

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FROM: MICHAEL S. LEBRUN *MSL*
GENERAL MANAGER

DATE: JANUARY 6, 2012

**AGENDA ITEM
F
JANUARY 11, 2012**

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

ITEM

Standing report to your Honorable Board -- *Period covered by this report is December 9, 2011 through January 6, 2012.*

DISTRICT BUSINESS

Administrative

- Operations recruitment;
 - The second Utility Worker candidate who originally accepted the District's offer of employment recanted.
 - Nineteen interviews have been scheduled for Customer Service applicants.
- Supplemental Water Project cost summary update through November 2011 (Attached).
- December 16 2011 County Notice on Ag Cluster DEIR recirculation (Attached)
- December 29, 2011 County announcement of Complete Communities Survey (Attached)
- District January/February 2012 billing insert (Attached)
- Industry News of Interest (all items are attached to this report)
 - National Geographic article on Clean water availability
 - Time.Com article on southern California water supply
 - SF Gate.com article on recent snow survey
- Service Connections (due to staffing resource limitation, the service connections report is not currently available)

Meetings

Meetings attended:

- *December 13, Board of Supervisors – Assessment Lead decision*
- *December 14, Regular NCSO Board Meeting*
- *December 22, Outreach Ad Hoc*
- *December 27, Board Officer Coordination*
- *December 28, Outreach Ad Hoc*
- *December 28, Assessment Engineer, Bond Counsel, Financial Advisor – Supplemental Water Project*
- *January 4, 2012, WRAC regional water planning workshop*
- *January 5, Via Concha Well inspection by installation contractor*
- *January 6, Outreach Ad Hoc*

Meetings Scheduled:

- *January 10, SCADA Contract Kick off*
- *January 10, Woodlands Mutual Water Company ownership group – Supplemental Water Project*
- *January 10, City of Santa Maria and County of Santa Barbara staff – Supplemental Water Project*

- *January 11, Regular NCSD Board Meeting*
- *January 12, Quarterly All-Staff Meeting*
- *January 13, NMMA Technical Group*
- *January 13, Coordination with General Counsel*
- *January 13, Rural Water Company and Public Utilities staff – Supplemental Water Project*
- *January 13, Woodlands Mutual Water Company Annual Meeting*
- *January 17, Board Officer Coordination*
- *January 20, CSDA – SLO County Chapter, Annual Meeting*
- *A series of five informational meetings on the Supplemental Water Project assessment process are scheduled between January 30 and February 4.*

Safety Program

No accidents, incidents, or injuries to report.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff seeks direction and input from your Honorable Board

ATTACHMENTS

- Supplemental Water Project Cost Summary
- County Notice on Ag Cluster DEIR
- County Notice on Complete Communities Survey
- District Jan/Feb 2012 Billing Insert
- December 10 National Geographic article on Clean water availability
- January 3 Time.com article on southern California water supply
- January 4 SF Gate.com article on recent snow survey

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NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
 SUPPLEMENTAL WATER PROJECT
 MONTHLY REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
 (FY JUNE 30, 2012)

REVENUES FY 2011-2012	<u>MONTH OF</u> <u>NOVEMBER</u>	<u>FISCAL YEAR</u> <u>7/1/2011 TO</u> <u>6/30/2012</u>
Supplemental Water Capacity Fees Collected	0.00	14,605.00
Interest Income (monthly & quarterly posting)	394.75	2,570.29
Revenue Subtotal	394.75	17,175.29
EXPENDITURES FY 2011-2012 (1)		
<u>CONSULTANTS</u>		
1590-A1 Feasibility Study (Cannon)	0.00	0.00
1590-A2 EIR Preparation (Wood & Assoc)	0.00	505.00
1590-A3 Estimate/Preliminary Schedule (Cannon)	0.00	0.00
1590-A4 Proposed Routes/Facilities (Cannon)	0.00	0.00
1590-A5 Prop 50 Grant Applicatin	0.00	0.00
1590-A6 Project Support (Cannon)	0.00	0.00
1590-A7 Groundwater Grant Assistance (SAIC)	0.00	0.00
<u>LEGAL</u>		
1590-B1 Shipsey & Seitz	3,036.00	13,446.40
1590-B2 McDonough, Holland & Allen	0.00	0.00
1590-B3 Richards, Watson & Gershon	0.00	0.00
<u>LAND ACQUISITION</u>		
1590-C1 Appraisals (Tarvin & Reeder Gilman)	0.00	0.00
1590-C2 Property Negotiations (Hamner Jewell)	895.89	7,432.42
1590-C3 Property Acquisitions	0.00	2,800.00
<u>FINANCIAL</u>		
1590-D1 Reed Group and Wallace Group	0.00	0.00
1590-D2 Lobbying	0.00	0.00
<u>ENGINEERING</u>		
1590-E1 Preliminary Engineering Design (AECOM)	0.00	0.00
1590-E2 Water Modeling by Carollo (City of Santa Maria)	0.00	0.00
1590-E3 Alternative Water Supplies (AECOM)	0.00	0.00
1590-E4 Project Information (AECOM)	0.00	0.00
1590-E5 Project Design (AECOM)	487.35	487.35
1590-E6 Pressure Testing	0.00	0.00
1590-E7 Peer Review	0.00	0.00
1590-E8 Pot Holing	0.00	0.00
<u>OTHER</u>		
1590-F1 FGL Environmental	0.00	0.00
1590-F2 Copy/Print	0.00	0.00
<u>PERMITS</u>		
1590-G1 Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District	0.00	0.00
<u>ASSESSMENT DISTRICT</u>		
1590-H1 Wallace Group	12,932.88	21,451.38
1590-H2 SLO County Reimbursement Agreement for JPA	6,099.89	6,099.89
1590-H3 Purveyor Partner Reimbursements to NCSD	0.00	0.00
1590-H4 A/D Financial Advisor	0.00	0.00
1590-H5 A/D Outreach/Education	5,870.00	89,314.05
<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>		
1590-I1 Construction Management (MNS)	0.00	360.00
1590-I2 Arborist (A&T Arborists)	0.00	0.00
<u>SALARY AND BENEFITS (2)</u>		
1590-Z1 Wages-Capitalized	3,621.03	19,826.52
1590-Z2 Payroll Taxes-Capitalized	52.50	287.46
1590-Z3 Retirement-Capitalized	920.96	4,878.47
1590-Z4 Medical-Capitalized	431.57	1,022.17
1590-Z5 Dental/Vision-Capitalized	26.54	105.62
1590-Z6 Workers Compensation-Capitalized	14.62	80.05
Expenditure Subtotal	34,389.23	168,096.78
Net Revenues less Expenditures	(33,994.48)	(150,921.49)
Beginning Fund Balance as of July 1, 2011		2,070,224.10
Ending Fund Balance as of November 30, 2011		1,919,302.61

(1) See attached "Supplemental Water Cost Summary" for more detail.

(2) Salary and Benefits of GM and District Engineer are allocated among NCSD projects and capitalized as part of the cost of the project.

NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
SUPPLEMENTAL WATER COST SUMMARY

A/C #	DESCRIPTION	7/1/2004 TO 6/30/2005	7/1/2005 TO 6/30/2006	7/1/2006 TO 6/30/2007	7/1/2007 TO 6/30/2008	7/1/2008 TO 6/30/2009	7/1/2009 TO 6/30/2010	7/1/2010 TO 6/30/2011	7/1/2011 TO 6/30/2012 November	GRAND TOTAL
1645	Reservation Fee-City of Santa Maria	37,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37,500.00
1590-A1	Feasibility Study (Cannon)	25,887.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25,887.29
1590-A2	EIR Preparation (Wood & Assoc)	29,037.48	87,190.23	16,053.83	45,407.70	76,544.11	500.00	0.00	505.00	255,148.35
1590-A3	Est/Preliminary Schedule (Cannon)	3,706.19	2,602.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,308.94
1590-A4	Proposed Routes/Facilities (Cannon)	5,050.07	520.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,570.07
1590-A5	Prep 50 Grant Application	2,757.00	6,210.00	0.00	1,857.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,824.60
1590-A6	Project Support (Cannon)	0.00	11,797.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11,797.44
1590-A7	Groundwater Grant Assistance (SAIC)	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00
1590-B1	Shipsey & Seitz	0.00	23,095.55	17,564.25	2,201.50	18,224.00	16,601.58	18,664.80	13,446.40	109,798.08
1590-B2	McDonough, Holland & Allen	0.00	34,177.28	15,871.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50,049.33
1590-B3	Richard, Watson & Gershon	0.00	9,472.38	27,954.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37,427.19
1590-C1	Appraisals (Tarvin & Reeder Gilman)	0.00	0.00	16,170.00	10,000.00	0.00	8,000.00	3,600.00	0.00	37,770.00
1590-C2	Property Negotiations (Hamner Jewell)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,250.00	14,748.75	36,481.90	7,432.42	73,913.07
1590-C3	Property Acquisitions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	673.00	2,772.00	600.00	2,800.00	6,845.00
1590-D1	Reed Group and Wallace Group	0.00	2,809.85	0.00	0.00	7,585.45	4,476.25	0.00	0.00	14,871.55
1590-D2	Lobbying	0.00	0.00	0.00	38,801.11	38,950.00	54,000.00	9,000.00	0.00	140,751.11
1590-E1	Preliminary Engineering Design (Boyle)	0.00	6,470.33	223,286.67	103,460.19	2,194.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	335,411.62
1590-E2	Water Modeling by Carollo (City of SM)	0.00	0.00	24,942.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24,942.00
1590-E3	Alternative Water Supplies (Boyle)	0.00	0.00	164,230.48	70,772.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	235,002.49
1590-E4	Project Information (Boyle)	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,000.00
1590-E5	Project Design (AECOM)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	752,319.66	228,952.01	172,785.69	487.35	1,154,544.71
1590-E6	Pressure Testing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,682.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,682.92
1590-E7	Peer Review	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,571.05	37,349.25	12,134.90	0.00	57,055.10
1590-E8	Pol Holing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29,053.05	0.00	0.00	29,053.05
1590-F1	Lab Testing (FGL Environmental)	0.00	0.00	5,047.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,047.00
1590-F2	Copy/Print	0.00	0.00	740.24	1,022.01	0.00	0.00	52.07	0.00	1,814.32
1590-G1	Permits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	130.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	130.00
1590-H1	Assessment District	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	83,030.71	21,227.92	56,931.64	21,451.38	182,641.65
1590-H2	SLO County Reimb Agreement-JPA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	36,603.80	6,799.89	6,099.89	49,503.58
1590-H3	Purveyor Partner Reimbursements to NCSD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(10,492.04)	0.00	(10,492.04)
1590-H4	A/D Financial Advisor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,835.63	0.00	8,835.63
1590-H5	A/D Outreach/Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	74,571.75	89,314.05	163,885.80
1590-I1	Construction Management (MNS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	360.00	360.00
1590-I2	Arborist (A&T Arborist)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,830.00	0.00	0.00	2,830.00
1590-Z1	Wages-Capitalized	0.00	29,076.92	35,884.51	28,197.08	31,926.57	50,005.29	46,698.55	19,826.52	241,615.44
1590-Z2	Payroll Taxes-Capitalized	0.00	587.22	587.42	455.96	504.53	2,058.44	1,918.13	287.46	6,399.16
1590-Z3	Retirement-Capitalized	0.00	8,418.08	10,344.53	8,110.84	8,690.47	9,443.17	6,729.62	4,878.47	56,615.18
1590-Z4	Medical-Capitalized	0.00	2,961.36	3,367.02	2,564.88	2,757.36	3,390.94	3,352.92	1,022.17	19,316.65
1590-Z5	Dental/Vision-Capitalized	0.00	0.00	247.90	328.23	348.15	459.62	239.83	105.62	1,729.35
1590-Z6	Workers Compensation-Capitalized	0.00	260.35	341.83	225.21	259.81	271.21	277.61	80.05	1,716.07
		103,938.03	225,459.74	562,634.14	334,404.32	1,055,642.22	522,743.28	449,182.79	168,096.78	3,422,101.30

NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION
DEBT SERVICE SCHEDULE

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL DEBT SERVICE	PRINCIPAL BALANCE
				4,000,000.00
FY June 30, 2004	0.00	136,384.79	136,384.79	4,000,000.00
FY June 30, 2005	75,000.00	169,950.00	244,950.00	3,925,000.00
FY June 30, 2006	80,000.00	167,625.00	247,625.00	3,845,000.00
FY June 30, 2007	80,000.00	165,225.00	245,225.00	3,765,000.00
FY June 30, 2008	85,000.00	163,132.50	248,132.50	3,680,000.00
FY June 30, 2009	85,000.00	161,198.75	246,198.75	3,595,000.00
FY June 30, 2010	85,000.00	158,988.75	243,988.75	3,510,000.00
FY June 30, 2011	90,000.00	156,425.00	246,425.00	3,420,000.00
FY June 30, 2012	90,000.00	153,545.00	243,545.00	3,330,000.00
FY June 30, 2013	95,000.00	150,397.50	245,397.50	3,235,000.00
FY June 30, 2014	100,000.00	146,885.00	246,885.00	3,135,000.00
FY June 30, 2015	100,000.00	143,110.00	243,110.00	3,035,000.00
FY June 30, 2016	105,000.00	139,137.50	244,137.50	2,930,000.00

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San Luis Obispo County

Department of Planning and Building Environmental Division

TO: Interested Party
DATE: December 16, 2011
FROM: Bill Robeson, Project Manager
VIA: Ellen Carroll, Environmental Coordinator
SUBJECT: Agricultural Cluster Subdivision Program (LRP2008-00010) - Notice of Availability of Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report Chapters

The following recirculated chapters of the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Agricultural Cluster Subdivision Program are complete and available for public review and comment: Chapter 4.2 (Air Quality), Chapter 4.6 (Greenhouse Gas Emissions), Chapter 6.0 (Alternatives Analysis), and the Executive Summary. The recirculated chapters reflect updated calculations for air quality and greenhouse gas emissions and contain new and revised mitigation measures as recommended by the San Luis Obispo Air Pollution Control District. These changes are based on new information that became available subsequent to the completion of the DEIR (September 2, 2011). The original project description, which has not changed, is as follows: the proposed project consists of amendments to existing Land Use Ordinance standards and General Plan policies pertaining to agricultural cluster subdivisions. Specifically, the proposed program will amend Section 22.22.150 (Agricultural Lands Clustering), Section 22.22.152 (Major Agricultural Cluster), and Section 22.22.154 (Minor Agricultural Cluster) of the County Land Use Ordinance (LUO) and Policies 20, 22, and 23 of the Agriculture Element of the County General Plan. The proposed program will also add a new section to the Coastal Zone Land Use Ordinance (CZLUO), which would allow for agricultural cluster subdivisions in specified areas of the Coastal Zone.

The proposed amendments to the LUO would affect Agriculture-designated parcels within five road miles of the following Urban Reserve Lines (URLs): Arroyo Grande, Atascadero, San Luis Obispo, San Miguel, Nipomo, Templeton, and Paso Robles. The proposed amendments to the CZLUO would affect Agriculture-designated parcels in the North Coast and Estero planning areas.

Copies of the recirculated chapters and the original DEIR and all documents referenced in the recirculated chapters and the original DEIR, are available for review from the County Environmental Coordinator, 976 Osos St., Rm 300, San Luis Obispo. Copies of the recirculated chapters and the original DEIR are also available for review at the following locations: County libraries at the Cal Poly Library and the SLO City/ County Library. The recirculated chapters and the original DEIR is on the Planning Department's website at: www.sloplanning.org under "Environmental Information and Natural Resources" and then to "Environmental Notices, Proposed Negative Declarations, EIRs and other Documents".

RECEIVED
DEC 19 2011
NIPOMO COMMUNITY
SERVICES DISTRICT

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

The recirculated chapters address the project's potential impacts related to air quality and greenhouse gases. The original DEIR addresses the proposed program's potential impacts on agriculture, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geologic hazards, hydrology/water quality, noise, public services and utilities, transportation and circulation, visual resources, water quality, and growth inducing effects. The DEIR also considers four alternatives in addition to the required "No Project" alternative.

HOW TO COMMENT OR GET MORE INFORMATION:

Anyone interested in commenting on the recirculated chapters should **submit a written statement by 5:00 p.m. on February 2, 2012**, to me at:

Bill Robeson, Senior Planner
County Planning & Building Dept.
976 Osos St., Rm. 300
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408-2040

Per CEQA Guidelines section 15088.5(f)(2), the County's responses to public comments received will be limited to the issues analyzed in the recirculated chapters (i.e., Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions). Any previous comments made on the original DEIR will be addressed as part of the Final EIR.

PUBLIC HEARING:

A tentative public hearing before the San Luis Obispo Planning Commission has been tentatively scheduled for March 2012, in the Board of Supervisors Chambers, County Government Center, San Luis Obispo. If you plan to attend, please call two weeks before this date to verify.



SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND BUILDING

RECEIVED

DEC 30 2011

NIPOMO COMMUNITY
SERVICES DISTRICT

December 29, 2011

TO: Michael S. LeBrun, Manager, Nipomo Community Services District
Jim Harrison, President of Board of Directors

FROM: James Lopes, Planner III, Project Manager *JL*

SUBJECT: Introduction to the Complete Communities Survey

This is to let you know that San Luis Obispo County has contracted with private consultants to prepare a Complete Communities Survey, which is a study of future facility needs within Nipomo, Oceano, San Miguel and Templeton. The study will identify the infrastructure, facilities and transportation needed to support a "complete community" according to the County's Strategic Growth policies, as each community "builds out" under existing zoning. It will also identify the priorities for timing and locating facilities for efficient usage, and their general costs, funding and financing. This study is for informational purposes only, and does not involve any rezoning or amendments to County regulations. It is being funded by a grant from the The California Strategic Growth Council.

The consultants who will be preparing this study are The Planning Center/DC&E, Rick Engineering and EPS. Soon, your staff will be contacted by one or more of these consultants to obtain data. We would appreciate your providing them the information needed to prepare the Complete Communities Survey, as well as your comments and insights. The main parts of the Complete Communities Survey are described below.

- 1. Communities Research Summary.** The Planning Center/DC&E will prepare an analysis of past research, case studies and examples of smart growth and planning for complete communities. A detailed summary of findings will describe the range of facilities and land use – design and mobility relationships that promote strategically planned, livable and walkable communities. The findings will be organized into a document that guides the following facilities inventory.
- 2. Facilities Inventory.** Rick Engineering will prepare an overview and inventory of the status and general condition of community facilities. The inventory will include a detailed description, together with maps, of how complete the needed facilities are, with priority given to facilities listed in Table 1. Rick Engineering will then identify and categorize key areas for their physical condition. They will then prepare preliminary opinions of probable costs for incomplete facilities. Rick Engineering will be available to attend two meetings with the district staffs and other agencies.
- 3. Funding and Financing Plan.** A second consulting firm, EPS, will assemble a preliminary Community Capital Improvement Program, which relates the estimated facility costs to existing development and new growth. EPS will then identify the funding sources and related financing mechanisms available for capital improvements and related operations and maintenance costs, taking into account political and financial feasibility. EPS will prepare an action plan outlining

the steps whereby the funding sources and financing mechanisms can be implemented by the responsible agencies and districts, or by potential special districts or other mechanisms.

- 4. Community Profile.** The Planning Center - Design, Community and Environment will prepare a Community Profile for each community. This is the final product that will describe existing conditions, summarize the facilities inventory, and identify an implementation scenario and applicable funding strategies. The Community Profile will also provide phasing recommendations and identify how zoning, development standards and other regulations might be changed to achieve additional benefits.

For background, the County's Strategic Growth principles, policies and implementing strategies were adopted in 2009. They reflect the County's mission and vision to plan and develop safe, healthy, livable, prosperous and well-governed communities. Strategic Growth encourages planning for more compact and efficient development to better utilize energy, land, water and fiscal resources. County strategic growth policies give high priority to organizing capital investments in support of more affordable, in-town development.

We look forward to working with you, the consultants and the public to better understand the infrastructure, facility and transportation needs of Nipomo as the community grows. If you think that the proposed study misses any issues, please let me know, so that we might incorporate them into the study.

We encourage you to not only assist us by providing information for the study, but also to attend workshops and meetings as they are announced. A workshop will be scheduled in North County to address preliminary findings for San Miguel and Templeton, and one will be held in South County to address Nipomo and Oceano. Lastly, we encourage you to tell people within the community about the project.

More information will soon be available online at <http://www.sloplanning.org>.

Thank you!

Table 1: Complete Community Features

Community Features	Parameters	Agencies to Contact
Water supply	Projected supplies and usage	Community Services Districts (CSD's); Public Works
Infrastructure		
Water system	Capacity; replacements; expansion; quality	CSD's; Public Works
Sewer system & quality	Capacity; replacements; expansion; quality	CSD's; Public Works
Flood control		Public Works
Transportation		
Street & highway system completion & expansion	Traffic projections; missing segments; projected additions; interchanges	Public Works; Caltrans; Planning and Building Dept.
Transit systems	Regional & local routes & facilities; signs, stops & enclosures	Regional Transit Authority; SLOCOG; Public Works; Caltrans; Planning & Building
Park & Ride Lots	Lots & facilities; usage; carpooling	SLOCOG; Public Works; Planning & Building
Sidewalks	Missing segments; projected additions; traffic	Public Works; Planning and Building Dept.
Streetscapes, parkways, Street lights	Downtown (CBD) areas; office/commercial zoning; multi-family zoning; arterials & collectors	Public Works; Planning and Building Dept.
Bike lanes	Missing segments; projected additions	Public Works; Planning and Building Dept.
Bike paths	Missing segments; projected additions	Public Works; General Services Agency; Planning and Building Dept.
Public facilities		
Public safety buildings	Building area needs	Sheriff, Cal Fire
Parks Playgrounds Neighborhood Community Regional Natural Areas	Existing facilities; needs per national guidelines and County Parks and Recreation Element; locations related to population & zoning; walkable catchment areas	General Services Agency; California Parks and Recreation; Planning and Building Dept.; CSD's
Plazas (gathering places) in downtowns	Locations related to population & zoning; walkable catchment areas;	General Services Agency; Planning and Building Dept.
Rest rooms	Locations related to population & zoning; walkable catchment areas;	General Services Agency; Planning and Building Dept.
Community & civic buildings	Locations related to population & zoning; walkable catchment areas;	General Services Agency; Planning and Building Dept.; non-profits; school districts
Public services buildings (e.g. clinic; social services)	Locations related to population & zoning; walkable catchment areas;	General Services Agency; Social Services Dept.; Health Dept.; Planning and Building Dept.
Libraries	Locations related to population & zoning; walkable catchment areas;	Libraries; Planning and Building Dept.
Schools	Locations related to population & zoning; walkable catchment areas;	School districts; Cuesta College; Planning and Building Dept.
Pre-School		
Elementary		

Middle		
High School		
Cuesta College		
Waste Collection & Disposal		
Applicable landfill	Capacity and recycling	Waste collection company
Zoning Balance	Land use ratios	Planning and Building Dept.
Residential	Housing type ratios; jobs/housing ratios	
Commercial/Industrial	Market area; population growth; jobs/housing ratios; potential mixed use areas;	
Recreation	Market area for private recreation activities (stadiums, golf, water park)	



NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT HAPPY NEW YEAR!

New On-Line Bill Payment Option Brings Convenience to Customers

As part of our commitment to provide customers with the most efficient and convenient service, Nipomo Community Services District has implemented a new on-line bill paying service for those who prefer electronic payment methods. The new service will accept Visa®, Master Card®, Discover® and American Express®, as well as credit and debit cards and e checks. Learn more at www.ncsd.ca.gov.

Wastewater Facility Upgrade to Benefit Nipomo Mesa Environment and Community

By early summer the District will break ground on our **Southland Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrade** – one of the largest and most important capital projects the District has undertaken. The 18-month project will help Nipomo Community Services District meet increasingly strict State mandates to ensure the safe operation of treatment facilities and benefit our environment and community by implementing new technology to ensure the highest level of wastewater treatment on the Nipomo Mesa.

Supplemental Fresh Water Update

As you may know, we have a serious water shortage on the Nipomo Mesa. Nipomo Community Services District, in conjunction with Golden State Water Company, Rural Water Company, and Woodlands Mutual Water Company, has developed a plan to fund an affordable solution - the **Nipomo Mesa Supplemental Water Project** - to ensure a continuing supply of fresh water to the Nipomo Mesa. Local property owners will have the opportunity to vote on the plan this spring authorizing formation of an assessment district to secure funding and implement the plan. Learn more at www.ncsd.ca.gov.

SAVE WATER, SAVE MONEY!

For many customers the difference between summer water bills and winter water bills can be hundreds of dollars. Almost half the water use of a typical customer goes to landscape irrigation. Most landscapes are overwatered. Monitoring your landscape irrigation can save hundreds of dollars every year. NCS D has many tips on how to check for leaks and address common irrigation issues. If tinkering with valves and automatic sprinkler controllers is not for you, consider having a local landscape contractor review your irrigation system in late winter/spring. In many cases the service call charge will be more than covered by the cost savings of more efficient summer-time watering. Learn more at www.ncsd.ca.gov.

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Going Without Clean Water

Posted by [Tasha Eichenseher](#) of National Geographic December 10, 2011



A frozen river leads to a frozen Dragon Lake in Siberia. Photo courtesy NASA.

This post is part of a National Geographic [website](#) and [news series](#) on global water issues.

When temperatures dropped to one degree Fahrenheit and my pipes froze this week, I was reminded of how lucky we are, under most circumstances, to be able to turn a valve and watch copious amounts of clean water flow into our sinks, showers, toilets, and washing machines.

In the U.S., we use an average of 100 gallons each day for washing, cooking, cleaning, drinking, (and lawn watering).

This doesn't account for the water that's required to grow our food, manufacture our computers, or refine the fuels we rely on to drive our cars and keep our homes, and water, warm.

In other parts of the world, nearly 900 million people do not have access to the daily minimum water requirement of 5-13 clean and safe gallons, according to the [United Nations](#) (U.N.).

Thirteen gallons of water in the U.S. is enough to flush the average toilet five times, or run the dishwasher once, or take an approximately 10-minute shower. (Learn more with National Geographic's [waterfootprint calculator](#).)

Courtesy U.N.

Every other year, global water expert [Peter Gleick](#) publishes a status report on the world's biggest water concerns—[The World's Water](#). In the seventh volume, released in October, Gleick and his research team single out climate change and transboundary water management; global water quality, including threats from sewage, fossil fuels, and hydrological fracking; China's Dams; and U.S. water policy as potential problem areas.

When I interviewed Gleick about the report at the [World Climate Research Programme](#) conference in Denver, he clearly pointed to a lack of access to clean water and basic sanitation facilities as the world's most alarming water problems.

An estimated 2.5 billion people live without a toilet or safe and sustainable place to take care of business. And a child dies as a result of the water-borne illnesses that arise from poor sanitation every 20 seconds, according to the U.N.

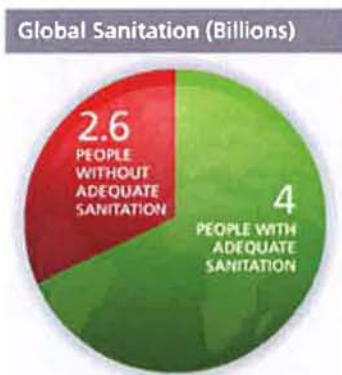
“Every year, more people die from the consequences of unsafe water than from all forms of violence, including war,” said Gleick, co-founder and president of the California-based environmental think tank [the Pacific Institute](#).

“What’s most alarming is our continued failure to meet basic water and sanitation needs,” and our failure to meet the Millennium Develop Goals for water, Gleick said.

The [Millennium Development Goals](#) are a series of economic development targets set by the U.N. in an effort to alleviate poverty around the world. One of the eight goals is related to environmental sustainability and aims to halve the number of people globally who lack access to adequate and safe drinking water and sanitation.

Quality vs. Quantity

We’re nearing the 2015 deadline for meeting the Millennium goals, and while we’re more on target with drinking water access, sanitation goals seem “to be out of reach,” according to the U.N.



But the two go hand in hand. “Water quality is often the lonely stepchild of more extensive work on water quantity and availability, yet some of the most serious water challenges are related to contamination,” World’s Water authors explain. “Indeed, many water-availability problems have, at their root, water quality origins.”

Nearly 80 percent of sewage around the globe is flushed, untreated, directly into lakes, rivers, and oceans, according to a 2010 [report](#) from the U.N. Environment Programme and the Pacific Institute.

According to Gleick and his colleagues, there is a large economic cost associated with poor water quality. They write that developing countries with access to clean water and sanitation services experience faster economic growth and fewer economic losses from illness and death.

For every U.S. dollar invested in drinking water and sanitation services, there is a projected \$3 to \$34 in economic development returns, according to the U.N.

Meeting the Millennium Development Goals related to water could save 322 million working days, or \$750 million a year, lost to sickness and \$7 billion in health care costs, according to the [Stockholm International Water Institute](#).

As we've heard this week and last from reports coming out of the [U.N. Climate Change Conference](#) in Durban, South Africa, the world's water landscape could soon look significantly different, threatening health and food security, and increasing the risk of conflict.

More than 1.4 billion people already live in river basins where the use of water exceeds minimum recharge levels, according to the U.N.

By 2025 two-thirds of the world's population will live in water-stressed regions as a result of unsustainable water use, population growth, and climate change.

Gleick and other water and development experts say we need to keep the channels open for improved education, monitoring, leadership, and enforcement... that we need to ramp up funding for these efforts beyond a frozen, glacial pace. When we turn on the tap, investments in water should flow.

"We haven't been committing resources or efforts to meet those goals," Gleick said. "We need to do more."

(Watch: [Why Care About Water?](#))

Is Southern California Finally Getting Serious About Its Water Crisis?

By JENS ERIK GOULD / LOS ANGELES Monday, Jan. 03, 2011

To quench the thirst of Southern California's some 20 million people, water must be imported from hundreds of miles away, across a daunting array of deserts, valleys and mountains. For decades, Angelenos have muttered a doomsday refrain: our water supply isn't sustainable, and we are going to have to get smarter about managing it — at some point. The obviousness of the problem, however, instilled a kind of panicked lassitude. The discussion became predictable: alarm would set in during times of drought, as authorities talked of restrictions and plans to boost local water sources. Then rainy years would follow, and L.A. and its surrounding cities would move on to other, supposedly more pressing issues. Through it all, the mentality remained the same: sprinklers outside city buildings and private homes continued to feed large lawns even while it was raining, using water brought from far away.

Now authorities are once again saying the time has come for a change. They say they're going to follow through. Should we believe them? (See "[Forget Irene: The Drought in Texas Is the Catastrophe That Could Really Hurt.](#)")

Maybe. Simply because Southern California may no longer have a choice but to stop its lavish ways. Sometime in January, authorities will again limit the amount of water that the California Aqueduct transports from northern mountains and substitute it with water from reservoirs. That's been happening in the winter and spring seasons ever since environmental protections imposed limits on water that passes through the Sacramento–San Joaquin delta in a bid to protect endangered smelt. The measures are designed to protect the fish from being drawn into large pumps and killed when the State Water Project pumps water at high volumes. Conservation groups and fishing groups have championed the measures ever since a judge put them in place four years ago. But the protections are a huge point of contention for local water agencies and farmers who have lost their water supply. Both have launched a series of legal challenges that haven't prevailed. "We've been in court nonstop since 2006 on these biological opinions — with either environmental groups suing, saying they're not strict enough, or us suing, saying they're too strict," says Jeffrey Kightlinger, general manager for the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

Southern California water officials have reason to be nervous. Dependence on imported water sources enabled Los Angeles to grow into the metropolis it is today. About half of Southern California's supply is still brought in from the delta and the Colorado River. The region spent the past decade dealing with a decrease in its share of Colorado River water. Now authorities say the smelt protection measures are costing the region about one-quarter of the water it imports from the delta, driving up rates for an ever growing population. "It has really cut into the reliability of our imported water supply," Kightlinger says.

This year water isn't as much of a concern because the state has received a lot of rain and reservoirs are full. But in a drought — one gripped California at the end of the last decade and is likely to return — the issue of delta water becomes a battleground. "Now we're in a situation where we have to make some serious trade-offs between protecting the environment and providing water," says David Ginsburg, professor of environmental studies at the University of Southern California. "You can't have your cake and eat it too. I don't think it's sustainable." (See "[Droughts Getting Worse Across Southern U.S. and Somalia.](#)")

Some environmentalists are suspicious of any promises to move in the direction of self-sufficiency. They cite official figures that 54% of single-family home water is still used outdoors. They're urging Californians to do more to collect rainwater and substitute their green lawns with native plant species that are more drought-friendly. Emily Green, who blogs and writes a column about garden conservation for the Los Angeles *Times*, has urged officials to plant native species such as sycamores, lilacs or Engelmann oaks outside city hall after the tent city installed by Occupy Los Angeles destroyed its lawn. "From the time the big water projects were built, L.A. was really hardwired to grow on imported water. That was the game plan," Green said in an interview. "The mind-set is changing, but it's changing very slowly."

Others, however, are impressed with the progress the region is making. Officials point out that 20 years ago, about two-thirds of its water was imported; today it's down to half. Total retail water demand in the region has also fallen from just under 4 million acre feet in fiscal year 1989–90 to 3.35 million acre feet in 2010–11, according to the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. To further increase local supply — which is much cheaper than imported water — authorities are investing in water-recycling plants to capture more storm water before drains flush it into the ocean; they also plan to clean up contamination so more groundwater can be used. And they're putting more emphasis on conservation efforts, which helped water-use levels in the city of L.A. hit the lowest levels since the

1970s last year, according to the Department of Water and Power. The city has implemented a mandatory water-conservation program that includes measures like restricting sprinkler watering to two days a week.

"There's a bit of a paradigm shift going on now," says Doug Obegi, an attorney with the Natural Resources Defense Council who focuses on water issues. "The old paradigm was to take more water out of our rivers and out of the delta. The new one is to invest in regional and local supplies and be smarter about using water. It's hard to see all those little incremental changes making Southern California less reliant on the delta, but it is happening." Is it happening fast enough? The next drought will most likely provide the answer.

Read more: <http://www.time.com/time/nation/article/0,8599,2103327,00.html#ixzz1if92c1JD>

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Sierra snow survey finds hardly any

Peter Fimrite, Chronicle Staff Writer

Wednesday, January 4, 2012

It was supposed to be an icy traverse through a blanket of white, but the first Sierra snow survey of the year on Tuesday was more of a leisurely stroll through a sun-dappled meadow.

There was about as much snow on the ground last July 4 as there is now at historic Phillips Station off Highway 50 near the Sierra at Tahoe resort. Some say the skiing was better then, too.

Frank Gehrke, chief snow surveyor for the California Department of Water Resources, might have had better luck counting butterflies than taking snow measurements, but he nevertheless found a tiny patch of glaciated material shaded by trees.

Gehrke's careful measurement detected 0.14 of an inch of water in the 4-inch-deep patch of snow. That's 1 percent of average, the smallest amount at this time of year since measurements began in 1964 at the privately owned cabin near Echo Summit.

"That's the lowest January measurement ever," Gehrke said. "With pretty much no fall storms at all, that's not a surprise."

The monthly snow surveys, which traditionally begin right around New Year's Day, are an attempt to assess the state's frozen water supply. That's because almost two-thirds of the water used to irrigate millions of acres of farmland and quench the thirst of California's 38.8 million people is contained in the Sierra snowpack.

19% of average

The water content of the snow has proved over time to be a reliable gauge of how much drinking water will be available in California after the snow melts and fills up the department's reservoirs. The picture this year isn't good.

The water content across the entire Sierra averages 2 inches, or 19 percent of average, a feeble showing by any measure, but that figure includes totals from high-elevation sites. No snow at all was found in several locations where surveyors traditionally go, including places where measurements are taken electronically, such as Hagans Meadow at 8,000 feet elevation, and Tahoe City Cross at 6,750 feet.



Phillips Station, at 6,800 feet, is where the results of the monthly snow surveys are traditionally announced. The manual surveys there and at other locations are combined with electronic measurements to come up with the statewide figure.

The previous record low at Phillips at this time of year was in 1987, when the water content measured 0.9 of an inch. The water content in last season's first survey, taken Dec. 28, 2010, was 19 inches.

Big ridge won't budge

"It's pretty paltry at this point," said David Rizzardo, chief of the snow surveys section and water supply forecasting for the Department of Water Resources. "There isn't really much up there to talk about. There is stuff in patches here and there under the trees, but it is pretty dry in most visible places."

The culprit in all this is a giant ridge of high pressure that has parked itself over Northern California and is refusing to budge. The system has pushed storms to the north and south and left the central and northern portions of the state basking in sunshine. It was the fourth driest July-through-December period in the Northern Sierra since 1923, according to Jan Null, a meteorologist for Golden Gate Weather Services.

There is some good news, said Rizzardo, whose department does not consider sunbathing, bicycling and barbecues during the winter a positive. The state's reservoirs are brimming, he said, thanks to the epic storms that pounded the state last year, leaving double the amount of snow that falls in a normal year.

Lake Oroville, the primary storage reservoir for the State Water Project, is at 72 percent of capacity, which is 114 percent of normal for this time. Shasta Lake, which is part of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's Central Valley Project and is the largest reservoir in the state, is currently at 68 percent of capacity, or 106 percent of normal.

The saving grace

"The reservoirs have a lot of carry-over storage, which is a saving grace at this point," said Rizzardo, who estimated that the amount now in storage will be able to sustain the entire state through the summer even without precipitation.

And, he said, January and February are normally very wet months, so things can turn around very quickly. For instance, that record-dry December in 1987 was followed by huge downpours. Also, January and the first two weeks of February last year were very dry despite near-record precipitation overall.

January, february are key

"It's possible to have prolonged dry periods during the winter and recover," he said. "How January and February pan out will be a real key to how this water year goes, but the further we get without storms, the chances will dramatically decrease. The deposits you put in the bank account now are crucial for next fall. If it remains as dry as it is, we are going to be relying on a lot of that carry-over storage."

Curiously, the pounding storms last year and the sunny skies so far this season both came under La Niña weather patterns.

"Interannual variability is a characteristic of the California environment," explained Gehrke, referring in hydrologist-speak to the fact that the only thing a person can count on about winter weather in California is that it cannot be counted upon.

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<http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?f=/c/a/2012/01/04/MNE71MKAPB.DTL>

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