Annex E Paso Robles

E.1 Community Profile

E.1.1 Mitigation Planning History and 2025 Process

This annex was updated in 2025 to build upon the previous version created for the 2019 San Luis Obispo Hazard Mitigation Plan update. The City of Paso Robles initial Local Hazard Mitigation Plan was completed February 2016; these previous mitigation plans are referenced several times by the City's General Plan. A review of jurisdictional priorities found no significant changes in priorities since the last update. More details on the planning process and how the jurisdictions, service districts and stakeholders participated, as well as how the public was involved during the 2025 update, can be found in Chapter 3 of the Base Plan.

The City's Local Planning Team (LPT) held responsibility for implementation and maintenance of the plan. Table E-1 summarizes the City's planning team for the plan revision process, and Table E-2 summarizes various stakeholder groups, neighboring communities, and local agencies which supported or coordinated on this HMP update.

Table E-1 Paso Robles Hazard Mitigation Plan Revision Planning Group

DEPARTMENT OR STAKEHOLDER	TITLE
Fire and Emergency Services Department	Fire Chief
Fire and Emergency Services Department	Battalion Chief
Finance Department	Finance Manager
Community Development Department	City Planner
Police Department	Commander
Public Works	Operations Manager
Utilities Department	Solid Waste & Recycling Manager
Community Services	Recreation Services Manager

Table E-2 Paso Robles Stakeholder Groups, Neighboring Communities, and Local Agencies

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	NAME
Agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities:	Regional Water Quality Control Board
Agencies that have the authority to regulate development:	County Planning
Neighboring communities	San Luis Obispo Fire Safe Council
Representatives of business academia, and other private orgs:	Althouse & Meade
Representatives supporting underserved communities	Community Action Partnership of SLO

E.1.2 Geography and Climate

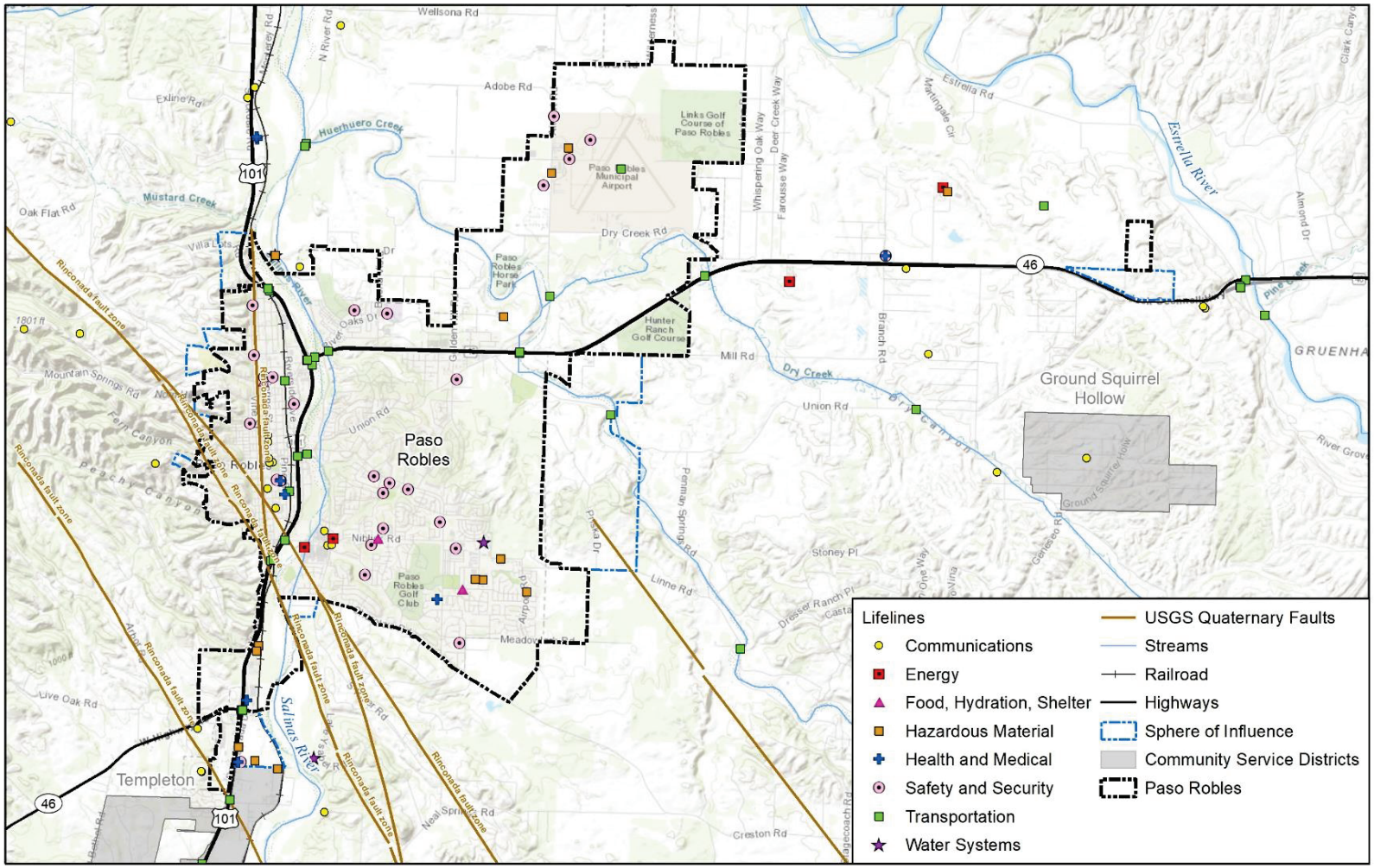
Paso Robles is located in northern San Luis Obispo County, California, approximately halfway between the cities of Los Angeles and San Francisco. It is 19.4 square miles (12,534.7 acres) and 24 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean. Paso Robles is considered to be in the most northern area of Southern California.

Paso Robles is bordered on the south and west by the rugged mountainous ridges of the Santa Lucia Coastal Range, to the east by the low hills of the La Panza and Temblor Ranges, and to the north by the low hills and flat-topped mesas of the Diablo Range. The highest elevations in the vicinity are located in the Santa Lucia Coastal Range where many peaks are 2,000 to 3,400 feet above mean sea level. Substantial ridgelines are distributed throughout the western, southern, and eastern portions of the City. The Mediterranean climate of the region and coastal influence produce moderate temperatures year round, with rainfall concentrated in the winter months.

Within the City limits, the Salinas River, U.S. Highway 101 and the Union Pacific Railroad divides the City east to west at the center of the City. The City is bounded by steep hills and canyons on the west, and open rolling hills to the east. Suburban residential development frames the City on the southern and eastern edges, with lower density residential development to the north and west of the City. Agricultural uses both north and south of the City eventually give way to the unincorporated communities of Templeton and San Miguel, approximately 5 miles south and 9 miles north, respectively.

Figure E-1 displays a map of the City of Paso Robles planning area.

Figure E-1 The City of Paso Robles



Map compiled 2/2025;
Intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: San Luis Obispo County, CalARP, HIFLD, National Bridge Inventory, National Inventory of Dams, Department of Conservation, USGS, FCWCD

E.1.3 History

The Paso Robles area was home to several Native American tribes for thousands of years before the mission era.

In 1857, James and Daniel Blackburn purchased the Rancho Paso de Robles Mexican land grant. The land was a rest-stop for travelers of the Camino Real trail, and was known for its mineral hot springs. In 1864, the first El Paso de Robles Hotel was constructed and featured a hot mineral springs bath house. In 1886, after the coming of the Southern Pacific Railroad, work began on laying out a town site, with the resort as the nucleus.

Paso Robles incorporated as a City in 1889. That same year, construction began on the current El Paso de Robles Hotel, which opened for business in 1891.

For a time, Paso Robles was known as the “Almond City” because the local almond growers created the largest concentration of almond orchards in the world. The ranchers in the outlying areas were very important to the Paso Robles area. On these ranches were cattle and horses, grain crops (primarily wheat and barley), garden produce and fruit and nut orchards. Many of these ranch lands and orchards have become vineyards for the many wineries which currently draw tourists to the area.

Wine grapes were introduced to the Paso Robles soil in 1797 by the Spanish conquistadors and Franciscan missionaries. The first vineyardists in the area were the Padres of the Mission San Miguel, and their old fermentation vats and grapevine artwork can still be seen at the Mission, north of the City of Paso Robles. Commercial winemaking in the Paso Robles region dates back to 1882 when Andrew York, a settler from Indiana, established the Ascension Winery at what is now York Mountain Winery. Paso Robles’ reputation as a premier wine region became established in the 1920s and 30s, and continues to this day.

Paso Robles has a “Council-Manager” general law form of government where the City Manager is appointed by the City Council and is the Chief Executive Officer of the Municipal Corporation. The City Council acts as the board of directors of the municipal corporation and meets in a public forum where citizens may participate in the governmental process.

The City Council consists of five members. Four Council Members are elected by district, and the Mayor is elected at-large, on a non-partisan basis. Residents elect the Mayor and four Council members, making each accountable to the citizenry. Council members serve four-year overlapping terms. The mayor is directly elected and serves a four-year term. The City Council establishes City policies, approves ordinances and resolutions, makes land use decisions, approves agreements and contracts, hears appeals on decisions made by City staff or advisory committees, and sets utility rates. The Mayor and City Council members receive a monthly stipend set by resolution.

The City Manager is the Chief Executive Officer of the City. The City Manager is appointed by the City Council to enforce city laws, to direct the operations of city government, to prepare and manage the municipal budget, and to implement the policies and programs initiated by the City Council. The City Manager is responsible to the City Council, and directs departments and operations.

The City Attorney is appointed by the City Council and works under contract to the City. The City Attorney is the legal advisor for the council. He or she provides general legal advice on all aspects of city business and represents the City in legal actions.

The City Clerk is an appointed official. The City Clerk is charged with responsibility of maintaining records of council actions, permanent records of all city transactions and documents, and

coordinating the city's elections. The Deputy City Clerk is an appointed staff position that assists the City Clerk in carrying out all duties.

The City Treasurer is an elected official who acts as the custodian of all public funds belonging to or under the control of the City. The City Treasurer's duties are mandated by state law and city policies. These duties include accounting for the receipt and disbursement of all City funds, the management of the City's Investment Portfolio, and reporting investment activity to the City Council. The primary mission of the City Treasurer is the safeguarding of City funds with the goals of preservation of capital balances, ensuring liquidity to meet the daily, weekly, monthly and annual cash needs of the City and investing idle funds to generate revenues to the city without compromising the goals of safety and liquidity. Boards, commissions and special committees composed of local citizens are frequently appointed by the City Council to advise the City Council in one or more aspects of city government. Typical advisory committees include Parks & Recreation, Streets and Utilities, Airport, Youth Commission, and Senior Citizens. The Planning Commission implements Council development and land use policy, and makes recommendations for policy revisions.

One of the major investments the City makes is the City's work force. City employees perform the day-to-day functions necessary to provide services to the community. Department heads administer specific functions of city government and are responsible to the City Manager. Such positions are Public Works Director, Community Development Director, Community Services Director, Administrative Services Director, Utilities Director, and Police and Fire Chiefs.

E.1.4 Economy

Based on the 2023 American Community Survey (ACS) Paso Robles' labor force is estimated to be 14,363 persons. The City has a relatively diverse economy, with no single sector or industry making up more than 20% of all jobs. The educational services, health care and social services accounts for 18.3% of jobs, followed by Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services (12.3%), manufacturing (12.0%), and retail trade (10.5%). While the City's manufacturing sector has declined some – as recently as 2001 it represented 23.2% of the local economy – Paso Robles is one of the few areas in the region where manufacturing still accounts for a sizable fraction of employment. By comparison, manufacturing in San Luis Obispo County as a whole is approximately 6.0%.

The City's largest employers include Paso Robles School District, Firestone Walker, Walmart, Applied Tech., City of Paso Robles, IQMS, Joslyn-Sunbank, Zurn, Target, Lowes, and Cuesta College. At 4.2%, the City's unemployment rate is similar to what it was in 2017 (4.5%). This has been accompanied by a 36% increase in per capita income, from $31,991 in 2018 to $43,615 in 2023.

Table E-3 shows how Paso Robles' labor force breaks down by industry and Table E-4 shows breakdown by occupation based on estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2023 American Community Survey.

As the leading agricultural business in the county, the area's wine industry attracts more than half a million visitors to San Luis Obispo County annually. A 2014 study of the Paso Robles and Greater San Luis Obispo County Wine and Wine Grape industries shows that of the $924 million of total value added to the regional economy by the wine industry, about $417 million is attributable to wine grape production and $398 million to wine production. The remaining $109 million is the value added from wine-related tourism to the area.

Table E-3 City of Paso Robles Employment by Industry (2023)

INDUSTRY	# EMPLOYED	% EMPLOYED
Population (2023)	24,493	
In Labor Force	14,985	61.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	730	5.1
Construction	949	6.6
Manufacturing	1,754	12.2
Wholesale trade	350	2.4
Retail trade	1,506	10.5
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	382	2.7
Information	213	1.5
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	806	5.6
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	1,764	12.3
Educational services, health care and social assistance	2,630	18.3
Arts, entertainment, recreation, and accommodation and food services	1,871	13
Other services, except public administration	607	4.2
Public administration	801	5.6
Unemployed	622	2.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2018-2023 5-Year Estimates, www.census.gov/

Table E-4 City of Paso Robles Employment by Occupation (2023)

INDUSTRY	# EMPLOYED	% EMPLOYED
Population (2023)	24,493	
In Labor Force	14,363	61.2
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	5,250	36.6
Service occupations	2,638	18.4
Sales and office occupations	3,212	22.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	1,642	11.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	1,621	11.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2018-2023 5-Year Estimates, www.census.gov/

E.1.5 Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the City's 2023 population as 31,399, down from 31,656 at the 2018 American Community Survey. Table E-5 shows an overview of key social and demographic characteristics of the City taken from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey.

Table E-5 City of Paso Robles Demographic and Social Characteristics, 2018-2023

CITY OF PASO ROBLES	2018	2023	% CHANGE
Population	31,656	31,399	-.81%
Median Age	38.4	38.8	+1.04%
Total Housing Units	12,590	12,688	+.78%
Housing Occupancy Rate	96.2%	94.6	-1.67%
% of Housing Units with no Vehicles Available	3.2%	3.9%	+21.9%
Median Home Value	$433,900	$648,400	+49.44%
Unemployment	3.8%	4.2%	+10.5%
Mean Travel Time to Work (minutes)	23.8	23.9	+.42%
Median Household Income	$92,559	$119,341	+28.94%
Per Capita Income	$31,991	$43,615	+36.34%
% of Individuals Below Poverty Level	11.8%	12.8%	+8.47%
# of Households	12,109	11,676	-3.58%
Average Household Size	2.60	2.67	+2.69%
% of Population Over 25 with High School Diploma	84.2%	88.7%	+5.34%
% of Population Over 25 with Bachelor's Degree or Higher	23.8%	29.1%	+22.27%
% with Disability	11.4%	13.1%	+14.91%
% Speak English less than "Very Well"	12.0%	13.6%	+13.33%

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

Despite the economic gains discussed in the previous section, the number of individuals living below the poverty level has stayed relatively constant, and it is the same as the County (12.8%) and slightly above the state of California (12%). The percentage of population over 25 with a high school diploma in Paso Robles (88.7%) is between the County (91.8%) and the State (84.6%) average. The number of individuals who speak English less than very well is also significantly above the County average (5.8%), though still below the State average (17.3%).

E.1.6 Development Trends

According to the 2003 General Plan Land Use Element (revised in April 2014) approximately 78.1% (8,639 acres) of the City's total land area is developed as residential, commercial, mixed use and industrial land, and public facilities uses. The remaining land is made up of 2,448 acres of agriculture (7.3%) and parks and open space (14.5%).

Table E-6 shows the potential land use categories for the 2025 build-out population of 44,000 persons as identified in the City's General Plan. However, as noted in the revised Land Use Element, it is expected that an additional 20 years (2045) or longer will be needed to reach the 44,000 persons build-out population.

Table E-6 General Plan Development Potential (2014 Update)

LAND USE CATEGORY	ACREAGE	PERCENT
Commercial	1,271	10.0%
Business Park/Industrial	1,721	13.5%
Other/Public Facilities	1,947	15.3%
Agriculture & Open Space	2,572	20.0%

LAND USE CATEGORY	ACREAGE	PERCENT
Residential	5,228	41.2%
Total	**12,739**	**100%**

Source: City of El Paso de Robles General Plan 2003 Land Use Element, as amended April 1, 2014

When the General Plan Update was adopted in 2003, based on the pace of development activity at that time, it was anticipated that residential build-out of the City, resulting in a population of 44,000, would occur by 2025. However, the national economic slowdown that began in 2007, coupled with the history of periodic slowdowns over prior decades, has caused the City to consider that build-out and an attendant population of 44,000 may take more than 20 additional years, not until 2045 or longer, to attain.

In 2021, the City of Paso Robles received grants from the State of California to support technical assistance, planning document preparation, and process improvements aimed at accelerating housing production. The funds have been used to update the City's Zoning Code (title 21). Updated zoning and land use maps can be found on the City's website.

The LPT noted that there is significant growth in both commercial and residential. Approximately four million square feet of commercial space and 5,000 new homes in the planning or development stages.

Specific to hazards, analysis of parcels developed between 2019-2024 (since the last update of this HMP) indicated some growth in areas prone to flood (0.2% annual chance zone), landslide, liquefaction, and wildfire (see Development Trends subsections in base plan Chapter 5 for specific counts). While these trends may indicate some increase in community vulnerability, they do not account for site specific investigations or compliance with local regulations that may reduce risk during development. For all other hazards identified in Section E.3.3, the city's net vulnerability has not increased or decreased due to changes in development since the previous plan was approved.

E.2 Hazard Identification and Summary

The Paso Robles planning team identified the hazards that affect the City and summarized their frequency of occurrence, spatial extent, potential magnitude, and significance specific to their community (see Table E-7). There are no hazards that are unique to Paso Robles. The overall hazard significance takes into account the geographic area, probability and magnitude as a way to identify priority hazards for mitigation purposes. This is discussed further in the Vulnerability section.

Table E-7 City of Paso Robles – Hazard Summaries

HAZARD	GEOGRAPHIC AREA	PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE	MAGNITUDE/ SEVERITY (EXTENT)	OVERALL SIGNIFICANCE
Adverse Weather: Thunderstorm/ Heavy Rain/Hail/Lighting/Dense Fog/Freeze	Significant	Highly Likely	Limited	Medium
Adverse Weather: High Wind	Significant	Highly Likely	Limited	Low
Adverse Weather: Extreme Heat	Extensive	Highly Likely	Limited	Medium
Agricultural Pest Infestation and Disease	Limited	Highly Likely	Negligible	Low
Biological Agents (naturally occurring)	Extensive	Occasional	Negligible	Low
Dam Incidents	Significant	Occasional	Limited	Low

HAZARD	GEOGRAPHIC AREA	PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE	MAGNITUDE/ SEVERITY (EXTENT)	OVERALL SIGNIFICANCE
Drought and Water Shortage	Extensive	Likely	Limited	High
Earthquake	Significant	Likely	Critical	High
Flood	Significant	Likely	Limited	High
Landslides and Debris Flow	Significant	Likely	Critical	High
Subsidence	Significant	Occasional	Negligible	Low
Wildfire	Extensive	Highly Likely	Critical	High
Human Caused: Hazardous Materials	Limited	Highly Likely	Negligible	Low

Geographic Area
Limited: Less than 10% of planning area
Significant: 10-50% of planning area
Extensive: 50-100% of planning area

Probability of Future Occurrences
Highly Likely: Near 100% chance of occurrence in next year or happens every year.
Likely: Between 10 and 100% chance of occurrence in next year or has a recurrence interval of 10 years or less.
Occasional: Between 1 and 10% chance of occurrence in the next year or has a recurrence interval of 11 to 100 years.
Unlikely: Less than 1% chance of occurrence in next 100 years or has a recurrence interval of greater than every 100 years.

Magnitude/Severity (Extent)
Catastrophic—More than 50% of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for more than 30 days; and/or multiple deaths
Critical—25-50% of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for at least two weeks; and/or injuries and/or illnesses result in permanent disability
Limited—10-24% of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for more than a week; and/or injuries/illnesses treatable do not result in permanent disability
Negligible—Less than 10% of property severely damaged, shutdown of facilities and services for less than 24 hours; and/or injuries/illnesses treatable with first aid

Significance
Low: minimal potential impact
Medium: moderate potential impact
High: widespread potential impact

E.3 Vulnerability Assessment

The intent of this section is to assess Paso Robles's vulnerability separate from that of the planning area as a whole, which has already been assessed in Section 5.3 Risk Assessment in the main plan. This vulnerability assessment analyzes the population, property, and other assets at risk to hazards ranked of medium or high significance that may vary from other parts of the planning area.

The information to support the hazard identification and risk assessment was based on the City's previous LHMP. A Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Guide and associated worksheets was distributed to each participating municipality or special district to complete during update process in 2025. Information collected was analyzed and summarized in order to identify and rank all the hazards that could impact anywhere within the County, as well as to rank the hazards and identify the related vulnerabilities unique to each jurisdiction.

Each participating jurisdiction was in support of the main hazard summary identified in the Base Plan (See Table 5-2). However, the hazard summary rankings for each jurisdictional annex may vary slightly due to specific hazard risk and vulnerabilities unique to that jurisdiction. Identifying these differences helps the reader to differentiate the jurisdiction's risk and vulnerabilities from that of the overall County.

Note: The hazard "Significance" reflects overall ranking for each hazard, and is based on the City of Paso Robles's HMPC member input from the Data Collection Guide and the risk assessment developed during the planning process (see Section 5.1 of the Base Plan), which included a more detailed qualitative analysis with best available data.

E.3.1.1 Other Hazards

The following hazards identified in the base plan HIRA are not identified within this jurisdictional annex due to low or no risk or insignificant anticipated impacts (non-coastal) and are not considered further mitigation actions:

- Coastal Storms/Coastal Erosion/Sea Level Rise
- Tsunami

E.3.2 Assets at Risk

This section considers Paso Robles's assets at risk, including values at risk, critical facilities and infrastructure, historic assets, economic assets and growth and development trends.

E.3.2.1 Values at Risk

The following data on property exposure is derived from San Luis Obispo County Assessor's data. This data should only be used as a guideline to overall values in Paso Robles. Table E-8 shows the exposure of properties (e.g., the values at risk based on improvement and content values only) broken down by property type for the City of Paso Robles. Refer to the Base Plan Section 5.2 (HIRA Asset Summary) for more details on value information, content calculations, and overall parcel analysis methodology.

Table E-8 Property Exposure for the City of Paso Robles by Property Types

PROPERTY TYPE	STRUCTURE COUNT	IMPROVED VALUE	ESTIMATED CONTENT VALUE	TOTAL VALUE
Agricultural	28	$65,247,121	$65,247,121	$130,494,242
Commercial	645	$692,009,096	$692,009,096	$1,384,018,192
Exempt	64	$34,925,072	$34,925,072	$69,850,144
Industrial	122	$166,136,395	$249,204,593	$415,340,988
Mixed Use	202	$57,377,172	$57,377,172	$114,754,344
Mobile/Manufactured Homes	328	$59,791,723	$29,895,862	$89,687,585
Multi-Family Residential	536	$400,738,884	$200,369,442	$601,108,326
Residential	8,660	$2,422,545,360	$1,211,272,680	$3,633,818,040
Vacant Improved	93	$54,306,319	-	$54,306,319
Total	10,678	$3,953,077,142	$2,540,301,037	$6,493,378,179

Source: San Luis Obispo County Assessor Data November 15, 2024, WSP GIS Analysis

E.3.2.2 Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

A critical facility may be defined as one that is essential in providing utility or direction either during the response to an emergency or during the recovery operation. See Section 5 of the Base Plan for more details on the definitions and categories of critical facilities and Appendix E for details on names, addresses, and specific hazard vulnerabilities (where applicable).

An inventory of critical facilities in the City of Paso Robles from San Luis Obispo County GIS is provided in Table E-9 and illustrated in Figure E-1.

Table E-9 City of Paso Robles's Critical Facilities

FACILITY TYPE	COUNTS
Communications	10
Energy	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	3
Hazardous Materials	9
Health and Medical	4
Safety and Security	26
Transportation	20
Water Systems	1
Landfills	1
Total Count	76

E.3.2.3 Transportation and Lifeline Facilities

Major transportation and lifeline facilities are located adjacent to US Highway 101 and the Union Pacific Railroad line, both of which serve as vital links for regional commerce, emergency response, and daily travel, traversing through the City. Damages to these transportation corridors would impact not only Paso Robles but the entire region.

Other lifelines include Niblcik Bridge, 13th Street Bridge, Highway 46E Bridge, Highway 46W and G14 (Nacimiento Lake Drive).

E.3.2.4 Historic and Cultural Resources

The National Register of Historic Places contains five sites in the City of Paso Robles:

- Bank of Italy (aka Old Bank of America), 1245 Park St.
- Brewster-Dutra House (aka Moye House), 1803 Vine St.
- Carnegie Library, City Park, 800 12th St.
- Lincoln School (aka Adelaida School), 9000 Chimney Rock Rd. (outside City limits)
- Paso Robles Almond Growers Association Warehouse (aka Farmers' Alliance Building), 525 Riverside Ave.

There is also one California State Historical Landmark located in Paso Robles: the Estrella Adobe Church.

E.3.2.5 Natural Resources

Incorporating natural resources into benefit-cost analyses for future projects is essential, as they provide not only environmental benefits but also opportunities to leverage additional funding. Projects that support both infrastructure development and the protection of sensitive ecosystems can align with broader community goals, maximizing both economic and environmental returns. Recognizing and preserving natural assets can create opportunities to achieve multiple objectives simultaneously, such as enhancing biodiversity, improving climate resilience, and mitigation natural hazards. For instance, protecting wetlands areas protects sensitive habitat as well as attenuates and stores floodwaters.

In Paso Robles, key natural assets include the Salinas Riverbed, which provides ecological benefits and serves as a foundation for recreational spaces like the Riverwalk, offering walking trails and open space for residents and visitors. Additionally, open space areas throughout the

city play a crucial role in maintaining air and water quality, supporting wildlife corridors, and offering scenic and recreational opportunities that enhance residents quality of life.

E.3.2.6 Economic Assets

Key economic assets in Paso Robles play a vital role in driving the local economy, supporting jobs, and attracting both residents and visitors. These assets span a diverse range of industries, from retail and hospitality to commercial and industrial enterprises, contributing to the city's long-term economic growth and resilience. These assets include: the downtown corridor, car dealerships, Lowe's Plaza, Woodland Plaza, Target Center, Airport commercial businesses, and Commerce Road businesses.

E.3.3 Estimating Potential Losses

Note: This section details vulnerability to specific hazards of high or medium significance, where quantifiable, and/or where (according to HMPC member input) it differs from that of the overall County.

Table E-8 above shows Paso Robles's exposure to hazards in terms of number and value of structures. San Luis Obispo County's parcel and assessor data was used to calculate the improved value of parcels. The most vulnerable structures are those in the floodplain (especially those that have been flooded in the past), and buildings built prior to the introduction of modern-day building codes. Impacts of past events and vulnerability to specific hazards are further discussed below (see Section 4.1 Hazard Identification for more detailed information about these hazards and their impacts on San Luis Obispo County as a whole).

E.3.3.1 Adverse Weather: Thunderstorm/Heavy Rain/Hail/Lightning/Dense Fog/Freeze

Paso Robles's risk and vulnerability to this hazard does not differ substantially from that of the County overall. The entire property and facility inventory, as well as the population of the City as noted in Section E.3.2, is exposed to the impacts of thunderstorm/heavy rain/dense fog/freeze due to the widespread nature of these hazards. The typical impacts to people, structures, and critical facilities/lifeline are discussed in Section 5.3.2.7 of the base plan. Specific to the City, as part of the North County Inland area, Paso Robles experiences similar patterns of seasonal weather, including occasional winter storms that bring periods of heavy rainfall and the potential for localized flooding. Thunderstorms and lightning are infrequent but can occur, sometimes bringing hail and brief downpours and pose public safety hazards to those working or recreating outdoors and potential power outages to structures. Dense fog, particularly in the early mornings, can affect visibility and transportation safety which may result in vehicle damage and injury. The overall significance rating of this hazard for Paso Robles is **medium**. The tables below show key climate variables such as extreme temperatures, precipitation totals, and the frequency of specific weather events. Weather data for the North County Inland Area, Paso Robles Weather Station, can be found in Section 5.3.1 of the Base Plan.

Table E-10 Paso Robles Climate Summary Table – Weather (Period of Record: 01/01/1894 - 04/15/2025)

SUMMARY PERIOD	MONTHLY MEAN MAXIMUM TEMP.	MONTHLY MEAN MINIMUM TEMP.	DAILY EXTREME HIGH TEMP	DAILY EXTREME HIGH DATE	DAILY EXTREME LOW TEMP	DAILY EXTREME LOW DATE	MAXIMUM TEMP. ≥ 90˚F MEAN # DAYS	MINIMUM TEMP. ≤ 32˚F MEAN # DAYS
Winter	61.9 °F	33.9 °F	87 °F	12/4/1958	0 °F	1/6/1913	0	41.7
Spring	73.2 °F	41 °F	110 °F	5/31/1910	20 °F	3/2/1971	6.5	7.9
Summer	90.8 °F	49.6 °F	117 °F	8/13/1933	31 °F	6/15/1973	54.5	0

SUMMARY PERIOD	MONTHLY MEAN MAXIMUM TEMP.	MONTHLY MEAN MINIMUM TEMP.	DAILY EXTREME HIGH TEMP	DAILY EXTREME HIGH DATE	DAILY EXTREME LOW TEMP	DAILY EXTREME LOW DATE	MAXIMUM TEMP. ≥ 90˚F MEAN # DAYS	MINIMUM TEMP. ≤ 32˚F MEAN # DAYS
Fall	79.7 °F	41.8 °F	115 °F	9/7/2020	14 °F	11/17/1958	21.1	12.6
Annual	76.5 °F	41.6 °F	117 °F	8/13/1933	0 °F	1/6/1913	82.4	63.2

Source: Western Regional Climate Center (WRCC) https://wrcc.dri.edu/
* Winter is defined as December, January, and February
** Summer is defined as June, July, and August

Table E-11 Paso Robles Climate Summary Table – Precipitation (Period of Record: 01/01/1894 - 04/15/2025)

SUMMARY PERIOD	PRECIP. MEAN	PRECIP. HIGH	PRECIP. HIGH YEAR	PRECIP. LOW	PRECIP. LOW YEAR	PRECIP. 1 DAY MAXIMUM	PRECIP. 1 DAY MAXIMUM DATE	PRECIP. ≥ 1.00 IN. MEAN # DAYS
Winter	9.06 in.	26.18 in.	1969	2.03 in.	1964	5.25 in.	12/6/1966	2.4
Spring	3.77 in.	12.84 in.	1995	0 in.	1997	4.7 in.	3/10/1995	0.7
Summer	0.13 in.	2.82 in.	2015	0 in.	1900	2.29 in.	7/19/2015	0
Fall	2.07 in.	7.64 in.	1900	0.02 in.	1980	3.88 in.	10/14/2009	0.3
Annual	14.88 in.	29.19 in.	1941	2.78 in.	2013	5.25 in.	12/6/1966	3.5

Source: Western Regional Climate Center (WRCC) https://wrcc.dri.edu/
* Winter is defined as December, January, and February
** Summer is defined as June, July, and August

E.3.3.2 Adverse Weather: High Wind/Tornado

Paso Robles' risk and vulnerability to this hazard does not differ substantially from that of the County overall significance rating of **low**. While these hazards are not common in the region, they can occasionally occur during strong storm systems, particularly in the winter months. Paso Robles may experience gusty winds capable of causing minor damage and tornado activity is extremely rare across the county. The entire property and facility inventory, as well as the population of the City, is exposed to the impacts of high wind and tornado due to the widespread nature of this hazard. The typical impacts to people, structures, and critical facilities/lifeline are discussed in Section 5.3.3.7 of the base plan. The City has 328 mobile homes, which if unanchored, may be more susceptible to damage from high wind/tornado; an estimated 876 persons live in these homes based on an average household size of 2.67.

E.3.3.3 Adverse Weather: Extreme Heat

Extreme heat is a **medium** significance hazard for Paso Robles. The entire property and facility inventory, as well as the population of the City, is exposed to the impacts of extreme heat due to the widespread nature of this hazard. The typical impacts to people, structures, and critical facilities/lifeline are discussed in Section 5.3.4.7 of the base plan. The monthly mean maximum summer temperature for the Paso Robles NOAA weather station is 90.8°F; however, temperatures up to 117°F have been recorded (see Table E-10). Recent heatwaves have led to a significant increase in heat-related emergency calls, particularly impacting the elderly, children, outdoor workers, and residents without air conditioning. Additionally, rising temperatures and more frequent heat waves are increasing the likelihood of more extreme heat events in the future.

The local economy heavily relies on viniculture. This industry is particularly vulnerable, as extreme heat can damage grape yields and worker health. Infrastructure faces added stress due to increased strain and wildfire risk which may lead to power shutoffs, and can limit access

to cooling centers and essential services. Social vulnerability further compounds these risks in lower-income areas with fewer resources for heat resilience.

E.3.3.4 Agricultural Pest Infestation, Plant Disease, and Tree Mortality

Paso Robles received a **low** significance ranking from the LPT for agricultural pest infestation, plant disease, and tree mortality. According to the United States Forest Service over 100 million trees have died in California and more continue to die due to many years of drought that have weakened trees and left millions of acres of forestland highly susceptible to insect attacks. The County of San Luis Obispo Assessor data shows that 10,288 properties are exposed to tree mortality hazard zones, with a total value of over $5.8 billion as shown in Table E-12 below. The property types with the highest total values include residential ($3.5 billion), commercial ($1.1 billion), and multi-family residential ($600 million). According to CAL FIRE, Paso Robles has some areas in the Tier 2 High Hazard zones for tree mortality.

Land use in Paso Robles is mostly agriculture and rural residential areas. Pests and diseases that target agriculture such as the Vine mealybug as well as the glassy-winged sharpshooter that target grapevines could cause economic damage if not contained.

Table E-12 Properties Exposed to Tree Mortality Hazard Zones

PROPERTY TYPE	PROPERTY COUNT	IMPROVED VALUE	ESTIMATED CONTENT VALUE	TOTAL VALUE	POPULATION
Agricultural	1	$5,571,999	$5,571,999	$11,143,998	
Commercial	552	$551,188,839	$551,188,839	$1,102,377,678	
Exempt	60	$34,925,072	$34,925,072	$69,850,144	
Industrial	78	$101,380,896	$152,071,344	$253,452,240	
Mixed Use	196	$55,735,522	$55,735,522	$111,471,044	
Mobile/Manufactured Homes	323	$54,043,369	$27,021,685	$81,065,054	846
Multi-Family Residential	535	$400,532,940	$200,266,470	$600,799,410	1,402
Residential	8,477	$2,366,637,072	$1,183,318,536	$3,549,955,608	22,210
Vacant Improved	66	$41,695,138	$0	$41,695,138	
Total	10,288	$3,611,710,847	$2,210,099,467	$5,821,810,314	24,458

Source: San Luis Obispo Assessor Data November 15, 2024, CAL FIRE, FRAP, TMTF October 2022, WSP GIS Analysis

Paso Robles also has 62 critical facilities exposed to tree mortality hazard zones. The FEMA lifeline with the most facilities exposed is safety and security with 20 facilities, as shown in Table E-13

Table E-13 Critical Facility Assets Exposed to Tree Mortality Hazard Zones by FEMA Lifelines

COMMUNICATIONS	ENERGY	FOOD, HYDRATION, SHELTER	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL	HEALTH AND MEDICAL	SAFETY AND SECURITY	TRANSPORTATION	WATER SYSTEMS	TOTAL COUNT
10	2	3	6	4	20	16	1	62

Source: San Luis Obispo County, CAL FIRE, FRAP, TMTF October 2022, CalARP, HIFLD, NBI, NID, WSP Analysis

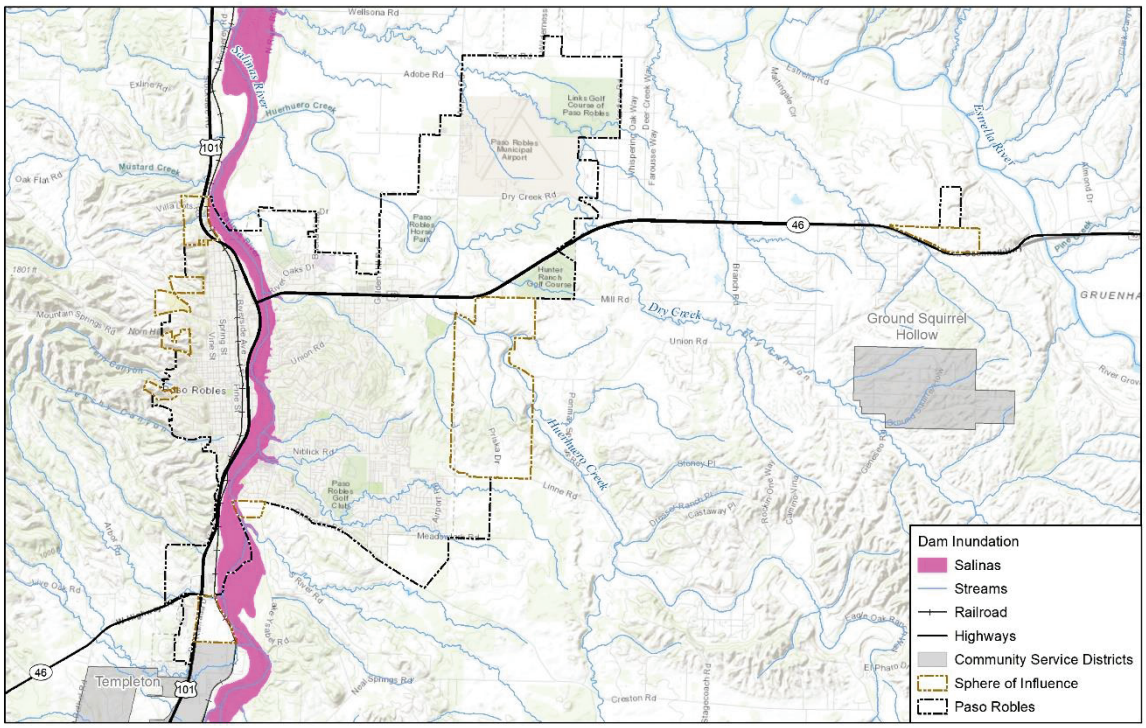
Biological Agents (Naturally Occurring)

The Paso Robles LPT gave biological agents a **low** overall significance rating. Paso Robles risk and vulnerability to this hazard does not differ substantially from that of the county's overall. Disease outbreaks usually occur in densely populated areas, where person to person proximity provides ample opportunity for transmission of illnesses. Places of work and business, schools and high-population public spaces are of particular concern when the threat of transmissible illness occurs. More information on biological agents can be found in Section 5.3.6 of the base plan.

E.3.3.5 Dam Incidents

The City of Paso Robles rated dam incidents a low significance hazard. Paso Robles is affected by drainage from Salinas Dam as it travels down the Salinas River (Figure E-2). The Salinas Dam is a 135-ft tall concrete arch dam that holds over 43,000 acre-feet of water and is rated a high-hazard potential dam. Within the City of Paso Robles, 60 people and 50 structures exist within the modeled dam inundation zone (Table E-14). Six pieces of critical infrastructure in Paso Robles also exist within the dam inundation zone (Table E-15, notably portions of Highway 101. Appendix E provides additional detail of critical facilities at risk from dam inundation hazards. Section 5.3.8 of the Base Plan provides additional information on dam-related hazards in the county.

Figure E-2 Salinas Dam Inundation Zone Near Paso Robles



Map compiled 2/2025;
Intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: San Luis Obispo County,
NID 2024, Department of Water Resources (DWR),
Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD)

Table E-14 Improved Properties Exposed to Dam Inundation by Property Type

PROPERTY TYPE	STRUCTURE COUNT	POPULATION
Commercial	21	-
Exempt	2	-
Industrial	4	-
Multi-Family Residential	1	3
Residential	22	58
Total	50	60

Source: San Luis Obispo Assessor Data 2024, Division of Safety of Dams, Department of Water Resources, WSP GIS Analysis

Table E-15 Critical Facility Assets Exposed to Dam Inundation

COMMUNICATIONS	ENERGY	FOOD, HYDRATION, SHELTER	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL	HEALTH AND MEDICAL	SAFETY AND SECURITY	TRANSPORTATION	WATER SYSTEMS	TOTAL COUNT
1	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	6

Source: San Luis Obispo Assessor Data 2024, Division of Safety of Dams, Department of Water Resources, WSP GIS Analysis

E.3.3.6 Drought and Water Shortage

The City LPT gave drought a high overall significance rating. Until 2015, all water demands in the City were met with groundwater. Currently, the City of Paso Robles relies on a combination of surface water supplies and groundwater to provide potable water to all water customers. In a normal year, over 50% of the City's water is supplied by seven relatively-shallow wells located along the Salinas River corridor. Surface water from the Nacimiento Water Project and groundwater from the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin is used to supplement the Salinas River wells. Additionally, a recently implemented recycled water program treats wastewater to a tertiary level for safe reuse in irrigation and other non-potable applications. These measures have helped increase the City's resilience to drought.

The Paso Robles Water Division (PRWD) serves approximately 9,200 residential, 800 commercial, and 400 irrigation customers. PRWD manages 19 wells, two arsenic removal treatment systems, one micro-filtration water treatment plant, six booster stations, four reservoirs, and 172 miles of water mains. PRWD also maintains the distribution system, repairs leaks, and installs customer connections and fire hydrants.

Section 5.3.9.7 of the Base Plan includes an analysis of the vulnerability of people, property, facilities, and other assets to this hazard countywide. Specific to the City, according to the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), the City's water loss audit revealed some inefficiencies in metering accuracy, leakage detection, and system monitoring, with a validity score of 65 out of 100. Additionally, the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin remains classified as critically over drafted and requires ongoing management strategies to prevent declining

groundwater levels, land subsidence, and water quality issues. However, analysis in the City's UWMP anticipates having enough water to meet demand in single and multiple dry year scenarios, as is displayed in Table E-16. While the direct impacts to people are low, the City is more vulnerable to the impacts of drought than the county as a whole as there is more exposure to agricultural damage in the surrounding area, as well as the potential for subsidence-related damage to linear infrastructure due to groundwater withdrawal (see Subsidence section).

Table E-16 Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison

DROUGHT YEAR	SUPPLY/DEMAND/ DIFFERENCE	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
First Year	Supply totals	6,515	7,102	7,689	8,277	8,863
	Demand totals	6,515	7,102	7,689	8,277	8,863
	Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Second Year	Supply totals	6,515	7,102	7,689	8,277	8,863
	Demand totals	6,515	7,102	7,689	8,277	8,863
	Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Third Year	Supply totals	6,515	7,102	7,689	8,277	8,863
	Demand totals	6,515	7,102	7,689	8,277	8,863
	Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Fourth Year	Supply totals	6,515	7,102	7,689	8,277	8,863
	Demand totals	6,515	7,102	7,689	8,277	8,863
	Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Fifth Year	Supply totals	6,515	7,102	7,689	8,277	8,863
	Demand totals	6,515	7,102	7,689	8,277	8,863
	Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Source: Paso Robles 2020 UWMP

E.3.3.7 Earthquake

Historically, most of the earthquakes that have occurred near Paso Robles have originated from movement along the San Andreas Fault, which is located approximately 38 miles northeast of the City limits. The only known mapped fault within the City of Paso Robles is the Rinconada fault. The potentially active Rinconada fault is mapped through southwestern Paso Robles and crosses Highway 101 just south of Spring Street. A trace of the fault is also identified as running up Spring Street, which corresponds to a line of hot springs that once existed in this area but have since been capped and buried. As a potentially active fault, the Rinconada presents a moderate fault rupture hazard to the City. Further studies to evaluate the activity of the faults are warranted, prior to placing structures near the mapped fault traces.

The northern end of the potentially active La Panza fault is located about 20 kilometers (12.43 miles) southeast of Paso Robles, near the town of Creston. The northwest striking La Panza fault is about 75 kilometers (46.6 miles) long. The Huerhuero fault is a possible extension of the La Panza and is mapped trending northwest along Huerhuero Creek south of Highway 46 but is not within the current City limits.

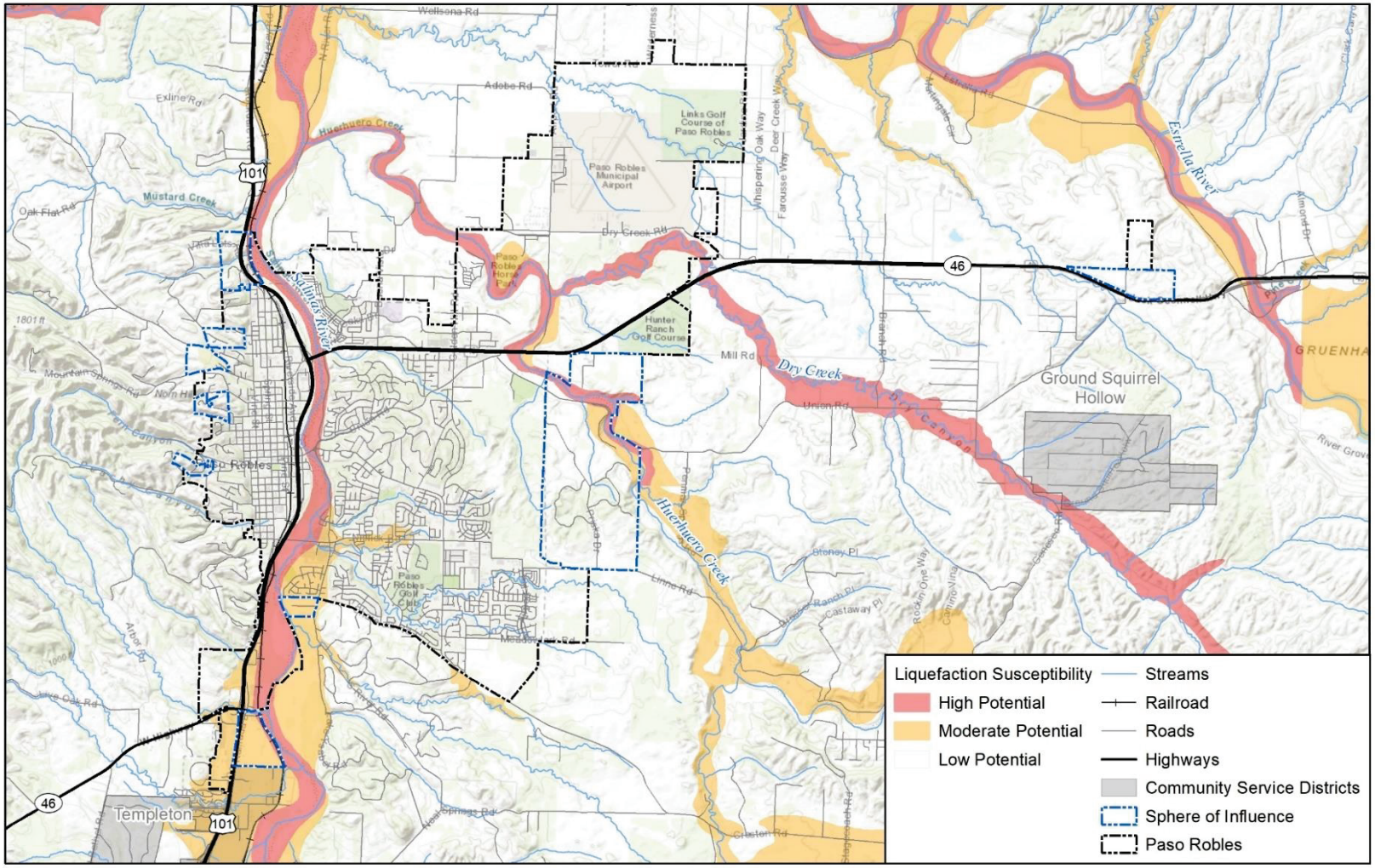
While no large earthquakes greater than Mw 5.0 have occurred recently within the City limits, a number of relatively large earthquakes outside Paso Robles have caused damage within San Luis Opisbo County and neighboring counties. The 2003 San Simeon Earthquake for example led to significant damage in the City of Paso Robles. Most notably, an unreinforced masonry building in the city, the Acorn Building, collapsed in this quake and killed two women who were inside at the time. The quake also triggered the eruption of two sulfur hot springs in the city, one of which was beneath the parking lot of the recently opened city hall and library building. There were several other unreinforced masonry buildings in the city which experienced extensive damage, however no structures with even partial seismic retrofitting collapsed, highlighting the

importance and life-saving potential of this mitigation effort. Outside of Paso Robles, the damages in this event were far less severe.

In addition to being at risk of ground shaking as a result of a fault rupture, the City is also susceptible to the effects of liquefaction. The areas of Paso Robles, shown in Figure E-3 below, that have a high potential to be underlain by potentially liquefiable sediments are those areas underlain by younger alluvium. Portions of the City that are located in the low-lying areas adjacent to the Salinas River (or its tributaries) appear to have the highest potential for liquefaction. Site specific studies are needed to evaluate if a geologic unit actually contains potentially liquefiable materials, and if they require mitigation for development. Refer to Section 5 of the Base Plan for additional details on the City's risk to liquefaction.

Based on the vulnerability analysis conducted, the city contains 10,678 improved parcels with a total estimated value of $6.5 billion exposed to liquefiable soils. The vast majority of these parcels are located within low liquefaction susceptible areas, with 545 parcels located in moderate susceptibility areas and only 36 parcels located in high susceptibility areas. There are also 75 critical facilities found in liquefaction susceptible areas. These details are summarized in Table E-17 and Table E-18.

Figure E-3 Paso Robles Liquefaction Susceptibility



Map compiled 1/2025;
Intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: San Luis Obispo County

Table E-17 City of Paso Robles Improved Properties Exposed to Liquefaction Potential by Property Type

PROPERTY TYPE	STRUCTURE COUNT HIGH	STRUCTURE COUNT MODERATE	STRUCTURE COUNT LOW	TOTAL STRUCTURE COUNT	IMPROVED VALUE	ESTIMATED CONTENT VALUE	TOTAL VALUE	POPULATION
Agricultural	-	-	28	**28**	$65,247,121	$65,247,121	**$130,494,242**	-
Commercial	14	54	577	**645**	$692,009,096	$692,009,096	**$1,384,018,192**	-
Exempt	-	2	62	**64**	$34,925,072	$34,925,072	**$69,850,144**	-
Industrial	6	8	108	**122**	$166,136,395	$249,204,593	**$415,340,988**	-
Mining	-	-	-	**0**	$0	$0	**$0**	-
Mixed Use	-	1	201	**202**	$57,377,172	$57,377,172	**$114,754,344**	-
Mobile/ Manufactured Homes	1	2	325	**328**	$59,791,723	$29,895,862	**$89,687,585**	859
Multi-Family Residential	2	-	534	**536**	$400,738,884	$200,369,442	**$601,108,326**	1,404
Residential	12	467	8,181	**8,660**	$2,422,545,360	$1,211,272,680	**$3,633,818,040**	22,689
Vacant Improved	1	11	81	**93**	$54,306,319	$0	**$54,306,319**	-
Total	**36**	**545**	**10,097**	**10,678**	**$3,953,077,142**	**$2,540,301,037**	**$6,493,378,179**	24,953

Source: San Luis Obispo Assessor Data November 15, 2024, WSP GIS Analysis

Table E-18 Critical Facility Assets Exposed to Liquefaction Susceptibility by FEMA Lifeline

LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY CATEGORY	COMMUNICATIONS	ENERGY	FOOD, HYDRATION, SHELTER	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL	HEALTH AND MEDICAL	SAFETY AND SECURITY	TRANSPORTATION	WATER SYSTEMS	TOTAL COUNT
High Liquefaction Susceptibility	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	**5**
Moderate Liquefaction Susceptibility	3	1	1	2	1	1	4	-	**13**
Low Liquefaction Susceptibility	7	-	2	7	3	25	12	1	**57**

Source: San Luis Obispo County, CalARP, HIFLD, NBI, NID, FCWCD, WSP Analysis

E.3.3.8 Flood

Flooding remains a **High Significance** hazard for the City of Paso Robles. The City is primarily vulnerable to riverine and localized flood events, both of which have caused serious impacts historically. Major floods were recorded during the storms of 1969, 1973, 1978, 1995, 2001, 2004–2005, 2005–2006, and 2010–2011. In January 2023, severe rains again triggered flooding across Paso Robles, resulting in infrastructure damage, washouts, trail erosion, and emergency repairs at critical facilities like the wastewater treatment plant and landfill. The city activated its Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in response to the storm, and multiple roads, schools, and businesses experienced closures.

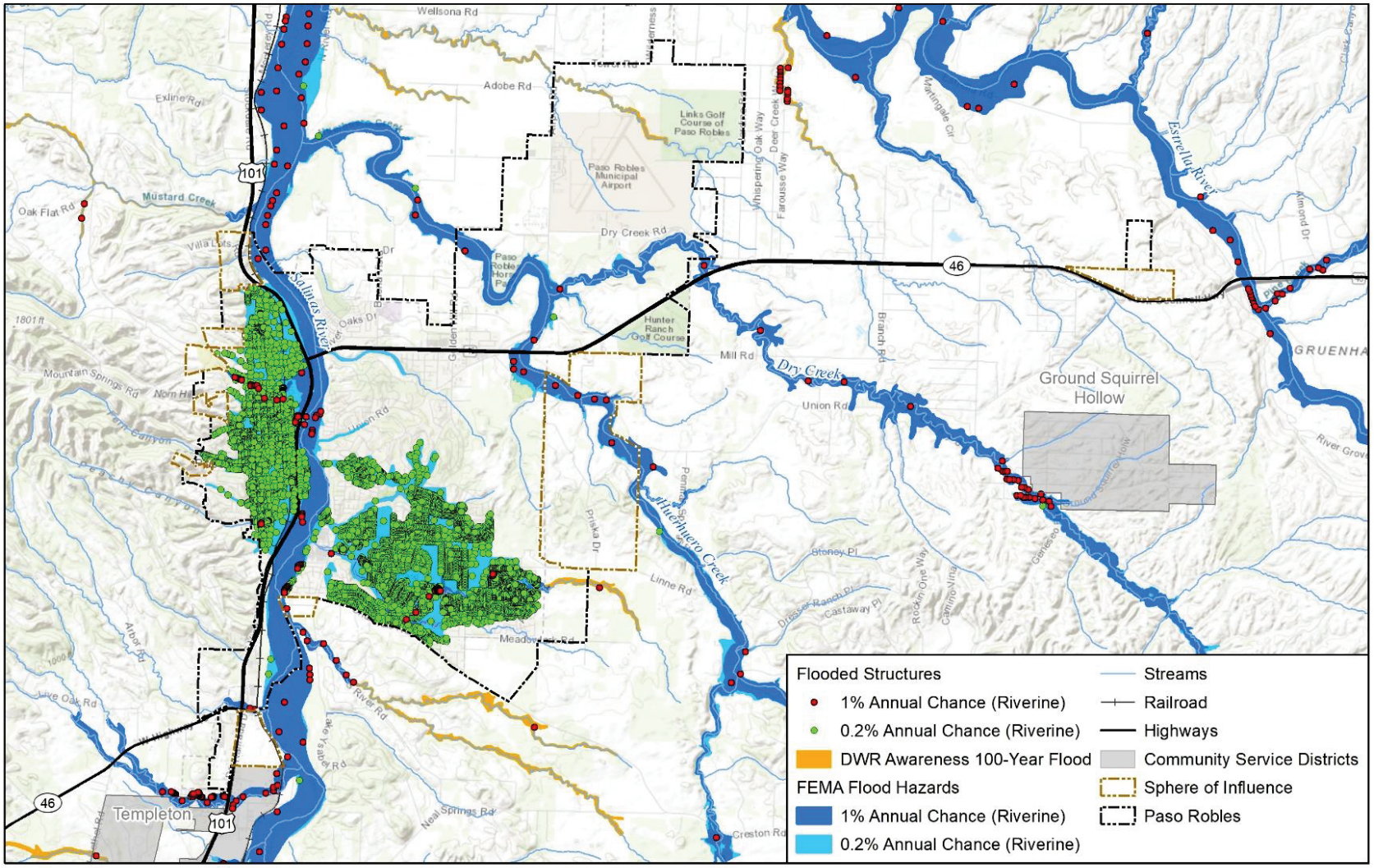
Paso Robles is particularly susceptible to flooding along its major creek systems and low-lying areas, where intense rainfall can overwhelm stormwater drainage infrastructure. Rapid runoff from steep areas surrounding the city can also lead to flash flooding, particularly in areas where natural vegetation has been altered by development or wildfire. As the city continues to experience growth, with new homes and millions of square feet of commercial space planned or under development, careful stormwater management and flood resilience planning remain essential.

Refer to the Flood Section of the Base Plan for additional information on regional flood hazards, flood mitigation activities, and historical flood events affecting the City.

Values at Risk

Based on the updated analysis, 82 improved parcels in the City are located within the FEMA 1% annual chance floodplain, with a combined improved and content value of approximately $58.2 million and an estimated loss of about $14.5 million. In contrast, the 0.2% annual chance floodplain includes 5,781 improved parcels with a combined value exceeding $3.05 billion and an estimated loss of approximately $764.3 million. This represents a dramatic increase in the number of parcels and total value at risk between the 1% and 0.2% flood scenarios, indicating that a larger portion of the city's assets would be impacted by more extreme flood events.

Figure E-4 Paso Robles DWR & FEMA Flood Hazards with Flooded Structures



Map compiled 2/2025;
Intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: San Luis Obispo County, FEMA NFHL Effective 6/6/2024, NCEI, DWR, USACE Comprehensive Study

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

N

Population at Risk

Approximately 144 people are at risk within the FEMA 1% annual chance floodplain. In the 0.2% annual chance flood zone, the at-risk population rises sharply to an estimated 13,134 people, primarily associated with residential and multi-family residential parcels. This highlights the much broader exposure of the city's population under more severe flood scenarios.

Table E-19 and Table E-20 show those improved properties and populations exposed to the 1% and 0.2% annual chance flood zones, below.

Table E-19 City of Paso Robles Improved Properties Exposed to FEMA Riverine 1% Flood Hazard by Property Type

PROPERTY TYPE	PARCEL COUNT	IMPROVED VALUE	CONTENT VALUE	TOTAL VALUE	LOSS ESTIMATE	POPULATION
Commercial	16	$15,144,859	$15,144,859	$30,289,718	$7,572,430	-
Exempt	3	$0	$0	$0	$0	-
Industrial	5	$2,529,226	$3,793,839	$6,323,065	$1,580,766	-
Mixed Use	1	$143,661	$143,661	$287,322	$71,831	-
Mobile/Manufactured Homes	1	$491,141	$245,571	$736,712	$184,178	3
Multi-Family Residential	5	$1,483,453	$741,727	$2,225,180	$556,295	13
Residential	49	$11,993,858	$5,996,929	$17,990,787	$4,497,697	128
Vacant Improved	2	$310,751	$0	$310,751	$77,688	-
Total	82	$32,096,949	$26,066,585	$58,163,534	$14,540,884	144

San Luis Obispo Assessor Data November 15, 2024, FEMA NFHL Effective Date 6/6/2024, WSP GIS Analysis

Table E-20 City of Paso Robles Improved Properties Exposed to FEMA Riverine 0.2% Flood Hazard by Property Type

PROPERTY TYPE	PARCEL COUNT	IMPROVED VALUE	CONTENT VALUE	TOTAL VALUE	LOSS ESTIMATE	POPULATION
Agricultural	1	$5,571,999	$5,571,999	$11,143,998	$2,786,000	-
Commercial	463	$360,141,299	$360,141,299	$720,282,598	$180,070,650	-
Exempt	49	$32,361,720	$32,361,720	$64,723,440	$16,180,860	-
Industrial	62	$61,078,205	$91,617,308	$152,695,513	$38,173,878	-
Mixed Use	172	$52,735,210	$52,735,210	$105,470,420	$26,367,605	-
Mobile/Manufactured Homes	266	$43,113,866	$21,556,933	$64,670,799	$16,167,700	697
Multi-Family Residential	466	$326,978,664	$163,489,332	$490,467,996	$122,616,999	1,221
Residential	4,281	$955,180,777	$477,590,389	$1,432,771,166	$358,192,791	11,216
Vacant Improved	21	$14,794,607	$0	$14,794,607	$3,698,652	-
Total	**5,781**	**$1,851,956,347**	**$1,205,064,189**	**$3,057,020,536**	**$764,255,134**	**13,134**

Source: San Luis Obispo Assessor Data November 15, 2024, FEMA NFHL Effective Date 6/6/2024, WSP GIS Analysis

Insurance Coverage, Claims Paid, and Repetitive Losses

The City joined the NFIP on September 16, 1981. The current adopted effective map is dated June 6, 2024. As of May 12, 2025, NFIP records show 36 active flood insurance policies in the City, totaling $10,695,000 in coverage. Of these, 20 policies are in A zones, and the rest are in B, C, or X zones.

Since joining the NFIP, the City has recorded 11 flood loss claims totaling $153,642, all for residential properties. According to the OpenFEMA dataset accessed in 2024, the City currently does not have any Repetitive Loss (RL) or Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) properties.

The City does not currently participate in the Community Rating System (CRS).

Critical Facilities at Risk

In Paso Robles, 12 critical facilities are located within the 1% annual chance (100-year) floodplain. These facilities are primarily concentrated in transportation, with 11 facilities exposed, along with one facility classified under energy. Although relatively limited in number, their exposure could impact critical mobility and utility functions during a major flood event.

In the broader 0.2% annual chance (500-year) floodplain, the number of critical facilities increases significantly to 41. This includes seven communications facilities, three food, hydration, and shelter facilities, four hazardous material facilities, three health and medical facilities, 17 safety and security facilities, six transportation-related facilities, and one water system facility. The sharp increase in exposed assets between the 1% and 0.2% flood scenarios highlights the importance of considering high-consequence flood events when planning for hazard mitigation and critical facility resilience.

Table E-21 and Table E-22 show critical facilities exposed to 1% and 0.2% flood hazards, below.

Table E-21 City of Paso Robles Critical Facility Assets Exposed to FEMA and DWR Awareness 1% Flood Hazards by Jurisdictions and FEMA Lifelines

JURISDICTION	COMMUNICATIONS	ENERGY	FOOD, HYDRATION, SHELTER	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL	HEALTH AND MEDICAL	SAFETY AND SECURITY	TRANSPORTATION	WATER SYSTEMS	TOTAL COUNT
Paso Robles	-	1	-	-	-	-	11	-	12

Source: San Luis Obispo County, FEMA NFHL Effective Date 6/6/2024, DWR, USACE Comprehensive Study, CalARP, HIFLD, NBI, NID, FCWCD, WSP Analysis.

Table E-22 City of Paso Robles Critical Facility Assets Exposed to FEMA 0.2% Flood Hazards by Jurisdictions and FEMA Lifelines

JURISDICTION	COMMUNICATIONS	ENERGY	FOOD, HYDRATION, SHELTER	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL	HEALTH AND MEDICAL	SAFETY AND SECURITY	TRANSPORTATION	WATER SYSTEMS	TOTAL COUNT
Paso Robles	7	-	3	4	3	17	6	1	41

Source: San Luis Obispo County, FEMA NFHL Effective Date 6/6/2024, DWR, USACE Comprehensive Study, CalARP, HIFLD, NBI, NID, FCWCD, WSP Analysis.

E.3.3.9 Landslides and Debris Flow

Paso Robles is considered to have a **high** overall significance rating for landslides and debris flow in certain areas of the city. In the past twenty-five years, there have been three notable landslide and debris flow events in or near Paso Robles. In 1995 a landslide on a hillside west of Olive Street (just north of Hilltop Drive) slid into the back of two homes after a series of winter storms. The hillside area that slid was approximately 150 wide by 40 feet high, and the slope of the hillside was about 30%.

During December 22, 2003, numerous small landslides occurred as a result of the San Simeon Earthquake. Particularly noticeable was a landslide along State Routes 46 and 41, east and west of downtown. The larger surficial slides were observed in the Franciscan Formation along State Route 46. Surficial slides were also observed along River Road in Paso Robles.

Landslides throughout the city have a high potential of occurring along the Huehuero Creek and along Highway 101 as shown in Figure E-5. Table E-23 shows the properties (and associated population) exposed to landslide potential with 10,102 properties with a total value of over $5.8 billion exposed to landslide potential. There are 78 critical facilities in landslide potential zones including 35 facilities in high potential zones, as shown in Table E-24 below. Figure E-5 shows, in map form, where these landslide potential areas are in and near the city. Some areas with high potential include the areas directly west of Highway 101 as well as the areas within and surrounding Paso Robles Municipal Airport.

Table E-23 Improved Properties Exposed to Landslide Potential in Paso Robles

PROPERTY TYPE	STRUCTURE COUNT	IMPROVED VALUE	ESTIMATED CONTENT VALUE	TOTAL VALUE	POPULATION
Agricultural	28	$65,247,121	$65,247,121	**$130,494,242**	-
Commercial	580	$527,357,484	$527,357,484	**$1,054,714,968**	-
Exempt	62	$33,252,248	$33,252,248	**$66,504,496**	-
Industrial	109	$130,989,383	$196,484,075	**$327,473,458**	-
Mining	0	$0	$0	**$0**	-
Mixed Use	201	$57,137,172	$57,137,172	**$114,274,344**	-
Mobile/Manufactured Homes	325	$58,308,049	$29,154,025	**$87,462,074**	852
Multi-Family Residential	534	$388,534,836	$194,267,418	**$582,802,254**	1,399
Residential	8,182	$2,313,872,645	$1,156,936,323	**$3,470,808,968**	21,437
Vacant Improved	81	$45,901,912	$0	**$45,901,912**	-
Total	10,102	**$3,620,600,850**	**$2,259,835,865**	**$5,880,436,715**	**23,687**

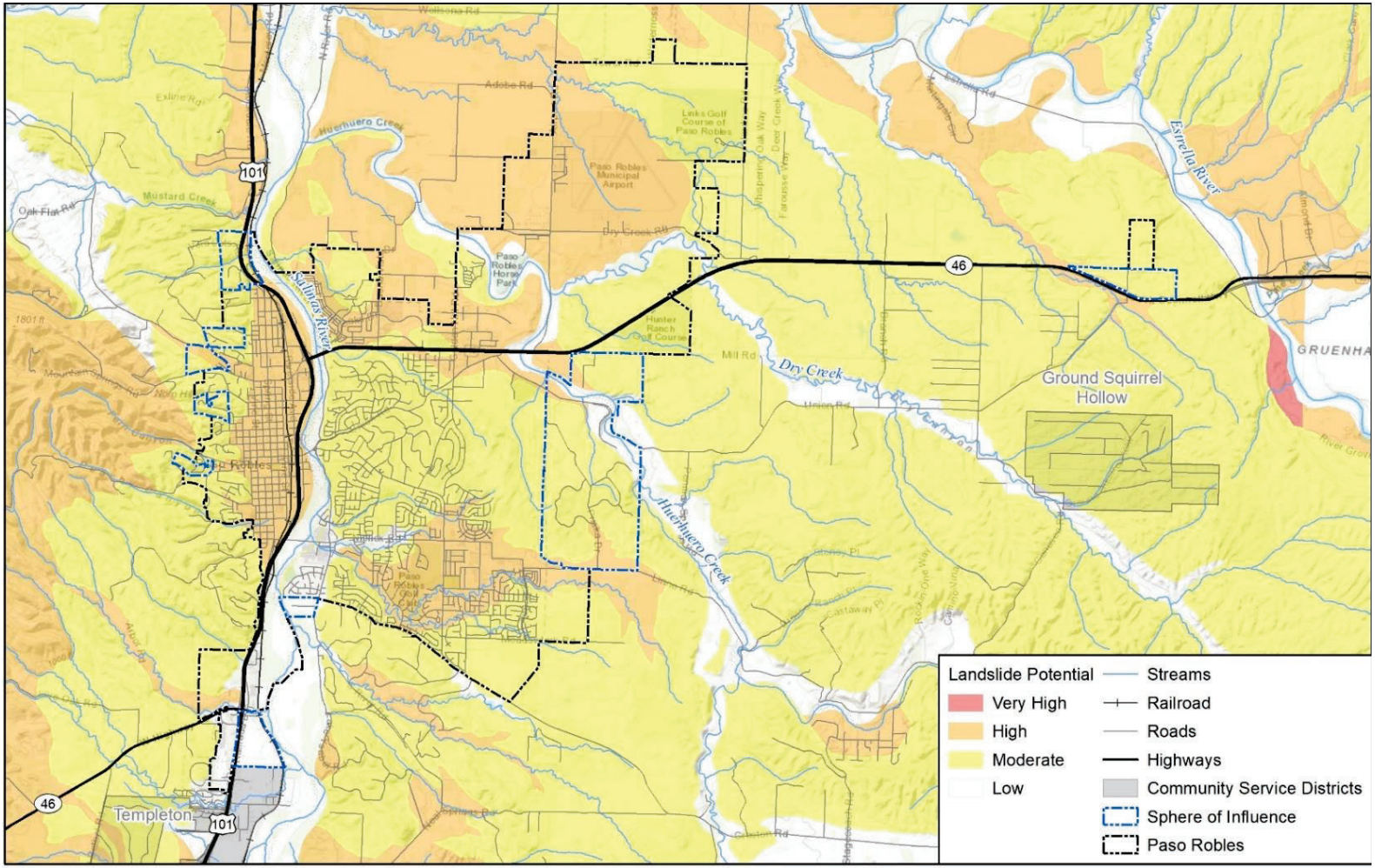
Source: San Luis Obispo Assessor Data November 15, 2024, WSP GIS Analysis

Table E-24 Critical Facility Assets Exposed to Landslide Potential by FEMA Lifelines

LANDSLIDE POTENTIAL	COMMUNICATIONS	ENERGY	FOOD, HYDRATION, SHELTER	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL	HEALTH AND MEDICAL	SAFETY AND SECURITY	TRANSPORTATION	WATER SYSTEMS	TOTAL COUNT
High	4	1	2	-	6	9	12	1	**35**
Moderate	1	-	-	-	5	5	1	-	**12**
Low	1	-	1	-	1	6	22	-	**31**
Total					**78**				

Source: San Luis Obispo County, CalARP, HIFLD, NBI, NID, FCWCD, WSP Analysis

Figure E-5 Landslide Potential in Paso Robles

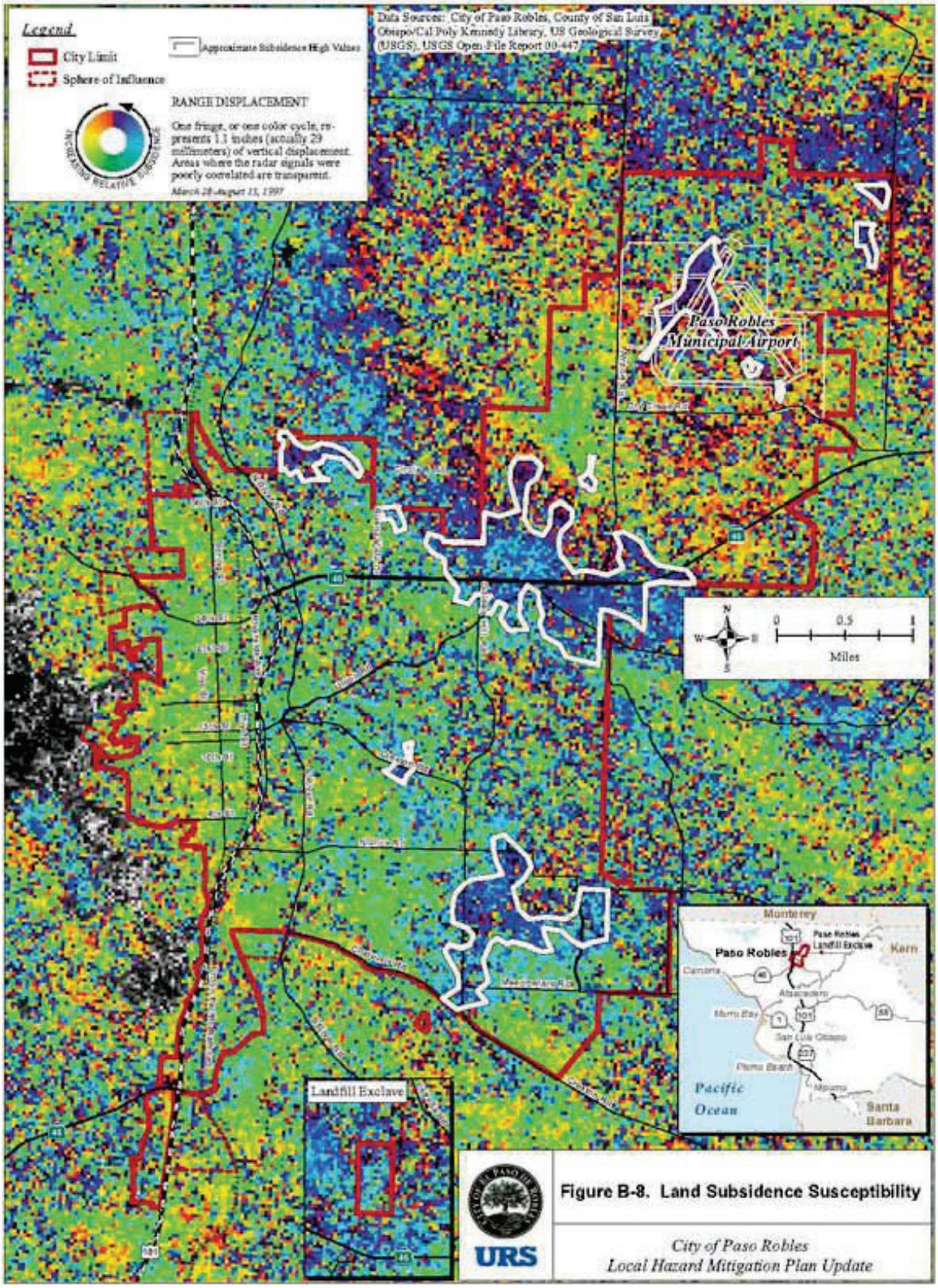


Map compiled 1/2025;
Intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: San Luis Obispo County

E.3.3.10 Subsidence

The Paso Robles LPT gave subsidence a **high** overall significance rating. Section 5.3.13.7 of the Base Plan includes an analysis of the vulnerability of people, property, facilities, and other assets to this hazard countywide and the typical impacts are similar in and around Paso Robles. While subsidence does not typically affect people, it can result in foundation damages and damages to linear infrastructure. Infrastructure that should be monitored within Paso Robles assets includes the Municipal Airport and associated runways. The map of subsidence areas provided below indicates potential for subsidence in and around the Airport. According to the United States Geologic Survey, it is likely that concentrated pumping is responsible for localized land subsidence in Paso Robles. Small amounts of subsidence owing to seasonal changes in groundwater levels may be elastic and recoverable. However, many formerly reliable wells have gone dry. According to the 2019 Paso Robles Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, Paso Robles has 1.90 square miles of subsidence-prone areas along the Salinas River and Huerhuero Creek, as well as in the east and southeast portions of the city. It will be important to monitor groundwater extraction, as this is the main cause of subsidence in California. Additionally, land elevation should also be monitored to prevent any subsidence-related hazards in the city.

Figure E-6 City of Paso Robles' Subsidence Susceptibility



E.3.3.11 Wildfire

In recent years, fire seasons have become longer and more intense, challenging the City's firefighting resources and community resilience. Based on weather factors such as wind, humidity, and temperature, the region experiences severe fire weather around the City of Paso Robles. Many areas throughout the City are highly susceptible to large conflagrations. One area of high concern is the Salinas Riverbed corridor. The riverbed corridor encompasses over 680 acres, much of it heavily forested. The brush and dead fuels provide a significant source of fuel. Vegetation management is conducted within the riverbed since 2021 with permitting through the State Water Board. Paso Robles is the first jurisdiction in the State to obtain these annual permits.

Emergency Response personnel responded to 115 fires in the riverbed corridor in 2018. From January 1-June 30, 2019, Emergency Response personnel responded to 63 fires. Thus, the risk of fire in the riverbed jumping out of the bed and racing through the rest of the community is unacceptably high. Fires in the riverbed corridor threaten critical City infrastructure, nearby residential and commercial properties, and the health and safety of all residents and visitors in the area. On July 16, 2019, the City of Paso Robles proclaimed a local emergency related to the riverbed fires.

Following the methodology described in the wildfire hazard Section 5.3.15 Wildfire of the Base Plan, along with the GIS parcel analysis discussed in more detail under Section 5.2 Asset Summary, a wildfire vulnerability analysis for the City of Paso Robles was completed. The assessment was performed using GIS, and results indicate that there were neither parcels nor critical facilities in wildfire severity hazard zones within the boundaries of the City of Paso Robles. However, wildfire hazards have been rated by the City's planning team as holding **High Significance** based on the community's experience and historical evidence.

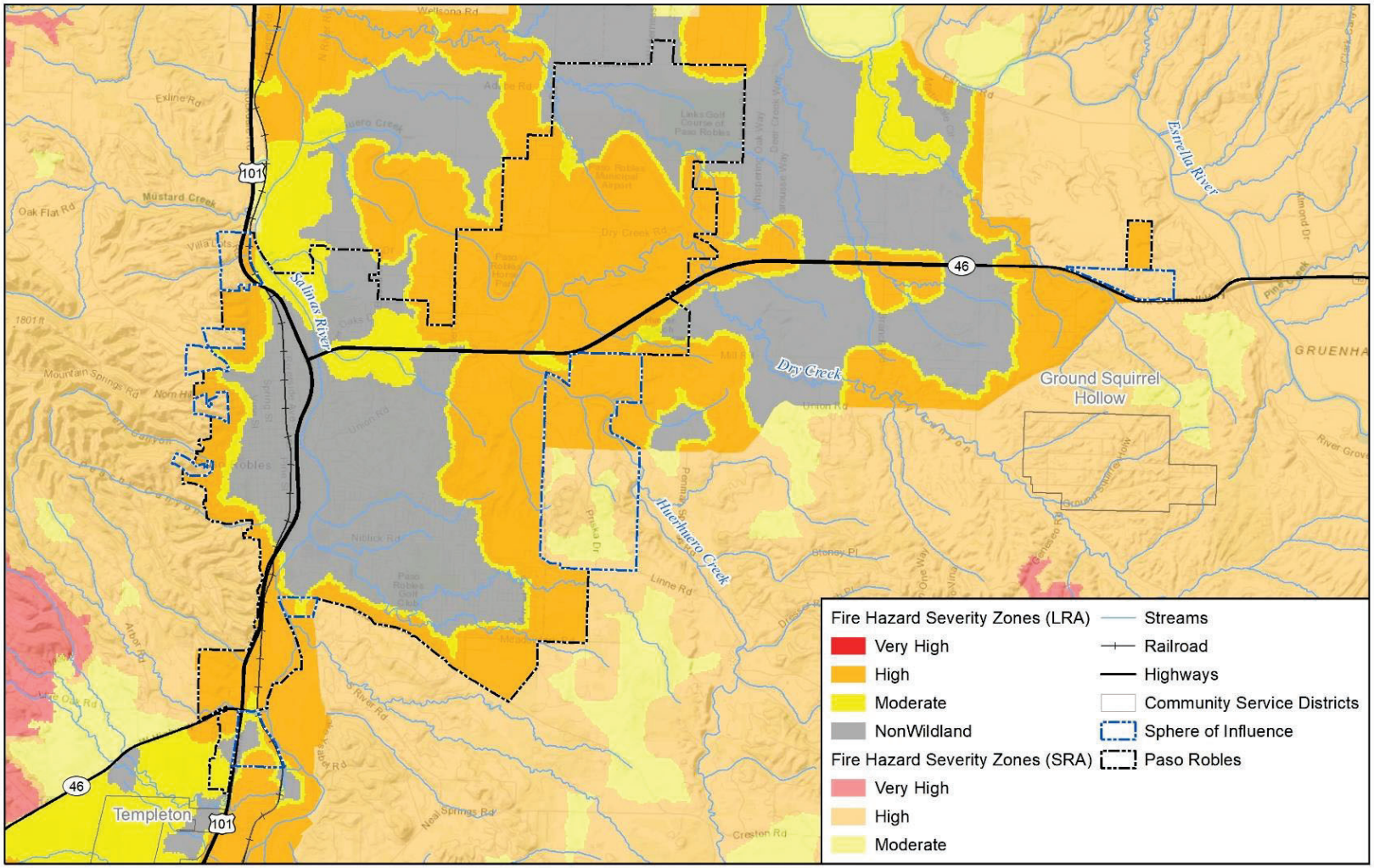
In the City of Paso Robles, 3,137 properties are situated within wildfire hazard severity zones ranging from moderate to very high. Of these none are located in the Very High Severity Zone, while 1,946 properties fall within the High Severity Zone. Collectively, these properties represent a total assessed value of $2,507,771,547 and impact approximately 7,407 residents across all fire hazard severity zone ratings. Table E-25 shows the properties in the City exposed to wildfire severity. Figure E-7 depicts the Fire Hazard Severity Zones in the City of Paso Robles.

Table E-25 City of Paso Robles Improved Properties Exposed to Fire Hazard Severity Zones by Property Type

PROPERTY TYPE	STRUCTURE COUNT VERY HIGH	STRUCTURE COUNT HIGH	STRUCTURE COUNT MODERATE	TOTAL STRUCTURE COUNT	IMPROVED VALUE	ESTIMATED CONTENT VALUE	TOTAL VALUE	POPULATION
Agricultural	-	13	2	15	$53,043,345	$53,043,345	**$106,086,690**	-
Commercial	-	112	34	146	$271,810,539	$271,810,539	**$543,621,078**	-
Exempt	-	10	3	13	$3,778,572	$3,778,572	**$7,557,144**	-
Industrial	-	51	9	60	$112,879,072	$169,318,608	**$282,197,680**	-
Mixed Use	-	13	6	19	$6,740,565	$6,740,565	**$13,481,130**	-
Mobile/Manufactured Homes	-	91	41	132	$32,002,031	$16,001,016	**$48,003,047**	346
Multi-Family Residential	-	91	48	139	$145,559,221	$72,779,611	**$218,338,832**	364
Residential	-	1,522	1,034	2,556	$837,149,164	$418,574,582	**$1,255,723,746**	6,697
Vacant Improved	-	43	14	57	$32,762,201	$0	**$32,762,201**	-
Total	0	1,946	1,191	3,137	**$1,495,724,710**	**$1,012,046,837**	**$2,507,771,547**	7,407

Source: San Luis Obispo Assessor Data November 15, 2024, CAL FIRE - FHSZ Phase 3 March 10, 2025, WSP GIS Analysis

Figure E-7 Fire Hazard Severity Zones in the Paso Robles Area



Map compiled 3/2025;
Intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: San Luis Obispo County, CAL FIRE,
Phase 3 as Identified by the Office of the State Fire Marshal March 10, 2025,
FHSZSRA_23_3, FHSZLRA25_Phase3_v1

Table E-26 shows critical facilities in Paso Robles that are exposed to wildfire severity, categorizing them by severity zones. The exposure of these critical assets to wildfire hazards poses significant risks to transportation and communication facilities. The tables below show that there are twenty (20) critical facilities exposed to high fire hazard severity zones, six (6) exposed to moderate fire hazard severity zones, and none exposed to very high fire severity zones.

Table E-26 Critical Facility Assets Exposed to Fire Hazard Severity

FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE	COMMUNICATIONS	ENERGY	FOOD, HYDRATION, SHELTER	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL	HEALTH AND MEDICAL	SAFETY AND SECURITY	TRANSPORTATION	WATER SYSTEMS	TOTAL COUNT
Very High	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0**
High	-	-	-	5	1	5	8	1	**20**
Moderate	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	**6**
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**1**	**7**	**10**	**1**	**26**

Source: San Luis Obispo County, CAL FIRE - FHSZ Phase 3 March 10, 2025, CalARP, HIFLD, NBI, NID, WSP Analysis

E.3.3.12 Human Caused: Hazardous Materials, including Emerging Contaminants

The Paso Robles LPT rated hazardous materials incidents as having **low** overall significance. To date, there is a low risk for exposure to known *Human Caused: Hazardous Materials;* however, as technology and research advances, existing materials may prove to be hazardous and may require additional oversight, handling, and advanced treatment. The Cal OES Spill Release Reporting Center reports 60 hazardous materials incidents in the City of Paso Robles from January 1st, 2019 through December 20th, 2024. This likely excludes a number of unreported minor spills. The 60 reported incidents constitutes 13.2% of the hazardous materials incidents reported countywide during the same time frame and averages out to roughly 10 incidents per year.

E.4 Capability Assessment

Capabilities are the programs and policies currently in use to reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. This capabilities assessment is divided into five sections: regulatory mitigation capabilities, administrative and technical mitigation capabilities, fiscal mitigation capabilities, mitigation outreach and partnerships, and other mitigation efforts.

To develop this capability assessment, the jurisdictional planning representatives used a matrix of common mitigation activities to inventory which of these policies or programs were in place. The team then supplemented this inventory by reviewing additional existing policies, regulations, plans, and programs to determine if they contributed to reducing hazard-related losses.

During the plan update process, this inventory was reviewed by the jurisdictional planning representatives and Wood consultant team staff to update information where applicable and note ways in which these capabilities have improved or expanded. Additionally, in summarizing current capabilities and identifying gaps, the jurisdictional planning representatives also

considered their ability to expand or improve upon existing policies and programs as potential new mitigation strategies. The City of Paso Robles's capabilities are summarized below.

E.4.1 Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Table E-27 City of Paso Robles Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

REGULATORY TOOL	YES/NO	COMMENTS
General plan	Yes	Current General Plan on City Website
Zoning ordinance	Yes	New version of Zoning Code
Subdivision ordinance	Yes	See City Website.
Growth management ordinance	Yes	See City Website
Floodplain ordinance	Yes	Floodplain Management Ordinance (2008)
Other special purpose ordinance (stormwater, water conservation, wildfire)	Yes	Hazardous Fuels Reduction Ordinance (2019) Storm Water Management Ordinance (2013)
Building code	Yes	2016 California Building Code, Title 17 Municipal Code (See Website)
Fire department ISO rating	Yes	ISO Rating 03/3X
Building Department ISO Rating	Yes	ISO Rating 2/3
Erosion or sediment control program	Yes	Ongoing Public Works/ Development Review Process
Stormwater management program	Yes	Public Works
Site plan review requirements	Yes	See 2024 Zone Code Update
Capital improvements plan	Yes	Revolving Five Year Program
Economic development plan	Yes	See 2024 Economic Strategy
Local emergency operations plan	Yes	EOC Emergency Plan and Annexes
Other special plans	No	
Flood Insurance Study or other engineering study for streams	Yes	FEMA LOMR by project when applicable, City Engineer
Elevation certificates (for floodplain development)	Yes	FEMA/ Floodplain Development requirements ongoing, City Engineer

Discussion on Existing Building Codes, Land Use and Development Regulations

In Paso Robles, existing building codes, land use polices, and development regulations are actively managed through a coordinated and collaborative approach among key city departments. The LPT noted that the Building, Planning, Engineering, and Fire Departments meet weekly to discuss development projects, permitting, safety concerns, and any code-related issues that may arise.

The city follows California Building Standards Code (Title 24), including locally adopted amendments that reflect Paso Roble's unique climate, topography, and hazards. The codes address structural integrity, fire safety, energy efficiency, and accessibility, and are enforced through the City's Building Division. In addition, the Paso Robles Municipal Code includes local ordinances and development standards that guide land use, environmental protection, grading, stormwater management, and hazard area restrictions.

The Planning Division oversees the implementation of the City's General Plan, Zoning Ordinances, and other long-range planning tools to ensure that growth occurs in a safe and sustainable manner. The Fire Department plays a critical role in reviewing site plans and construction documents to verify compliance with fire codes and defensible space requirements, especially important in areas at risk of wildland-urban interface fires or other emergencies. Together, these departments use a proactive, integrated approach to managing risk and

enforcing regulations that protect the health, safety, and welfare of Paso Robles residents. Anyone seeking to understand the full scope of applicable rules and procedures is encouraged to consult the Paso Robles Municipal Code, which outlines all relevant ordinances and regulations related to development, safety, and hazard mitigation.

E.4.2 Administrative/Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Table E-28 identifies the personnel responsible for activities related to mitigation and loss prevention in Paso Robles.

Table E-28 City of Paso Robles Administrative/Technical Mitigation Capabilities

PERSONNEL RESOURCES	YES/ NO	DEPARTMENT/ POSITION	COMMENTS
Planner/engineer with knowledge of land development/land management practices	Yes	Community Development Department (Planning Division)	Develops and maintains the General Plan, Including the Safety Element. Develops area plans based on the General Plan, to provide more detailed guidance for the development of more specific areas. Reviews private development projects and proposed capital improvements projects and other physical projects involving property for consistency and conformity with the General Plan. Anticipates and acts on the need for new plans, policies, and Code changes. Applies the approved plans, policies, code provisions, and other regulations to proposed land uses.
Engineer/professional trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Yes	Community Development Department (Building Division)	Oversees the effective, efficient, fair, and safe enforcement of the California Building Code.
Planner/engineer/scientist with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Community Development (Building and Engineering Divisions)	Reviews Grading and Building Plans to ensure that development is in compliance with existing policies and codes relating to mitigation of natural hazards.
Personnel skilled in GIS	Yes	Administrative Services GIS	
Full time building official	Yes	Community Development Department/Building Official	
Floodplain manager	Yes	Community Development Department (Engineering Division)	Reviews and ensures that new development proposals do not increase flood risk, and that new developments are not located below the 100-year flood level. In addition, the Floodplain Administrator is responsible for planning and managing flood risk reduction projects throughout the City.
Emergency manager	Yes	Emergency Services (Fire Chief)	Coordinates local response and relief activities within the Emergency Operation Center, and works closely

PERSONNEL RESOURCES	YES/ NO	DEPARTMENT/ POSITION	COMMENTS
			with county, state, and federal partners to support planning and training and to provide information and coordinate assistance.
Grant writer	Yes	Emergency Services	
Other personnel			
GIS Data Resources (Hazard areas, critical facilities, land use, building footprints, etc.)	Yes	GIS	
Warning Systems/Services (Reverse 9-11, cable override, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	Reverse 911 and EAS activated through Sherriff's Department	
Procurement Services Manager	Yes	Administrative Services	Provides a full range of municipal financial services and administers several licensing measures.

E.4.3 Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

Table E-29 identifies financial tools or resources that the City could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities.

Table E-29 City of Paso Robles Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

FINANCIAL RESOURCES	ACCESSIBLE/ ELIGIBLE TO USE (YES/NO)	COMMENTS
Community Development Block Grants	N	
Capital improvements project funding	Y	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Y	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Y	
Impact fees for new development	Y	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Y	
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Y	
Incur debt through private activities	N	
Withhold spending in hazard prone areas	N	

E.4.4 Mitigation Outreach and Partnerships

The City conducts several ongoing public education or information programs, such as for fire safety, disaster preparedness, wildland preparedness, responsible water use, FOG (fats, oils and greases), and storm water public education.

Table E-30 City of Paso Robles Mitigation Outreach and Partnerships

CAPABILITY TYPE	YES/NO	NOTES
Hazard Awareness/Education Campaigns		
Firewise	*Pending	Application submitted. Awaiting approval.
Storm Ready	No	
Severe Weather Awareness Week	Yes	Extreme Heat and Flooding community awareness
School programs	Yes	E.D.I.T.H. contests, AARBF Burn Relay
Other	Yes	Community Risk Reduction Program, Wildfire Preparedness, Community AED Program, Weed Abatement, National Fire Prevention Week, C.E.R.T., Smoke/CO Detector Program
Methods Used to Communicate Hazard Info. to the Public		Press Releases, PulsePoint
Local News	Yes	Press Releases, On-Camera Interviews
Social media	Yes	Press Releases, Events, PRFES Website (https://pasoroblesdailynews.com/)
Community Newsletters	No	CERT
Mailings	Yes	Weed Abatement Program
Community Events	Yes	Safety Fest, CA Great Shakeout Earthquake Awareness Event, Wildfire Preparedness, Fire Department Open House, National Night Out, Hometown Heroes, Dia de Los Muertos, AARBF Burn Relay,
Other	Yes	Presentations, City-wide digital signage
Organizations that represent or work with underserved or vulnerable communities		
American Red Cross	Yes	Post-Disaster Assistance, “Sound the Alarm”
Salvation Army	No	
Veterans Groups	Yes	Senior Safety
Environmental/Conservation Groups	No	
Homeowner/Neighborhood Associations	Yes	Quail Run, Traditions
Chamber of Commerce	Yes	
Community Organizations (Lions, Kiwanis, etc.)	Yes	Rotary
Others	Yes	SLO County Fire Safe Council, LISTOS, Promotores Collaborative of San Luis Obispo County, CERT,

CAPABILITY TYPE	YES/NO	NOTES
		Disaster Preparedness Action Committee (DPAC)

E.4.5 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

The City of Paso Robles participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The current adopted effective map is dated June 6, 2024. This participation allows residents and property owners within the City to purchase federally backed flood insurance. The City collaborates with FEMA and San Luis Obispo County on flood risk mitigation efforts, including updates to flood maps that inform insurance requirements and building standards. In Paso Robles, the floodplain manager is designated by the municipal code to oversee floodplain management activities. This role is assigned to the City Engineer.

Following flood or other damage events, the City enforces substantial improvement /substantial damage provisions by evaluating damaged properties to determine if they meet thresholds requiring them to comply with updated floodplain management standards. If substantial damage is determined, properties must undergo upgrades to meet current floodplain standards before they can be repaired or rebuilt. This process helps to reduce future risk by ensuring that post-event repairs and reconstructions contribute to long-term flood resilience. The city does not participate in the NFIP's Community Rating System (CRS).

E.4.6 Other Mitigation Efforts

Other mitigation efforts the City has conducted include:

- Riverbed Hazardous Fuels Reduction Program
- Weed Abatement Program
- Fuel Breaks
- Un-reinforced Masonry Building Retrofit Ordinance (retrofits completed)

E.4.7 Opportunities for Enhancement

Based on the capabilities assessment, the City of Paso Robles has several existing mechanisms in place that already help to mitigate hazards. In addition to these existing capabilities, there are also opportunities for the City to expand or improve on these policies and programs to further protect the community. Future improvements may include providing training for staff members related to hazards or hazard mitigation grant funding in partnership with the County and Cal OES. Additional training opportunities will help to inform City staff members on how best to integrate hazard information and mitigation projects into their departments. Continuing to train City staff on mitigation and the hazards that pose a risk to the City of Paso Robles will lead to more informed staff members who can better communicate this information to the public.

E.5 Mitigation Strategy

E.5.1 Mitigation Goals and Objectives

The City of Paso Robles adopts those hazard mitigation goals and objectives developed by the County Planning Team and described in Section 7 of the Base Plan: Mitigation Strategy.

E.5.1.1 Continued Compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program

The City has been an NFIP participating community since 1981. In addition to the mitigation actions identified herein the City will continue to comply with the NFIP. This includes ongoing activities such as enforcing local floodplain development regulations, including issuing permits for appropriate development in Special Flood Hazard Areas and ensuring that this development is mitigated in accordance with the regulations. This will also include periodic reviews of the floodplain ordinance to ensure that it is clear and up to date and reflects new or revised flood hazard mapping.

E.5.2 Completed 2019 Mitigation Actions

During the 2025 planning process the City of Paso Robles Planning Team reviewed all the mitigation actions from the 2019 plan. During the 2025 planning process the Planning Team identified that of their twenty-one (21) mitigation actions from 2019, four (4) were completed, one (1) was deleted, five (5) were deferred; and sixteen (16) of the actions are ongoing.

Table E-31 Paso Robles Completed and Deleted Mitigation Actions

2019 ACTION ID	HAZARD(S) ADDRESSED	MITIGATION ACTION TITLE	LEAD AGENCY	ACTION STATUS NOTES
PR.3	Flood, Landslide, Wildfire	Establish a county evacuation and re-population plan. Make sure this plan works with other municipalities so that people are not receiving conflicting information about where to evacuate to. Benefit: Reduce death and injury; organized and systemic approach to evacuation of area with predesignated locations on where to go	Emergency Services Department	Completed. SLO County Plan approved 9/2024
PR.5	Drought	Develop a drought contingency plan to provide an effective and systematic means of assessing drought conditions, develop mitigation actions and programs to reduce risks in advance of drought, and develop response options that minimize hardships during drought.	Public Works Department	Completed. Adopted Water Storage Contingency Plan in 2021
PR.7	Adverse Weather: Extreme Heat	Initiate an extreme heat public awareness and educational campaign to discuss the dangers of extreme heat, steps each individual can personally take during periods of extreme heat and ways to reduce energy consumption during periods of extreme heat.	Emergency Services Department	Completed. Utilized as needed - Community Risk Reduction Division Created to Monitor this and other Public Safety needs
PR.11	Flood	Partner with propane companies and regulating agencies to secure tanks located in special flood hazard areas.	Emergency Services Department	Deleted. No propane tanks located in flood hazard areas - City utilizes natural gas
PR.20	Earthquake	Develop an inventory of public and community building that may be particularly vulnerable to earthquake damage, including pre-1940s homes and with cripple wall foundations	Information Technology (GIS)	Completed. All Pre-33 buildings retrofitted or demolished

E.5.3 Mitigation Actions

The planning team for the City of Paso Robles identified and prioritized the following mitigation actions based on the risk assessment. Background information and information on how each action will be implemented and administered, such as ideas for implementation, responsible office, potential funding, estimated cost, and timeline, are also included. Actions were prioritized using the process described in Section 7.2.1 of the Base Plan. Timeline and project cost definitions are noted in Section 7.3.2 of the Base Plan. Actions with an '*' are those that mitigate losses to future development.

Table E-32 City of Paso Robles Mitigation Action Plan

MITIGATION ACTION NUMBER	PRIMARY HAZARD(S) MITIGATED	DESCRIPTIONS/BACKGROUND/BENEFITS	LEAD AGENCY & PARTNERS	ESTIMATED COST & POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES	2025 PRIORITY	TIMELINE	STATUS/IMPLEMENTATION NOTES
PR.1	Drought and Water Shortage, Flood, Landslides and Debris Flow, Wildfire, Subsidence	Integrate the hazard analysis and mitigation strategy into the General Plan's Safety Element.	City Manager's Office	Little to no cost. Staff Time, General Fund	Low	1-2 yrs	Can leverage 2025 HMP update
PR.2	Dam Incident, Flood, Landslides and Debris Flow, Wildfire, Subsidence	Create a GIS-based pre-application review for new construction and major remodels in hazard areas, such high wildfire severity zones, moderate landslide susceptibility areas, subsidence-prone areas and dam failure inundation zones.	**Community Development Department**/ Fire and Emergency Services	Less than $10,000. FEMA HMA/Staff Time/General Fund	Low	3-5 yrs.	Fire Hazard Severity Zone Local Responsibility Area map received 3/2025 and PR Muni Code ordinance amendment presented to City Council.
PR.3	Dam Incident	Develop a public outreach program that informs property owners located in the dam inundation areas about hazard awareness and voluntary flood insurance.	Public Works Department	Little to no cost. Staff Time/General Fund	Low	2-3 yrs.	Deferred
PR.4	Drought and Water Shortage; Subsidence	Develop measures to achieve a higher level of irrigation efficiency with respect to plant water requirements, through assistance programs to customers.	Utilities Department	Little to no cost. Staff Time/General Fund	Low	2-3 yrs.	Recycled Water Connected from the Waste Water Treatment Plant to the East Side of the City under the Salinas River
PR.5	Flood	Acquire, relocate, elevate, and/or floodproof public works critical facilities that are located within the 100-year floodplain.	Public Works Department	$500,000 to $1,000,000. FEMA HMA	High	More than 5 yrs.	Deferred

MITIGATION ACTION NUMBER	PRIMARY HAZARD(S) MITIGATED	DESCRIPTIONS/BACKGROUND/BENEFITS	LEAD AGENCY & PARTNERS	ESTIMATED COST & POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES	2025 PRIORITY	TIMELINE	STATUS/IMPLEMENTATION NOTES
PR.6	Flood	Reinforce roads from flooding through protection activities, including elevating the road and installing/widening culverts beneath the road or upgrading storm drains.	Public Works Department	$500,000 to $1,000,000. FEMA HMA	High	More than 5 yrs.	Paso Robles Storm Drain Master Plan approved 1/2025
PR.7	Flood	Develop a public outreach program that educates property owners about voluntary flood insurance (targeted at areas that historically flood, but are not acknowledged on FEMA flood insurance rate maps)	Public Works Department	Little to no cost. Staff Time/General Fund	Low	2-3 yrs.	Deferred
PR.8	Flood	Increase participation in the NFIP by entering the Community Rating System program which through enhanced floodplain management activities would allow property owners to receive a discount on their flood insurance.	Public Works Department	Little to no cost. Staff Time/General Fund	Low	1 yr.	Deferred
PR.9	Hazmat	Continue to monitor the manufacture, storage, and transport of hazardous materials by working with environmental health and public safety agencies to identify effective mitigation actions or requirements that will help reduce the risk of incidents, including the spread of released materials.	Fire and Emergency Services	Little to no cost. Staff Time/General Fund	Low	Annual implementation	On going monitoring with collaborative

MITIGATION ACTION NUMBER	PRIMARY HAZARD(S) MITIGATED	DESCRIPTIONS/BACKGROUND/BENEFITS	LEAD AGENCY & PARTNERS	ESTIMATED COST & POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES	2025 PRIORITY	TIMELINE	STATUS/IMPLEMENTATION NOTES
PR.10*	Landslides and Debris Flow, Subsidence	Establish local zoning regulations that require the stabilization of landslide-prone areas and land subsidence hazard areas before new development can occur, through stability improvement measures such as the inclusion of interceptor drains, in-situ soil piles, drained earth buttresses, and subdrains.	Community Development Department	Little to no cost. Staff Time/General Fund	Low	2-3 yrs.	Ongoing basis
PR.11	Wildfire	Create a new vegetation management program that provides vegetation management services to elderly, disabled, or low-income property owners who lack the resources to remove flammable vegetation from around their homes.	Fire and Emergency Services	Less than $10,000. FEMA HMA	High	3-5 yrs.	Chipping Program in Development Stage
PR.12	Wildfire	Implement a fuel modification program for new construction by requiring builders and developers to submit their plans, complete with proposed fuel modification zones, to the local fire department for review and approval prior to beginning construction.	**Community Development Department**/ Fire and Emergency Services	Less than $10,000. FEMA HMA	High	2-3 yrs.	Awaiting 2025 CBC and CFC updates to determine new requirements.
PR.13	Wildfire	Ability to fast track cleanup efforts in the Salinas Riverbed with approvals through Fish and Wildlife, or other agencies involved in environmentally sensitive areas	Emergency Services Department	Less than $10,000. General funds; FEMA HMA	High	1 yr.	Contracts with State Water Board in Place & Annual Vegetation Management and Fire Breaks Maintained within the Salinas Riverbed
PR.14	Earthquake	Implement Digital “Collector” App for damage inspection program (DINS)	Information Technology (GIS)	Already Purchased. General Fund	Medium	2 Years	In BETA testing period

MITIGATION ACTION NUMBER	PRIMARY HAZARD(S) MITIGATED	DESCRIPTIONS/BACKGROUND/BENEFITS	LEAD AGENCY & PARTNERS	ESTIMATED COST & POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES	2025 PRIORITY	TIMELINE	STATUS/IMPLEMENTATION NOTES
PR.15	Earthquake	Implement Applied Technology Council Placards and Evaluation Forms	Community Development Department	Little to No Cost. General Fund	Low	2 Years	Deferred
PR.16	Adverse Weather: Heavy Rain/Hail/Lighting/Dense Fog/Freeze Thunderstorm; Adverse Weather: High Wind; Adverse Weather: Extreme Heat	Through newsletters, advertisements, speaking engagements and other public contacts, educate the general public and key stakeholders on the issues, responsibilities, and current efforts and successes in the area of hazard mitigation and disaster preparedness related to adverse weather.	**Community Development Department**/ Fire and Emergency Services	Little to no cost. General Fund	Medium	Annual Implementation	All Emergency-Based Press Releases translated into Spanish as of 1/2025

E.6 Implementation and Maintenance

Moving forward, the City will use the mitigation action table in the previous section to track progress on implementation of each project. Implementation of the plan overall is discussed in Section 7 of the main plan.

E.6.1 Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms

The information contained within this plan, including results from the Vulnerability Assessment, and the Mitigation Strategy will be used by the City to help inform updates and the development of local plans, programs and policies. The Engineering Division may utilize the hazard information when implementing the City's Community Investment Program and the Planning and Building Divisions may utilize the hazard information when reviewing a site plan or other type of development applications. The City will also incorporate this LHMP into the Safety Element of their General Plan, as recommended by Assembly Bill (AB) 2140.

As noted in Section 8 Plan Implementation, the HMPC representatives from Paso Robles will report on efforts to integrate the hazard mitigation plan into local plans, programs and policies and will report on these efforts at the annual HMPC plan review meeting.

E.6.2 Monitoring, Evaluation and Updating the Plan

The City will follow the procedures to monitor, review, and update this plan in accordance with San Luis Obispo County as outlined in Section 8 of the Base Plan. The City will continue to involve the public in mitigation, as described in Section 8.3 of the Base Plan. The Fire Chief will be responsible for representing the City in the County HMPC, and for coordination with city staff and departments during plan updates. The City realizes it is important to review the plan regularly and update it every five years in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act Requirements as well as other State of California requirements.