discussed in Section XX, Wildfire. Additional information regarding fire related hazard impacts is discussed in Section IX, Hazards and Hazardous Materials.

Police protection?

The project would be subject to public facility fees to offset the project's cumulative contribution to demand on law enforcement services. Therefore, impacts related to police services would be *less than significant*.

Schools?

As discussed in Section XIV, Population/Housing, the project would not induce population growth and would not result in the need for additional school services or facilities. However, the project would be subject to school impact fees, pursuant to California Education Code Section 17620, to help fund construction or reconstruction of school facilities. Therefore, impacts would be *less than significant*.

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Parks?

As discussed in Section XIV, Population and Housing, the project would not induce a substantial increase in population growth and would not result in the need for additional parks or recreational services or facilities to serve new populations; therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant*.

Other public facilities?

As discussed above, the proposed project would be subject to applicable fees to offset negligible increased demands on public facilities; therefore, impacts related to other public facilities would be *less than significant*.

Conclusion

The project does not propose development that would substantially increase demands on public services and would not induce population growth that would substantially increase demands on public services. The project would be subject to payment of development impact fees to reduce the project's negligible contribution to increased demands on public services and facilities. Therefore, potential impacts related to public services would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Mitigation

None necessary.

Sources

See Exhibit A.

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XV. RECREATION

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setting

The County of San Luis Obispo Parks and Recreation Element (Recreation Element) establishes goals, policies, and implementation measures for the management, renovation, and expansion of existing, and the development of new, parks and recreation facilities in order to meet existing and projected needs and to ensure an equitable distribution of parks throughout the county.

Public facilities fees, Quimby fees, and developer conditions are several ways the County currently funds public parks and recreational facilities. Public facility fees are collected upon construction of new residential units and currently provide funding for new community-serving recreation facilities. Quimby Fees are collected when new residential lots are created and can be used to expand, acquire, rehabilitate, or develop community-serving parks. Finally, a discretionary permit issued by the County may condition a project to provide land, amenities, or facilities consistent with the Recreation Element.

The County Bikeways Plan identifies and prioritizes bikeway facilities throughout the unincorporated area of the county, including bikeways, parking, connections with public transportation, educational programs, and funding. The Bikeways Plan is updated every 5 years and was last updated in 2016. The plan identifies goals, policies, and procedures geared towards realizing significant bicycle use as a key component of the transportation options for San Luis Obispo County residents. The plan also includes descriptions of bikeway design and improvement standards, an inventory of the current bicycle circulation network, and a list of current and future bikeway projects within the county.

The Recreation Element does not show any existing or potential future trails going through or adjacent to the project site.

Discussion

- (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?*

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The project proposes a winery facility and would potentially employ two full-time employees. Workers would likely be sourced from the local labor pool and would not result in increased demand on existing or planned recreational facilities in the county. The project is not proposed in a location that would affect any existing trail, park, recreational facility, coastal access, and/or natural area. The project would not result in a substantial growth within the area and would not substantially increase demand on any proximate existing neighborhood or regional park or other recreational facilities. Payment of standard development impact fees would ensure any incremental increase in use of existing parks and recreational facilities would be reduced to *less than significant*.

- (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 project does not include the construction of new recreational facilities and would not result in a substantial increase in demand or use of parks and recreational facilities. Implementation of the project would not require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities; therefore, impacts would be *less than significant*.

Conclusion

The project would not result in the significant increase in use, construction, or expansion of parks or recreational facilities. Therefore, potential impacts related to recreation would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Mitigation

None necessary.

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XVI. TRANSPORTATION

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
(a) Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setting

The County Department of Public Works maintains updated traffic count data for all County-maintained roadways. In addition, Traffic Circulation Studies have been conducted within several community areas using traffic models to reasonably simulate current traffic flow patterns and forecast future travel demands and traffic flow patterns. These community Traffic Circulation Studies include the South County Circulation Study, Los Osos Circulation Study, Templeton Circulation Study, San Miguel Circulation Study, Avila Circulation Study, and North Coast Circulation Study. The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) maintains annual traffic data on state highways and interchanges within the county.

The County has established Level of Service (LOS) "C" or better for rural roadways. The project site has direct access onto Kiler Canyon Road, which is an easily traveled paved County Maintained Road which offers adequate access. Further, the site is located in close proximity to the Arbor Road / Kiler Canyon Road intersection. Arbor Road is also a County maintained road and provides access to Highway 46 west. A project referral package was sent to the County Public Works Department and no traffic-related concerns were identified.

In 2013, SB 743 was signed into law with the intent to "more appropriately balance the needs of congestion management with statewide goals related to infill development, promotion of public health through active transportation, and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions" and required the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to identify new metrics for identifying and mitigating transportation impacts within CEQA. As a result, in December 2018, the California Natural Resources Agency certified and adopted updates to the State CEQA Guidelines. The revisions included new requirements related to the implementation of SB 743 and identified VMT per capita, VMT per employee, and net VMT as new metrics for transportation analysis under CEQA (as detailed in Section 15064.3 [b]). Beginning July 1, 2020, the newly

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adopted VMT criteria for determining significance of transportation impacts must be implemented statewide.

The County's Framework for Planning (Inland), includes the Land Use and Circulation Elements of the County of San Luis Obispo General Plan. The Framework establishes goals and strategies to meet pedestrian circulation needs by providing usable and attractive sidewalks, pathways, and trails to establish maximum access and connectivity between land use designations. Due to the location of the project site, there are no pedestrian, bicycle, or public transit facilities serving of the project site.

Sight Distance.

A sight distance analysis, trip generation, and Roadway Safety Audit was conducted by Orosz Engineering Group, Inc. (March 18, 2019) on the proposed project. The primary proposed access would be from the existing driveway at 1535 Kiler Canyon Road. The existing driveway approach was evaluated and found to be consistent with, and exceeding, with the minimum sight distances required by the County. The driveway and approach will be improved to meet Cal Fire commercial access requirements as well as Department of Public Works standards. The project will require minimal improvements to meet B-1a rural driveway standards, A-5a sight distance standards per County Public Work standards. As a recommended condition of approval, Department of Public Works requests that at the time of application for construction permits, the applicant shall provide evidence to the Department of Planning and Building that onsite circulation and pavement structural sections have been designed and shall be constructed in conformance with Cal Fire, or the regulating fire agency standards and specifications back to the nearest public maintained roadway.

The Roadway Safety Analysis was prepared in compliance with County of San Luis Obispo Resolution 2008-152 for projects with 10 or fewer typical general public peak hour trips or less than 100 special event trips. The project is expected to generate a total of seven total peak hour trips, including one general public peak hour trip and no special event traffic. Based on the low level of traffic volume, the project is not expected to create any peak hour (weekday or weekend days) impacts and will not result in any significant circulation/traffic impacts.

Table 1 identifies Trip Generation Summary for the project consistent with the County's trip generation rates for wineries adopted in December 2017.

Table 1:

Olson-ONX Winery Trip Generation Summary				
Location	Function	KSF	Trip Rate	PHT Trips
Building A	Tasting Room	1.668	0.76	1
Building A	Storage	0.298	0.57	0
Building B	Production and Storage	6.608	0.57	4
Covered Work Area	Production	2.410	0.57	2
Project Total Peak Hour Trips				7

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The Roadway Safety Analysis also evaluated the collision data within a half mile in either direction of the project's point of access off Kiler Canyon Road, provided by California Highway Patrol. Over the past three years, from mid-2015 through mid-2018, there was one rear end collision in 2017 caused by an improper turn under wet roadway conditions. Based on the average collision rate for this section of 4.6 collisions per Million Vehicle Miles ("MVM"), during this period, the collision rate is higher than the average. According to Caltrans collision data, rural two-lane highways in District 5 (including San Luis Obispo County) have an average collision rate of 0.86 collisions per MVM. While the collision rate is higher than average, it was due to only one collision on a rainy day. OEG determined there was no significant traffic safety issues or significant patterns identified, especially at the project access driveways. The report concluded that the project is not expected to create a need for roadway improvements.

San Luis Obispo County Code Section 22.30.70.D.2.a. states that the principle access driveway to a winery with public tours, tasting rooms or special events is to be located on or within one mile of an arterial or collector road. The applicant is requesting a modification to Section 22.30.70.D.2.a to locate the winery with a tasting room 1.97 miles from Vine Street, the nearest collector road. Section 22.30.020.D contains a provision that allows a standard to be waived or modified through a Conditional Use Permit if it can be proven to be unnecessary or ineffective and the project meets all other development standards contained in the Land Use Ordinance.

Access Location Modification.

In order to modify the access location standard, the approving body must make findings that the standard is unnecessary or ineffective. These findings are:

1. The traffic associated with the tasting room is nominal 1 peak hour trip ("pht") –the peak hour traffic trips generated by the proposed project in total is 7 pht.
2. The existing road system is designed to accommodate the small amount of additional traffic that may be generated by this small winery tasting room.
3. The site has frontage on a County Maintained Road.
4. There are similar uses in the area; therefore, this project will share traffic that is already in the area (Pass-By Trips).
5. The site is not located on a dead-end road.

Discussion

- (a) *Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?*

The project does not conflict with adopted policies, plans and programs related to transportation, and would not affect air traffic patterns or policies related to public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities. As a result, the proposed project would have *a less than significant*, long-term impact on existing road service or traffic safety levels.

- (b) *Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?*

The County of San Luis Obispo has not yet identified an appropriate model or method to estimate vehicle miles traveled for proposed land use development projects. Section 15064.3, subdivision (b) states that if existing models or methods are not available to estimate the vehicle miles traveled for

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the particular project being considered, a lead agency may analyze the project's vehicle miles traveled qualitatively.

Based on the nature and location of the project, the project would not generate a significant increase in construction-related or operational traffic trips or vehicle miles traveled. The project would not substantially change existing land uses and would not result in the need for additional new or expanded transportation facilities. The project would be subject to standard development impact fees to offset the relative impacts on surrounding roadways. Therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant*.

- (c) *Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?*

The project would not change roadway design and does not include geometric design features that would create new hazards or an incompatible use. Therefore, impacts would be *less than significant*.

- (d) *Result in inadequate emergency access?*

The proposed project would not result in road closures during short-term construction activities or long-term operations. Individual access to adjacent properties would be maintained during construction activities and throughout the project area. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

Conclusion

The project would not alter existing transportation facilities or result in the generation of substantial additional trips or vehicle miles traveled. Potential impacts related to emergency access would be less than significant.

Mitigation

Improvements to meet County Standards.

Sources

Referral Response form Public Works (David E. Grim, Development Services, May 13, 2019).

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XVII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
(a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
(i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setting

Approved in 2014, Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) added tribal cultural resources to the categories of resources that must be evaluated under CEQA. Tribal cultural resources are defined as either of the following:

1. Sites, features, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
 - a. Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR; or
 - b. Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of California PRC Section 5020.1.
2. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth California PRC Section 5024.1(c).

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In applying these criteria for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American Tribe.

Recognizing that tribes have expertise with regard to their tribal history and practices, AB 52 requires lead agencies to provide notice to tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project if they have requested notice of projects proposed within that area. If the tribe requests consultation within 30 days upon receipt of the notice, the lead agency must consult with the tribe regarding the potential for adverse impacts on tribal cultural resources as a result of a project. Consultation may include discussing the type of environmental review necessary, the presence and/or significance of tribal cultural resources, the level of significance of a project's impacts on the tribal cultural resources, and available project alternatives and mitigation measures recommended by the tribe to avoid or lessen potential impacts on tribal cultural resources.

On May 6, 2019 in accordance with AB 52 Cultural Resources requirements outreach to four Native American tribes was conducted: Northern Chumash Tribal Council, Salinan Tribe of San Luis Obispo and Monterey Counties, Xolon Salinan Tribe, and yak tityu tityu yak tiłhini.

Discussion

- (a) *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:*
- (a-i) *Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)?*

The County has provided notice of the opportunity to consult with appropriate tribes per the requirements of AB 52. One response was received from the Xolon Salinan Tribe (XST) on June 17, 2019, which stated that there are no known sensitive sites within the boundaries of the project and requested to be contacted if cultural materials are discovered during ground disturbance and to also receive a copy of a cultural report if cultural studies are performed.

As discussed in Section V., Cultural Resources, the project site does not contain any known tribal cultural resources that have been listed or been found eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1. Potential impacts associated with the inadvertent discovery of tribal cultural resources would be subject to LUO 22.10.040 (Archaeological Resources), which requires that in the event resources are encountered during project construction, construction activities shall cease, and the County Planning and Building Department shall be notified of the discovery so that the extent and location of discovered materials may be recorded by a qualified archaeologist, and the disposition of artifacts may be accomplished in accordance with state and federal law. Therefore, impacts related to a substantial adverse change in the significance of tribal cultural resources would be *less than significant*.

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- (a-ii) *A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.*

The project site does not contain any resources determined by the County to be a potentially significant tribal cultural resource. Impacts associated with potential inadvertent discovery would be minimized through compliance with existing standards and regulations (LUO 22.10.040). Therefore, potential impacts would be less than significant.

Conclusion

No tribal cultural resources are known or expected to occur within or adjacent to the project site. In the event unanticipated sensitive resources are discovered during project activities, adherence with County LUO standards and State Health and Safety Code procedures would reduce potential impacts to less than significant; therefore, potential impacts to tribal cultural resources would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Mitigation

There is no evidence that measures above what will already be required by ordinance or codes are needed.

Sources

See Exhibit A.

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XVIII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
(a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setting

The County Public Works Department provides water and wastewater services for specific County Service Areas (CSAs) that are managed through issuance of water/wastewater "will serve" letters. The Department of Public Works currently maintains CSAs for the communities of Nipomo, Oak Shores, Cayucos, Avila Beach, Shandon, the San Luis Obispo County Club, and Santa Margarita. Other unincorporated areas in the County rely on on-site wells and individual wastewater systems. Regulatory standards and design criteria for onsite wastewater treatment systems are provided by the Water Quality Control Policy for Siting, Design, Operation, and Maintenance of Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (California OWTS Policy).

Per the County's Stormwater Program, the Public Works Department is responsible for ensuring that new construction sites implement best management practices during construction, and that site plans incorporate appropriate post-construction stormwater runoff controls. Construction sites that disturb 1.0

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acre or more must obtain coverage under the SWRCB's Construction General Permit. Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E) is the primary electricity provider and both PG&E and Southern California Gas Company provide natural gas services for urban and rural communities within the County of San Luis Obispo.

Discussion

- (a) *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?*

The project site contains four existing wells (domestic and Ag). No new wells are proposed. The existing vineyards and proposed winery facility will utilize the existing wells. The project would not require the expansion of existing community facilities. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

The project includes a new domestic onsite septic system and new onsite winery wastewater processing system. The proposed project must comply with ordinance requirements for the placement and design of domestic septic systems. The leach lines shall be located at least 100 feet from any private well and at least 200 from any community/public well. Prior to building permit issuance, the domestic septic systems will be evaluated in greater detail to ensure compliance with the Central Coast Basin and will not be approved if Basin Plan criteria cannot be met.

The proposed winery wastewater treatment will require a discharge waiver from the Regional Water Quality Control Board ("RWQCB") prior to construction. The winery's proposed maximum annual production of 10,000 cases will qualify for a small winery discharge waiver through Regional Water Quality Control Board ("RWQCB"). Case production at 10,000 cases will generate an estimated 600 gpd during peak production and 400 gpd on average. All waste will go into a holding tank where the solids will settle, and the liquids will be treated and re-used onsite for vineyard irrigation and dust control under the provisions of the RWQCB winery wastewater waiver. Based on compliance with existing regulations and requirements, potential wastewater impacts would be less than significant.

- (b) *Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?*

The project site contains four existing wells (domestic and Ag), two on each parcel. On April 3, 2019 the applicant provided a memorandum from the Wallace Group identifying a net water demand of 0.83 Acre Feet/Year (AFY) for the proposed project. The annual water estimate breakdown can be referenced in Table 1 below:

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Table 1: Annual Water Estimates					
Use	Rate	Gross Demand (gallons/year)	Gross Demand (AFY)	Return rate (recycled or recharged)	Net Demand (AFY)
Wine Production	10,000 Cases per year (@10 gallons per case)	100,000	0.31	Assume minimal reduced pumping	0.31
Tasting Room	Estimated 200 patrons per week at 5 gal/patron	52,000	0.16	80%	0.032
Employee Demand	2 FTE @10 GPD /employee = 20 gpd x 365 days	7300	0.02	80%	0.004
Landscape Demand	Approx. .53 Acres ornamental landscape (see attached)	304,290	0.93		0.93
Existing Mobile Home Units	Two (2) total, one residence, one farm quarters	84,721	0.26	80%	-0.05
Existing Irrigated Landscape	Approx. 0.26 Acres ornamental landscape @ 1.5 AFY/Acre	127,082	0.39		-0.39
Total New Water Demand		463,590	1.42		0.83

The project is located within the Atascadero Sub-basin and not subject to the County's water off-set ordinances. However, in anticipation of the proposed winery project, two existing mobile homes have been removed that had a total demand of for 84,721 gallons per year (42,360.5 gallons per year each) and 0.26 acres of ornamental irrigated landscaping, which decreased domestic water use by 0.65-acre feet a year. The removal of these uses resulted in a partial voluntary water off-set of the projects water demand.

The project would be consistent with existing and planned levels and types of development in the project area and would not create new or expanded water supply entitlements. Short-term construction activities would require minimal amounts of water, which would be met through available existing supplies. Operational water demands would not be substantially different than existing demands. Therefore, potential impacts on water supplies would be less than significant.

- (c) *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?*

The project proposes the use of an on-site wastewater treatment systems. No additional demand will be added to the community's provider's existing commitments. Therefore, impacts associated with wastewater collection and treatment capacity are considered *less than significant*.

- (d) *Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?*

Construction activities would result in the generation of minimal solid waste materials; no significant long-term increase in solid waste would occur. The project does not propose to generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. Therefore, potential impacts would be less than significant.

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- (e) *Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?*

The project would not result in a substantial increase in waste generation during project construction or operation. Construction waste disposal would comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Therefore, potential impacts would be less than significant.

Conclusion

The project would not result in significant increased demands on wastewater or stormwater infrastructure and facilities. No substantial increase in solid waste generation would occur. The project is not located in a Bulletin 118 Groundwater Basin; there is a no potential for impacts related to groundwater supply. Therefore, potential impacts to utilities and service systems would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Mitigation

There is no evidence that measures above what will already be required by ordinance or codes are needed.

Sources

See Exhibit A.

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XIX. WILDFIRE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:</i>				
(a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setting

The project is located within a local responsibility area and is located in a High Fire Hazard Zone with an Emergency Response Time of 5 to 10 minutes to the closest Cal Fire / County Fire station. The existing driveway and approach will be improved to meet Cal Fire commercial access requirements as well as the Department of Public Works B-1a rural driveway standards, A-5a sight distance standards.

In central California, the fire season usually extends from roughly May through October; however, recent events indicate that wildfire behavior, frequency, and duration of the fire season are changing in California. Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ) are defined by CALFIRE based on the presence of fire-prone vegetation, climate, topography, assets at risk (e.g., high population centers), and a fire protection agency's ability to provide service to the area (CAL FIRE 2007). FHSZs throughout the county have been designated as "Very High," "High," or "Moderate." In San Luis Obispo County, most of the area that has been designated as a "Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone" is located in the Santa Lucia Mountains, which extend parallel to the coast along the entire length of San Luis Obispo County.

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The County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) addresses several overall policy and coordination functions related to emergency management. The EOP includes the following components:

- Identifies the departments and agencies designated to perform response and recovery activities and specifies tasks they must accomplish;
- Outlines the integration of assistance that is available to local jurisdictions during disaster situations that generate emergency response and recovery needs beyond what the local jurisdiction can satisfy;
- Specifies the direction, control, and communications procedures and systems that will be relied upon to alert, notify, recall, and dispatch emergency response personnel; alert the public; protect residents and property; and request aid/support from other jurisdictions and/or the federal government;
- Identifies key continuity of government operations; and
- Describes the overall logistical support process for planned operations.

Topography influences wildland fire to such an extent that slope conditions can often become a critical wildland fire factor. Conditions such as speed and direction of dominant wind patterns, the length and steepness of slopes, direction of exposure, and/or overall ruggedness of terrain influence the potential intensity and behavior of wildland fires and/or the rates at which they may spread (Barros et al. 2013).

The Safety Element of the County of San Luis Obispo General Plan establishes goals, policies, and programs to reduce the threat to life, structures, and the environment caused by fire. Policy S-13 identifies that new development should be carefully located, with special attention given to fuel management in higher fire risk areas, and that new development in fire hazard areas should be configured to minimize the potential for added danger. Implementation strategies for this policy include identifying high risk areas, developing and implementing mitigation efforts to reduce the threat of fire, requiring fire resistant material be used for building construction in fire hazard areas, and encouraging applicants applying for subdivisions in fire hazard areas to cluster development to allow for a wildfire protection zone.

The California Fire Code provides minimum standards for many aspects of fire prevention and suppression activities. These standards include provisions for emergency vehicle access, water supply, fire protection systems, and the use of fire-resistant building materials.

The County EOP outlines the emergency measures that are essential for protecting public health and safety. These measures include, but are not limited to, public alert and notifications, emergency public information, and protective actions. The EOP also addresses policy and coordination related to emergency management.

Discussion

(a) *Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?*

The project does not require any road closures and would be designed to accommodate emergency vehicle access. Implementation of the proposed project would not have a permanent impact on any adopted emergency response plans or emergency evacuation plans. Temporary construction activities and staging would not substantially alter existing circulation patterns or trips. Access to adjacent areas would be maintained throughout the duration of the project.

The proposed project would not have a permanent impact on any adopted emergency response plans or emergency evacuation plans. Therefore, the project would not substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Potential impacts would be less than significant.

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- (b) *Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?*

The project site has gently to moderately sloping topography. Vegetation consists primarily of vineyards, and oak trees and shrubs are located on the eastern portion of 026-472-004. Proposed uses would not significantly increase or exacerbate potential fire risks and the project does not propose any design elements that would exacerbate risks and expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of wildfire. Therefore, potential impacts would be less than significant.

- (c) *Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?*

The project would not require the installation or maintenance of utility or wildfire protection infrastructure and would not exacerbate fire risk or result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment as a result of the development of wildfire prevention, protection, and/or management techniques. Therefore, potential impacts would be less than significant.

- (d) *Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?*

At the time of application for construction permits, the applicant shall submit complete drainage plans and report prepared by a licensed civil engineer for review and approval in accordance with Section 22.52.110 of the Land Use Ordinance. All drainage must be retained or detained on-site and the design of the basin shall be approved by the Department of Public Works.

At the time of application for construction permits, the applicant shall submit complete erosion and sedimentation control plans for review and approval in accordance with Section 22.52.120 of the Land Use Ordinance.

The project site is in areas of Low to Moderate Potential Landslide Risk. Based on the Landslide Hazards Map provided in the County Safety Element, the project site is not located within an area with slopes susceptible to local failure. The proposed project does not include any design elements that would expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Conclusion

The project would not expose people or structures to new or exacerbated wildfire risks and would not require the development of new or expanded infrastructure or maintenance to reduce wildfire risks. Therefore, potential impacts associated with wildfire would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Mitigation

No mitigation measures above what are already required by ordinance are necessary.

Sources

See Exhibit A.

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XX. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
(a) Does the project have the potential to substantially 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, substantially 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(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)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- (a) *Does the project have the potential to substantially 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, substantially 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?*

The proposed project has the potential to have significant impacts to biological resources. However, with the inclusion of mitigation measures, impacts would be mitigated to less than significant.

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- (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)?*

Potential cumulative impacts of the proposed project have been analyzed within the discussion sections of each environmental resource area. Cumulative impacts associated with the proposed project would be minimized to less than significant levels through ordinance requirements and the implementation of proposed mitigation measures.

- (c) *Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?*

The project's environmental impacts which might result in adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly, have been analyzed in the discussion section of each environmental resource area. There are no significant impacts to human beings anticipated.

Conclusion

The proposed project has the potential to have significant impacts to biological resources. However, with the inclusion of mitigation measures, impacts would be mitigated to less than significant.

Mitigation

See mitigation measures BR-1 which would reduce biological resource impacts to less than significant.

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Exhibit A - Initial Study References and Agency Contacts

The County Planning Department has contacted various agencies for their comments on the proposed project. With respect to the subject application, the following have been contacted (marked with an ☒) and when a response was made, it is either attached or in the application file:

Contacted	Agency	Response
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County Public Works Department	In File
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County Environmental Health Services	In File
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County Agricultural Commissioner's Office	In File
<input type="checkbox"/>	County Airport Manager	Not Applicable
<input type="checkbox"/>	Airport Land Use Commission	Not Applicable
<input type="checkbox"/>	Air Pollution Control District	Not Applicable
<input type="checkbox"/>	County Sheriff's Department	Not Applicable
<input type="checkbox"/>	Regional Water Quality Control Board	Not Applicable
<input type="checkbox"/>	CA Coastal Commission	Not Applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CA Department of Fish and Wildlife	In File
<input type="checkbox"/>	CA Department of Forestry (Cal Fire)	Not Applicable
<input type="checkbox"/>	CA Department of Transportation	Not Applicable
<input type="checkbox"/>	Community Services District	Not Applicable
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other _____	Not Applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other <u>Native American Consultation</u>	In File

** "No comment" or "No concerns"-type responses are usually not attached

The following checked ("☒") reference materials have been used in the environmental review for the proposed project and are hereby incorporated by reference into the Initial Study. The following information is available at the County Planning and Building Department.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project File for the Subject Application	<input type="checkbox"/> Design Plan
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>County Documents</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Specific Plan
<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Plan Policies	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual Resource Summary Report
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Framework for Planning (Coastal/Inland)	<input type="checkbox"/> Circulation Study
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Plan (Inland/Coastal), includes all maps/elements; more pertinent elements:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Other Documents</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture Element	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clean Air Plan/APCD Handbook
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation & Open Space Element	<input type="checkbox"/> Regional Transportation Plan
<input type="checkbox"/> Economic Element	<input type="checkbox"/> Uniform Fire Code
<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Element	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Quality Control Plan (Central Coast Basin – Region 3)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noise Element	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Resources Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parks & Recreation Element/Project List	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Area of Critical Concerns Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Element	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Special Biological Importance Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Use Ordinance (Inland/Coastal)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CA Natural Species Diversity Database
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building and Construction Ordinance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fire Hazard Severity Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Public Facilities Fee Ordinance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood Hazard Maps
<input type="checkbox"/> Real Property Division Ordinance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey for SLO County
<input type="checkbox"/> Affordable Housing Fund	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS mapping layers (e.g., habitat, streams, contours, etc.)
<input type="checkbox"/> Airport Land Use Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Wise Plan	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North County Area Plan/Salinas River SA	

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In addition, the following project-specific information and/or reference materials have been considered as a part of the Initial Study:

The project application materials are incorporated by reference and available for review at the Department of Planning and Building, 976 Osos Street, Suite 200, San Luis Obispo.

Project-Specific Studies

Orosz Engineering Group, Inc., March 18, 2019, Sight Distance Analysis, Trip Generation, and Roadway Safety Audit.

Agency References

May 13, 2019 Referral Response letter from David E. Grim, Public Works Department

May 13, 2019, Referral Response letter from Lynda L. Auchinachie, Agriculture Department

June 15, 2019 e-mail from Karen White, Xolon Salinan Tribe

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Weather Spark. 2018. Average Weather in Templeton, California. Access on June 30, 2019. Available at: <<https://weatherspark.com/y/1290/Average-Weather-in-Templeton-California-United-States-Year-Round>>

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Exhibit B - Mitigation Summary

The applicant has agreed to incorporate the following measures into the project. These measures become a part of the project description and therefore become a part of the record of action upon which the environmental determination is based. All development activity must occur in strict compliance with the following mitigation measures. These measures shall be perpetual and run with the land. These measures are binding on all successors in interest of the subject property.

- BR-1 Prior to permit issuance and initiation of any ground disturbing activities, the applicant shall provide construction timelines to the County Department of Planning and Building in order to minimize impacts to nesting birds (*including least Bell's vireo*) and bats. Construction and grading activities should take place outside the bird nesting season, which is February 1 through August 31. If construction and grading activities occur during nesting bird season, provide evidence that a County approved qualified biologist has been obtained to conduct a clearance survey within one week prior to the initiation of ground disturbance to identify nests and burrows. Visual surveys for bats should be conducted in the vicinity of all trees that have cavities, broken limbs, resulting in hanging woody debris, and large patches of loose bark.
- a. If Active nest sites of bird species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and/ or California Fish and Game Code Section 3503 are observed within the project area, the particular construction activity should be modified and /or delayed as necessary to avoid direct impacts of the identified nests, eggs, and/or young. Potential project modifications may include establishing appropriate "no activity" buffers around the nest site. Construction activities should not occur in the buffer until a biologist has determined that the nesting activity has ceased.
 - b. If active nest sites of raptors and/or bird species of special concern are observed within the vicinity of project related disturbances, an appropriate buffer around the nest site (potentially up to 50 feet (250 feet for raptors) of the construction area, the biologist in consultation with CDFW, shall determine the extent of a buffer to be established around the nest. The buffer will delineated with flagging and no work shall take place within the buffer area until the young have left the nest, as determined by the biologist.

Initial Study – Environmental Checklist

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September 3, 2020

DEVELOPER'S STATEMENT & MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM
FOR KILER CANYON LLC CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT DRC2019-00070

The applicant agrees to incorporate the following measures into the project. These measures become a part of the project description and therefore become a part of the record of action upon which the environmental determination is based. All development activity must occur in strict compliance with the following mitigation measures. These measures shall be perpetual and run with the land. These measures are binding on all successors in interest of the subject property.

Per Public Resources Code Section 21081.6 the following measures also constitute the mitigation monitoring and/or reporting program that will reduce potentially significant impacts to less than significant levels. These measures will become conditions of approval (COAs) should the project be approved. The Lead Agency (County) or other Responsible Agencies, as specified in the following measures, is responsible to verify compliance with these COAs.

Project Description: A request by **Steve Olson of Kiler Canyon Vineyards LLC** for a Conditional Use Permit (DRC2019-00070) to allow for the construction of a winery facility that will include two buildings: Building A (one-story 1,966-square-foot tasting room building) that will include a 978-square-foot tasting room, 298-square-foot case storage room, wine pick up area, foyer, 3-restrooms and 1,465-square-foot outdoor covered porch; Building B (two-story 6,608-square-foot wine production/barrel storage building) that will include a 2,451-square-foot barrel storage room, 2,659-square-foot tank room, office, breakroom, kitchen, 2-restrooms; the mezzanine level will include a lab and additional storage space. This building will include a 2,410-square-foot outdoor covered work area. Maximum annual case production of 10,000 cases. San Luis Obispo County Code Section 22.30.70.D.2.a. states that the principle access driveway to a winery with public tours, tasting rooms or special events is to be located on or within one mile of an arterial or collector road. The applicant is requesting a modification to Section 22.30.70.D.2.a to locate the winery with a tasting room 1.97 miles from the nearest collector road. Section 22.30.020.D contains a provision that allows a standard to be waived or modified through a Conditional Use Permit if it can be proven to be unnecessary or ineffective and the project meets all other development standards contained in the Land Use Ordinance. This project does not include any special events. However, the project does include the participation in wine industry events as allowed by the Land Use Ordinance. The proposed project is within the Agriculture land use category, located at 1535 Kiler Canyon Road, 1.97 miles west of the City Paso Robles. The project site is in the Salinas River Sub Area of the North County planning Area.

<p>Note: The items contained in the boxes labeled "Monitoring" describe the County procedures to be used to ensure compliance with the mitigation measures.</p>
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BIOLOGICAL

- BR-1 Prior to permit issuance and initiation of any ground disturbing activities, the applicant shall provide construction timelines to the County Department of Planning and Building in order to minimize impacts to nesting birds (*including least Bell's vireo*) and bats. Construction and grading activities should take place outside the bird nesting season, which is February 1 through August 31. If construction and grading activities occur during nesting bird season, provide evidence that a County approved qualified biologist has been obtained to conduct a clearance survey within one week prior to the initiation of ground disturbance to identify nests and burrows. Visual surveys for bats should be conducted in the vicinity of all trees that have cavities, broken limbs, resulting in hanging woody debris, and large patches of loose bark.
- a. If Active nest sites of bird species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and/ or California Fish and Game Code Section 3503 are observed within the project area, the particular construction activity should be modified and /or delayed as necessary to avoid direct impacts of the identified nests, eggs, and/or young. Potential project modifications may include establishing appropriate "no activity" buffers around the nest site. Construction activities should not occur in the buffer until a biologist has determined that the nesting activity has ceased.
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Monitoring: Department of Planning and Building shall verify compliance (BR-1 thru BR-4) in consultation with the Environmental Coordinator.

The applicant understands that any changes made to the project description subsequent to this environmental determination must be reviewed by the Environmental Coordinator and may require a new environmental determination for the project. By signing this agreement, the owner(s) agrees to and accepts the incorporation of the above measures into the proposed project description.

A.O.

 STEPHEN E. OLSON 9/03/20
 Signature of Owner(s) Name (Print) Date

 Signature of Owner(s)

 Name (Print)

 Date