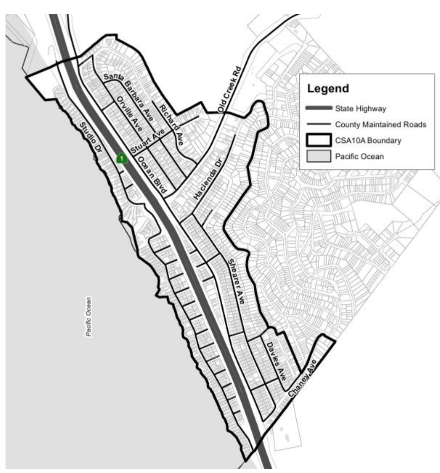
COLAB
San Luis Obispo County
The Coalition of Labor Agriculture and Business

Weekly Update
Sept. 7 - 14, 2026

They Just Said NO!

When taxpayers start paying attention to their governance and engage in the policy making process, good things happen. Such was the case with the water customers of Community Service District 10A in South Cayucos. When the county proposed a water rate increase of 36 – 54 percent (depending on how one did the math) they organized.

They examined the rationale for the increase and found many issues. They sought clarification from the county but felt the answers were insufficient. So, neighbors began speaking amongst themselves and before long, they had an opposition group formed. This led to a community wide effort that produced a substantial winning Prop 218 protest vote that rejected the rate increase.

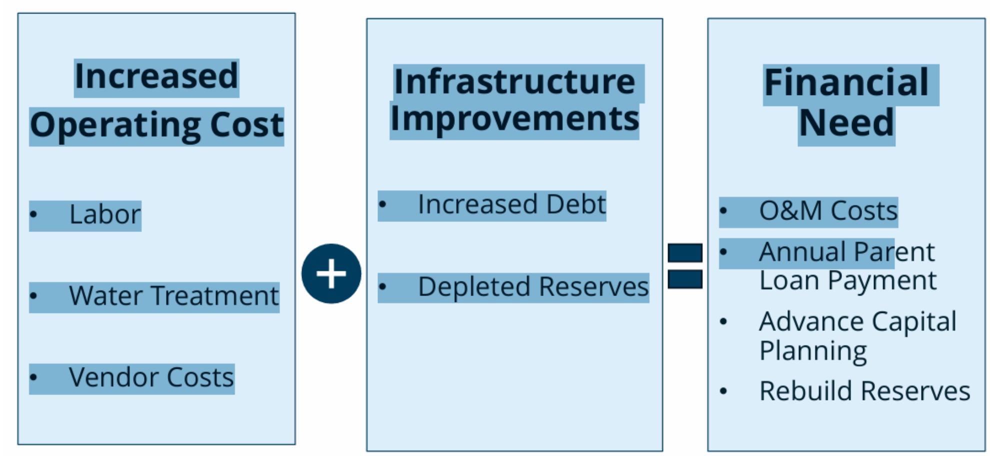


CSD 10A boundaries.

The Community Service District is made up of 880 rate payers. The protest vote was 525 rate payers, considerably more than the 441 required. Some residents questioned the total number of rate payers, suggesting that at least 90 of those were not legitimate rate payers.

Residents also pointed out that the 2 neighboring water districts, which are privately managed, do not have the same financial challenges and have much smaller monthly costs. A few serious questions were raised about the fiscal management of the district, to which answers have been in short supply.

This graphic is meant to illustrate the County's rationale for the proposed increase:



The following lays out the actual and projected cost per household:

	Current	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Base Rate	$217.79	$250.45	$262.97	$276.12	$289.93	$304.42
Variable	$12.07	$13.88	$14.57	$15.30	$16.07	$16.87

Bi-monthly Billing Rates
Base Rate includes up to 14 CCF of water
Variable Rate is charged per CCF, or fraction thereof, for the bi-monthly use of water over 14 CCF.
Unit = CON = CCF (Hundred Cubic Feet) = 748 gallons.

After the BoS recognized the successful 218 protest and acknowledged the outcome, Supervisor Ortiz-Legg suggested that it may be time for the district to explore different management options which might involve the company that manages the other two small water districts in the area, or some similar firm.

Cayucos – beautiful small town with big water bills.

Many of the ratepayers who attended the BoS meeting mentioned that they are seniors living on fixed incomes. Several brought up what they believed to be mismanagement practices. Next steps are unclear, but we hope that the ratepayers of 10A are able to have all of their questions answered before a new plan is explored.

Dolly but not Diablo

The state Senator representing Diablo Canyon and the northern portion of San Luis Obispo County, John Laird is so proud of his recent accomplishments that he posted a photo on Facebook.

Senators Grove and Laird are proud of their work.

He and Senator Shannon Grove co-authored an important bill designating 9/25 (September 25) as “Nine to Five Day” in honor of Dolly Parton. Too bad he couldn’t have been as productive with a bill to extend the operating permit of the Diablo Canyon Power Plant for another 20 years.

We love Dolly, but we need Diablo!

Sinking San Simeon

The residents of San Simeon are in a world of hurt. Their Community Service District is in a state of disarray. Their CSD Board has only 3 members, their roads are crumbling and their water/sewage system needs substantial investment just to remain in service.

Hotels help San Simeon, but not enough.

With only 3 board members. They have a difficult time complying with the Brown Act and often cannot do business when one member is absent. Google cites a total population of less than 300 residents and a median household income of around $55,000. Generating a tax base sufficient to repair roads, maintain streetlighting, manage a sewer system and deliver safe drinking water is impossible. The wastewater treatment facility is located next to a beach and has been ordered by the Coastal Commission to be moved to another location.

Here is a summary of their service provider challenges:

SSCSD Road Maintenance

Current Conditions

- Funded by General Property Tax Revenue
- Minimal ongoing expenditures for critical repairs
- Aging surfaces

Local Roadway Service Alternatives

- County Maintained Road System (requires capital improvements that have no current funding source)
- A CSA or other local maintenance funding instrument
- Privately funded road maintenance
- Unmaintained public roadway

SSCSD Street Lighting

Current Conditions

- Funded by General Property Tax Revenue (appx. $10k/yr)
- Lights owned & operated by PGE

Local Street Lighting Service Alternatives

- Unincorporated County – if a funding source is established
- CSA
- Discontinue service

SSCSD Water Service

Background

- Aging infrastructure beyond useful life, generally in good condition
- Reservoir replacement most critical need
- Fire flow needs not likely to be met without new water source

Service Alternatives

- Rehabilitate Existing System - ~$22M in capital improvements
- Construct Desalinization Plant - ~$36M in capital improvements

Financial Issues

- Current rates are insufficient to continue service indefinitely
- Requires new rates compliant with Prop 218 to address shortfalls

SSCSD Sewer Service

Background

- Aging infrastructure beyond useful life, generally in good condition
- California Coastal Commission permit requires relocation of the wastewater treatment plant by July 2029

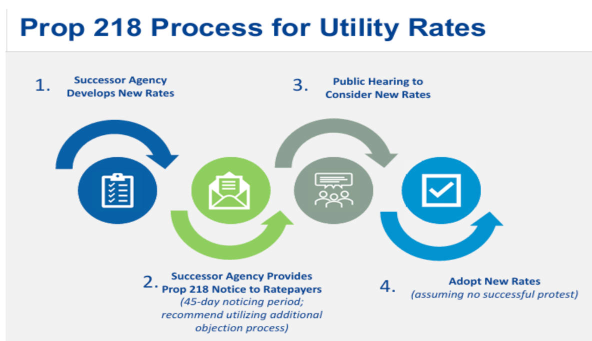
Service Alternatives

- Locally site a replacement WW Package Plant and Rehabilitate Existing System - ~$17.18M in capital improvements
- Convey to Cambria CSD Single Pump - ~$17.26M in capital improvements
- Convey to Cambria CSD Dual Pump - ~$19.99M in capital improvements

Financial Issues

- Current rates are insufficient to continue service indefinitely
- Requires new rates compliant with Prop 218 to address shortfalls

Should an effort be made to increase utility rates on residents, here is the process that it would go through under Prop 218:



However, as noted in the story above, ratepayers could protest the rate increases as those in Cayucos just did, and the CSD might end up further behind financially. One option is to find a way to join the Cambria service district. There are several physical challenges as well as procedural changes that would need to be made before such a plan could be enacted. Here are a few considerations:

Organization

- The decision regarding which agency will provide water and sewer services will drive the overall organizational structure outcome.

Funding

- Existing general property tax revenue will be subject to a negotiated property tax exchange with the jurisdiction(s) assuming the various service responsibilities.
- Sufficient utility rates will be a condition of approval for any agency to accept service provision responsibility.
- Significant utility rate increases are required under all service scenarios.

Currently, the district is getting assistance from an organization called CalWARN. Their website describes the organization as: The California Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network. CalWARN is a network of water and wastewater agencies in the state of California, helping each other to respond to and recover from disasters. WARNs all over the country do this by providing support mechanisms for coordination and cooperation before incidents occur. CalWARN is run entirely by volunteers from CalWARN signatory utilities (member agencies).

Despite the assistance from CalWARN, the district could be facing fines from the California Regional Water Quality Control Board for effluent discharge noncompliance and potentially from the Coastal Commission for doing nothing to relocate the sewage treatment facility.

One point that will be further explored is the relationship with Hearst Castle State Park. San Simenon provides considerable services to the state park, and there may be some willingness by the state to participate at a higher financial level.

Can (will) State Parks help?

Next steps are unclear. County staff who are working to assist have developed the following recommendations:

Summary of Recommendations

Recommendations Next 6-18 Months

- Continue Cal-WARN agreement with County Public Works.
- Continue operating the SSCSD throughout the LAFCO proceedings.
- Cooperatively define service structures with amenable Potential Successor Agency(PSA).
    - (County CSA, Cambria Community Services District)
- Coordinate with PSA(s) on required LAFCO submittals and the development of a Comprehensive Plan for Services.

Having the county take over the service district would be a convenient solution for San Simeon, but far too expensive for county taxpayers.
Below is a summary of the assets and liabilities that the district is facing. With an annual loss of $83,000 and total liabilities of $58,000,000, any solution will likely involve many years and plenty of frustration to put in place.

SSCSD Assets and Liabilities	
Annual Operating Revenue	
Total Annual Revenue	**$1,614,330**
Annual Operating Expense	
Total Annual Expense	**$1,697,376**
Total Net Operating Cost	**($83,046)**
Assets	**Total Value**
Total Assets	**$2,898,363**
Liabilities	**Approx. Financial Impact**
USDA Loan Balance	$416,000
Customer Capacity Deposits	$780,999
Capital Needs	
Outfall Ballast Repair Project	$150,000
Pico Stairway Project	TBD
Pipe Bridge Project	$700,000
Wastwater Treatment Plant Project	$17.2 to $20M
Water System Project	$21.9 to $36M
Total Liabilities	**$58.0 M**
Total Net Assets and Liability	**($55.1 M)**

New RHNA Numbers - More Expense?

As a measuring tool. The Regional Housing Needs Allotment (RHNA) is a useful thing. It holds jurisdictions accountable for the various types of housing that are being produced. It is a tool for local policy makers and planners to help prioritize their local housing needs and measure their progress towards those needs.

However, in reality, RHNA can be impossible due to its cookie cutter formula that doesn't take local challenges into consideration. The California Department of

Housing and Community Development (HCD) calculates the total number of housing units needed in each region for a specific Housing Element cycle. Each city and county is mandated to adopt a Housing Element as part of its General Plan. They are required to demonstrate how they will accommodate their particular assigned RHNA allocation. The mandate includes identifying adequate sites for residential development, rezoning if necessary, and ensuring sufficient capacity for all income levels, including very low, low, moderate, and above moderate-income households.

One of the biggest problems with RHNA is figuring out how to build the low-end affordable housing requirements. Building such housing is rarely profitable and usually requires various forms of subsidy. If affordable housing is the goal, one of the ways to subsidize "affordable housing" is to charge middle- and higher-income housing projects higher fees that can be applied. However, that is just the opposite of making all housing affordable. Yet, it prevails.

Much of the above process comes down to a redistribution of wealth. Take from those who have it and give it to those who don't. Robinhood would be proud.

Other forms of subsidies are government grants, which is just another flavor of the same poison.

The San Luis Obispo County website reports the following:

As reported to the Board in April 2026, the County is 70% through the current 10-year RHNA cycle (2019-2028) with 56% of the total housing need permitted. Table 1 shows [A] the unincorporated county's share of housing needs by income category, [B] examples of housing types in each income category, [C] progress towards meeting those housing needs (represented in number of dwelling units permitted), and [D] the remaining number of dwelling units needed to meet those housing needs. Based on the most recent State Annual Progress Report data (CY2025), with three years left in the RHNA cycle, the unincorporated county has made substantial progress in the above-moderate income category but still has remaining housing needs in all other income categories, especially in the very low-income category (only 1% completed).

The following table illustrates the goals and progress towards those goals for San Luis Obispo County:

Income Category and Example Housing Types	Number of Dwelling Units			Percent Completed
	Total Need	Permitted (2019-2025)	Remaining Need	
Very Low-Income (<50% AMI) Guaranteed Affordable: Single-Family Dwellings, Multi-Family Dwellings	801	7	794	1%
Very Low-Income (<50% AMI) Guaranteed Affordable: Single-Family Dwellings, Multi-Family Dwellings	801	7	794	1%
Low-Income (50–80% AMI) Non-Guaranteed Affordable: Accessory Dwellings, Manufactured/Mobile Homes (2019–2024)* Guaranteed Affordable: Single-Family Attached Dwellings, Multi-Family Dwellings	505	226	279	45%

Moderate-Income (80–120% AMI)				
Non-Guaranteed Affordable: Accessory Dwellings, Manufactured/Mobile Homes (2019–2024)*	585	246	339	42%
Guaranteed Affordable: Single-Family Attached Dwellings, Multi-				
Above Moderate-Income (>120% AMI)				
Non-Guaranteed Affordable: Single-Family Dwellings, Multi-Family Dwellings, Accessory Dwellings, Manufactured/Mobile Homes (2025 onwards)*	1,365	1,336	29	98%
Total	3,256	1,815	1,441	56%

Source: CY2025 Housing Element Annual Progress Report submitted to the California Department of Housing and Community Development
*Note: Between 2019-2024, based on a County housing market study, accessory dwelling units and manufactured homes were considered affordable for low- and moderate- income households (split evenly between both categories). With the expiration of the study at the end of 2024, these housing types are now categorized as above moderate-income housing.

Among the many impractical aspects of our local RHNA is one that sticks out boldly; it anticipates rapid growth, with little evidence to support such growth projections. San Luis Obispo County population growth according to the US Census Bureau is as follows:

1990: 218,280
2000: 247,930
2010: 269,800
2020: 281,880
2025: 282,370

RHNA mandates that we plan for 3,256 new dwellings, but will our population really need that many new homes? Is this a chicken and the egg question where the answer is build it and they will come? Is there a jobs base for such a new population?

Red tape: every builder's nightmare.

One certainty that we struggle with is that government adds huge cost factors to building new homes. Permit fees, and all the other fees that go along with getting a project approved, are enormous. But subjective processes such as plan-check and unnecessarily slow building inspections also add both up-front costs as well as delay costs. And all of that is after the expensive process of regulation compliance that starts with the first plan draft and doesn't end until the home is finished. How much is necessary, and how much is just over the top bureaucracy?

Ballot Measure Info

Election law expert Chuck Bell and COLAB Executive Director Greg Haskin will be on the Protecting What Matters radio show with Barry Fisher discussing details about each statewide ballot measure. The show will take place in two segments; September 8 and 15 at 12:30 PM on KPRL.

Find out who is supporting and who is opposing each measure – and why. Learn what changes each will bring and how much they will cost.

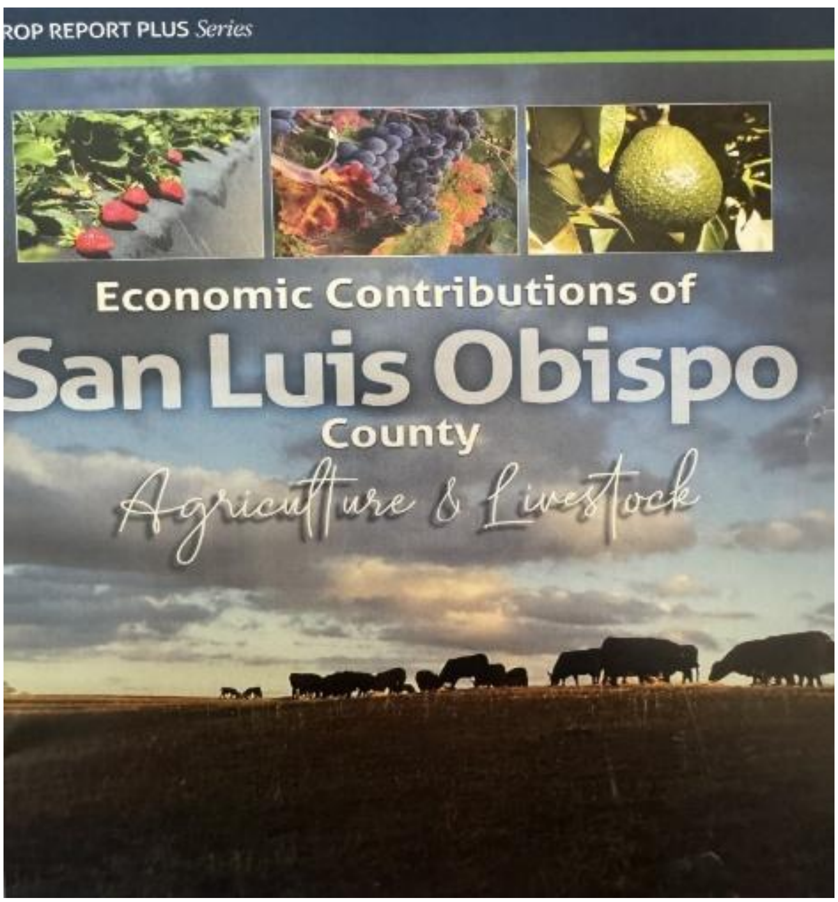
The analysis will be published here in the COLAB Weekly Update following the two shows.

Don’t miss the Fall Forum

Last Week

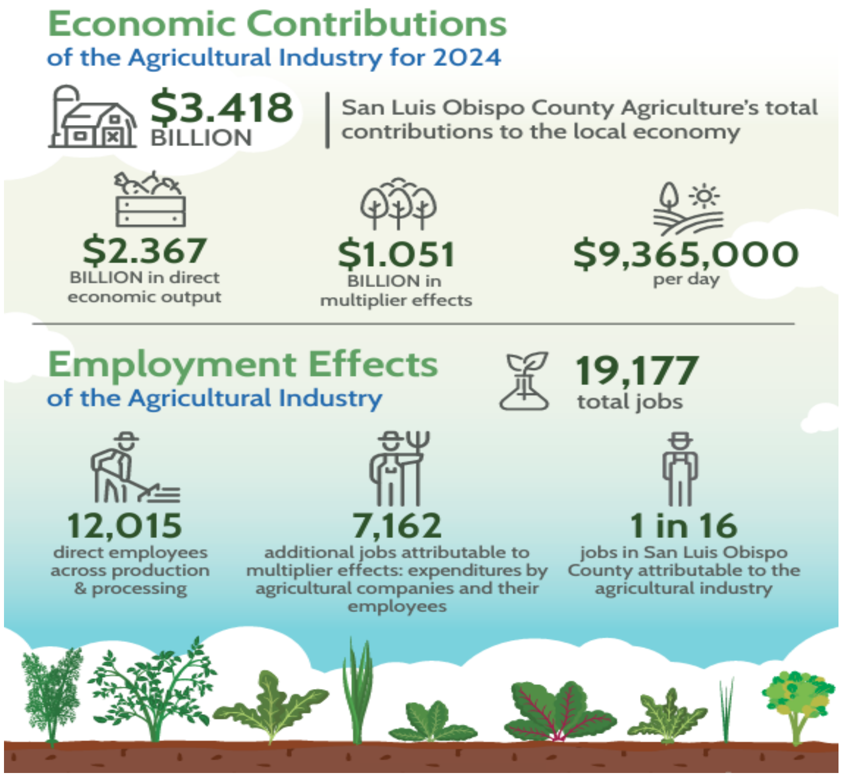
Ag Economic Impact Report

Agriculture is not just a cornerstone of our local San Luis Obispo culture; it's also a key component of our economy. The new San Luis Obispo County Agricultural Economic Contributions Report has been produced. This comprehensive document includes detailed reports on agriculture production and the impacts of ag on San Luis Obispo County. It is a 24-page economic report produced every five to seven years by the San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture.

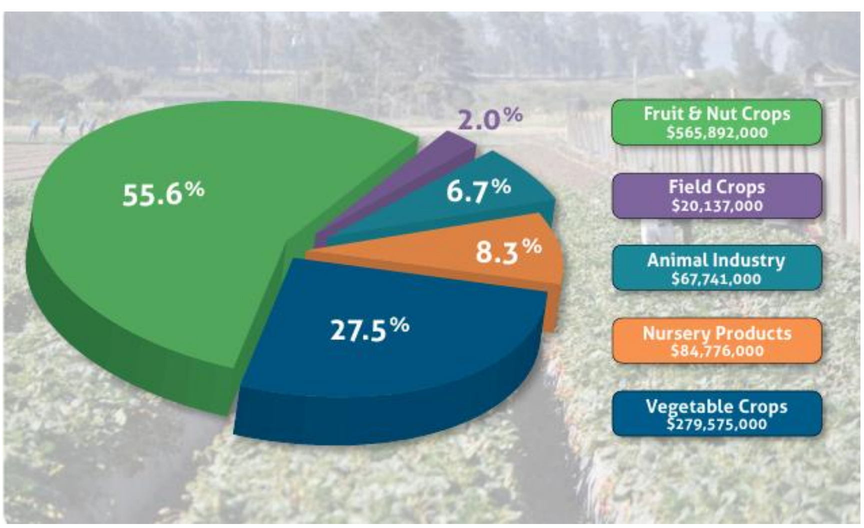


The report can be found at: [economic-contribution-report-2025]

Here are some of the highlights:



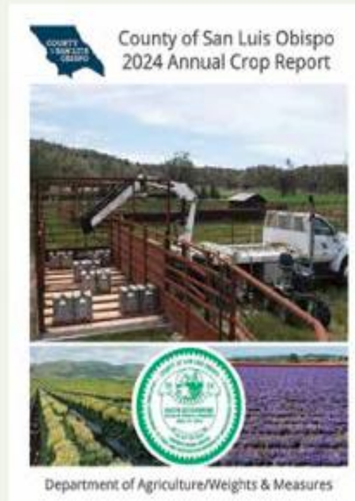
The Following is a breakdown of the types of ag production and the overall scale of their contribution:



Here are more details about the above categories:

The following list details the various commodities that make up each category in **Figure 2**, based on the County of San Luis Obispo 2024 Annual Crop Report:

- **Fruit & Tree Nut Farming:** Avocados, Lemons, Strawberries, Walnuts (English), Wine grapes (All), Miscellaneous Fruits.
- **Vegetable & Melon Farming:** Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Cilantro, Kale, Lettuce (Head), Lettuce (Leaf), Miscellaneous Vegetables.
- **Greenhouse, Nursery & Floriculture Production:** Cut Flowers & Greens, Outdoor Ornamentals, Vegetable & Ornamental Transplants, Miscellaneous Nursery Products.
- **Cattle & Other Animal Production:** Cattle and Calves, Miscellaneous (Eggs, Goats, Hogs, Lambs, Sheep, Beeswax, Honey, Milk, Pollination).
- **Field Crop Farming:** Alfalfa Hay, Grain Hay, Grazed Rangeland, Miscellaneous Field Crops.



The following 3 graphs illustrate the number of jobs generated by category:

FARM PRODUCTION SECTOR	Output Effects ($ Millions)			TOTAL
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	
Fruit & Tree Nut Farming	$565.9	$137.3	$83.7	$786.9
Vegetable & Melon Farming	$279.6	$82.7	$40.0	$402.2
Greenhouse, Nursery & Floriculture Production	$84.8	$26.6	$17.2	$128.6
Cattle & Other Animal Production	$67.7	$37.4	$4.6	$109.7
Field Crop Farming	$20.1	$7.0	$2.7	$29.9
TOTAL ECONOMIC OUTPUT:	$1,018.1	$291.1	$148.1	$1,457.3
	Employment Effects (# of Jobs)			TOTAL
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	5,605	3,096	851	9,552

	Output Effects ($ Millions)			
FOOD PROCESSING	Direct	Indirect	Induced	TOTAL
Wineries	$1,066.0	$299.2	$173.5	$1,538.8
Light Processing of Fruit, Vegetable & Nursery Products	$181.8	$2.4	$92.0	$276.1
Meat & Other Animal Products	$60.6	$24.2	$5.8	$90.6
Miscellaneous Other Food Manufacturing	$40.1	$12.8	$2.6	$55.5
TOTAL ECONOMIC OUTPUT:	$1,348.5	$338.6	$273.8	$1,961.0
	Employment Effects (# of Jobs)			
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	TOTAL
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	6,410	1,640	1,575	9,625

The total value of the ag industry in San Luis Obispo County is assessed using the following categories:

Type of Effect	Direct	Indirect	Induced	TOTAL
FARM PRODUCTION				
Output Effects ($ Millions)	$1,018.1	$291.1	$148.1	$1,457.3
Employment Effects (# Jobs)	5,605	3,096	851	9,552
LOCALLY SOURCED, VALUE-ADDED FOOD PROCESSING				
Output Effects ($ Millions)	$1,348.5	$338.6	$273.8	$1,961.0
Employment Effects (# Jobs)	6,410	1,640	1,575	9,625
TOTAL VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY				
Output Effects ($ Millions)	$2,366.6	$629.7	$421.9	$3,418.3
Employment Effects (# Jobs)	12,015	4,736	2,426	19,177

Here are the top categories of economic contributors to our local economy listed by rank:

CATEGORY NAME	OUTPUT	RANK
Real Estate, Rentals & Leasing	$5,531,611,670	1
Utilities	$4,442,982,359	2
Manufacturing	$3,886,119,964	3
Construction	$2,716,525,630	4
Government (all levels & types)	$2,658,995,284	5
Health & Social Services	$2,511,664,859	6
Agriculture (production & processing)	**$2,366,641,497**	**7**
Accommodation & Food Services	$2,348,554,481	8
Retail Trade	$2,297,366,584	9
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	$2,283,686,441	10
Wholesale Trade	$1,602,575,509	11
Finance & Insurance	$1,382,698,526	12
Other Services	$1,088,405,782	13
Administrative & Waste Services	$951,464,130	14
Information	$941,770,989	15
Transportation & Warehousing	$609,692,129	16
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	$490,560,237	17
Educational Services	$232,426,442	18
Mining	$162,152,369	19
Management of Companies	$135,277,566	20

Here are the top employer categories listed by rank:

CATEGORY NAME	EMPLOYMENT	RANK
Government (all levels & types)	21,458	1
Accommodation & Food Services	21,408	2
Health & Social Services	19,899	3
Retail Trade	16,337	4
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	12,994	5
Real Estate, Rentals & Leasing	12,821	6
Other Services	12,356	7
Construction	12,300	8
Agriculture (production & processing)	**12,015**	**9**
Manufacturing	10,307	10
Administrative & Waste Services	8,032	11
Finance & Insurance	6,659	12
Transportation & Warehousing	4,555	13
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	4,306	14
Wholesale Trade	3,486	15
Utilities	2,780	16
Educational Services	2,651	17
Information	1,941	18
Management of Companies	787	19
Mining	349	20

The report looks at the future and makes the following statement:

Toward the Future

This report has documented the role that San Luis Obispo County agriculture plays in the county economy. The key points are:

- Including local food production, processing, and multiplier effects, agriculture contributed $3,418,271,000 to the county economy. This represents over nine million dollars per day (approximately $9,365,000) or about $390,000 per hour and $6,500 per minute.
- With $2.367 billion in direct economic output from food production and processing, agriculture ranked seventh among San Luis Obispo County industries.
- As the county's ninth-largest employer, agriculture directly supported 12,015 jobs—one out of every 15.6 jobs in San Luis Obispo County—plus another 7,162 jobs from multiplier effects.
- With a Shannon-Weaver Index of 0.61, agricultural production has an exceptionally high level of economic diversification, which has provided critical stability and resilience to the agricultural industry and to the larger county economy.

Agriculture is a major pillar of the San Luis Obispo County economy and represents a vital link to the county's cultural past and competitive future. The industry will certainly face challenges and opportunities in the years ahead. Taken together, the findings herein provide the most complete picture to date of San Luis Obispo County agriculture's significant economic contributions.

With agriculture obviously playing such an important role in our local economy, both for jobs, economic productivity, and general food production, it might be worth county leadership taking a deep look at what can be done first to sustain and next to enhance the economic contributions that agriculture makes to our county. Regulators should understand the challenges that the ag community faces, and those regulators should have a desire to figure out how to minimize such challenges.

Martin Settevendemie

Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer

Special thanks to our County Agriculture Commissioner.

Tax Rates Set

Be ready for a huge shock; our county taxes are going up. Probably no surprise to our readers, but here are the details about how they are set. The BoS is required by Government Code section 29100 to adopt the rates of taxes on the secured roll on or before October 3 of each year. They are further required by Government Code section 29101 to levy the taxes upon the taxable property of the county in specific sums.

Government Code section 29102 authorizes the BoS to adopt the tax rates of school districts and special districts, or zones or improvement districts thereof, whose affairs and finances are not under the supervision an incorporated municipality.

According to the county, the rate of tax on the Secured Roll is hereby set at the rate of $1.00 per one hundred dollars ($100) of full value as required in the California Revenue and Taxation code section 93(b).

The following graph illustrates the entire County of San Luis Obispo Schedule of Tax Rates for Fiscal Year 2026/27:

COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO
BOARD OF SUPERVISOR APPROVED
SCHEDULE OF TAX RATES
2026/2027

FUND	TAXING AGENCY		CURR YEAR 2026/2027 TAX RATE		PRIOR YEAR 2025/2026 TAX RATE
	COUNTYWIDE TAX RATES				
0013	PROPOSITION 13 BASIC TAX RATE		**1.00000%**	-	1.00000%
0110	UNITARY PIPELINE RIGHTS OF WAY	State Assessed	**1.00000%**	-	1.00000%
0112	UNITARY RAILROAD TAX RATE	State Assessed	**1.00000%**	-	1.00000%
0113	UNITARY PROPERTY TAX RATE	State Assessed	**1.00000%**	-	1.00000%
	CONTRACT				
0646	STATE WATER BOND		**0.00321%**	-	0.00321%
	DEBT SERVICE				
0114	UNITARY DEBT SERVICE		**0.23277%**	↑	0.20383%
0117	UNITARY RAILROAD DEBT SERVICE		**0.09700%**	↑	0.09000%
	INCORPORATED CITIES AND SPECIAL DISTRICT BONDS				
1100	GROVER BEACH ROAD - 2014 Series A, B & C		**0.09000%**	↑	0.08500%
1105	CAMBRIA HEALTHCARE - 2024 GO		**0.00790%**	-	0.00790%
	SCHOOL DISTRICT GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS				
	DEBT SERVICE				
1233	TEMPLETON UNIFIED - 2012 Series A, C & D		**0.05000%**	↓	0.05600%
1236	SAN LUIS COASTAL USD - 2014 Series A, B & C		**0.03655%**	↑	0.03500%
1237	SAN LUIS COASTAL USD - 2022 Series A, B & C		**0.04900%**	-	0.04900%
1252	LUCIA MAR USD - 2016 A, B, C & D		**0.02600%**	-	0.02600%
1254	LUCIA MAR USD - 2024 A		**0.02000%**	-	0.02000%
1267	TEMPLETON UNIFIED - 2024 Series A		**0.06000%**	-	0.06000%
1276	ATASCADERO UNIFIED - 2010 Series A & B		**0.03900%**	-	0.03900%
1277	ATASCADERO UNIFIED - 2014 Series A, B & C		**0.03904%**	-	0.03904%
1278	ATASCADERO UNIFIED - 2024 Series A		**0.05400%**	↑	0.04600%
1304	CUESTA COMM COLLEGE - 2014 A, B & C		**0.01500%**	-	0.01500%
1514	CAYUCOS ELEM - 2016 Rfndg of 2006 A & 2004 B		**0.01500%**	-	0.01500%
1545	SHANDON UNIFIED - 2016 A		**0.02300%**	↓	0.02800%
1546	SHANDON UNIFIED - 2020 A		**0.03200%**	-	0.03200%
1550	COAST USD IMP DIST #1 - 2011A Rfndg of 2002 A & B		**0.02800%**	-	0.02800%
1559	SAN MIGUEL ELEM - 2016 A & B		**0.02700%**	-	0.02700%
1560	SAN MIGUEL ELEM - 2020 A		**0.03000%**	-	0.03000%
1570	PASO ROBLES UNIFIED - 2006A, 2010 A & B		**0.01035%**	-	0.01035%
1571	PASO ROBLES SFID 2016 A & B		**0.03700%**	↓	0.04775%

Death and taxes… at least the former is an escape from the latter.

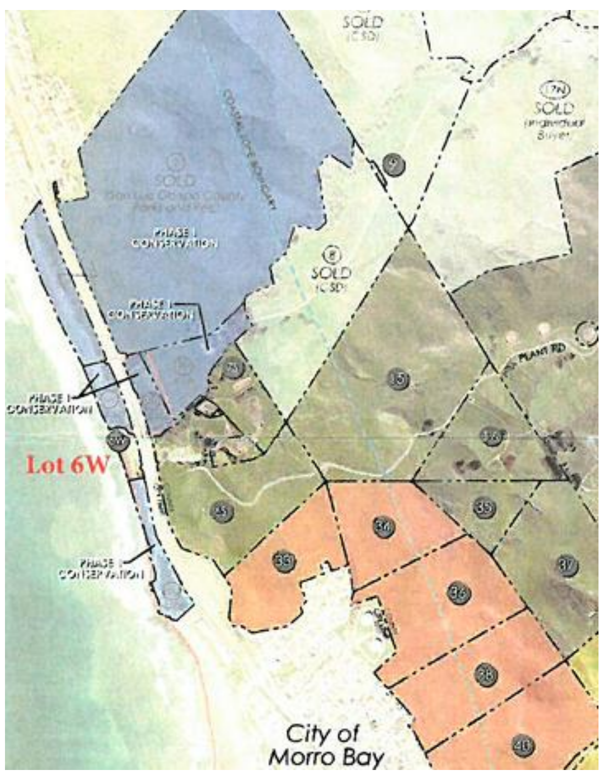
Land Conservancy Hopefully at no Taxpayer Expense

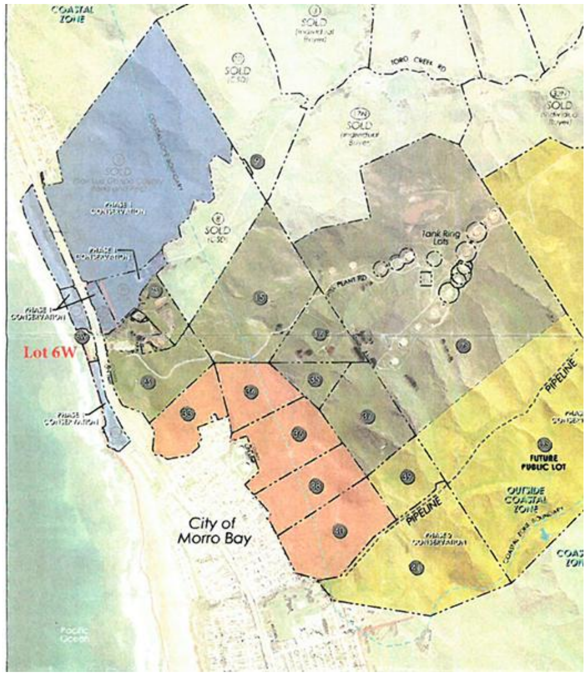
The Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo County, along with the Cayucos Land Conservancy, is pursuing the acquisition of 4.28 acres of open space land in the northern area of Morro Bay for conservation. The land is currently owned by Chevron and is valued at $120,000. Apparently, the Board of Supervisors is somehow quarterbacking the plan. Item 9 on the Sept. 1 BoS agenda reads: “Board hereby sets November 17, 2026, at 9:00 AM, or as soon thereafter as may be heard, in the chamber of the Board of Supervisors, County Government Center, 1055 Monterey Street, San Luis Obispo as the date and place to act on the proposed acquisition of the Subject Property at its regular meeting.”

Supposedly, no taxpayer funds will be used for the purchase.

The San Luis Obispo County Department of Planning & Building is currently reviewing the acquisition for consistency with the County’s General Plan, and the County Environmental Coordinator is currently reviewing the project for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act, with completion of these reviews anticipated by November 2026.

Here are maps of the property:





The notice of the deal references "the purchase price of the Subject Property is One Hundred Twenty Thousand Dollars ($120,000). Funding for the acquisition will be provided by partners land trusts comprised of the Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo and Cayucos Land Conservancy, and no additional General Fund monies will be required for the acquisition of the Subject Property." We hope that means the two conservancy partners have raised the funds privately, and the purchase does not involve precious tax dollars that are in short supply already.

Work Begins: Santa Margarita Fire Station

Item 15 on the Sept. 1 BoS agenda reads: A request from the Santa Margarita Fire Protection District to waive permit processing fees for construction permits associated with the new Santa Margarita Fire Station. Exempt from CEQA.

Of course, fees are expensive and add to the overall expense of any new project. In this case, the fees would otherwise be paid by taxpayers to another taxpayer funded organization, the county, all to build a facility designed to protect taxpayers.

The current Santa Margarita Fire Station

Here are the details regarding the request:
Reasons why project is exempt: The project includes the construction of a 5,890 square foot (sf) Pre-engineered steel building to serve as a fire station, apparatus bay, and administrative facility, a 3,401 square foot driveway and parking area, 3,029 square foot leach field within the Commercial retail land use category with access to an existing roadway network that is adequate to serve the project. The applicant has designed the project, grading, and site improvements to minimize site disturbance, and the project has a relatively small area of disturbance of approximately. The project area is located within the Community of Santa Margarita in the Salinas River Sub-area of the North County Planning area and is subject to the applicable sub-area standards outlined in County Code Section 22.94.030. This project, as proposed, meets all applicable community standards for development. The proposed fire station is not considered a commercial use; however, the proposed station is an allowed use within the Commercial Retail Land Use Category. Additionally, there is no existing agricultural activity.

The location of the new facility.

Bike Path Dream$ and Realitie$

Sometimes we wonder if the majority on our Board of Supervisors has a fantasy that if they continue to grossly underfund road work in SLO County, perhaps the purposeful neglect will lead to such dramatic road deterioration that we all wake up one day and decide to travel to work, run our errands, drop the kids at school, pick up groceries, make our doctors' appointments and get the dog to the groomer all by bicycle.

The fantasy continues with the gleeful realization that an incredible network of pleasant pathways has been graciously provided by our wise elected (and non-elected) leaders who know better what we really need.

Fantasy land?

The centerpieces of the fantasy are the Bob Jones trail, a little over 4 miles at over $10 million per mile, the forthcoming Morro to Cayucos pathway at a yet to be determined price and in the not-too-distant future, probably a Templeton to Atascadero trail at roughly the same price as the Bob Jones trail.

Don't get us wrong, we are not opposed to bike trails. They are great for the segment of the population that uses them, and some tourists appreciate them as well. They are excellent family recreation opportunities and make cycling and walking much safer than using the shoulder of the road. We do wish there was a way for cyclists to pay for the pathways like drivers have to pay for roads.

But our roads are falling apart. It's not just about bumpy rides and damage to our cars. It's about safety and congestion. Our BoS has done almost nothing in 6 years to address those issues, but they have worked hard to get these bike paths going.

The one thing the BoS has done is tell us that if we want roadwork, we will have to tax ourselves. In other words, they spend gobs of money on other (unnecessary) stuff and expect us to cough up extra cash to cover their negligence with more taxes.

This is exactly why the sales tax effort failed. Taxpayers watch the BoS make really stupid decisions about our tax dollars (IE: $25k to Santa Cruz County to help pay for a consultant). They watch the BoS prioritize spending hundreds of millions of dollars on homelessness and subsidized housing, but almost completely ignore roads. So how can we expect taxpayers to be willing to make extra expenditure on something the BoS won't?

Two expensive bike path measures are before the BoS on Sept. 1:

Item 10 on the Sept 1 Board of Supervisors agenda addresses the Morro to Cayucos path. The 16-page resolution reads in part:

WHEREAS, COUNTY needs to obtain certain property interests from GRANTOR for the Morro Bay to Cayucos Connector Pathway Project WBS 320054 ("Pathway Project"); and

WHEREAS, the certain property interests are on GRANTOR's land west of State Highway 1 identified by the County Assessor as APN 065-022-009 as conveyed to GRANTOR in the Grant Deed to GRANTOR recorded 8/15/2019 as Document No. 2019033391 in official County Records and a portion of the property legally described in Certificate of Compliance 2020037336 recorded July 22, 2020 (hereafter the "Subject Property"); and

WHEREAS, GRANTOR and The Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo County, acting on behalf of the COUNTY, have executed a Purchase and Sale Agreement ("PSA") for the Subject Property, to be designated as new Public Lot 6W, which shall be upon satisfaction of the conditions precedent to closing in the PSA; and

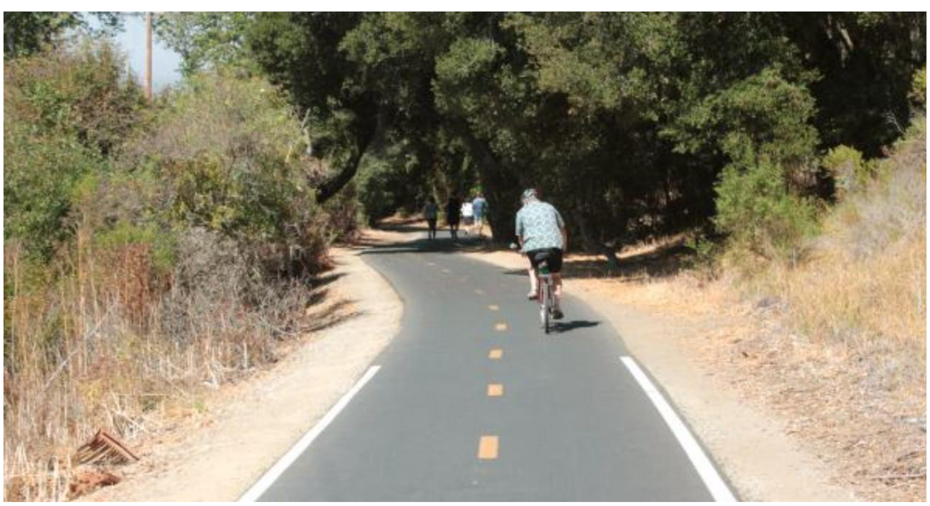
NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants, conditions, promises and agreement herein set forth, it is mutually agreed by and between GRANTOR and COUNTY as follows:

1. The parties have herein set forth the whole of their agreement.

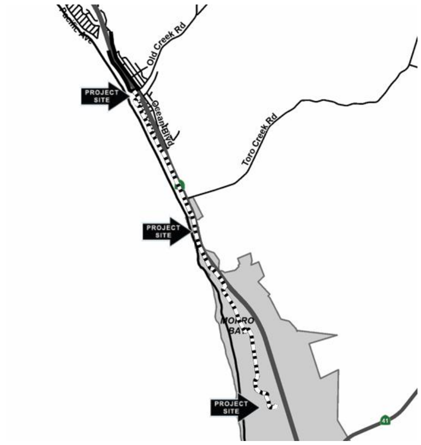
2. The COUNTY shall accept delivery of the Subject Property interests, in their As-Is, Where-Is condition with all faults, if any, including, without limitation, the environmental condition of that portion of the Subject Property conveyed by this Agreement and by Easement Deed No. 24-32.02 when title to said Easement Deed vests in the COUNTY.

3. GRANTOR hereby warrants and represents that (1) GRANTOR has sufficient title in the Subject Property to fully convey to COUNTY all of the property rights and interests described herein and in the Easement Deed, subject to any mortgage, loan, required consent or other superior interest, and (2) that GRANTOR's title in the Subject Property shall not be compromised or transferred by any voluntary or involuntary transfer of any property interest, or the voluntary or involuntary creation of any lien, in the Subject Property to someone other than the COUNTY prior to close of escrow for the PSA, except as otherwise provided in the PSA.

4. GRANTOR hereby grants to COUNTY, or its contractor, permission to enter upon the Subject Property within those certain areas described and depicted in Exhibit B and C attached to the Easement Deed and made a part thereof ("TCE Area"), for the purpose of construction and construction support activities related to the Pathway Project including, but not limited to, the stockpiling of materials, soil, and equipment. This Temporary Construction Easement (TCE) shall commence on September 30, 2026 and shall terminate upon recordation of the notice of completion for the Project or July 30, 2030, whichever shall occur first ("TCE Term"). COUNTY will give GRANTOR written notice at least five (5) business days prior to entering the property for visual inspections, and a minimum of 30 days prior to commencement of the Pathway Project construction. Upon completion of the Pathway Project construction, the TCE Area shall be generally restored to the condition that existed prior to the COUNTY's entry on the TCE Area including re-constructing fencing unless otherwise agreed upon by the Parties. The COUNTY shall also be responsible for restoration or erosion control vegetation in the Easement Area to the satisfaction of GRANTOR and the applicable regulatory agencies.



A pleasant ride on a pathway in better condition than on many of our roads.



You will be able to drive your car or truck to Cayucos, unload your bike, jump on and pedal to Morro for a great Brunch at Carla's Country Kitchen. Then ride back to Cayucos and hook your bike back onto the car or truck for a bumpy drive home.

Building a pleasant path at over $10 million per mile isn't the only expanse involved with the Bob Jones trail. Here are conditions laid out in a 34-page contract with Caltrans for construction standards to be required for the pleasant pathway:

• Construction material testing for soil, concrete, asphalt, and aggregate, in accordance with ASTM and AASHTO standards

• Special inspections and field observations during construction to verify conformance with approved plans and specifications.

• In-situ testing including nuclear density, sand cone, DCP, field CBR, and percolation tests
• Coordination with County staff and construction contractors to provide timely support during active construction phases

• Reasonably respond to calls as needed, including after hours, weekends and holidays. If not available or possible to make it on-site, then virtual support may be a necessary alternative as warranted.

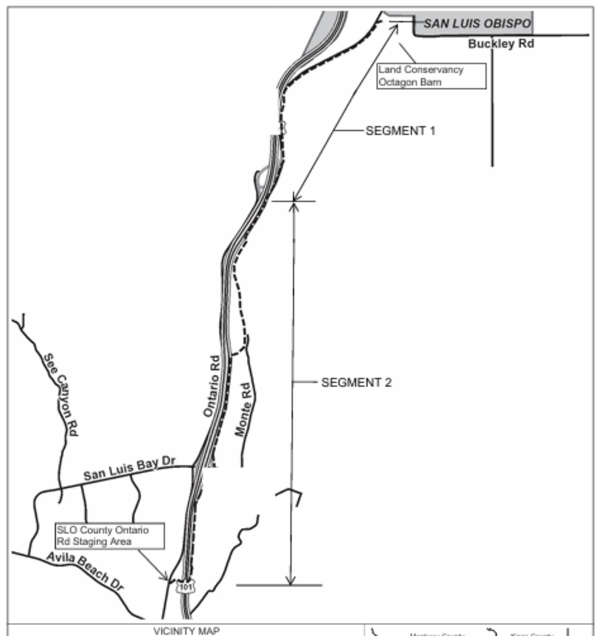
• Coordination with County staff and construction contractors to provide timely support during active construction phases

• All work shall conform to the County Quality Assurance Manual, Caltrans Specifications, and project contract documents. Personnel must be consistent with those listed in the consultant's organizational chart, and any staffing changes require County approval. Written reports are required for all completed testing. Budgets must be provided for each task order based on the approved fee schedule.

• Gamma-Gamma Logging

Mr. Googly tells us that: Gamma-Gamma Logging (GGL) is a non-destructive test method used to assess the concrete integrity of drilled shafts. Two-inch diameter PVC access tubes are attached to the steel reinforcing cage prior to cage insertion into the shaft excavation and concrete placement. In cases where testing was not initially planned, GGL can be performed using core holes drilled through the concrete.

So, beyond the expensive construction of the pleasant pathway, we should also be cognizant of ongoing maintenance, repair and liability coverage costs. These have yet to be publicized.



After a bumpy congested drive to SLO, cyclists can unload their bikes for a pleasant round trip to Avila for a delightful afternoon in America's nicest beach town.

Bicycle path proponents are quick to point out that much of the funding comes from state grants. Ooohkayyy… and who pays for those grants?

Cars at the Bob Jones trail.

Are pleasant bicycle paths an indulgence? Most would probably say not really – as long as we can afford them. But is it fair to put them at higher spending levels than local road repairs?

Mark your calendar:

Emergent Trends
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California Shed Restaurant Jobs Under Gov. Newsom’s High Minimum Wage Policies

Ringside: Where Does California Get its Energy?

COLAB in Depth
Page 41

What Does AB 2624 Actually Do?

Reminder: The last page of this newsletter has a membership application. Please join COLAB.

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California Shed Restaurant Jobs Under Gov. Newsom's High Minimum Wage Policies

Gavin Newsom is touting that his sky-high minimum wage policies have allowed California to thrive

By Katy Grimes, September 3, 2026

California Governor Gavin Newsom claims "California accounted for one in six new jobs in the nation," through July 2026. The record-spending Governor brags that his sky-high minimum wage policies have allowed California to thrive, and the state has added jobs.

But quarterly data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that the restaurant industry, which employs the majority of minimum wage earners, saw losses every year since 2023, when Newsom gave fast food workers a minimum wage increase to $20 per hour, shedding over 2.3 percent of its jobs – representing tens of thousands.

While the state has added jobs in other sectors, the increase during this period was driven by a beefed up public sector, which increased over 4%, and industries that don't employ as many minimum wage workers, like management and health services.

Since September 2022 – while Newsom had the state on full lockdown – California lost a net 154,000 jobs in the private sector and gained 361,000 jobs in the public sector, according to California's non-partisan Legislative Analyst's Office.
The LAO noted that most private industries began shedding jobs in 2022, while comparable industries continued expanding nationally. A September 2025 LAO update confirmed that healthcare and government sectors continued to account for virtually all recent job creation.

"Newsom can continue to spin the story, but the fact remains: His minimum wage policies have left the restaurant industry worse off," said Rebekah Paxton, research director at the Employment Policies Institute. Tens of thousands of workers are out of a job because of his hasty minimum wage laws. You can't pretend to be a champion for workers while actively putting them out of work."

Last week, Gov. Newsom claimed California is adding jobs while also having some of the highest state minimum wage mandates in the country.
"California isn't just keeping pace — we're driving the national economy," Newsom crowed.

However, that's not the same as outgrowing every other large state in every period. A more complete statement would recognize the big picture: Texas and Florida grew faster than California on an annual basis from 2020–2025, according to PPIC and BEA data. California also continues to post higher unemployment and poverty rates than the national average, and it has run annual structural budget gaps – spending growth outpacing ongoing revenue.

The PPIC noted that California's real GDP grew more slowly than Texas or Florida in the early post-2020 years: California averaged 2.3% annually 2020–2023, versus 3.9% in Texas and 4.6% in Florida. Later BEA figures for 2025 show the three large states clustered closer together: Florida 3.1%, California and Texas both 2.5%, but the multi-year average still favored Texas or Florida.

California's unemployment rate remains above the national average even while the state posts strong job-growth headlines. That combination is consistent with a labor market that is adding positions in some high-demand, often publicly funded or insurance-reimbursed sectors while shedding or slowing hiring in others that face the new wage rules most directly.

California has faced repeated multi-billion-dollar budget shortfalls since the post-pandemic revenue surge faded. The Legislative Analyst's Office has documented structural gaps and projected annual deficits in the $15–35 billion range more recently, including for 2027, even after one-time fixes, accounting for the "structural budget gaps," according to the LAO.

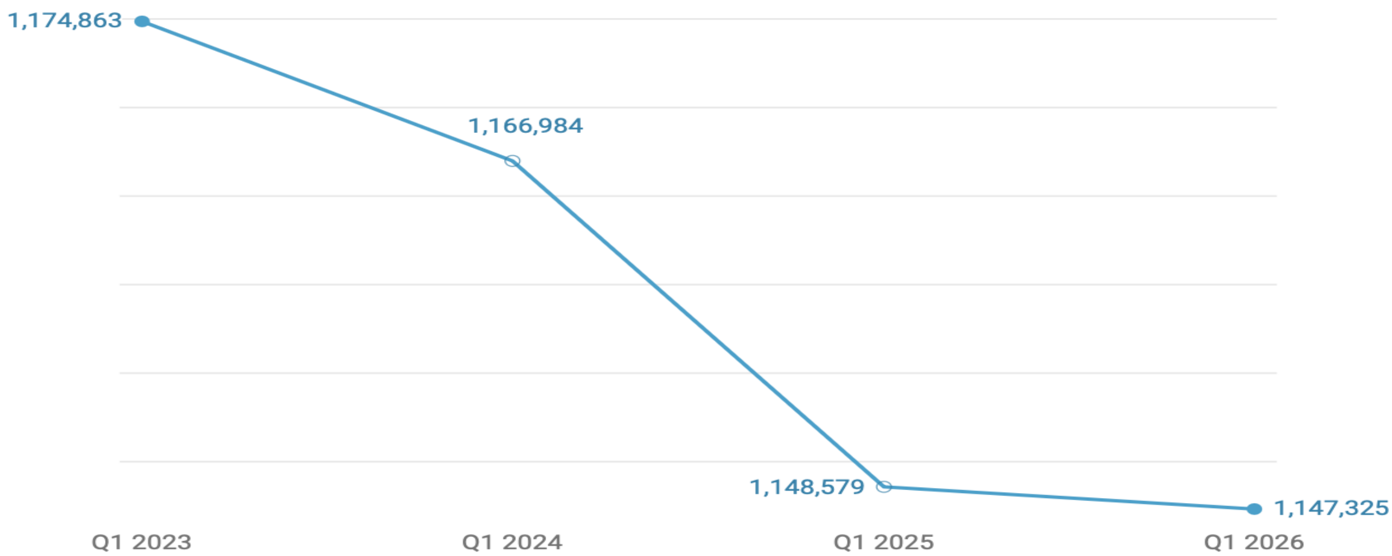
However, the overall employment numbers Newsom highlights tell us very little about how the state's wage mandates are affecting the workers and industries most exposed to them, MinimumWage.com reports:

California's Job Growth Leaves Restaurant Workers Behind
California may be adding jobs overall, but private-sector employment includes millions of workers in industries where minimum wage hikes have relatively little direct impact. Food service workers make up the majority (58%) of the workers earning minimum wage, making restaurants one of the industries most directly

exposed to wage hikes. When you look at this directly-affected industry, the latest federal data shows employment is in free fall.

According to the latest Bureau of Labor Statistics quarterly data, which most directly reflects employer payrolls, California's restaurant employment has declined for three consecutive years. Employment fell 0.67% from March 2023 to March 2024, another 1.58% from 2024 to 2025, and an additional 0.11% from 2025 to 2026. During that time, the state's overall minimum wage requirement went from $15.50 to $16.90.

California Restaurant Industry Employment 2023 to 2026



**Employment numbers based on NAICS 722511 Full-Service Restaurants and 722513 Limited-Service Restaurants*

Chart: Employment Policies Institute • Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages • Get the data • Created with Datawrapper

In April 2024, the state imposed a $20 minimum wage for fast food workers, raising the wage by 25% overnight. Recent research from UC Santa Cruz found that local restaurants reported responding to higher labor costs by cutting hours and overtime, reducing benefits, and increasing their use of automation. In fact, a July 2025 National Bureau of Economic Research paper found the law cut more than 18,000 fast food jobs.

Full-service restaurants across the state have also faced their fair share of struggles amid increasingly high wage requirements.

- San Diego experienced a spike in restaurant closures earlier this year, with one owner claiming "high opening and operating costs combined with the economic realities of today" as a reason for shutting down his business.

- San Francisco has become "among the toughest places to make restaurants work," according to one restaurateur, as owners struggle to keep pace with the city's increasingly expensive business environment.
- Los Angeles saw more than 100 restaurants close their doors in 2025, according to the Los Angeles Times, with many owners citing rising labor costs among the pressures that forced them to close their doors.

Those struggles are unlikely to ease anytime soon. Newsom recently boasted that the state's minimum wage is set to increase again, from $16.90 to $17.40 in the new year, keeping it among the highest in the country. But a higher minimum wage means less to workers if there are fewer jobs, fewer hours, or fewer opportunities available to earn it. As Newsom continues his high-wage victory lap, the impact these mandates are having on the workers most affected by them deserves a closer look.

Minimum Wage is a project of the Employment Policies Institute.

Katy Grimes
Katy Grimes, the Editor in Chief of the California Globe, is a long-time Investigative Journalist covering the California State Capitol, the co-author of California's War Against Donald Trump: Who Wins? Who Loses? and a contributor to "Taxifornia 2016."
A California native and Navy mom, Katy lives in Sacramento, CA.

Ringside: Where Does California Get its Energy?

If we aspire to abundance and affordability in California and the world, a realistic strategy would be more primary energy, along with more efficient use of energy

By Edward Ring, September 2, 2026

Finding quality, consolidated information on energy use in California is surprisingly difficult. The California Department of Energy provides detailed information on electricity production, and a variety of reports on, for example, refinery inputs and production. But there is no report available from official state sources that puts it all together.
This is unfortunate, because as a state determined to mandate a very disruptive transition to a completely new mix of energy sources, how else do we identify trends and measure our progress? How else do we evaluate the impact of state laws and regulations that have profoundly impacted our industries and households?

Conceptually, it's not difficult. All types of fuel can have the energy they produce expressed using a common unit. Internationally that unit is Joules, and in the U.S. the energy in fuels is typically normalized in BTUs, or British Thermal Units. Rather than delve into the essential nature of Joules vs. BTUs, for our purposes, it's the proportions that matter. When reporting how much fuel the whole state of California consumes, BTUs must be expressed in trillions, i.e., not BTUs, but TBTUs.

According to the U.S. EIA (Energy Information Administration), in order of quantity, and expressed in TBTUs, here are the raw energy inputs consumed by Californians in 2024:

Petroleum – 2,982 – 45.0%
Natural Gas – 2,013 – 30.4%
Biomass – 690 – 10.4%
Solar – 291 – 4.4%
Imported Electricity – 238 – 3.6%
Nuclear – 192 – 2.9%
Hydro – 100 – 1.5%
Wind – 53 – 0.8%
Geothermal – 38 – 0.6%
Coal – 29 – 0.4%
Total – 6,627

The obvious temptation here is to reiterate just how dependent Californians remain on oil and gas: fully 76 percent of all energy. And to suggest again, of course, that for the sake of energy security, national security, jobs, environmental impact, and to set an example of best practices to a world of nations that aren't about to stop developing oil and gas, our state legislature should end its relentless attack on our in-state producers and refiners.

But while it is important to acknowledge the ongoing role of oil and gas, we must also recognize how all forms of energy are converted from raw fuel to end-uses. Understanding this process is essential for anyone with more than a passing interest in California's energy policies.

As it is, one of the best ways to visualize the energy flows specific to California comes from analysts at Lawrence Livermore Laboratory (LLNL). They produce energy flowcharts, by year, for each of the fifty states. A few weeks ago they released updated flowcharts, including one for California, that shows how energy takes that journey, using 2024 data from the U.S. Energy Information Agency.

Perhaps the most important insight that is obvious from viewing the LLNL energy flowchart is that of the 6,627 TBTUs of raw, or primary energy consumed in California in 2024, only 2,358, or 36 percent, ended up as end-user energy in the form of, for example, light, heat, cooling, horsepower, aviation thrust, communications, computations, appliances, pumping water, and industrial uses. The rest of the raw energy is lost in extraction, refining, conversion (such as heating water to drive a steam turbine to generate electricity), transmission and distribution loss, friction, and waste heat in everything from a household appliance to a locomotive.

Something striking about conversion losses is how unevenly distributed they are among sectors. LLNL estimates 65 percent of all energy inputs into California's residential and communications sectors to be utilized, whereas they estimate 49 percent efficiency in the industrial sector, and a dismal 21 percent efficiency in the transportation sector. These are estimates, and when I asked how they were derived, I was informed "These are simplified, sector-wide LLNL assumptions used to divide delivered energy into energy services and rejected energy. They are not annual California-specific measurements and are not calculated separately for each fuel."

To be fair, making these estimates is complex. LLNL has not updated them in six years, and it is likely California sector efficiencies are better than the national average. But the 21 percent figure for the transportation sector is illuminating. The average internal combustion engine only converts about 30 percent of the energy in the onboard gasoline into horsepower. The average modern EV will convert roughly 80 percent of the initial battery charge into horsepower. This is a significant improvement and is an argument in favor of EVs. If California's electricity wasn't so expensive, and if the price/performance of EVs continues to improve, consumers will increasingly favor them.

One statistic that jumped out on this flowchart was "biomass" constituting 10.4 percent of all primary energy. That seemed very high, particularly since 85 percent of it was in the transportation sector. When I inquired about this, here's the response from LLNL. "The value is high, but it is not primarily ethanol. EIA's 2024 California data break it down [for transportation] almost exactly as follows:

Renewable diesel: 426.6 TBTU
Fuel ethanol: 109.4 TBTU
Biodiesel: 31.1 TBTU
Total: 567.1 TBTU"

It came as a surprise that renewable diesel consumption is four times greater than ethanol consumption. But in both cases, we may want to be cautious before assuming either of these sources grow more than incrementally in the future.

Another question raised by the 2024 update to LLNL's flowchart was how it depicts a negligible amount of electricity going to the transportation sector. In response I

learned that the EIA estimates California's light duty EVs consumed 5,776 gigawatt-hours, equivalent to approximately 19.7 TBTUs. But, and here's the answer, that electricity consumption was categorized and accounted for within the residential and commercial sectors.

When analyzing energy and considering our energy future, many of us take for granted that the difference between primary energy and end-user energy is generally understood. That can be a perilous assumption. Politicians, political staff, journalists, and activists, much less the typical voter, may or may not have this understanding. But having it adds a necessary context to any discussion of our energy future. To deliver affordability and abundant energy, fulfilling end-user consumption is ultimately the most important goal.

In pursuit of that goal, there is debate between how much primary energy we should develop, and via what fuel, versus how much efficiency improvements can reduce the primary energy required. If we aspire to abundance and affordability in California and the world, a realistic strategy would be attend to both: more primary energy, along with more efficient use of energy.

Edward Ring
Edward Ring is the director of water and energy policy for the California Policy Center, which he co-founded in 2013 and served as its first president. The California Policy Center is an educational non-profit focused on public policies that aim to improve California's democracy and economy. He is also a senior fellow of the Center for American Greatness. Ring is the author of two books: "Fixing California - Abundance, Pragmatism, Optimism" (2021), and "The Abundance Choice - Our Fight for More Water in California" (2022).

What Does AB 2624 Actually Do?

Does it make reporting fraud a crime?

By Chris Micheli, September 1, 2026

There has been a lot written by Assembly Bill (AB) 2624 by Assemblywoman Mia Bonta. Does it prohibit citizen journalists? Does it make reporting fraud a crime? The following is a description of all the provisions of this new law that was recently signed by Governor Newsom:

1. It adds a new Chapter to the Government Code titled "Privacy for Immigration Service Providers."
2. It contains two legislative findings and declarations about those who provide immigration support services and they have been subjected to harassment and threats for their work.
3. It defines the terms "address," "designated immigration support services," "designated immigration support services provider, employee, or volunteer," "designated immigration support services facility," "domicile," "harassment," "image," "personal information," "publicly post," and "publicly display."
4. It allows an adult, parent, or guardian living in California to apply to the Secretary of State to have an address designated by the SOS. There are specified requirements for the application process. SOS must approve the application if it contains specified documentation, such as a declaration the person is fearful for their safety or the safety of their family because of their work with an immigration support services facility, and certified

statement by the facility that it has been a target of threats or harassment. A fee is assessed by the SOS for processing the application. Filing a false attestation with SOS is misdemeanor.

5. The SOS certification for the person's address confidentiality is good for four years so long as the person is providing immigration support services. A person can withdraw from the program and the SOS can termination of a person's certification based on six specified reasons.
6. A certified person can request local and state agencies to use the SOS designated address as their address for public record purposes. They can also register to vote in a confidential manner.
7. The SOS is prohibited from making a program person's address available except under one of three specified circumstances.
8. The SOS has to provide each program person with a notice that contains four specified items of information.
9. The SOS is required to submit a yearly report to the Legislature with the total number of program participants by county beginning 1/1/30.
10. A person, business, or association is prohibited from knowingly posting the home address of a program participant, spouse, or child on the internet knowing that person is a program participant or family member and specifically intending to incite a third person to cause imminent great bodily harm to those individuals of threatening to cause imminent greate bodily hard to these individuals.
11. A person, business, or association is prohibited from knowingly publicly posting or displaying, disclosing, or distributing on the internet the personal information or image of any designated immigration support services provider, employee, or volunteer or others at that address with the specific intent of inciting a third person to cause imminent great bodily harm to the provider, employee, or volunteer, or threaten the provider, employee, or volunteer in a manner that places the person identified in objectively reasonable fear for their personal safety.
12. The provider, employee, or volunteer whose personal information or image is made public in violation of this law can bring a civil action against the violator and receive civil minimum civil damages of $4,000 as well as court costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.
13. A designated person may make a written demand on a person, business, or association to not publicly post or display, disclose, or distribute on the internet the personal information or image of the program participant. The written demand must include specified information.
14. A person, business, or association who receives a written demand is prohibited from publicly posting or displaying, disclosing, or distributing on the internet the personal information or image of a program participant

with the specified intent to incite a third party to cause imminent great bodily harm or threaten the program participant with that harm.
15. If there is a failure to honor the demand, the program participant may bring a civil action for relief.
16. A person, business, or association is prohibited from soliciting, selling, or trading on the internet the personal information or image of the designated immigration support service provider, employee, or volunteer with the specified intent of inciting a third person to cause great bodily harm or threatening a provider, employee, or volunteer to have an objectively reasonable fear for their personal safety.
17. A provider, employee, or volunteer whose personal information or image is solicited, sold, or traded in violation of this law may bring a civil action and be awarded court costs, attorney fees, and a minimum of $4,000 in damages.
18. This new law begins 10/1/27.

Chris Micheli
Chris Micheli is an attorney and lobbyist with Snodgrass & Micheli, LLC, as well as an Adjunct Professor at McGeorge School of Law.

###

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We are pleased to announce that The Andy Caldwell Show is now broadcasting out of San Luis Obispo County on FM 98.5 in addition to AM

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916-651-4017 Sacramento
805-549-3784 District
senator.laird@senate.ca.gov

State Assembly Member Dawn Addis
916-319-2030 Sacramento
805-549-3001 District
assemblymember.addis@assembly.ca.gov

SLO County Supervisor Bruce Gibson
805-781-4338 District
bgibson@co.slo.ca.us

SLO County Supervisor Heather Moreno
805-781-4339 District
hmoreno@co.slo.ca.us

SLO County Supervisor Dawn Ortiz-Legg
805-781-5450 District
dortizlegg@co.slo.ca.us

SLO County Supervisor Jimmy Paulding
805-781-4337 District
district4@co.slo.ca.us

SLO County Supervisor John Peschong
805-781-4491 District
jpeschong@co.slo.ca.us

JOIN OR CONTRIBUTE TO COLAB BELOW!

Join COLAB or contribute by control clicking at:

COLAB San Luis Obispo County (colabslo.org) or use the form below:

Coalition of Labor, Agriculture and Business
San Luis Obispo County
"Your Property – Your Taxes – Our Future"
PO Box 13601 – San Luis Obispo, CA 93406 / Phone: 805.548-0340
Email: colabslo@gmail.com / Website: colabslo.org

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

MEMBERSHIP OPTIONS:

General Member: $100 – $249 ❑ $ _______ **Voting Member: $250 - $5,000 ❑ $ _______**

Sustaining Member: $5,000 +❑ $ _______
(Sustaining Membership includes a table of 10 at the Annual Fundraiser Dinner)

General members will receive all COLAB updates and newsletters. Voting privileges are limited to Voting Members and Sustainable Members with one vote per membership.

MEMBER INFORMATION:

Name: ______________________________

Company: ______________________________

Address: ______________________________

City: ______________________ State: ______________ Zip: ____________

Phone: ______________ Fax: ______________ Email: ______________________

How Did You Hear About COLAB?

Radio ❑ Internet ❑ Public Hearing ❑ Friend ❑

COLAB Member(s) /Sponsor(s): ______________________________

NON MEMBER DONATION/CONTRIBUTION OPTION:

For those who choose not to join as a member but would like to support COLAB via a contribution/donation.
I would like to contribute $ ____________ to COLAB and my check or credit card information is enclosed/provided.

Donations/Contributions do not require membership though it is encouraged in order to provide updates and information.
Memberships and donation will be kept confidential if that is your preference.
Confidential Donation/Contribution/Membership ❑

PAYMENT METHOD:

Check ❑ Visa ❑ MasterCard ❑ Discover ❑ Amex NOT accepted.

Cardholder Name: ______________________ Signature: ______________________

Card Number:______________________ Exp Date: ___/___ Billing Zip Code: ______ CVV:____

TODAY'S DATE: ______________________