

An aerial photograph of a coastal landscape. In the foreground, there are large, undulating sand dunes with dark shadows cast across them. The dunes lead to a sandy beach that curves along the coastline. The ocean is a deep blue, with white surf visible near the shore. In the background, a town is built on a hillside, and further back, there are rolling green hills under a clear sky.

San Luis Obispo
IRWMP

Regional Acceptance
Process Materials

Submitted
April 29, 2009

Item No. 1 Submitting Entity**Requirement**

Information on the submitting entity including why the Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) has selected the entity to submit the RAP materials. Include contact information (name, address, phone, fax, and email) of the person whom DWR should coordinate.

Review Criteria

Ensure that contact information was provided. Is it clear that the submitting agency has been given permission to submit on behalf of the RWMG?

Submitting Entity

The San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) is the submitting entity for the San Luis Obispo County Regional Acceptance Process (RAP) materials. The Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) is made up of representatives from the District, Los Osos Community Services District, and Nipomo Community Services District. Additionally, the RWMG is advised by the Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC), a committee comprised of water purveyors, resource conservation districts, environmental representatives and agricultural representatives in the region, including the RWMG members.

Why Submitting Entity was Selected

The District was selected by the RWMG to submit RAP materials on behalf of the RWMG because representatives from the District have taken the lead for the region in RAP activities, including reviewing and commenting on RAP guidelines, attending RAP workshops, and communicating RAP updates to the RWMG.

RWMG Submitting Entity Permission

Permission was given to the District by the RWMG when each member of the RWMG executed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The MOU identifies the District as the lead agency of the RWMG with primary responsibility for preparation and submittal of all IRWM materials. Copies of the MOUs are included as Attachments 1.A, 1.B, 1.C. and 1.D. Additionally, the WRAC approved the "intent of the MOU" (February 4, 2009, WRAC meeting minutes approved on March 4, 2009) – see attachment 1.E.

Who to Contact:

The primary contact information for the RAP process is:

Courtney Howard
San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
County Government Center, Room 207
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408
Phone No. 805.781.1016
Fax No. 805.788.2182
E-Mail choward@co.slo.ca.us

Public Works
Fill 09/09

IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

County of San Luis Obispo, State of California

Tuesday April 21, 2009

PRESENT: Supervisors Frank Mecham, Adam Hill, K.H. 'Katcho' Achadjian, James R. Patterson
and Chairperson Bruce S. Gibson

ABSENT: None

RESOLUTION NO. 2009-115

**RESOLUTION ENTERING INTO A
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
FOR PURPOSES OF PROPOSITION 84 GRANT FUNDING**

The following Resolution is now offered and read:

WHEREAS, the County of San Luis Obispo (County) has been working with other agencies in order to secure grant funding for the purpose of water resources; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Water Resources (DWR) is the lead state agency responsible for implementing Proposition 84 grant funds, and their guidelines require a Region Acceptance Process (RAP), which requires a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the agencies applying for grant funds; and

WHEREAS, on March 4, 2009 the Water Resources Advisory Committee reviewed the MOU and approved the intent of the MOU by a vote of 15-0-1; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the citizens of the County to approve this MOU.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDERED by the Board of Supervisors of the San Luis Obispo County, State of California, hereby approves the attached MOU and authorizes staff to make any necessary non-substantial changes which may be necessary to meet DWR requirements.

Attachment 1.A

Upon motion of Supervisor Achadjian, seconded by Supervisor Hill, and on the following roll call vote, to wit:

AYES: Supervisors Achadjian, Hill, Mecham, Patterson and Chairperson Gibson

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAINING: None

the foregoing Resolution is hereby adopted.

BRUCE S. GIBSON
Chairperson of the Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:

JULIE L. RODEWALD
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

[SEAL] By: Sandy Curong
Deputy Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL EFFECT:

WARREN R. JENSEN
County Counsel

By: Warren R. Jensen
Deputy County Counsel

Dated: 4/10/09

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of San Luis Obispo, } ss.

I, JULIE L. RODEWALD, County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, in and for the County of San Luis Obispo, State of California, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of an order made by the Board of Supervisors, as the same appears spread upon their minute book.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Board of Supervisors, affixed this 24th day of April, 20 09.

JULIE L. RODEWALD
County Clerk and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

(SEAL)

By Sandy Curong
Deputy Clerk.

San Luis Obispo County
Integrated Regional Water Management Plan
Memorandum of Mutual Understandings

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU) is to establish the mutual understandings between San Luis Obispo County Region partners with respect to their joint efforts towards developing an Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) for the San Luis Obispo County Region that will establish a unified vision of the relationships between individual goals of water quality improvement, ecosystem preservation, water supply protection, ground water management, and flood management.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP). A comprehensive plan for a defined geographic area, in this case the San Luis Obispo County Region, the specific development, content, and adoption of which shall satisfy requirements of California's IRWM Program and relevant codes. At a minimum, an IRWMP describes the major water-related objectives and conflicts within a region, considers a broad variety of water management strategies, identifies the appropriate mix of water demand and supply management alternatives, water quality protections, and environmental stewardship actions to provide long-term, reliable, and high-quality water supply and protect the environment, and identifies disadvantaged communities in the region and takes the water-related needs of those communities into consideration.

2.2 San Luis Obispo County Region (Region). The geographic area, which is coterminous with the San Luis Obispo County and the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District boundary, covered by the IRWMP.

2.3 Local Agency. Any city, county, city and county, special district, joint powers authority, or other political subdivision of the state, a public utility as defined in Section 216 of the Public Utilities Code, or a mutual water company as defined in Section 2725 of the Public Utilities Code.

2.4 Regional Water Management Group (RWMG). A group in which three or more local agencies, at least two of which have statutory authority over water supply or water management, as well as those other persons who may be necessary for the development and implementation of an IRWMP, participate by means of a joint powers agreement, memorandum of understanding, or other written agreement, as appropriate, that is approved by the governing bodies of those local agencies. The Region's RWMG Members are signatories to this MOU and may designate a representative to participate in RWMG activities.

2.5 Regional Projects or Programs. Projects or programs to be implemented by signatories of this MOU identified in an IRWMP that accomplish any of the following:

Attachment 1.A

- (a) Reduce water demand through agricultural and urban water use efficiency.
- (b) Increase water supplies for any beneficial use through the use of any of the following, or other, means:
 - (1) Groundwater storage and conjunctive water management.
 - (2) Desalination.
 - (3) Precipitation enhancement.
 - (4) Water recycling.
 - (5) Regional and local surface storage.
 - (6) Water-use efficiency.
 - (7) Stormwater management.
- (c) Improve operational efficiency and water supply reliability, including conveyance facilities, system reoperation, and water transfers.
- (d) Improve water quality, including drinking water treatment and distribution, groundwater and aquifer remediation, matching water quality to water use, wastewater treatment, water pollution prevention, and management of urban and agricultural runoff.
- (e) Improve resource stewardship, including agricultural lands stewardship, ecosystem restoration, flood plain management, recharge area protection, urban land use management, groundwater management, water-dependent recreation, fishery restoration, including fish passage improvement, and watershed management.
- (f) Improve flood management through structural and nonstructural means, or by any other means.

2.6 Local Projects or Programs. Cooperative agreements between specific RWMG members for implementation of specific projects or programs that are approved by the RWMG are included in the definition of Regional Projects or Programs.

2.6 Regional Reports or Studies. Reports or studies relating to any of the matters described in 3.5 (a) to (f), that are identified in the IRWMP.

2.7 Service Function. A water-related individual service function provided by an agency, i.e. water supply, water quality, wastewater, recycled water, water conservation, stormwater/flood control, watershed planning, and aquatic habitat protection and restoration.

2.8 Integration. Assembling into one document the water-related management strategies, projects and plans in the Region. The first phase would be to identify water management strategies for the region and the priority projects that demonstrate how these strategies work together to provide reliable water supply, protect or improve water quality, provide watershed protection and planning, and provide environmental restoration protection. Projects and plans would be categorized and opportunities to identify regional benefits of linkages between multiple water management strategies among projects and plans of separate service functions and to see where projects and plans of separate service functions may further

Attachment 1.A

interrelate, e.g. wastewater treatment and water recycling or habitat restoration.

2.9 Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC). This is the committee comprised of water purveyor, resource conservation district, environmental and agricultural representatives that was originally established in the 1940's to advise the Board of Supervisors for the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) on water resource issues. The WRAC meets monthly, with the exception of July and August, and is subject to the Brown Act. The members of the WRAC with the authority to enter into an MOU are the same agencies that would comprise a RWMG to support the region's IRWM planning efforts. Therefore, RWMG Members and other regional stakeholder groups participate in the IRWMP development process by way of presentations to the Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC).

3. GOALS OF THE IRWMP

The goals of the IRWMP are to without unfairly burdening communities, neighborhoods, or individuals:

3.1 Protect and improve water quality for beneficial uses consistent with regional interests and the Basin Plan in cooperation with local and state agencies and regional stakeholders.

3.2 Improve regional water supply reliability and security, reduce dependence on imported water, reduce water rights disputes and protect watershed communities from drought with a focus on interagency conjunctive use of regional water resources.

3.3 Protect, enhance and restore the region's natural resources including open spaces; fish, wildlife and migratory bird habitat; special status and native plants; wetlands; estuarine, marine, and coastal ecosystems; streams, lakes, and reservoirs; forests; and agricultural lands.

3.4 Monitor, protect, and improve the regions groundwater through a collaborative approach designed to reduce conflicts.

3.5 Develop, fund, and implement an integrated, watershed approach to flood management through a collaborative and community supported process.

4. IRWMP PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

Development and implementation of the Region's IRWMP is a collaborative effort undertaken by the RWMG. The RWMG is being led by the District, in partnership with other signatories to this MOU. The IRWMP will be developed in coordination with the WRAC. However, only regional projects and programs to be implemented by signatories to this MOU will be eligible for grant applications. The signatories entering into this MOU are specifying their shared intent to coordinate and collaborate on water management issues as expressed in Section 3. Goals of the IRWMP and in accordance with Section 5. Mutual Understandings. The

Attachment 1.A

signatories anticipate the potential need for future agreements on specific projects or programs that may be considered for grant applications.

5. MUTUAL UNDERSTANDINGS

5.1 Need for the Region's IRWMP

5.1.1 To improve communication and cooperation between public and private agencies and minimize conflict-generated solutions.

5.1.2 To enhance our existing water management efforts by increasing stakeholder awareness of important issues, providing more opportunities for collaborative efforts and improving efficiencies in government and water management.

5.1.3 To qualify for state grants and other funding opportunities only available to those regions which have developed an IRWMP.

5.2 Subject matter scope of the IRWMP. The IRWMP focuses on water supply, water quality protection and improvement, ecosystem preservation and restoration, groundwater monitoring and management, and flood management as these are the most prevalent water resource issues facing the Region.

5.3 Geographical scope of the IRWMP. The Region for this memorandum is coterminous with the boundary of San Luis Obispo County. This is an appropriate geographic region for integrated regional water management planning because it encompasses all aspects of water management generally within the same physical, political, environmental, social, and economic boundaries.

The Salinas Valley Integrated Regional Water Management Plan region borders the Region to the north and the Santa Barbara County IRWMP region border the Region on the South. Coordination with agencies in Kern County developing an IRWMP region at the time of initial execution of this MOU will be important for identifying any water resources issues overlapping with the Region in the future.

Water resources issues that overlap with neighboring regional boundaries are either covered by existing cooperative water management plans (i.e. Nacitone Watershed Management Plan), adjudication (i.e. Santa Maria Groundwater Basin), and operational agreements (i.e. Nacimiento and Salinas Reservoirs), or there is no defining water resource management issue at this time (i.e. Kern County region boundary). All of these items are to be included in the Region's IRWM Plan consistent with the IRWMPs of neighboring regions. The RWMG will continue to coordinate with neighboring regions to address additional water resources issues in our respective IRWMPs.

5.4 Approach to developing and implementing the IRWMP

5.4.1 Signatories. Signatories to this MOU, including the District, that make up the RWMG are responsible for the development of the IRWMP.

5.4.2 Lead Agency. The District will act as the lead agency, ultimately responsible for the final production of the Region's IRWMP, presentations to stakeholders, submittal of IRWM grant applications,

Attachment 1.A

execution of grant agreements with the State, and execution of agreements with RWMG members responsible for the implementation of projects that are awarded grants.

5.4.3 RWMG Member Responsibilities. All members, in a timely fashion, will provide information sufficient to meet State guidelines for their regional projects and programs to be included in the IRWMP and participate in the review of the IRWMP. All Members will participate in the process to select IRWMP regional projects and programs for grant applications. Members responsible for the implementation of regional projects and programs awarded grant funding will be responsible, through contract with the District, for complying with the provisions of the District's grant agreement with the State. Members will provide the District with their designated representative's contact information. Members will adopt the IRWMP in accordance with 5.5 and 5.6 below.

5.4.4 Stakeholder Participation. RWMG Members and other regional stakeholder groups participate in the IRWMP development process by way of presentations to the Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC). Stakeholders that are not WRAC members will be notified of when an IRWMP item will be reviewed by the WRAC. Sub-regional meetings may be required to ensure all stakeholders, including disadvantaged communities, who may not necessarily be able to attend WRAC meetings, can participate in IRWMP development.

5.4.5 IRWMP Development and Implementation. The Region's IRWMP that was adopted by the District, developed in coordination with and approved by stakeholders in 2005, and updated in 2007, will be the basis for the next and subsequent adopted IRWMPs for the Region. The RWMG will propose changes to the previous versions of the IRWMP to comply with new State guidelines and incorporate new information and projects, for review and approval in accordance with 5.5 and 5.6 below. Since a key element of the IRWM Program is integration, the RWMG will work with other WRAC Members to identify water management strategies for the region and the priority projects that demonstrate how these strategies work together to protect and improve water quality; improve regional water supply reliability and security; protect, enhance and restore the region's natural resources; monitor, protect, and improve the region's groundwater; and develop, fund, and implement an integrated, watershed approach to flood management. Regional projects and programs would be categorized and opportunities to identify regional benefits of linkages between multiple water management strategies among projects and programs of separate service functions and to see where projects and programs of separate service functions may further interrelate, e.g. wastewater treatment and water recycling or habitat restoration.

5.5 Decision-making. The WRAC will serve as the main advisor to the RWMG on decisions to be made on the IRWMP. Written consensus will be sought between the representatives of RWMG members in the event the need for a decision arises that cannot be brought forth to the WRAC before a decision needs to be made.

Attachment 1.A

5.6 Adoption of the IRWMP. IRWMP approval and adoption will occur by the governing bodies of RWMG Members. IRWMP updates to meet new State guidelines, add new RWMG Members, add or remove regional projects and programs, or other updates to information do not require IRWMP re-adoption. Significant changes to the IRWMP, including revised goals and objectives, revised regional boundaries, or other changes deemed significant by the RWMG, will require re-adoption of the IRWMP.

5.7 Non-binding nature. This document and participation in this IRWMP effort are nonbinding, and in no way suggest that a RWMG Member may not continue its own planning and undertake efforts to secure project funding from any source. An agency may withdraw from participation at any time.

5.8 Personnel and financial resources. It is expected that RWMG members will contribute the resources necessary to fulfill the responsibilities in 5.4.3 above.

5.9 Other on-going regional efforts. Development of the IRWMP is separate from efforts of other organizations to develop water-related plans on a regional basis. As the IRWMP is developed, work products can be shared with these separate efforts to provide them with current information. Cooperative agreements between specific RWMG members for implementation of specific projects or programs are included as attachments to this MOU.

5.10 Reports and communications. The WRAC, an IRWM contact list and the District's website will serve as the forum for updates and correspondence relating to the development of the IRWMP.

5.11 Termination. Because the IRWMP will require periodic review and updating for use into the future, it is envisioned that the joint efforts of those involved will be ongoing in maintaining a living document. Thus this MOU will remain as a reflection of the understandings of the RWMG Members. As indicated, individual signatories of this MOU may terminate their involvement at any time.

6. SIGNATORIES TO THE MEMORANDUM OF MUTUAL UNDERSTANDINGS

We, the undersigned representatives of our respective agencies, acknowledge the above as our understanding of how the San Luis Integrated Regional Water Management Plan will be developed.

COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO

By: BRUCE S. GIBSON
Chairman,
Board of Supervisors
of San Luis Obispo County

ATTEST:

JULIE L. RODEWALD

Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

By: *Samuel Gibson*
Deputy Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL EFFECT:

WARREN R. JENSEN
County Counsel

By: *Warren R. Jensen*
Deputy County Counsel

Dated: 4/10/09

Attachment 1.B

San Luis Obispo County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Memorandum of Mutual Understandings

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU) is to establish the mutual understandings between San Luis Obispo County Region partners with respect to their joint efforts towards developing an Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) for the San Luis Obispo County Region that will establish a unified vision of the relationships between individual goals of water quality improvement, ecosystem preservation, water supply protection, ground water management, and flood management.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP). A comprehensive plan for a defined geographic area, in this case the San Luis Obispo County Region, the specific development, content, and adoption of which shall satisfy requirements of California's IRWM Program and relevant codes. At a minimum, an IRWMP describes the major water-related objectives and conflicts within a region, considers a broad variety of water management strategies, identifies the appropriate mix of water demand and supply management alternatives, water quality protections, and environmental stewardship actions to provide long-term, reliable, and high-quality water supply and protect the environment, and identifies disadvantaged communities in the region and takes the water-related needs of those communities into consideration.

2.2 San Luis Obispo County Region (Region). The geographic area, which is coterminous with the San Luis Obispo County and the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District boundary, covered by the IRWMP.

2.3 Local Agency. Any city, county, city and county, special district, joint powers authority, or other political subdivision of the state, a public utility as defined in Section 216 of the Public Utilities Code, or a mutual water company as defined in Section 2725 of the Public Utilities Code.

2.4 Regional Water Management Group (RWMG). A group in which three or more local agencies, at least two of which have statutory authority over water supply or water management, as well as those other persons who may be necessary for the development and implementation of an IRWMP, participate by means of a joint powers agreement, memorandum of understanding, or other written agreement, as appropriate, that is approved by the governing bodies of those local agencies. The Region's RWMG Members are signatories to this MOU and may designate a representative to participate in RWMG activities.

2.5 Regional Projects or Programs. Projects or programs to be implemented by signatories of this MOU identified in an IRWMP that accomplish any of the following:

Attachment 1.B



- (a) Reduce water demand through agricultural and urban water use efficiency.
- (b) Increase water supplies for any beneficial use through the use of any of the following, or other, means:
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 - (6) Water-use efficiency.
 - (7) Stormwater management.
- (c) Improve operational efficiency and water supply reliability, including conveyance facilities, system reoperation, and water transfers.
- (d) Improve water quality, including drinking water treatment and distribution, groundwater and aquifer remediation, matching water quality to water use, wastewater treatment, water pollution prevention, and management of urban and agricultural runoff.
- (e) Improve resource stewardship, including agricultural lands stewardship, ecosystem restoration, flood plain management, recharge area protection, urban land use management, groundwater management, water-dependent recreation, fishery restoration, including fish passage improvement, and watershed management.
- (f) Improve flood management through structural and nonstructural means, or by any other means.

2.6 Regional Reports or Studies. Reports or studies relating to any of the matters described in 3.5 (a) to (f), that are identified in the IRWMP.

2.7 Service Function. A water-related individual service function provided by an agency, i.e. water supply, water quality, wastewater, recycled water, water conservation, stormwater/flood control, watershed planning, and aquatic habitat protection and restoration.

2.8 Integration. Assembling into one document the water-related management strategies, projects and plans in the Region. The first phase would be to identify water management strategies for the region and the priority projects that demonstrate how these strategies work together to provide reliable water supply, protect or improve water quality, provide watershed protection and planning, and provide environmental restoration protection. Projects and plans would be categorized and opportunities to identify regional benefits of linkages between multiple water management strategies among projects and plans of separate service functions and to see where projects and plans of separate service functions may further interrelate, e.g. wastewater treatment and water recycling or habitat restoration.

2.9 Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC). This is the committee comprised of water purveyor, resource conservation district,

Attachment 1.B

environmental and agricultural representatives that was originally established in the 1940's to advise the Board of Supervisors for the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) on water resource issues. The WRAC meets monthly, with the exception of July and August, and is subject to the Brown Act. The members of the WRAC with the authority to enter into an MOU are the same agencies that would comprise a RWMG to support the region's IRWM planning efforts. Therefore, RWMG Members and other regional stakeholder groups participate in the IRWMP development process by way of presentations to the Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC).

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3.4 Monitor, protect, and improve the regions groundwater through a collaborative approach designed to reduce conflicts.

3.5 Develop, fund, and implement an integrated, watershed approach to flood management through a collaborative and community supported process.

4. IRWMP PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

Development and implementation of the Region's IRWMP is a collaborative effort undertaken by the RWMG. The RWMG is being led by the District, in partnership with other signatories to this MOU. The IRWMP will be developed in coordination with the WRAC. However, only regional projects and programs to be implemented by signatories to this MOU will be eligible for grant applications. The signatories entering into this MOU are specifying their shared intent to coordinate and collaborate on water management issues as expressed in Section 3. Goals of the IRWMP and in accordance with Section 5. Mutual Understandings. The

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signatories anticipate the potential need for future agreements on specific projects or programs that may be considered for grant applications.

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5.1 Need for the Region's IRWMP

5.1.1 To improve communication and cooperation between public and private agencies and minimize conflict-generated solutions.

5.1.2 To enhance our existing water management efforts by increasing stakeholder awareness of important issues, providing more opportunities for collaborative efforts and improving efficiencies in government and water management.

5.1.3 To qualify for state grants and other funding opportunities only available to those regions which have developed an IRWMP.

5.2 Subject matter scope of the IRWMP. The IRWMP focuses on water supply, water quality protection and improvement, ecosystem preservation and restoration, groundwater monitoring and management, and flood management as these are the most prevalent water resource issues facing the Region.

5.3 Geographical scope of the IRWMP. The Region for this memorandum is coterminous with the boundary of San Luis Obispo County. This is an appropriate geographic region for integrated regional water management planning because it encompasses all aspects of water management generally within the same physical, political, environmental, social, and economic boundaries.

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5.4.1 Signatories. Signatories to this MOU, including the District, that make up the RWMG are responsible for the development of the IRWMP.

5.4.2 Lead Agency. The District will act as the lead agency, ultimately responsible for the final production of the Region's IRWMP, presentations to stakeholders, submittal of IRWM grant applications,

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execution of grant agreements with the State, and execution of agreements with RWMG members responsible for the implementation of projects that are awarded grants.

5.4.3 RWMG Member Responsibilities. All members, in a timely fashion, will provide information sufficient to meet State guidelines for their regional projects and programs to be included in the IRWMP and participate in the review of the IRWMP. All Members will participate in the process to select IRWMP regional projects and programs for grant applications. Members responsible for the implementation of regional projects and programs awarded grant funding will be responsible, through contract with the District, for complying with the provisions of the District's grant agreement with the State. Members will provide the District with their designated representative's contact information. Members will adopt the IRWMP in accordance with 5.5 and 5.6 below.

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5.4.5 IRWMP Development and Implementation. The Region's IRWMP that was adopted by the District, developed in coordination with and approved by stakeholders in 2005, and updated in 2007, will be the basis for the next and subsequent adopted IRWMPs for the Region. The RWMG will propose changes to the previous versions of the IRWMP to comply with new State guidelines and incorporate new information and projects, for review and approval in accordance with 5.5 and 5.6 below. Since a key element of the IRWM Program is integration, the RWMG will work with other WRAC Members to identify water management strategies for the region and the priority projects that demonstrate how these strategies work together to protect and improve water quality; improve regional water supply reliability and security; protect, enhance and restore the region's natural resources; monitor, protect, and improve the region's groundwater; and develop, fund, and implement an integrated, watershed approach to flood management. Regional projects and programs would be categorized and opportunities to identify regional benefits of linkages between multiple water management strategies among projects and programs of separate service functions and to see where projects and programs of separate service functions may further interrelate, e.g. wastewater treatment and water recycling or habitat restoration.

5.5 Decision-making. The WRAC will serve as the main advisor to the RWMG on decisions to be made on the IRWMP. Written consensus will be sought between the representatives of RWMG members in the event the need for a decision arises that cannot be brought forth to the WRAC before a decision needs to be made.

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5.6 Adoption of the IRWMP. IRWMP approval and adoption will occur by the governing bodies of RWMG Members. IRWMP updates to meet new State guidelines, add new RWMG Members, add or remove regional projects and programs, or other updates to information do not require IRWMP re-adoption. Significant changes to the IRWMP, including revised goals and objectives, revised regional boundaries, or other changes deemed significant by the RWMG, will require re-adoption of the IRWMP.

5.7 Non-binding nature. This document and participation in this IRWMP effort are nonbinding, and in no way suggest that a RWMG Member may not continue its own planning and undertake efforts to secure project funding from any source. An agency may withdraw from participation at any time.

5.8 Personnel and financial resources. It is expected that RWMG members will contribute the resources necessary to fulfill the responsibilities in 5.4.3 above.


5.9 Other on-going regional efforts. Development of the IRWMP is separate from efforts of other organizations to develop water-related plans on a regional basis. As the IRWMP is developed, work products can be shared with these separate efforts to provide them with current information. Cooperative agreements between specific RWMG members for implementation of specific projects or programs are included as attachments to this MOU.

5.10 Reports and communications. The WRAC, an IRWM contact list and the District's website will serve as the forum for updates and correspondence relating to the development of the IRWMP.

5.11 Termination. Because the IRWMP will require periodic review and updating for use into the future, it is envisioned that the joint efforts of those involved will be ongoing in maintaining a living document. Thus this MOU will remain as a reflection of the understandings of the RWMG Members. As indicated, individual signatories of this MOU may terminate their involvement at any time.

6. SIGNATORIES TO THE MEMORANDUM OF MUTUAL UNDERSTANDINGS

We, the undersigned representatives of our respective agencies, acknowledge the above as our understanding of how the San Luis Integrated Regional Water Management Plan will be developed.

 signature
FRANCIS M. COONEY printed name
LOS OSOS CSD agency
APRIL 30, 2009 date

DRAFT

San Luis Obispo County
Integrated Regional Water Management Plan
Memorandum of Mutual Understandings

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU) is to establish the mutual understandings between San Luis Obispo County Region partners with respect to their joint efforts towards developing an Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) for the San Luis Obispo County Region that will establish a unified vision of the relationships between individual goals of water quality improvement, ecosystem preservation, water supply protection, ground water management, and flood management.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP). A comprehensive plan for a defined geographic area, in this case the San Luis Obispo County Region, the specific development, content, and adoption of which shall satisfy requirements of California's IRWM Program and relevant codes. At a minimum, an IRWMP describes the major water-related objectives and conflicts within a region, considers a broad variety of water management strategies, identifies the appropriate mix of water demand and supply management alternatives, water quality protections, and environmental stewardship actions to provide long-term, reliable, and high-quality water supply and protect the environment, and identifies disadvantaged communities in the region and takes the water-related needs of those communities into consideration.

2.2 San Luis Obispo County Region (Region). The geographic area, which is coterminous with the San Luis Obispo County and the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District boundary, covered by the IRWMP.

2.3 Local Agency. Any city, county, city and county, special district, joint powers authority, or other political subdivision of the state, a public utility as defined in Section 216 of the Public Utilities Code, or a mutual water company as defined in Section 2725 of the Public Utilities Code.

2.4 Regional Water Management Group (RWMG). A group in which three or more local agencies, at least two of which have statutory authority over water supply or water management, as well as those other persons who may be necessary for the development and implementation of an IRWMP, participate by means of a joint powers agreement, memorandum of understanding, or other written agreement, as appropriate, that is approved by the governing bodies of those local agencies. The Region's RWMG Members are signatories to this MOU and may designate a representative to participate in RWMG activities.

2.5 Regional Projects or Programs. Projects or programs to be implemented by signatories of this MOU identified in an IRWMP that accomplish any of the following:

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- (a) Reduce water demand through agricultural and urban water use efficiency.
- (b) Increase water supplies for any beneficial use through the use of any of the following, or other, means:
 - (1) Groundwater storage and conjunctive water management.
 - (2) Desalination.
 - (3) Precipitation enhancement.
 - (4) Water recycling.
 - (5) Regional and local surface storage.
 - (6) Water-use efficiency.
 - (7) Stormwater management.
- (c) Improve operational efficiency and water supply reliability, including conveyance facilities, system reoperation, and water transfers.
- (d) Improve water quality, including drinking water treatment and distribution, groundwater and aquifer remediation, matching water quality to water use, wastewater treatment, water pollution prevention, and management of urban and agricultural runoff.
- (e) Improve resource stewardship, including agricultural lands stewardship, ecosystem restoration, flood plain management, recharge area protection, urban land use management, groundwater management, water-dependent recreation, fishery restoration, including fish passage improvement, and watershed management.
- (f) Improve flood management through structural and nonstructural means, or by any other means.

2.6 Regional Reports or Studies. Reports or studies relating to any of the matters described in 3.5 (a) to (f), that are identified in the IRWMP.

2.7 Service Function. A water-related individual service function provided by an agency, i.e. water supply, water quality, wastewater, recycled water, water conservation, stormwater/flood control, watershed planning, and aquatic habitat protection and restoration.

2.8 Integration. Assembling into one document the water-related management strategies, projects and plans in the Region. The first phase would be to identify water management strategies for the region and the priority projects that demonstrate how these strategies work together to provide reliable water supply, protect or improve water quality, provide watershed protection and planning, and provide environmental restoration protection. Projects and plans would be categorized and opportunities to identify regional benefits of linkages between multiple water management strategies among projects and plans of separate service functions and to see where projects and plans of separate service functions may further interrelate, e.g. wastewater treatment and water recycling or habitat restoration.

2.9 Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC). This is the committee comprised of water purveyor, resource conservation district,

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environmental and agricultural representatives that was originally established in the 1940's to advise the Board of Supervisors for the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) on water resource issues. The WRAC meets monthly, with the exception of July and August, and is subject to the Brown Act. The members of the WRAC with the authority to enter into an MOU are the same agencies that would comprise a RWMG to support the region's IRWM planning efforts. Therefore, RWMG Members and other regional stakeholder groups participate in the IRWMP development process by way of presentations to the Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC).

2.10 Local Projects or Programs. Cooperative agreements between specific RWMG members for implementation of specific projects or programs that are approved by the RWMG are included in the definition of Regional Projects or Programs.

3. GOALS OF THE IRWMP

The goals of the IRWMP are to without unfairly burdening communities, neighborhoods, or individuals:

- 3.1** Protect and improve water quality for beneficial uses consistent with regional interests and the Basin Plan in cooperation with local and state agencies and regional stakeholders.
- 3.2** Improve regional water supply reliability and security, reduce dependence on imported water, reduce water rights disputes and protect watershed communities from drought with a focus on interagency conjunctive use of regional water resources.
- 3.3** Protect, enhance and restore the region's natural resources including open spaces; fish, wildlife and migratory bird habitat; special status and native plants; wetlands; estuarine, marine, and coastal ecosystems; streams, lakes, and reservoirs; forests; and agricultural lands.
- 3.4** Monitor, protect, and improve the regions groundwater through a collaborative approach designed to reduce conflicts.
- 3.5** Develop, fund, and implement an integrated, watershed approach to flood management through a collaborative and community supported process.

4. IRWMP PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

Development and implementation of the Region's IRWMP is a collaborative effort undertaken by the RWMG. The RWMG is being led by the District, in partnership with other signatories to this MOU. The IRWMP will be developed in coordination with the WRAC. However, only regional projects and programs to be implemented by signatories to this MOU will be eligible for grant applications. The signatories entering into this MOU are specifying their shared intent to coordinate and collaborate on water management issues as expressed in Section 3. Goals of the IRWMP and in accordance with Section 5. Mutual Understandings. The

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signatories anticipate the potential need for future agreements on specific projects or programs that may be considered for grant applications.

5. MUTUAL UNDERSTANDINGS

5.1 Need for the Region's IRWMP

5.1.1 To improve communication and cooperation between public and private agencies and minimize conflict-generated solutions.

5.1.2 To enhance our existing water management efforts by increasing stakeholder awareness of important issues, providing more opportunities for collaborative efforts and improving efficiencies in government and water management.

5.1.3 To qualify for state grants and other funding opportunities only available to those regions which have developed an IRWMP.

5.2 Subject matter scope of the IRWMP. The IRWMP focuses on water supply, water quality protection and improvement, ecosystem preservation and restoration, groundwater monitoring and management, and flood management as these are the most prevalent water resource issues facing the Region.

5.3 Geographical scope of the IRWMP. The Region for this memorandum is coterminous with the boundary of San Luis Obispo County. This is an appropriate geographic region for integrated regional water management planning because it encompasses all aspects of water management generally within the same physical, political, environmental, social, and economic boundaries.

The Salinas Valley Integrated Regional Water Management Plan region borders the Region to the north and the Santa Barbara County IRWMP region border the Region on the South. Coordination with agencies in Kern County developing an IRWMP region at the time of initial execution of this MOU will be important for identifying any water resources issues overlapping with the Region in the future.

Water resources issues that overlap with neighboring regional boundaries are either covered by existing cooperative water management plans (i.e. Nacitone Watershed Management Plan), adjudication (i.e. Santa Maria Groundwater Basin), and operational agreements (i.e. Nacimiento and Salinas Reservoirs), or there is no defining water resource management issue at this time (i.e. Kern County region boundary). All of these items are to be included in the Region's IRWM Plan consistent with the IRWMPs of neighboring regions. The RWMG will continue to coordinate with neighboring regions to address additional water resources issues in our respective IRWMPs.

5.4 Approach to developing and implementing the IRWMP

5.4.1 Signatories. Signatories to this MOU, including the District, that make up the RWMG are responsible for the development of the IRWMP.

5.4.2 Lead Agency. The District will act as the lead agency, ultimately responsible for the final production of the Region's IRWMP, presentations to stakeholders, submittal of IRWM grant applications,

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execution of grant agreements with the State, and execution of agreements with RWMG members responsible for the implementation of projects that are awarded grants.

5.4.3 RWMG Member Responsibilities. All members, in a timely fashion, will provide information sufficient to meet State guidelines for their regional projects and programs to be included in the IRWMP and participate in the review of the IRWMP. All Members will participate in the process to select IRWMP regional projects and programs for grant applications. Members responsible for the implementation of regional projects and programs awarded grant funding will be responsible, through contract with the District, for complying with the provisions of the District's grant agreement with the State. Members will provide the District with their designated representative's contact information. Members will adopt the IRWMP in accordance with 5.5 and 5.6 below.

5.4.4 Stakeholder Participation. RWMG Members and other regional stakeholder groups participate in the IRWMP development process by way of presentations to the Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC). Stakeholders that are not WRAC members will be notified of when an IRWMP item will be reviewed by the WRAC. Sub-regional meetings may be required to ensure all stakeholders, including disadvantaged communities, who may not necessarily be able to attend WRAC meetings, can participate in IRWMP development.

5.4.5 IRWMP Development and Implementation. The Region's IRWMP that was adopted by the District, developed in coordination with and approved by stakeholders in 2005, and updated in 2007, will be the basis for the next and subsequent adopted IRWMPs for the Region. The RWMG will propose changes to the previous versions of the IRWMP to comply with new State guidelines and incorporate new information and projects, for review and approval in accordance with 5.5 and 5.6 below. Since a key element of the IRWM Program is integration, the RWMG will work with other WRAC Members to identify water management strategies for the region and the priority projects that demonstrate how these strategies work together to protect and improve water quality; improve regional water supply reliability and security; protect, enhance and restore the region's natural resources; monitor, protect, and improve the region's groundwater; and develop, fund, and implement an integrated, watershed approach to flood management. Regional projects and programs would be categorized and opportunities to identify regional benefits of linkages between multiple water management strategies among projects and programs of separate service functions and to see where projects and programs of separate service functions may further interrelate, e.g. wastewater treatment and water recycling or habitat restoration.

5.5 Decision-making. The WRAC will serve as the main advisor to the RWMG on decisions to be made on the IRWMP. Written consensus will be sought between the representatives of RWMG members in the event the need for a decision arises that cannot be brought forth to the WRAC before a decision needs to be made.

5.6 Adoption of the IRWMP. IRWMP approval and adoption will occur by the governing bodies of RWMG Members. IRWMP updates to meet new State guidelines, add new RWMG Members, add or remove regional projects and programs, or other updates to information do not require IRWMP re-adoption. Significant changes to the IRWMP, including revised goals and objectives, revised regional boundaries, or other changes deemed significant by the RWMG, will require re-adoption of the IRWMP.

5.7 Non-binding nature. This document and participation in this IRWMP effort are nonbinding, and in no way suggest that a RWMG Member may not continue its own planning and undertake efforts to secure project funding from any source. An agency may withdraw from participation at any time.

5.8 Personnel and financial resources. It is expected that RWMG members will contribute the resources necessary to fulfill the responsibilities in 5.4.3 above.

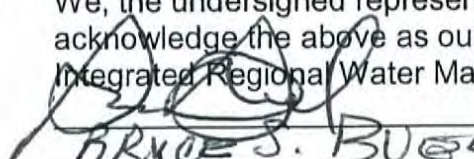
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6. SIGNATORIES TO THE MEMORANDUM OF MUTUAL UNDERSTANDINGS

We, the undersigned representatives of our respective agencies, acknowledge the above as our understanding of how the San Luis Integrated Regional Water Management Plan will be developed.

	signature
<u>Bruce S. Buel</u>	printed name
<u>NCSD</u>	agency
<u>4/9/09</u>	date

BEFORE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

of the

**SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL
AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

Tues day April 21, 2009

PRESENT: Supervisors Frank Mecham, Adam Hill, K.H. 'Katcho' Achadjian, James R. Patterson
and Chairperson Bruce S. Gibson

ABSENT: None

RESOLUTION NO. 2009-117

**RESOLUTION OF THE SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY
FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
ENTERING INTO A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
FOR PURPOSES OF PROPOSITION 84 GRANT FUNDING**

The following Resolution is now offered and read:

WHEREAS, the County of San Luis Obispo (County) has been working with other agencies in order to secure grant funding for the purpose of water resources; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Water Resources (DWR) is the lead state agency responsible for implementing Proposition 84 grant funds, and their guidelines require a Region Acceptance Process (RAP), which requires a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the agencies applying for grant funds; and

WHEREAS, on March 4, 2009 the Water Resources Advisory Committee reviewed the MOU and approved the intent of the MOU by a vote of 15-0-1; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the citizens of the County to approve this MOU.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDERED by the Board of Supervisors of the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, State of California, hereby approves the attached MOU and authorizes staff to make any necessary non-substantial changes which may be necessary to meet DWR requirements.

Public Works
Jill Ogren

Attachment 1.D

Upon motion of Supervisor Achadjian, seconded by Supervisor Hill, and on the following roll call vote, to wit:

AYES: Supervisors Achadjian, Hill, Mecham, Patterson and Chairperson Gibson

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAINING: None

the foregoing Resolution is hereby adopted.

BRUCE S. GIBSON

Chairperson of the Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:

JULIE L. RODEWALD
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

[SEAL] By: Sandy Curreng
Deputy Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL EFFECT:

WARREN R. JENSEN
County Counsel

By: [Signature]
Deputy County Counsel

Dated: 4/10/09

L:\MANAGMNT\APR09\BOS\IRWM MOU FC&WCD 4-21-09 rsl.doc.jd.taw

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of San Luis Obispo, } ss.

I, JULIE L. RODEWALD, County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of an order made by the Board of Supervisors, as the same appears spread upon their minute book.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Board of Supervisors, affixed this 24th day of April, 20 09.

(SEAL)

JULIE L. RODEWALD
County Clerk and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

By Sandy Curreng
Deputy Clerk.

San Luis Obispo County
Integrated Regional Water Management Plan
Memorandum of Mutual Understandings

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU) is to establish the mutual understandings between San Luis Obispo County Region partners with respect to their joint efforts towards developing an Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) for the San Luis Obispo County Region that will establish a unified vision of the relationships between individual goals of water quality improvement, ecosystem preservation, water supply protection, ground water management, and flood management.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP). A comprehensive plan for a defined geographic area, in this case the San Luis Obispo County Region, the specific development, content, and adoption of which shall satisfy requirements of California's IRWM Program and relevant codes. At a minimum, an IRWMP describes the major water-related objectives and conflicts within a region, considers a broad variety of water management strategies, identifies the appropriate mix of water demand and supply management alternatives, water quality protections, and environmental stewardship actions to provide long-term, reliable, and high-quality water supply and protect the environment, and identifies disadvantaged communities in the region and takes the water-related needs of those communities into consideration.

2.2 San Luis Obispo County Region (Region). The geographic area, which is coterminous with the San Luis Obispo County and the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District boundary, covered by the IRWMP.

2.3 Local Agency. Any city, county, city and county, special district, joint powers authority, or other political subdivision of the state, a public utility as defined in Section 216 of the Public Utilities Code, or a mutual water company as defined in Section 2725 of the Public Utilities Code.

2.4 Regional Water Management Group (RWMG). A group in which three or more local agencies, at least two of which have statutory authority over water supply or water management, as well as those other persons who may be necessary for the development and implementation of an IRWMP, participate by means of a joint powers agreement, memorandum of understanding, or other written agreement, as appropriate, that is approved by the governing bodies of those local agencies. The Region's RWMG Members are signatories to this MOU and may designate a representative to participate in RWMG activities.

2.5 Regional Projects or Programs. Projects or programs to be implemented by signatories of this MOU identified in an IRWMP that accomplish any of the following:

Attachment 1.D

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 - (4) Water recycling.
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- (d) Improve water quality, including drinking water treatment and distribution, groundwater and aquifer remediation, matching water quality to water use, wastewater treatment, water pollution prevention, and management of urban and agricultural runoff.
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3. GOALS OF THE IRWMP

The goals of the IRWMP are to without unfairly burdening communities, neighborhoods, or individuals:

3.1 Protect and improve water quality for beneficial uses consistent with regional interests and the Basin Plan in cooperation with local and state agencies and regional stakeholders.

3.2 Improve regional water supply reliability and security, reduce dependence on imported water, reduce water rights disputes and protect watershed communities from drought with a focus on interagency conjunctive use of regional water resources.

3.3 Protect, enhance and restore the region's natural resources including open spaces; fish, wildlife and migratory bird habitat; special status and native plants; wetlands; estuarine, marine, and coastal ecosystems; streams, lakes, and reservoirs; forests; and agricultural lands.

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4. IRWMP PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

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signatories anticipate the potential need for future agreements on specific projects or programs that may be considered for grant applications.

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5.4.1 Signatories. Signatories to this MOU, including the District, that make up the RWMG are responsible for the development of the IRWMP.

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We, the undersigned representatives of our respective agencies, acknowledge the above as our understanding of how the San Luis Integrated Regional Water Management Plan will be developed.

COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO
FLOOD CONTROL AND
WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

By: BRUCE S. GIBSON
Chairman,
Board of San Luis Obispo County
Flood Control and
Water Conservation District

ATTEST:

JULIE L. RODEWALD
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

By: Emily Curran
Deputy Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL EFFECT:

WARREN R. JENSEN
County Counsel

By: Warren R. Jensen
Deputy County Counsel

Dated: 4/10/09

Attachment 1.E
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL
AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
WATER RESOURCES ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Meeting Minutes
February 4, 2009

Approximately 1:30 pm; Chairperson Winn called the meeting to order.

- 1) Introductions of Members and Attendees – Quorum Established
- 2) Approval of December Meeting Minutes – The January 7, 2009 WRAC meeting minutes were approved upon a first by Member Hyman, second by Member Garfinkel, and a unanimous vote with two abstentions by members who were not present last month.
- 3) Public Comment – (An audio recording of the meeting and materials submitted during public comment are available under the WRAC link at www.slocountywater.org.) Member Bill Bianchi informs the WRAC of an *LA Times* article in which the US Energy Secretary Steven Chu warns of the possibly devastating effects climate change could have on California’s agriculture. Member Hyman questions circumstances of a recent sewage spill in Orcutt Creek with SLO City staff member Henderson responding. Los Osos resident Jeff Edwards requests the WRAC form a subcommittee to opine on two policy issues related to the Los Osos Wastewater Project, including the exportation of water from the groundwater basin and the proposed allocation of costs to users. Los Osos resident Gewynn Taylor expresses concern that the WRAC did not appoint a subcommittee to review the Los Osos Wastewater Project draft EIR. Chairperson Winn agrees to ask the members whether or not to agendaize the issue at the end of the meeting. Member Sinton offered an electronic copy of the Cold Canyon Landfill Expansion Project Draft EIR to the WRAC and informed the WRAC that application of manure on agricultural lands might require non-point source discharge permits in the future. Chairperson Winn informs the WRAC of a renewable energy forum occurring on February 6, speaks to state agency water permitting and compliance, and indicates that the draft Nacitone Watershed Management Plan is available for review.
- 4) Conservation and Open Space Element-Subcommittee Report, for WRAC Action – James Caruso, County Planning, receives input from the WRAC on the Conservation and Open Space Element (COSE). Member Alakel, comments that the suggestions of the COSE are too vague, citing the proposal for a countywide 20% reduction in water use. A discussion of the meaning of a 20% reduction in water use ensues that addresses ways to measure changes in water use, metering, and special considerations for agriculture. Chairperson Winn reiterates the need to clarify the meaning of “safe yield”, which should be the basis of the RMS Level of Severity definitions. Member Fitzhugh advises that the section on use of reclaimed water be revised to reflect health and economic issues related to its use as well. Discussion ensues. Member O’Grady moves to adopt and submit the language as suggested by the Subcommittee, with a second by Member Garfinkel. The motion passes by a vote of 16-0-1. A vote is taken to gauge support for including an educational effort to reuse wastewater for

Attachment 1.E

drinking purposes. The motion passes by a vote of 14-1. Member Hyman highlights a need to change the headings in the document to ensure that they are in a parallel structure, improving readability. A vote to approve the comments made by the City of Paso Robles was taken. The motion fails with a vote of 6-8-4. Member Chipping calls for a dynamic hydrologic model based on drawdown data after an in-depth discussion of using basin safe yield as a Resource Conservation guideline. A vote to approve annual hydrologic modeling of groundwater basins was taken with unanimous approval.

- 5) Resource Management System Annual Summary Report – James Caruso, County Planning, receives input from the WRAC on the 2008 Annual Summary Report (ASR). Chairperson Winn suggests that the Level of Severity determinations need restructuring, with longer times. Discussion ensues.
- 6) Laetitia Ranch Development DEIR-Subcommittee Report - Item postponed until March 4, 2009 meeting.
- 7) San Miguel Ranch Draft EIR-Subcommittee Report - Member Luft reports that the subcommittee found the project violates Agriculture Policy 11, understates the impact of the project on the groundwater basin, and does not account for future treatment plant capacity. Member Winholtz moves to approve the comments from the subcommittee with a second by Member O’Grady. The motion passes with a vote of 16-0.
- 8) Chairperson’s report on meetings with Board members - Chairperson Winn reports on meetings with individual Supervisors and indicates they generally agree that the WRAC should maintain focus on water supply and quality, and continue to review County Planning documents related to water (ensuring consistency with other documents). Supervisors indicate they are in favor of appointing alternate members to the WRAC and continuing Resource Capacity Studies.
- 9) Ongoing Updates -
 - a. IRWM - County Utilities Staff Member John Diodati explains the Regional Acceptance Process and updates the WRAC on the current status of the IWRM MOU. Member Winholtz moves to approve the intent of the MOU and registers concern regarding the makeup of Items 2.4 and 5.5 of the MOU with a second by Member Garfinkel, and passes with a vote of 15-0-1.
 - b. Invasive Mussels - Dean Benedix, Utilities Division Manager, reports of no conformed positives at the monitored facilities and informs of proposed adjustments to the current boat decontamination process. A vote to accept the revised denomination process was taken with unanimous approval.
- 10) Future Agenda Items – A vote to agendaize the consideration of how to approach two Los Osos Wastewater Project policy issues in March’s regular WRAC meeting was taken and passes by a vote of 6-3. A vote to have a representative of the Nacitone Watersheds Steering Committee present the San Antonio and Nacimientto Rivers Watershed Management Plan was taken with unanimous approval.

Meeting adjourned approximately 3:50 pm.

Item No. 2 RWMG and other Agencies and Participants**Requirement**

A description of the composition of the RWMG. Identify RWMG members, including their role in the RWMG process, regional water management responsibilities, and the level of IRWM participation. For each entity, state if they have adopted, plan to adopt, or will not adopt the IRWM plan.

Provide a listing of the local agencies within this region with statutory authority over water supply or water management, and provide the basis and nature of that statutory authority even if they are not part of the RWMG. For the purposes of this document “statutory authority over water supply or water management” may include, but is not limited to, water supply, water quality management, wastewater treatment, flood management/control, or storm water management.

Provide a listing of the other participants such as agencies, stakeholders, and others included in the RWMG and their role in developing and implementing the IRWM Plan.

List and describe the working relationship of identified agencies and stakeholders per CWC §10541(g). Descriptions of working relationship may include but is not limited to information regarding the sharing of information, shared infrastructure, or competing interests.

Review Criteria

Does the submittal list and discuss the role of the RWMG members and water management stakeholders that have agreed to participate in this process? Have the necessary RWMG members indicated they have or will adopt the completed IRWM plan?

Is a listing of all local agencies within the regional boundary with statutory authority over water supply, water quality, water management, or flood protection provided?

Do the RWMG members identified represent the majority of the water management authorities and stakeholders within the region boundary? Are there any other entities known to have an interest in the area that have not been listed? Do you understand for each member whether they have statutory authority over water management, their participation in IRWM planning and implementation, and their local and regional interests in water management and planning?

Do the members and groups appear to have good working relationships? Do they exchange information on water management issues? Do they share any facilities or infrastructure? Are there any competing interests or conflicting policies among the members that may affect integrated water planning and management?

For developing regions, does the submittal demonstrate that the RWMG has identified and understand the full range of anticipated participants including DACs and stakeholders? A thorough description of these efforts should be provided as well as a plan and schedule on how this process will be developed and accomplished.

Composition of the Current RWMG

The RWMG currently includes the following three agencies with statutory authority over water supply, water quality, water management, or flood protection in the region:

- San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District/County
- Los Osos Community Services District
- Nipomo Community Services District

The RWMG was formed via execution of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU - provided in Item 1) by each agency.

San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District/County

The District was established by the State Legislature in 1945 with the passage of the "San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Act". The District is governed by a Board of Supervisors; its boundaries are co-terminus with the County of San Luis Obispo and its board members and staff are the same as those who act separately on behalf of the County of San Luis Obispo. Pursuant to the 1945 legislation, the primary services of the District include or cover:

- Flood and storm waters;
- Conserving waters for beneficial purposes;
- Protecting life and property;
- Preventing waste or diminution of the water supply;
- Obtaining, retaining, and reclaiming waters for beneficial use, including the purchase and sale of water within the district; and
- Providing for incidental recreation activities.

Role in RWMG Process

The governance structure of the RWMG is included in Item 5. The District has the lead role in facilitating the RWMG governance process. The District will gather data, project descriptions and feedback from all RWMG members and stakeholders to produce draft IRWM plan goals and objectives, project priorities, and implementation plans for review by the RWMG and the RWMG's main advisor, the Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC). The District will facilitate meetings of the RWMG and the WRAC, ensure all stakeholders are invited to WRAC meetings during which IRWM items will be discussed, and hold sub-regional meetings to gather input on IRWM items if stakeholders, such as remote disadvantaged communities in the northern part of the District, are unable to attend WRAC meetings. The District will then produce a final draft of the IRWM Plan for approval by the RWMG and the WRAC, and adoption by the governing bodies of the RWMG members. The District will finance IRWM Plan document development and if outside labor assistance is required, will hire and manage those consultants. RWMG members and stakeholders will finance their own review of materials and attendance at meetings. The District will convey to the RWMG and the WRAC what revisions may be needed to determine whether those changes are substantive and require RWMG, WRAC and stakeholder input prior to revising the IRWM plan. The District is the main contact for the RWMG on IRWM issues.

The County's role in the RWMG process is as a RWMG member, responsible for reviewing IRWM materials and attending meetings, providing feedback, working toward consensus with other RWMG members on decisions, and providing data, information and project descriptions to the lead agency.

Regional Water Management Responsibilities

As the primary agency with responsibility for regional water planning and the implementation of regional water supply projects, the District essentially acts in two capacities. First, it functions as a regional water resource planning agency to gather data, identify issues, coordinate stakeholder review,

and make recommendations on solutions. Second, it implements specific projects and programs, typically on a sub-regional basis, relating to the services identified above.

The District's regional priorities include the following:

- Completion of a County-wide Master Water Plan
- Cooperation with local agencies on sub-regional water management programs;
- Groundwater banking feasibility efforts;
- Regional environmental permitting;
- Hydrological data gap analysis - with special emphasis on environmental needs and natural groundwater recharge areas;
- Flood management planning;
- Development of a groundwater monitoring agreement with the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin stakeholders;
- The Nacimiento Water Project;
- The Lopez Water System;
- Ongoing coordination with the County of San Luis Obispo's Resource Management System (RMS) – a component of the County's General Plan;
- Digital and electronic conversion of historical hydrological data;
- Preliminary efforts on web-based data retrieval;
- Stakeholder efforts on Six-Community drainage study; and
- Monthly Meetings with the WRAC to review and develop recommendations on the items listed above, among others.

The County is responsible for the development of General Plan Elements, such as the Conservation Element, that include water resources analysis, stormwater programs, and land use ordinances that impact water resources. The County is also responsible for the Los Osos Community Wastewater Project.

Level of IRWM Participation

As outlined in the MOU, the District will act as the lead agency, ultimately responsible for the final production of the Region's IRWMP, presentations to stakeholders, submittal of IRWM grant applications, execution of grant agreements with the State, and execution of agreements with RWMG members responsible for the implementation of projects that are awarded grants. District staff will ensure that appropriate County representatives participate in the IRWM plan development process by communication with District staff and review of draft IRWM items, such as goals and objectives, project priorities, and implementation plans, both directly and by way of presentations to the WRAC.

IRWM Adoption

The District/County has adopted the Region's IRWM Plan, documentation of which is provided as Attachment 2.A.

Los Osos Community Services District

The Los Osos CSD is responsible for providing water, wastewater, drainage, and other services for the community of Los Osos.

Role in RWMG Process

The Los Osos Community Services District's (CSD) role in the RWMG process is as a RWMG member, responsible for reviewing IRWM materials and attending meetings, providing feedback, working toward consensus with other RWMG members on decisions, and providing data, information and project descriptions to the lead agency. The Los Osos CSD will be responsible, through contract with the District, for complying with the provisions of the District's grant agreement with the State for the implementation of regional projects and programs awarded grant funding that it is responsible for.

Regional Water Management Responsibilities

Los Osos CSD was invited and agreed to participate in the RWMG because of their role in the most critical water-related challenge facing the region - nitrate contamination, seawater intrusion and litigation in the Los Osos Valley Groundwater Basin - and the opportunity to develop and implement the solution in an IRWM framework.

To address the nitrate contamination, in 1983, the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board established a wastewater prohibition zone in the coastal community of Los Osos, located on the southern boundary of Morro Bay National Estuary. During the 1980's and 1990's, the County of San Luis Obispo led efforts to develop a community wastewater project. Concurrent with the California Coastal Commission's consideration of the County permit application, the voters of Los Osos approved the creation of the Los Osos CSD, which shortly thereafter took control of the wastewater project. However, the Los Osos CSD efforts unfortunately unraveled. In 2005, after a recall, project efforts were suspended. Litigation and bankruptcy followed.

In 2006, Assembly Bill 2701 was approved unanimously by the State Assembly and State Senate, and signed by Governor Schwarzenegger on September 20, 2007. AB 2701 transferred the wastewater project authority back to the County. Currently, San Luis Obispo County is implementing project development strategies that address community concerns that resulted in the Los Osos CSD recall. Within 11 months of acting under AB 2701, the County held a Prop 218 protest hearing and received an 80% "Yes" vote on assessments of nearly \$25,000 per single family dwelling unit equivalent.

While water quality is a primary purpose of the County's Los Osos community wastewater project, opportunities exist for cooperating with the Los Osos CSD to realize several additional benefits, including ecosystem and wetlands benefits, especially to the Morro Bay National Estuary; groundwater conflict resolution, recharge and quality benefits; water supply reliability; and protection against seawater intrusion.

Level of IRWM Participation

The Los Osos CSD will participate in the IRWM plan development process by communication with the District and review of draft IRWM items, such as goals and objectives, project priorities, and implementation plans, by way of presentations to the WRAC. At WRAC meetings, the Los Osos CSD will provide feedback to District staff and vote as a member of the WRAC on recommendations to the RWMG on IRWM Plan items. Members will take the IRWM Plan to their governing bodies for adoption. Members provide data and information on projects and programs for which their agency is responsible for inclusion in the IRWM Plan.

IRWM Adoption

The Los Osos CSD has adopted the Region's IRWM Plan, documentation of which is provided as Attachment 2.B.

Nipomo Community Services District

On January 28, 1965, the Nipomo Community Services District (CSD) was formed under the Community Services District Law of the Government Code Section 61000. Since its formation, Nipomo CSD's mission has been to provide the community with reliable, quality and cost-effective services including water and wastewater services. Immediately following their formation, the Board of Directors pursued the construction of the Nipomo CSD's first public water system. Construction began in June 1966, and was completed in November 1966, at which time water began to flow. In the early part of the 1980's, the District embarked on a sewer collection and disposal system project. The sewer project was constructed in 1984-85 and became operational in 1986.

The present area of the Nipomo CSD is approximately 4,000 acres serving over 2,500 customers with an approximate population of 8,000. The Nipomo CSD presently has seven producing wells and 440,000 gallons of storage capacity serving the Blacklake Golf Course development which was annexed to the Nipomo CSD in 1993.

Role in RWMG Process

The Nipomo CSD's role in the RWMG process is as a RWMG member, responsible for reviewing IRWM materials and attending meetings, providing feedback, working toward consensus with other RWMG members on decisions, and providing data, information and project descriptions to the lead agency. The Nipomo CSD will be responsible, through contract with the District, for complying with the provisions of the District's grant agreement with the State for the implementation of regional projects and programs awarded grant funding that it is responsible for.

Regional Water Management Responsibilities

The Nipomo CSD was invited and agreed to participate in the RWMG because of their development of several opportunities and projects that could meet many IRWM objectives and provide regional benefits beyond their jurisdiction, specifically the Nipomo CSD Supplemental Water Project. The Supplemental Water Project will include treatment facilities and a pipeline to transfer 3,000 to 6,200 acre feet of supplemental water per year from the Santa Maria Basin to resolve overdraft of groundwater in the Nipomo Mesa Groundwater Management Area. The project integrates water supply reliability and groundwater management strategies through inter-agency cooperation and will help meet many of the IRWMP objectives.

Level of IRWM Participation

The Nipomo CSD will participate in the IRWM plan development process by communication with the District and review of draft IRWM items, such as goals and objectives, project priorities, and implementation plans, by way of presentations to the WRAC. At WRAC meetings, the Nipomo CSD will provide feedback to District staff and vote as a member of the WRAC on recommendations to the RWMG on IRWM Plan items. Members will take the IRWM Plan to their governing bodies for adoption. Members provide data and information on projects and programs for which their agency is responsible for inclusion in the IRWM Plan.

IRWM Adoption

The Nipomo CSD has adopted the Region's IRWM Plan, documentation of which is provided as Attachment 2.C.

Composition of the Future RWMG

The current San Luis Obispo County RWMG satisfies the state requirement that the group include three or more local agencies, at least two of which have statutory authority over water supply or water management, as well as those other persons who may be necessary for the development and implementation of an IRWMP. The current RWMG also consists of the agencies involved in developing high-priority regional water management projects. It does not yet, however, represent the majority of the water management authorities and stakeholders within the region boundary. The next sections describe how the current RWMG will be working toward expanding its membership to include WRAC members and other participants so it represents the majority of the water management authorities and stakeholders within the region boundary.

WRAC

The District has asked the members of the WRAC, since they do represent the majority of the water management authorities and stakeholders in the region (see table below), to consider taking the MOU to their governing bodies to become a member of the RWMG (see Attachment 2.D). The WRAC is a committee comprised of water purveyors, resource conservation districts, environmental and agricultural representatives that was originally established in the 1940's to advise the Board of Supervisors for the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District on water resource issues. The District will be taking the lead on working with each WRAC member's agency to execute MOUs by June 2010.

In case each WRAC member's governing body does not enter into an MOU and become a RWMG member, and in order to ensure that the majority of the water management authorities and stakeholders in the region have a say in the development of the IRWM Plan for the region and RWMG decisions, the MOU establishes the WRAC as the main advisor to the RWMG. The WRAC meets monthly, with the exception of July and August, and is subject to the Brown Act (meetings are open to the public), making it the logical forum for facilitating stakeholder involvement in IRWM. Therefore, even though a majority of the water management authorities and stakeholders in the region may not be RWMG members, the RWMG will be guided by their input via the WRAC.

WRAC Members

Bold = Includes Disadvantaged Community Census Blocks

Agency/Organization Represented	Agency/Organization Interests	Adopted IRWM Plan
Atascadero Mutual Water Company	Water Purveyor	X
Golden State Water	Water Purveyor	
California Mens Colony	Water and Wastewater	
Cambria CSD	Municipal water and wastewater	
Camp San Luis Obispo	Water and wastewater	
City of Arroyo Grande	Municipal water and wastewater	X
City of Atascadero	Municipal wastewater	
City of Grover Beach	Municipal water and wastewater	X
City of Morro Bay	Municipal water and wastewater	
City of Paso Robles	Municipal water and wastewater	X
City of Pismo Beach	Municipal water and wastewater	X
City of San Luis Obispo	Municipal water and wastewater	X

County Farm Bureau	Agriculture	
Cuesta Community College	Water and wastewater	
County Board of Supervisors District 1	Water Resources	
County Board of Supervisors District 2	Water Resources	
County Board of Supervisors District 3	Water Resources	
County Board of Supervisors District 4	Water Resources	
County Board of Supervisors District 5	Water Resources	
Environmental at Large*	Environmental	
Heritage Ranch CSD	Municipal water and wastewater	
Los Osos CSD	Municipal water and wastewater	X
Nipomo CSD	Municipal water and wastewater	X
Oceano CSD	Municipal water and wastewater	
San Luis Coastal RCD	Natural Resources Conservation	
San Miguel CSD	Municipal water and wastewater	
San Simeon CSD	Municipal water	
Templeton CSD	Municipal water and wastewater	X
Upper Salinas RCD	Natural Resources Conservation	
Agriculture at Large*	Agriculture	

* Stakeholder representation only; no governing body

Role in RWMG Process

The WRAC: The WRAC will serve as the main advisor to the RWMG on decisions to be made on the IRWMP. Since a key element of the IRWM Program is integration, the RWMG will work with other WRAC Members to identify water management strategies for the region and the priority projects that demonstrate how these strategies work together to protect and improve water quality; improve regional water supply reliability and security; protect, enhance and restore the region's natural resources; monitor, protect, and improve the region's groundwater; and develop, fund, and implement an integrated, watershed approach to flood management. Regional projects and programs would be categorized and opportunities to identify regional benefits of linkages between multiple water management strategies among projects and programs of separate service functions and to see where projects and programs of separate service functions may further interrelate, e.g. wastewater treatment and water recycling or habitat restoration.

Those members of WRAC whose governing body signs the MOU and becomes a RWMG member: The role of the RWMG is established in the MOU signed by each of the members. Signatories to the MOU are responsible for the development of the IRWMP. RWMG members are responsible for providing information sufficient to meet State guidelines for their regional projects and programs to be included in the IRWMP and participate in the review of the IRWMP. All Members will participate in the process to select IRWMP regional projects and programs for grant applications. Members responsible for the implementation of regional projects and programs awarded grant funding will be responsible, through contract with the District, for complying with the provisions of the District's grant agreement with the State. Members will provide the District with their designated representative's contact information. Members will adopt the IRWMP.

Regional Water Management Responsibilities and Working Relationship with other RWMG Members and IRWM Stakeholders

The WRAC: The purpose of the WRAC is to advise the County Board of Supervisors concerning all policy decisions relating to the water resources of the District, determine the needs and financial capabilities of the District with respect to water resources and, upon deliberation, convey their recommendations to the Board of Supervisors. The WRAC also recommends specific water resource and water conservation programs to the Board of Supervisors, with recognition of the economic and environmental values of the programs, and methods of financing them.

The regional agencies and stakeholders working relationship is well established through participation on the WRAC. For over 50 years, WRAC hearings have been the primary forum for the regional review of water resource issues and details, sharing of information and vetting of competing interests. WRAC meetings are open to the public, with agendas distributed widely and posted on the District's website, therefore stakeholders commonly attend meetings when an issue of concern is scheduled for discussion.

Those members of WRAC whose governing body signs the MOU and becomes a RWMG member: A brief discussion of the regional water management responsibilities, in addition to those listed in the table below, for each applicable WRAC member is discussed below. The working relationship amongst members is evidenced in the shared infrastructure and involvement in common management groups described.

- Atascadero Mutual Water Company: A participant in the Nacimiento Water Project (NWP), a regional water supply project, and NWP Commission Member.
- Golden State Water: A stipulating party to the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin and member of the Nipmo Mesa Management Area technical group, which is responsible for cooperating with the other purveyors on the Mesa to manage their common groundwater resource. Also a participant in the interlocutory-stipulated judgment for the Los Osos Valley Groundwater Basin, which requires cooperation with the other water purveyors overlying the basin in managing their common groundwater resource.
- California Mens Colony: Contracts with the District for a portion of the District's State Water allocation and manages flows to other users on the Chorro Valley Branch. Provides recycled water from their wastewater facility to the County and works with the Morro Bay National Estuary Program on Chorro Creek issues.
- Cambria CSD: Implementing a desalination project that may have region-wide policy significance.
- Camp San Luis Obispo: Participant in shared water and wastewater infrastructure with CMC, Cuesta College and the County, which includes a recycled water system.
- City of Arroyo Grande: A stipulating party to the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin and member of the Northern Cities Management Area technical group, which is responsible for cooperating with the other purveyors in the Northern Cities area to manage their common groundwater resource. Contracts with the District for a portion of the Lopez regional water project. Party to the Arroyo Grande Watershed and Creek MOU.
- City of Atascadero: As the agency with land use authority, Atascadero must work closely with the Atascadero Mutual Water Company.
- City of Grover Beach: A stipulating party to the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin and member of the Northern Cities Management Area technical group, which is responsible for cooperating

with the other purveyors in the Northern Cities area to manage their common groundwater resource. Contracts with the District for a portion of the Lopez regional water project. Party to the Arroyo Grande Watershed and Creek MOU.

- City of Morro Bay: Contracts with the District for a portion of the District's State Water allocation and operates a desalination facility that may have region-wide policy significance. Taking the lead on conducting an assessment of the Chorro and Morro Valley Groundwater Basins.
- City of Paso Robles: A participant in the Nacimiento Water Project (NWP), a regional water supply project, and NWP Commission Member. Party to the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin Agreement. Taking the lead in developing a Groundwater Management Plan for the basin in cooperation with all of the other overlying stakeholders.
- City of Pismo Beach: A stipulating party to the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin and member of the Northern Cities Management Area technical group, which is responsible for cooperating with the other purveyors in the Northern Cities area to manage their common groundwater resource. Contracts with the District for a portion of the Lopez regional water project and the District's State Water allocation. Party to the Arroyo Grande Watershed and Creek MOU.
- City of San Luis Obispo: A participant in the Nacimiento Water Project (NWP), a regional water supply project, and NWP Commission Member. Operates Whale Rock Reservoir and holds permit for Salinas Reservoir water, two key water supplies for the region. Leads many San Luis Obispo Creek Watershed efforts cooperatively with the other agencies in Flood Control Zone 9.
- Cuesta Community College: Participant in shared water and wastewater infrastructure with CMC, Camp San Luis Obispo and the County, which includes a recycled water system.
- Heritage Ranch CSD: User of Lake Nacimiento water, a regional resource, and member of the steering and technical advisory committees for the Nacitone Watershed Management Plan.
- Los Osos CSD: A participant in the interlocutory-stipulated judgment for the Los Osos Valley Groundwater Basin, which requires cooperation with the other water purveyors overlying the basin in managing their common groundwater resource.
- Nipomo CSD: Taking the lead on a supplemental water inter-tie project with capacity to support future needs in the region. A stipulating party to the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin and member of the Nipmo Mesa Management Area technical group, which is responsible for cooperating with the other purveyors on the Mesa to manage their common groundwater resource.
- Oceano CSD: A stipulating party to the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin and member of the Northern Cities Management Area technical group, which is responsible for cooperating with the other purveyors in the Northern Cities area to manage their common groundwater resource. Contracts with the District for a portion of the Lopez regional water project and the District's State Water allocation. Party to the Arroyo Grande Watershed and Creek MOU.
- San Luis Coastal RCD: Leads cooperative efforts for soil and water conservation in the southern portion of the region. Party to the Arroyo Grande Watershed and Creek MOU.
- San Miguel CSD: Participant in the development of the Paso Groundwater Basin Management Plan.
- Templeton CSD: A participant in the Nacimiento Water Project (NWP), a regional water supply project, and NWP Commission Member.
- Upper Salinas RCD: Leads cooperative efforts for soil and water conservation in the southern portion of the region.

Level of IRWM Participation

The WRAC: The WRAC as a whole will consider IRWM issues at key milestones, provide feedback and make recommendations for the final IRWM Plan.

Those members of WRAC whose governing body signs the MOU and becomes a RWMG member:

Participation in the IRWM plan development process occurs by communication with the District and review of draft IRWM items, such as goals and objectives, project priorities, and implementation plans, by way of presentations to the WRAC. At WRAC meetings, the members will provide feedback to District staff and vote as a member of the WRAC on recommendations to the RWMG on IRWM Plan items. Members will take the IRWM Plan to their governing bodies for adoption. Members provide data and information on projects and programs for which their agency is responsible for inclusion in the IRWM Plan.

IRWM Adoption

The WRAC: The WRAC as a whole supported the latest update of the IRWM Plan (see Attachment 2.E).

Those members of WRAC whose governing body signs the MOU and becomes a RWMG member: The status of IRWM Plan adoption for each WRAC member is summarized in the table above and included as Attachment 2.F. Future IRWMP approval and adoption will occur by the governing bodies of RWMG Members. IRWMP updates to meet new State guidelines, add new RWMG Members, add or remove regional projects and programs, or other updates to information do not require IRWMP re-adoption. Significant changes to the IRWMP, including revised goals and objectives, revised regional boundaries, or other changes deemed significant by the RWMG, will require re-adoption of the IRWMP by the governing bodies of RWMG members.

Other Participants and Stakeholders

Other IRWM participants include environmental and agricultural at-Large, District, and Farm Bureau WRAC representatives; smaller water purveyors; non-governmental organizations such as Surfrider, SLO Greenbuild, and Central Coast Salmon Enhancement; regional and sub-regional cooperative groups, such as the Coast and Ocean Regional Roundtable and San Luis Obispo Council of Governments; non-profit programs, such as the Morro Bay National Estuary Program; agricultural groups such as Cattlemen's and Growers and Vintners Associations; State agencies such as the Central Coast RWQCB, DWR, and Fish and Game; Tribal Representatives; and bordering IRWM regions.

Roles in developing and implementing the IRWM Plan

The District will take the lead in gathering contact information for each of the potential participants, meeting with them to explain the IRWM Program and RWMG efforts, and requesting their indication of their level of involvement by September 2009. While they will be offered the opportunity, these other participants may or may not be able or desire to enter into MOUs to become RWMG members. Other levels of involvement in developing the IRWM Plan are to attend WRAC meetings and speak at public comment, attend sub-regional IRWM meetings, meet with District staff to provide input, submit projects and programs for consideration of sponsorship by a RWMG member and review of IRWM materials. Each participant and stakeholder will be asked to submit a letter of support or provide feedback if they do not support the IRWM Plan.

The District will continue taking the lead in coordinating with its neighboring IRWM regions both independently and via meetings of the Central Coast IRWM Funding Area Regions.

Working Relationships between RWMG Members and IRWM Stakeholders

As stipulating parties to the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin litigation, the District, the County and Nipomo CSD cooperate via Nipomo Mesa Management Area technical group meetings, the stipulated forum by which the water purveyors on the Mesa cooperate to manage their common groundwater resource. All participants provide data and help finance monitoring and reporting activities.

The District, County and Los Osos CSD are participants in the interlocutory-stipulated judgment for the Los Osos Valley Groundwater Basin, which requires cooperation among the water purveyors overlying the basin in managing their common groundwater resource. All participants provide data and help finance monitoring and reporting activities. The County is also working closely with the Los Osos CSD during the development of its community wastewater project.

As staff of the WRAC, the District provides data to, and discusses water issues with, all the water purveyors in the region, and vice versa. The District also works directly with IRWM stakeholders via its priority projects listed above (also see discussion of regional water management responsibilities for each agency above).

The Los Osos CSD and Nipomo CSD share information and discuss region-wide policies with each other and IRWM stakeholders via the WRAC and Partners in Water Conservation meetings.

Competing interests occur most frequently when a groundwater resource is shared because there isn't a clear designation of use rights. As listed above, these conflicts are being managed via litigation and the development of groundwater management and other cooperative agreements. Shared infrastructure and other cooperative efforts are also noted above.

RWMG Members and other regional stakeholder groups participate in the IRWMP development process by way of presentations to the WRAC. Stakeholders that are not WRAC members will be notified of when an IRWMP item will be reviewed by the WRAC. Sub-regional meetings may be required to ensure all stakeholders, including disadvantaged communities, who may not necessarily be able to attend WRAC meetings, can participate in IRWMP development.

Overall, the San Luis Region has a strong track record on developing partnerships to meet water resource challenges – thereby relying to a great extent on existing institutional structures as opposed to expending resources creating new institutions.

Plan and Schedule for Expanding the RWMG

The District will take the lead on developing a contact list for IRWM Stakeholders and Participants, meeting with them to explain the IRWM Program and RWMG efforts, understanding their interests and role in regional water management and documenting their level and mechanism for involvement, by September 2009. District staff will query existing RWMG members, IRWM participants and contacts to ensure all stakeholders are contacted.

District staff will also perform census tract evaluations to ensure all disadvantaged communities (DACs) are identified by September 2009. Participation by the DACs will be ensured by contacting them and setting up local meetings if they are unable to attend regional meetings. The District will facilitate review by DACs by first understanding DAC priorities and focusing review of IRWM materials on those priorities.

Upon release of the new IRWM Plan guidelines, the RWMG will commence updating the region's IRWM Plan. As lead agency, District staff will utilize contact information and its website to advertise meetings and provide materials for review and comment during its development. The District will work with those participants and stakeholders who desire to become RWMG members to execute MOUs by June 2010.

The District will continue taking the lead in coordinating with its neighboring IRWM regions both independently and via meetings of the Central Coast IRWM Funding Area Regions.

Local Agencies with Statutory Authority over Water Supply or Water Management

A listing of the local agencies with statutory authority over water supply or water management, and the basis and nature of that statutory authority is provided below. Those listed in bold are WRAC members.

Agency	Basis/Nature of Authority		
	Water	Wastewater	Storm/Flood
Atascadero Mutual Water Company	X		
Avila Beach Community Services District (CSD)	X	X	
Golden State Water	X		
California Mens Colony	X	X	
Cambria CSD Municipal	X	X	
Camp San Luis Obispo	X	X	
City of Arroyo Grande Municipal	X	X	
Cayucos Sanitary District		X	
City of Atascadero Municipal		X	
City of Grover Beach Municipal	X	X	
City of Morro Bay Municipal	X	X	
City of Paso Robles Municipal	X	X	
City of Pismo Beach Municipal	X	X	
City of San Luis Obispo Municipal	X	X	
County Service Area (CSA) 1 - Nipomo		X	
CSA 7 – Oak Shores (Lake Nacimiento)		X	
CSA 10 - Cayucos	X		
CSA 16 - Shandon	X		
CSA 18 – Country Club		X	
CSA 23 – Santa Margarita	X		
Cuesta Community College	X	X	
Garden Farms	X		
Heritage Ranch CSD Municipal	X	X	
Los Osos CSD Municipal	X	X	
Nipomo CSD Municipal	X	X	
Oceano CSD Municipal	X	X	
Port San Luis Harbor District	X	X	

San Luis Coastal RCD Natural Resources Conservation	X		X
San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation Dist.	X	X	X
Templeton CSD Municipal	X	X	
San Miguel CSD	X	X	
San Simeon CSD	X	X	
South County Sanitation District		X	
Squire Canyon CSD			X
Upper Salinas RCD Natural Resources Conservation	X		X

BEFORE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
of the
**SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL
AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

Tues day December 6 , 20 05

PRESENT: Supervisors Harry L. Ovitt, Jerry Lenthall, K.H. "Katcho" Achadjian,
James R. Patterson and Chairperson Shirley Bianchi

ABSENT: None

RESOLUTION NO. 2005-403

**RESOLUTION APPROVING THE
INTERGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

The following resolution is hereby offered and read:

WHEREAS, the State of California has encouraged the development of Integrated Regional Water Management Plans to address the management of California's water and water dependent resources pursuant to the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Water Code Section 79560 *et seq.*) (Also known as Proposition 50); and

WHEREAS, the concepts, direction, and approach to water resource management embodied in the State's guidelines closely match those of the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District; and

WHEREAS, in order to effectively and efficiently integrate water resource management planning objectives and implementation strategies in the five key water management areas of: Water Supply; Water Quality Protection and Improvement; Ecosystem Preservation and Restoration; Groundwater Monitoring and Management; and Flood Management; and

WHEREAS, The Integrated Water Management Plan identifies goals, objectives, strategies and projects designed to improve regional water supply reliability, water recycling, water conservation, water quality improvement, storm water capture and management, flood management, recreation and access, wetlands enhancement and creation, and environmental and habitat protection and improvement.

Attachment 2.A

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDERED, by the Board of Supervisors of the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, that the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan for the San Luis Region is hereby approved, and further the Director of Public Works of the County of San Luis Obispo is hereby authorized and directed to implement the five-year update plan contained within it.

Upon motion of Supervisor Achadjian, seconded by Supervisor Lenthall, and on the following roll call vote, to wit:

AYES: Supervisors Achadjian, Lenthall, Ovitt, Patterson, Chairperson Bianchi

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAINING: None

the foregoing Resolution is hereby adopted.

SHIRLEY BIANCHI

Chairperson of the Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:

JULIE L. RODEWALD
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

[SEAL] By: C.M. CHRISTENSEN Deputy Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL EFFECT:
JAMES B. LINDHOLM, JR.
County Counsel

By: *James B. Lindholm, Jr.*
Deputy County Counsel

Dated: 11/18/05

L:\Environmental\DEC05\BOS\IRWM Adoption Board Resolution.doc.Ind.mh

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of San Luis Obispo, } ss.

I, JULIE L. RODEWALD, County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of an order made by the Board of Supervisors, as the same appears spread upon their minute book.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Board of Supervisors, affixed this 23rd day of December, 20 05.

(SEAL) JULIE L. RODEWALD
County Clerk and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

By *Cmchristensen*
Deputy Clerk.
CS

RESOLUTION NO.2005 - 38

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE LOS OSOS COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
TO ENDORSE THE COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO
INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, the Board recognizes the need to support the coordination with the state wide water planning efforts (i.e. California Water Plan) by seeking to align a regional roadmap for achieving sustainable water resource management with the State's Roadmap to 2030; and

WHEREAS, the Board desires to promote a strategic plan for sustainable water resource management to meet human and environmental needs, that are current and projected out into the future; and

WHEREAS, the Board acknowledges the inherent need to construct the Wastewater Project in conjunction with the development of a sustainable Ground Water Management Plan for the community; and

WHEREAS, the Board realizes the importance of a balanced approach to water resource management that will continue to rely on long-term strategies that integrate interagency and stakeholder partnerships, environmental needs with regional water reliability needs and, efficient resource management objectives and strategies, including conservation, water recycling and emergency response provisions;

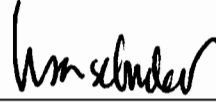
NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LOS OSOS COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT DOES HEREBY RESOLVE, DECLARE, DETERMINE AND ORDER THE ENDORSEMENT OF THE COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN:

On the motion of Director Fouche, seconded by Director Cesena, and on the following roll call vote, to wit:

AYES: Directors Senet, Cesena, Tacker, Fouche, Schieker
NOES: None
ABSENT: None
CONFLICTS: None

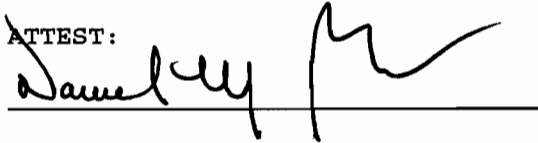
Attachment 2.B

The foregoing resolution is hereby passed, approved and adopted by the Board of Directors of the Los Osos Community Services District this 11th day of October 2005.



Lisa Schicker, President
Board of Directors
Los Osos CSD

ATTEST:



Daniel Bleskey, Interim General Manager
and Secretary to the Board

NIPOMO COMMUNITY**BOARD MEMBERS**

LARRY VIERHEILIG, PRESIDENT
 ED EBY, VICE PRESIDENT
 JUDITH WIRSING, DIRECTOR
 CLIFFORD TROTTER, DIRECTOR
 MICHAEL WINN, DIRECTOR

**SERVICES DISTRICT****STAFF**

MICHAEL LeBRUN, GENERAL MANAGER
 LISA BOGNUDA, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR
 DAN MIGLIAZZO, UTILITY SUPERVISOR
 JON SEITZ, GENERAL COUNSEL

Celebrating 40 Years of Service 1965-2005

148 SOUTH WILSON STREET POST OFFICE BOX 326 NIPOMO, CA 93444 - 0326
 (805) 929-1133 FAX (805) 929-1932 Website address NipomoCSD.com

October 12, 1005

Board of Supervisors
 San Luis Obispo County
 County Government Center, Room 207
 San Luis Obispo, CA 93406

**SUBJECT: NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT ENDORSEMENT OF THE
 INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

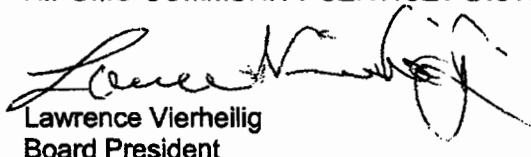
Honorable Board Members:

At our regular meeting of October 12, 2005, the Nipomo Community Services District Board of Directors unanimously passed a motion endorsing the County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan. The presentation of the plan by County staff was very informative and thorough. Approval of Proposition 50 funding for this plan would be of significant importance in settling the water litigation in the South County Region.

We sincerely appreciate the substantial effort put forth by County staff in the preparation of the IRWM Plan.

Sincerely,

NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT


 Lawrence Vierheilig
 Board President

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL
AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
WATER RESOURCES ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Meeting Minutes
January 7, 2009

Approximately 1:30 pm; Chairperson Winn called the meeting to order.

- 1) Introductions of Members and Attendees – Quorum Established
- 2) Elections – Secretary Howard requests nominations for Chair of the WRAC. Chairperson Winn is nominated and approved. Member Luft is nominated and approved as Vice Chair of the WRAC. The director of Public Works appointed Courtney Howard as the secretary to the WRAC.
- 3) Approval of December Meeting Minutes – The December 3, 2008 WRAC meeting minutes were approved with an amendment to the attendance record, revising Member Garfinkel’s December attendance upon a first by Member Buel, second by Member Winholtz, and a unanimous vote with five abstentions.
- 4) Public Comment – (An audio recording of the meeting and materials submitted during public comment are available under the WRAC link at www.slocountywater.org.) Supervisor Patterson presents member Dan O’Grady with certificate of appreciation for service to District 5. John Snyder calls attention to Santa Maria groundwater litigation and the need for clarification of monitoring obligations, status of landowner appeals, appeal process, and relationship between landowners and stipulations. Member Bianchi calls attention to Delta committee background reports which can be found at LA Times on the internet-western/state water issues. Member Greening informs of website (<http://change.gov>) to ask Obama-Biden transition team questions about stimulus bill content. Member Luft addresses the San Miguel Ranch draft EIR calling in to question the existing level of severity in Paso Robles and the impact on water, informs of February 11th deadline for comments, and offers to chair a committee to comment on the document. A subcommittee is formed with plans to bring their findings to the WRAC in February. Gwen Taylor suggests that the community of Los Osos ask the WRAC to review the wastewater project draft EIR with respect to water availability and location and provide comments by the January 30th deadline. Member O’Grady discusses Arroyo Grande water supply issues. Chairperson Winn informs the WRAC he will meet individually with Board members to ascertain their vision for the WRAC. A brief discussion follows.
- 5) Resource Management System Annual Summary Report – James Caruso, County Planning, discusses preliminary draft ideas for addressing water rates and population forecasts. Caruso suggests updating stale plans as an implementation status priority. Caruso requests data discussions be directed to his office. Member Harvey raises the issue of costs and liability for use of reclaimed water. Member Henderson initiates a move to a qualitative water rate discussion. After a lengthy discussion, Chairperson Winn encourages each community to focus on and refine their individual water/wastewater issues for discussion at the February WRAC meeting.

- 6) Integrated Regional Water Management Plan – Secretary Howard informs that State acceptance guidelines for IRWM regions are available and asks agencies represented by the WRAC to consider entering into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) required for Proposition 84 grant funding. Chairperson Winn requests example language for acceptance documents be sent to each involved group for approval.

- 7) Ongoing Updates –
 - a. COSE – James Caruso, County Planning, informs of COSE workshops scheduled for month of January in San Luis Obispo, Arroyo Grande, and Paso Robles.
 - b. Paso Robles Basin Groundwater Management Plan – Secretary Howard informs of Paso Robles Basin Groundwater Management Plan kickoff meeting in Paso Robles on Jan. 15th from 5-7 at the safety center.
 - c. Invasive Mussels – Secretary Howard informs the WRAC that a response plan is being developed.
 - d. Rainfall and reservoir update – Nothing to note.
 - e. Membership updates – Secretary Howard indicates new WRAC appointments are scheduled to go to the Board on February 4, 2009.

- 8) Future Agenda Items – Brief discussion.

Meeting adjourned approximately 3:30 pm.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL
AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
WATER RESOURCES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Meeting Minutes
February 4, 2009

Approximately 1:30 pm; Chairperson Winn called the meeting to order.

- 1) Introductions of Members and Attendees – Quorum Established
- 2) Approval of December Meeting Minutes – The January 7, 2009 WRAC meeting minutes were approved upon a first by Member Hyman, second by Member Garfinkel, and a unanimous vote with two abstentions by members who were not present last month.
- 3) Public Comment – (An audio recording of the meeting and materials submitted during public comment are available under the WRAC link at www.slocountywater.org.) Member Bill Bianchi informs the WRAC of an *LA Times* article in which the US Energy Secretary Steven Chu warns of the possibly devastating effects climate change could have on California’s agriculture. Member Hyman questions circumstances of a recent sewage spill in Orcutt Creek with SLO City staff member Henderson responding. Los Osos resident Jeff Edwards requests the WRAC form a subcommittee to opine on two policy issues related to the Los Osos Wastewater Project, including the exportation of water from the groundwater basin and the proposed allocation of costs to users. Los Osos resident Gewynn Taylor expresses concern that the WRAC did not appoint a subcommittee to review the Los Osos Wastewater Project draft EIR. Chairperson Winn agrees to ask the members whether or not to agendaize the issue at the end of the meeting. Member Sinton offered an electronic copy of the Cold Canyon Landfill Expansion Project Draft EIR to the WRAC and informed the WRAC that application of manure on agricultural lands might require non-point source discharge permits in the future. Chairperson Winn informs the WRAC of a renewable energy forum occurring on February 6, speaks to state agency water permitting and compliance, and indicates that the draft Nacitone Watershed Management Plan is available for review.
- 4) Conservation and Open Space Element-Subcommittee Report, for WRAC Action – James Caruso, County Planning, receives input from the WRAC on the Conservation and Open Space Element (COSE). Member Alakel, comments that the suggestions of the COSE are too vague, citing the proposal for a countywide 20% reduction in water use. A discussion of the meaning of a 20% reduction in water use ensues that addresses ways to measure changes in water use, metering, and special considerations for agriculture. Chairperson Winn reiterates the need to clarify the meaning of “safe yield”, which should be the basis of the RMS Level of Severity definitions. Member Fitzhugh advises that the section on use of reclaimed water be revised to reflect health and economic issues related to its use as well. Discussion ensues. Member O’Grady moves to adopt and submit the language as suggested by the Subcommittee, with a second by Member Garfinkel. The motion passes by a vote of 16-0-1. A vote is taken to gauge support for including an educational effort to reuse wastewater for

drinking purposes. The motion passes by a vote of 14-1. Member Hyman highlights a need to change the headings in the document to ensure that they are in a parallel structure, improving readability. A vote to approve the comments made by the City of Paso Robles was taken. The motion fails with a vote of 6-8-4. Member Chipping calls for a dynamic hydrologic model based on drawdown data after an in-depth discussion of using basin safe yield as a Resource Conservation guideline. A vote to approve annual hydrologic modeling of groundwater basins was taken with unanimous approval.

- 5) Resource Management System Annual Summary Report – James Caruso, County Planning, receives input from the WRAC on the 2008 Annual Summary Report (ASR). Chairperson Winn suggests that the Level of Severity determinations need restructuring, with longer times. Discussion ensues.
- 6) Laetitia Ranch Development DEIR-Subcommittee Report - Item postponed until March 4, 2009 meeting.
- 7) San Miguel Ranch Draft EIR-Subcommittee Report - Member Luft reports that the subcommittee found the project violates Agriculture Policy 11, understates the impact of the project on the groundwater basin, and does not account for future treatment plant capacity. Member Winholtz moves to approve the comments from the subcommittee with a second by Member O’Grady. The motion passes with a vote of 16-0.
- 8) Chairperson’s report on meetings with Board members - Chairperson Winn reports on meetings with individual Supervisors and indicates they generally agree that the WRAC should maintain focus on water supply and quality, and continue to review County Planning documents related to water (ensuring consistency with other documents). Supervisors indicate they are in favor of appointing alternate members to the WRAC and continuing Resource Capacity Studies.
- 9) Ongoing Updates -
 - a. IRWM - County Utilities Staff Member John Diodati explains the Regional Acceptance Process and updates the WRAC on the current status of the IWRM MOU. Member Winholtz moves to approve the intent of the MOU and registers concern regarding the makeup of Items 2.4 and 5.5 of the MOU with a second by Member Garfinkel, and passes with a vote of 15-0-1.
 - b. Invasive Mussels - Dean Benedix, Utilities Division Manager, reports of no conformed positives at the monitored facilities and informs of proposed adjustments to the current boat decontamination process. A vote to accept the revised denomination process was taken with unanimous approval.
- 10) Future Agenda Items – A vote to agendize the consideration of how to approach two Los Osos Wastewater Project policy issues in March’s regular WRAC meeting was taken and passes by a vote of 6-3. A vote to have a representative of the Nacitone Watersheds Steering Committee present the San Antonio and Nacimiento Rivers Watershed Management Plan was taken with unanimous approval.

Meeting adjourned approximately 3:50 pm.



Michael Winn
Chairperson

Eric Greening
Vice Chairperson

Paavo Ogren
Secretary

Room 207, County Government Center
San Luis Obispo CA 93401

PH (805) 781-5269
FAX (805) 788-2182

Members

Steve Sinton
District 1

Bill Garfinkel
District 2

Marilee Hyman
District 3

Michael Winn
District 4

Dan O'Grady
District 5

Chuck Fellows
Arroyo Grande

George Luna
Atascadero

John Shoals
Grover Beach

Betty Winholtz
Morro Bay

Douglas Monn
Paso Robles

Kris Vardas
Pismo Beach

Christine Mulholland
San Luis Obispo

Ken Weathers
Atascadero MWC

Henric Szopinski
Golden State Water Co.

Bryan Bode
Cambria CSD

John D'Ornellas
Heritage Ranch CSD

Steve Senet
Los Osos CSD

Bruce Buel
Nipomo CSD

Richard Searcy
Oceano CSD

Bill VanOrden
Templeton CSD

Linda Chipping
Coastal RCD

Tom Mora
Upper Salinas RCD

Chris Long
Camp San Luis Obispo

Joy Fitzhugh
County Farm Bureau

Edralin Maduli
Cuesta College

John Kellerman
CA Men's Colony

Sue Luft
Environmental-at-Large

Eric Greening
Environmental-at-Large

Rev Allen

July 26, 2007

Chairman Jerry Lenthall, District 3
Supervisor Harry Ovitt, District 1
Supervisor Bruce Gibson, District 2
Supervisor "Katcho" Achadjian, District 4
Supervisor James Patterson, District 5

Subject: Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Update for the San Luis Obispo County Region

Dear Supervisors,

The County Water Resources Advisory Committee in its July 2007 meeting voted unanimously to support the update to the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan for the San Luis Obispo County Region.

Respectfully,

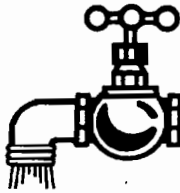
MICHAEL WINN

Chair, San Luis Obispo County Water Resources Advisory Committee

Purpose of the Committee:

To advise the County Board of Supervisors concerning all policy decisions relating to the water resources of the SLO County Flood Control & Water Conservation District. To recommend to the Board specific water resource programs. To recommend methods of financing water resource programs.

NE



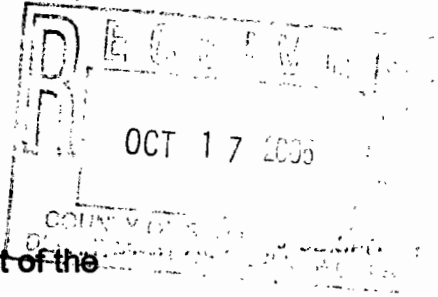
5005 EL CAMINO REAL • P.O. BOX 6075 • ATASCADERO, CA 93423 • (805) 466-2428

Atascadero Mutual Water Company

ESTABLISHED 1913

October 12, 2005

San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors
County Government Center, Room 207
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408



Subject: Atascadero Mutual Water Company Endorsement of the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

Honorable Board Members,

At our meeting of October 12, 2005, the Atascadero Mutual Water Company Board of Directors passed a motion endorsing the County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Integrated Regional Water Management Plan. We sincerely appreciate the substantial effort put forth by County staff in the preparation of the plan.

Sincerely,

D. Frank Platz, President

City of
Arroyo Grande



PUBLIC WORKS

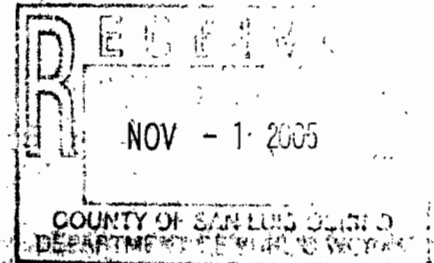
October 31, 2005

P.O. Box 550
208 East Branch Street
Arroyo Grande, CA 93421
Phone: (805) 473-5440 Engineering
FAX: (805) 473-5443

1375 Ash Street
Phone: (805) 473-5460 Corp. Yard
FAX: (805) 473-5462

E-Mail: agcity@arroyogrande.org

Mr. Frank Honeycutt
Senior Engineer
Hydraulic Planning Department
County of San Luis Obispo
County Government Center
1050 Monterey Street, Room 207
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408



Subject: Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. Honeycutt:

On October 11, 2005 the Arroyo Grande City Council considered the draft Integrated Regional Water Management Plan. Overall the Council was appreciative of your presentation highlighting the issues identified in the plan. As part of the Council's review, they would like to include additional steps to be taken by the City to address current water needs. Please add the following text to the paragraph regarding Arroyo Grande on page 15.

The City of Arroyo Grande is aggressively pursuing options to expand their supply. Among the options considered is participating in the Nacimiento Water Project, a new desalination facility, participation in the State Water Project, using reclaimed water, new ground water well, tiered water rate structure and participation in a ground water study.

With this modification, the City Council supports the plan and submittal of applications for Proposition 50 grant funding.

Thank you again for your presentation. If you have any questions, please give me a call.

Sincerely,

Don Spagnolo, P.E.
Director of Public Works/City Engineer

C: City Manager
Director of Administrative Services



City of Grover Beach

Mayor John P. Shoals Mayor Pro Tem Larry Versaw
 Council Member Chuck Ashton, Council Member David Ekbohm, Council Member Stephen C. Lieberman

October 18, 2005

San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors
 1055 Monterey Street, Room D-430
 San Luis Obispo, CA 93408

**SUBJECT: CITY OF GROVER BEACH ENDORSEMENT OF THE
 INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT (IRWM) PLAN**

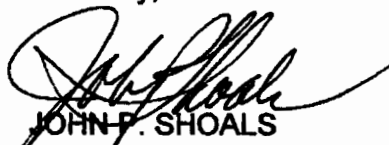
Honorable Chair and Board Members:

At our regular meeting of October 17, 2005, the Grover Beach City Council passed a motion endorsing the County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan.

The presentation of the plan by Frank Honeycutt, Water Resources Engineer for San Luis Obispo County Public Works, was very informative and thorough. It was further noted that in the event the Los Osos Wastewater Project is found to be no longer eligible for grant funding, it would have no impact the City Council's endorsement of the *entire* IRWM Plan.

We sincerely appreciate the substantial effort put forth by County staff in the preparation of the IRWM Plan.

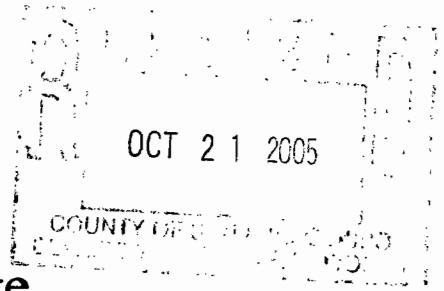
Sincerely,


 JOHN P. SHOALS
 Mayor
 City of Grover Beach

c: Paavo Ogren, Deputy Director, Public Works, County of SLO
 Frank Honeycutt, Water Resources Engineer, Public Works, County of SLO

154 South Eighth Street ♦ Grover Beach, California 93433 ♦ FAX (805) 489-9657 ♦ www.grover.org

Administrative Svs./Water (805) 473-4550 ♦ Community Development - Building, Planning & Public Works (805) 473-4570
 Parks & Recreation (805) 473-4580 ♦ Human Resources (805) 473-4564 ♦ City Clerk (805) 473-4568
 City Council/City Manager (805) 473-4567 ♦ Police Administration (805) 473-4511 ♦ Fire Administration (805) 473-4590



Transmittal Page

To: Frank Honeycutt
County Public Works

From: George Milanés/Margaret Falkner
LOCSD Utilities Department

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "M. Z. F.".

Date: September 15, 2005

Number of Copies	Date of Document	Description
1 Original	October 11, 2005	Resolution of LOCSD Board to Endorse County of San Luis Obispo Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

RESOLUTION NO.2005 - 38

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE LOS OSOS COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
TO ENDORSE THE COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO
INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, the Board recognizes the need to support the coordination with the state wide water planning efforts (i.e. California Water Plan) by seeking to align a regional roadmap for achieving sustainable water resource management with the State's Roadmap to 2030; and

WHEREAS, the Board desires to promote a strategic plan for sustainable water resource management to meet human and environmental needs, that are current and projected out into the future; and

WHEREAS, the Board acknowledges the inherent need to construct the Wastewater Project in conjunction with the development of a sustainable Ground Water Management Plan for the community; and

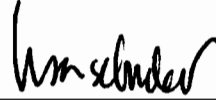
WHEREAS, the Board realizes the importance of a balanced approach to water resource management that will continue to rely on long-term strategies that integrate interagency and stakeholder partnerships, environmental needs with regional water reliability needs and, efficient resource management objectives and strategies, including conservation, water recycling and emergency response provisions;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LOS OSOS COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT DOES HEREBY RESOLVE, DECLARE, DETERMINE AND ORDER THE ENDORSEMENT OF THE COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN:

On the motion of Director Fouche, seconded by Director Cesena, and on the following roll call vote, to wit:

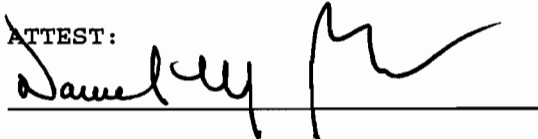
AYES: Directors Senet, Cesena, Tacker, Fouche, Schieker
NOES: None
ABSENT: None
CONFLICTS: None

The foregoing resolution is hereby passed, approved and adopted by the Board of Directors of the Los Osos Community Services District this 11th day of October 2005.



Lisa Schicker, President
Board of Directors
Los Osos CSD

ATTEST:



Daniel Bleskey, Interim General Manager
and Secretary to the Board

NIPOMO COMMUNITY**BOARD MEMBERS**

LARRY VIERHEILIG, PRESIDENT
 ED EBY, VICE PRESIDENT
 JUDITH WIRSING, DIRECTOR
 CLIFFORD TROTTER, DIRECTOR
 MICHAEL WINN, DIRECTOR

**SERVICES DISTRICT****STAFF**

MICHAEL LeBRUN, GENERAL MANAGER
 LISA BOGNUDA, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR
 DAN MIGLIAZZO, UTILITY SUPERVISOR
 JON SEITZ, GENERAL COUNSEL

Celebrating 40 Years of Service 1965-2005

148 SOUTH WILSON STREET POST OFFICE BOX 326 NIPOMO, CA 93444 - 0326
 (805) 929-1133 FAX (805) 929-1932 Website address NipomoCSD.com

October 12, 1005

Board of Supervisors
 San Luis Obispo County
 County Government Center, Room 207
 San Luis Obispo, CA 93406

**SUBJECT: NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT ENDORSEMENT OF THE
 INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

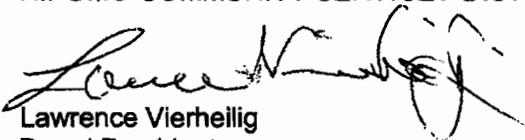
Honorable Board Members:

At our regular meeting of October 12, 2005, the Nipomo Community Services District Board of Directors unanimously passed a motion endorsing the County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan. The presentation of the plan by County staff was very informative and thorough. Approval of Proposition 50 funding for this plan would be of significant importance in settling the water litigation in the South County Region.

We sincerely appreciate the substantial effort put forth by County staff in the preparation of the IRWM Plan.

Sincerely,

NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT


 Lawrence Vierheilig
 Board President

NOV. 14. 2005 5:51PM

NO. 373 P. 1
FILE COPYOFFICE OF THE
MAYOR**CITY OF EL PASO DE ROBLES***"The Pass of the Oaks"*

October 31, 2005

San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors
County Government Center, Room 207
San Luis Obispo, California 93408

SUBJECT: City of Paso Robles Endorsement of the Integrated Regional Water
Management Plan.

Honorable Board Members:

At our regular meeting of October 18, 2005, the Paso Robles City Council passed a motion endorsing the County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Integrated Regional Water Management Plan. We appreciate the effort put forth by County staff in the preparation of the Plan and we look forward to continued interagency cooperation.

Sincerely

Frank Mecham
Mayor

TO: Frank Honeycutt
From: B. Hagemeier
Fax: 788-2182

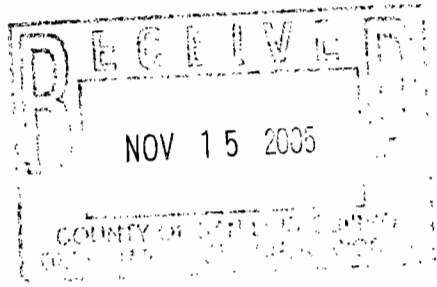
HH



City of Pismo Beach
760 Mattie Road
Pismo Beach, CA 93449
(805) 773-4657

November 1, 2005

San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors
County Government Center, Room 207
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408



**Subject: City of Pismo Beach Endorsement of the
Integrated Regional Water Management Plan**

Honorable Board Members,

At our regular meeting of November 1, 2005, the Pismo Beach City Council passed a motion endorsing the County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan. The presentation of the plan by your Public Works Department representative was very informative and thorough. We sincerely appreciate the effort put forth by County staff in the preparation of this Plan.

We are supportive of the Plan and the potential to receive favorable consideration for Proposition 50 funds, approved by the voters in 2002.

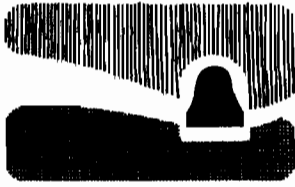
Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mary Ann Reiss".

Mary Ann Reiss,
Mayor, City of Pismo Beach

cc: Frank Honeycutt, County Public Works Department
Dennis Delzeit, City of Pismo Beach Public Works Director



city of san luis obispo

990 Palm Street, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-3249

September 26, 2005

San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors
County Government Center, Room 207
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408

Subject: City of San Luis Obispo Endorsement of the
Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

Honorable Board Members,

At our regular meeting of September 20, 2005, the San Luis Obispo City Council passed a motion endorsing the County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan. The presentation of the plan by Paavo Ogren, Deputy Director of Public Works for the County, was very informative and thorough. We sincerely appreciate the substantial effort put forth by County staff in the preparation of the IRWM Plan.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David F. Romero".

David F. Romero, Mayor
City of San Luis Obispo

cc: City Council, Ken Hampian, Paavo Ogren



FH

TEMPLETON COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

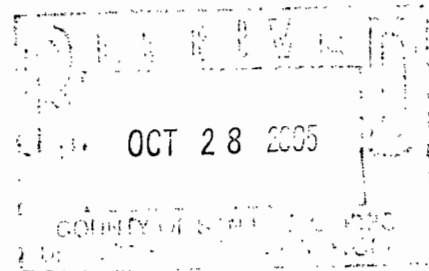
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
 John T. Gannon, President
 Robert Bergman, Vice-President
 David Brooks, Director
 Judy Dietch, Director
 Kevin Hunt, Director



STAFF
 William Van Orden, General Manager
 Laurie A. Ion, Administrative &
 Recreation Supervisor
 Jay Short, Utilities Supervisor
 Greg O'Sullivan, Fire Chief

P.O. Box 780 • 420 Crocker Street • Templeton, California 93465 • FAX (805) 434-4820 • (805) 434-4900

October 25, 2005



San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors
 County Government Center, Room 207
 San Luis Obispo, CA 93408

RE: Templeton Community Services District Endorsement of
 the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

Honorable Board Members,

At our regular meeting of Tuesday, October 25, 2005, the Board of Directors of the Templeton Community Services District passed a motion endorsing the County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan. The presentation of the plan by Frank Honeycutt, of the Public Works Department for the County, was very informative and thorough. We sincerely appreciate the substantial effort put forth by County staff in the preparation of the IRWM Plan.

Sincerely,

John T. Gannon, Jr. President
 Templeton CSD Board of Directors

JTG:lai



American Society of Civil Engineers

San Luis Obispo Branch

107 Capanna Court, Pismo Beach, CA 93449

Phone (805) 756-1166

Web Site: www.asceslo.org

**San Luis Obispo
Branch Officers**

Ed Sullivan
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Jeff Werst
President-Elect

Courtney Howard
Vice President

Nola Engelskirger
Secretary

Greg Ray
Treasurer

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Newsletter Editor

Nicholas Fanger
Assistant Editor

Thomas Korman
Membership Chair

Kari Wagner
Historian

Valerie Beard
Past President

November 21, 2005

Frank Honeycutt
San Luis Obispo County Public Works Department
County Government Center, Room 207
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408

Dear Mr. Honeycutt,

On behalf of this year's ASCE San Luis Obispo Branch Officers, I would like to extend a warm thank you for speaking at the October meeting - San Luis Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan.

Your presentation on the IRWM was very interesting. It was intriguing to learn about the trends in water resource management. The combined plan for water supply, flood control, and habitat preservation makes a lot of sense.

How we manage our water resources is a topic of vital importance in our county. Your discussion was timely and we thank you again for taking the time to share your project experience with our ASCE lunch group.

Sincerely,

Nola Engelskirger
Secretary, 2005-06



Item No. 3 Stakeholders and Stakeholder Participation

A description of how stakeholders, including DACs, are identified and invited to participate. List the procedures, processes, or structures that promote access to and collaboration with people or agencies with diverse views within the region. Discuss how the outreach efforts address the diversity of water management issues, geographical representation, and stakeholder interests in the region.

Requirement

Explain how the IRWM region is inclusive and utilizes a collaborative, multi-stakeholder process that provides mechanisms to assist DAC; address water management issues; and develop integrated, multi-benefit, regional solutions that incorporate environmental stewardship to implement future IRWM plans.

Does the list of stakeholders appear to be inclusive? Are DACs given an opportunity to participate? Does it appear that the RWMG includes stakeholders, including DACs, in its planning process and implementation?

Do stakeholder outreach efforts promote participation of broad-based water planning and management interests in the region? Do the listed stakeholders provide a balanced representation of the water issues in the region?

Review Criteria

Does the submittal describe how stakeholders, including DACs, are identified and invited to participate? Are the procedures, processes, or structures that promote access to and collaboration with people or agencies with diverse views within the region listed and discussed?

Does it appear that the IRWM region is inclusive and utilizes a collaborative, multi-stakeholder process that provides mechanisms to assist DAC and address water management issues? Will this result in the development of integrated, multi-benefit, regional solutions that incorporate environmental stewardship to implement the IRWM plan?

Stakeholder involvement is critical to the success of the San Luis Obispo IRWMP process. Numerous stakeholders were identified, contacted, and invited to participate in the IRWMP process. Special consideration was given to disadvantaged communities (DACs) and actions were taken to ensure their participation and representation in the process. Stakeholder outreach, coordination and participation will continue during implementation of the IRWMP.

Stakeholders and Stakeholder Participation

The IRWM planning process has created a forum for many of these stakeholders to come together to work collaboratively on their shared and/or overlapping issues. In order to make this forum most effective, steps have been taken to identify as many of the potential stakeholders with water management interests in region as possible, and to make them aware of and participants in the IRWMP process.

The Water Resources Advisory Committee represents a majority of the water management authorities and stakeholders within the region boundary. Consequently, meetings of the Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC) have been and will continue to be the main forum for public participation in IRWM. The RWMG's Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) (provided in Item 1) designates the WRAC as the RWMG's main advisor and the forum through which the RWMG will consider IRWM items.

The WRAC is an appointed advisory body made up of citizens and governmental representatives, including elected officials that advise the District's Board of Supervisors on water resource projects and policies in the region. District staff is secretary for the WRAC, and consequently, the RWMG's MOU establishes the District as lead agency for IRWMP. For over 50 years, WRAC hearings have been the primary forum for the regional review of water resource issues and details. WRAC's many purposes include developing recommendations to the District's Board - thereby making WRAC the most obvious stakeholder group for IRWM planning. The table below identifies the member agencies of the WRAC. As demonstrated by the membership, the stakeholders represent a diversity of water management issues, geography, and interests.

WRAC Members

Bold = Includes Disadvantaged Community Census Blocks

Agency/Organization Represented	Agency/Organization Interests
Atascadero Mutual Water Company	Water Purveyor
Golden State Water	Water Purveyor
California Mens Colony	Water and Wastewater
Cambria CSD	Municipal water and wastewater
Camp San Luis Obispo	Water and wastewater
City of Arroyo Grande	Municipal water and wastewater
City of Atascadero	Municipal water and wastewater
City of Grover Beach	Municipal water and wastewater
City of Morro Bay	Municipal water and wastewater
City of Paso Robles	Municipal water and wastewater
City of Pismo Beach	Municipal water and wastewater
City of San Luis Obispo	Municipal water and wastewater
County Farm Bureau	Agriculture
Cuesta Community College	Water and wastewater
County Board of Supervisors District 1	Water Resources
County Board of Supervisors District 2	Water Resources
County Board of Supervisors District 3	Water Resources
County Board of Supervisors District 4	Water Resources
County Board of Supervisors District 5	Water Resources
Environmental at Large	Environmental
Heritage Ranch CSD	Municipal water and wastewater
Los Osos CSD	Municipal water and wastewater
Nipomo CSD	Municipal water and wastewater
Oceano CSD	Municipal water and wastewater
San Luis Coastal RCD	Natural Resources Conservation
San Miguel CSD	Municipal water and wastewater
San Simeon CSD	Municipal water and wastewater
Templeton CSD	Municipal water and wastewater
Upper Salinas RCD	Natural Resources Conservation
Agriculture at Large	Agriculture

Other IRWM stakeholders include smaller water purveyors; non-governmental organizations such as Surfrider, SLO Greenbuild, and Central Coast Salmon Enhancement; regional and sub-regional cooperative groups, such as the Coast and Ocean Regional Roundtable and San Luis Obispo Council of Governments; non-profit programs, such as the Morro Bay National Estuary Program; agricultural groups such as Cattlemen's and Growers and Vintners Associations; State agencies such as the Central Coast RWQCB, DWR, and Fish and Game; Tribal Representatives; and bordering IRWM regions.

The District will take the lead in gathering contact information for each of the stakeholders, meeting with them to explain the IRWM Program and RWMG efforts, and requesting their indication of their level of involvement by September 2009. District staff will query existing RWMG members, IRWM participants and contacts to ensure all stakeholders are contacted. While they will be offered the opportunity, these other participants may or may not be able or desire to enter into MOUs to become RWMG members. Other levels of involvement in developing the IRWM Plan are to attend WRAC meetings and speak at public comment, attend sub-regional IRWM meetings, meet with District staff to provide input, submit projects and programs for consideration of sponsorship by a RWMG member and review of IRWM materials. Each participant and stakeholder will be asked to submit a letter of support or provide feedback if they do not support the IRWM Plan. The District will continue taking the lead in coordinating with its neighboring IRWM regions both independently and via meetings of the Central Coast IRWM Funding Area Regions.

District staff will also perform census tract evaluations to ensure all DACs are identified by September 2009. Participation by the DACs will be ensured by contacting them and setting up local meetings if they are unable to attend regional (i.e. WRAC) meetings. The District will facilitate review by DACs by first understanding DAC priorities and focusing review of IRWM materials on those priorities. The District will collect and distribute input from DACs for consideration by the WRAC and RWMG at WRAC meetings.

The WRAC is a "Brown Act Committee." Consequently, its meetings are public hearings with agendas and public noticing. A wide variety of stakeholders receive electronic mail notices of WRAC agendas, including the media and non-governmental agencies, so the contact list is used to notify stakeholders of IRWM workshops. Its preeminent role in water resource management is known throughout the region by stakeholders who are interested in maintaining involvement in regional water resource issues. As a result, the WRAC provides a direct link to the majority of the water management authorities and stakeholders within the region boundary and also provides a link to the public and other stakeholders interested in water resource management. Communication regarding meeting notices, agendas and minutes, have been accomplished via written letters, phone calls, and electronic mail. An effective communication and educational tool has been the IRWM website. The website is used for communication and posting of the IRWMP. If stakeholders do not have access to the website or prefer hardcopies, the documents are provided at no cost to ensure equal access to all interested stakeholders.

The following specific outreach needs have been identified, based both on the development and adoption of the IRWM Plan, as well as on implementation of the policies, concepts and projects identified in the Plan:

Additional outreach to the non-English speaking community. Several communities within the region are composed of substantial numbers of Spanish speaking individuals. Additional work to ensure that these community members are fully engaged in the development of the Plan should be conducted. Production of the IRWM materials in both Spanish and English will be considered.

Consideration of issues specific to economically disadvantaged communities. Several areas within the region, including whole communities in the north County, have been identified as economically disadvantaged. A review of IRWM Plan policies from the perspective of these communities needs to be conducted to ensure that the balance between resource provision, resource protection, and overall cost appropriately considers the economic conditions found in these communities.

Cost Subsidies. A strategy to help pay for identified improvements needed in economically disadvantaged areas needs to be developed. Concepts from initial infrastructure grants to utility bill assistance should be included.

Currently, the agencies involved in the development and implementation of the IRWMP have not adopted formal Environmental Justice programs. Therefore, a program that mirrors that of the State Water Resources Control Board should be implemented. That program's goals include:

1. Integrating Environmental Justice considerations into the development, adoption, implementation and enforcement of Board decisions, regulations and policies.
2. Promoting meaningful public participation and community capacity building to allow communities to be effective participants in Board decision-making processes.
3. Working with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to improve research and data collection in communities of color and low-income populations.
4. Ensuring effective cross-media coordination and accountability when addressing environmental justice issues.

The first step to addressing environmental justice (EJ) issues has been taken. The regional decision makers recognize the importance of addressing EJ issues and have incorporated it into the IRWMP goals, objectives and projects. The IRWMP vision and each of the IRWMP goals addresses the importance of implementing water related projects without unfairly burdening communities, neighborhoods or individuals into each of the five water management goals.

All communities in the region, whether disadvantaged or not, currently enjoy good access to public policy decision-makers. Because incorporated Cities in the region have smaller populations, access to elected officials, agency staff and public forums is excellent. In the unincorporated area, containing roughly half the region's population, a system of Board of Supervisor's Advisory Councils, together with numerous self-governing Community Services Districts, provides the average citizen, regardless of their race, color, national origin, or income, broad access to public agency decision making.

History of Identifying Stakeholders and Stakeholder Participation

The following describes the history of stakeholder outreach and participation in the development of the region's IRWMP.

In 2004, the County of San Luis Obispo's Public Works Department (District) took the lead in initiating the IRWM Plan development. In order to start the stakeholder participation process, an IRWM Team consisting of the following District staff was formed:

- Deputy Director
- Environmental Division Manager

- Utilities Division Water Resource Engineer
- Environmental Resource Specialist
- Utilities Staff Engineer
- Other support staff

The Team then worked with the Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC) as the appropriate structure to promote access to and collaboration with people or agencies with diverse views within the region. The WRAC developed an IRWM subcommittee with representatives of municipalities, private water purveyors, agricultural and environmental stakeholders. A WRAC IRWM Subcommittee was formed consisting of members representing the following interests:

- Environmental
- Environmental and Coastal
- South County
- Agriculture
- North County
- Non-governmental Water Purveyor

The Subcommittee's purpose was threefold:

1. Review IRWM Plan Objectives & Strategies
2. Identify & review IRWM projects
3. Review & recommend project prioritization.

The subcommittee involvement occurred through workshops and meetings. In addition to the Subcommittee members, workshops were also open to any WRAC member and the public. Also, the City of San Luis Obispo's Utilities Conservation Coordinator was nominated to serve as an ex-officio member along with County staff. The WRAC members chosen for the Subcommittee resulted in a balanced representation of water interests.

The IRWM stakeholder process was initiated in 2004. The District sent a letter to the stakeholders requesting water-related documents. These documents were collected and reviewed to begin developing IRWM objectives and begin IRWM planning in the five areas of water management: water supply, groundwater management, ecosystem restoration, water quality, and flood management. Public workshops, noticed through the WRAC email and mail distribution lists and the District website, were then conducted identifying IRWM objectives and projects. Public workshops were open to any WRAC member and the public. Several workshops were held to review and solicit input on the IRWM objectives, identify IRWM projects, and evaluate IRWM project priorities. The IRWM objectives, projects, and priorities were modified to reflect stakeholder comments and recommendations.

Upon receipt of feedback from the State on the San Luis Region's IRWM Plan, the Director of Public Works implemented the first step of the five-year update plan: "Review the plan's goals, objectives, strategies, and priorities with stakeholders. Amend Plan." To implement the first item in the 5-year update plan, the District held a public workshop to review the proposed amendments to the IRWM Plan. Feedback at the workshop and via email from stakeholders included recommended changes to the high-ranking, immediate-term projects for grant proposal consideration. Based on the feedback, the IRWM Plan was amended and supported by the WRAC at a follow-up workshop.

Additional stakeholders invited to participate in plan development include State agencies including the Regional Water Quality Control Board and Department of Health Services; local Resource Conservation Districts; Central Coast Salmon Enhancement; the Planning and Conservation League; other governmental entities including the County of Santa Barbara; and land trusts and other non-governmental environmental organizations in the region.

The IRWMP process has focused on identifying as broad a range of stakeholders as possible. Traditionally, stakeholders coordinated on narrowly focused projects or specific water management strategies. There is increasing awareness that it is beneficial to integrate the efforts of these stakeholders groups. Furthermore, stakeholders recognize the need to work together given their shared dependence on limited local water supplies in the region and to develop programs that provide multiple benefits to the region.

Disadvantaged Community Involvement

Disadvantaged communities were involved in the preparation of the IRWMP through their involvement with the WRAC and the commitment by District staff to represent their interests. All of the region's communities are represented on WRAC through one of the 30 appointees.

In most instances, the disadvantaged populations do not occupy distinct, separate neighborhoods. As a result, they tend to share in both the benefits and impacts associated with community development and resource delivery issues. However, four distinct economically disadvantaged areas can be identified in different portions of the region, with two of those consisting of substantial portions of their communities. In the south County, portions of Oceano and Nipomo, both unincorporated communities, are economically disadvantaged, with both communities consisting of predominately Hispanic residents. However, these neighborhoods are contained within larger communities that are clearly not economically disadvantaged. As result, both areas have the advantages of equal treatment because of their location within the larger community, but are both distinct enough to qualify for various forms of financial assistance to ensure that both basic community infrastructure improvements and community amenities are provided.

Major needs of the disadvantaged communities within Nipomo and Oceano can be met through implementation of the regional water management programs. The continuing IRWMP process will take into account and be responsive to the needs of disadvantaged communities. Continued improvement and subsequent adoption of the IRWMP will require additional efforts to ensure that the disadvantaged communities' needs are fully considered.

Item No. 4 Public Outreach and Involvement**Requirement**

A description of the process being used that makes the public both part of and aware of the regional management and IRWM efforts. Discuss ways for the public to gain access to the RWMG and IRWM process for information and how they can provide input.

Review Criteria

Does the RWMG allow the public to participate in regular meetings? Is there an established method of posting meeting agendas, notices, and minutes? Are they posted with sufficient lead time for the public to participate in meetings?

Is it clear who the public should contact within the RWMG if they have questions regarding regional water management efforts or IRWM planning and implementation in the region? Are there public meetings held to solicit public comments ahead of major decisions to be made by the RWMG? What is the process for the public to provide input to RWMG on regional water management and/or IRWMP? And what is the process being used by the RWMG to evaluate and respond to that input?

Public involvement is critical to the success of the San Luis Obispo IRWMP process. Public outreach, coordination and participation will continue during implementation of the IRWMP.

Meetings of the Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC) have been and will continue to be the main forum for public participation in IRWM. The WRAC has 30 members representing a majority of the water management authorities and stakeholders within the region boundary. The RWMG's Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) (provided in Item 1) designates the WRAC as the RWMG's main advisor and the forum through which the RWMG will consider IRWM items. The WRAC is a "Brown Act Committee." Consequently, its meetings are public hearings with agendas, minutes, public noticing and a public comment period. The noticing requirement is 72-hours prior to the meetings; however, WRAC meetings occur regularly on the first Wednesday of the month, except July and August, from 1:30 to 3:00 pm. Future IRWM milestones are discussed at each WRAC meeting and published in the minutes, allowing sufficient lead time and providing an opportunity for public comments ahead of major decisions to be made by the RWMG. A wide variety of people receive electronic mail notices of WRAC agendas and minutes, including the media and non-governmental agencies, so the contact list is used to notify the public of IRWM workshops.

The MOU establishes the District as the lead agency in IRWMP, and the District serves as WRAC secretary, making District staff the clear contact for IRWMP in the region. WRAC and RWMG members consistently direct the public to the District on IRWM issues. Communication regarding availability of draft IRWM materials, meeting notices, agendas and minutes, have been accomplished via written letters, phone calls, and electronic mail. An effective communication and educational tool has been the IRWM website. The website is used for communication and posting of the IRWMP. If the public does not have access to the website or prefers hardcopies, the documents are provided at no cost to ensure equal access to all interested people.

Members of the public can provide input to RWMG on regional water management and/or IRWMP during the public comment period of WRAC meetings or via contact with the District. The District then provides the comment in its staff report for the WRAC meeting for WRAC and RWMG consideration. An

evaluation is made at that time as to whether the member of the public should be directly contacted or if it is appropriate to address the comment via consideration of IRWMP issues in general.

For over 50 years, WRAC hearings have been the primary forum for the regional review of water resource issues and details. WRAC's many purposes include developing recommendations to the District's Board, whose authority is coterminous with the region boundary - thereby making WRAC the most obvious forum for IRWM planning. Its preeminent role in water resource management is known throughout the region by members of the public who are interested in maintaining involvement in regional water resource issues. As a result, the WRAC provides a direct link to the majority of the water management authorities and stakeholders in the region and also provides a link to the public and other stakeholders interested in water resource management.

The following specific outreach needs have been identified, based both on the development and adoption of the IRWM Plan, as well as on implementation of the policies, concepts and projects identified in the Plan:

Additional outreach to the non-English speaking community. Several communities within the region are composed of substantial numbers of Spanish speaking individuals. Additional work to ensure that these community members are fully engaged in the development of the Plan should be conducted. Production of the IRWM materials in both Spanish and English will be considered.

Consideration of issues specific to economically disadvantaged communities. Several areas within the region, including whole communities in the north County, have been identified as economically disadvantaged. A review of IRWM Plan policies from the perspective of these communities needs to be conducted to ensure that the balance between resource provision, resource protection, and overall cost appropriately considers the economic conditions found in these communities.

Cost Subsidies. A strategy to help pay for identified improvements needed in economically disadvantaged areas needs to be developed. Concepts from initial infrastructure grants to utility bill assistance should be included.

All communities in the region, whether disadvantaged or not, currently enjoy good access to public policy decision-makers. Because incorporated Cities in the region have smaller populations, access to elected officials, agency staff and public forums is excellent. In the unincorporated area, containing roughly half the region's population, a system of Board of Supervisor's Advisory Councils, together with numerous self-governing Community Services Districts, provides the average citizen, regardless of their race, color, national origin, or income, broad access to public agency decision making.

History of Public Outreach and Involvement

The following describes the history of stakeholder outreach and public participation in the development of the region's IRWMP.

In 2004, the County of San Luis Obispo's Public Works Department (District) took the lead in initiating the IRWM Plan development. In order to start the stakeholder participation process, an IRWM Team consisting of the following District staff was formed:

- Deputy Director
- Environmental Division Manager

- Utilities Division Water Resource Engineer
- Environmental Resource Specialist
- Utilities Staff Engineer
- Other support staff

The Team then worked with the Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC) as the appropriate forum to initiate and implement stakeholder participation. The WRAC is an appointed body, made up of citizens and governmental representatives, including elected officials, that advises the District's Board of Supervisors on water resource projects and policies in the region. WRAC has 30 members representing a majority of the water management authorities and stakeholders within the region boundary. For over 50 years, WRAC hearings have been the primary forum for the regional review of water resource issues and details. WRAC's many purposes include developing recommendations to the District's Board - thereby making WRAC the most obvious stakeholder group for IRWM planning.

The WRAC developed an IRWM subcommittee with representatives of municipalities, private water purveyors, agricultural and environmental stakeholders. A WRAC IRWM Subcommittee was formed consisting of members representing the following interests:

- Environmental
- Environmental and Coastal
- South County
- Agriculture
- North County
- Non-governmental Water Purveyor

The Subcommittee's purpose was threefold:

1. Review IRWM Plan Objectives & Strategies
2. Identify & review IRWM projects
3. Review & recommend project prioritization.

The subcommittee involvement occurred through workshops and meetings. In addition to the Subcommittee members, workshops were also open to any WRAC member and the public. Also, the City of San Luis Obispo's Utilities Conservation Coordinator was nominated to serve as an ex-officio member along with County staff. The WRAC members chosen for the Subcommittee resulted in a balanced representation of water interests.

Additional stakeholders invited to participate in plan development include State agencies including the Regional Water Quality Control Board and Department of Health Services; local Resource Conservation Districts; Central Coast Salmon Enhancement; the Planning and Conservation League; other governmental entities including the County of Santa Barbara; and land trusts and other non-governmental environmental organizations in the region.

The IRWMP process has focused on identifying as broad a range of stakeholders as possible. Traditionally, stakeholders coordinated on narrowly focused projects or specific water management strategies. There is increasing awareness that it is beneficial to integrate the efforts of these stakeholders groups. Furthermore, stakeholders recognize the need to work together given their shared

dependence on limited local water supplies in the region and to develop programs that provide multiple benefits to the region. The IRWM planning process has created a forum for many of these stakeholders to come together to work collaboratively on their shared and/or overlapping issues. In order to make this forum most effective, steps have been taken to identify as many of the potential stakeholders with water management interests in region as possible, and to make them aware of and participants in the IRWMP process.

The IRWM stakeholder process was initiated in 2004. The District sent a letter to the stakeholders requesting water-related documents. These documents were collected and reviewed to begin developing IRWM objectives and begin IRWM planning in the five areas of water management: water supply, groundwater management, ecosystem restoration, water quality, and flood management. Public workshops, noticed through the WRAC email and mail distribution lists and the District website, were then conducted identifying IRWM objectives and projects. Public workshops were open to any WRAC member and the public. Several workshops were held to review and solicit input on the IRWM objectives, identify IRWM projects, and evaluate IRWM project priorities. The IRWM objectives, projects, and priorities were modified to reflect stakeholder comments and recommendations.

Upon receipt of feedback from the State on the San Luis Region's IRWM Plan, the Director of Public Works implemented the first step of the five-year update plan: "Review the plan's goals, objectives, strategies, and priorities with stakeholders. Amend Plan." To implement the first item in the 5-year update plan, the District held a public workshop to review the proposed amendments to the IRWM Plan. Feedback at the workshop and via email from stakeholders included recommended changes to the high-ranking, immediate-term projects for grant proposal consideration. Based on the feedback, the IRWM Plan was amended and supported by the WRAC at a follow-up workshop.

Disadvantaged communities were involved in the preparation of the IRWMP through their involvement with the WRAC and the commitment by District staff to represent their interests. All of the region's communities are represented on WRAC through one of the 30 appointees. The continuing IRWMP process will take into account and be responsive to the needs of disadvantaged communities. Continued improvement and subsequent adoption of the IRWMP will require additional efforts to ensure that the disadvantaged communities' needs are fully considered.

Item No. 5 Governance Structure

A description of the RWMG governance structure and how it will facilitate the sustained development of regional water management and the IRWM process, both now and beyond the state grant IRWM funding programs.

Discuss how decisions are made. Identify the steps in which RWMG arrives at decisions and how RWMG members participate in the decision-making process. Examples of RWMG decisions to consider in discussion:

- Establishing IRWM plan goals and objectives
- Prioritizing projects
- Financing RWMG and IRWMP activities
- Implementing plan activities
- Making future revisions to the IRWM plan
- Hiring & managing consultants

Requirement

Describe how the RWMG will incorporate new members into the governance structure. Explain the manner in which a balance of interested persons or entities representing different sectors and interests have been or will be engaged in the process, regardless of their ability to contribute financially to the plan.

Describe how the governance structure facilitates development of a single collaborative water management portfolio, prioritized on the regional goals and objectives of the IRWM region.

Are the roles and responsibilities of the RWMG clearly supportive of regional planning?

Does the RWMG operate in a collaborative manner? Is it clear how decisions are made, including establishing plan goals and objectives, prioritizing projects, financing RWMG activities, implementing plan activities, and making future revisions to the IRWM plan?

Who participates in the decision making process? Are all of the RWMG members involved or are there designated committees? Does the governance structure allow only certain members to vote on decisions? Does the decision making process allow for the participation of stakeholders and smaller entities? Do members have to contribute financially to the RWMG to be allowed to vote?

Review Criteria

Can the RWMG governance structure facilitate the sustained development of the IRWM region now and beyond the current IRWM funding programs? Does the group require members to contribute to the group's expenses, and if not, how will the group identify a budget for its operations, such as plan updates.

Will the governance structure facilitates development of a single collaborative water management portfolio, prioritized on the regional goals and objectives of the IRWM region?

RWMG Governance Structure

Development and implementation of the Region's IRWMP is a collaborative effort undertaken by the San Luis Obispo Regional Water Management Group (RWMG). The governance structure of the RWMG is established in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to be signed by each of the members (Attachments 1.A,1.B, and 1.C). The San Luis Obispo RWMG currently includes the following three agencies, each of which have statutory authority over water supply or water management in the region:

- San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District/County (District)
- Los Osos Community Services District (Los Osos)
- Nipomo Community Services District (Nipomo)

Lead Agency. The District has the lead role in facilitating the RWMG governance process. The District has boundaries that are coterminous with the region (see Item 6), has the broadest responsibility for regional water management in the region, and is staff to the RWMG's main advisor, the Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC – described below). The District will be ultimately responsible for the final production of the Region's IRWMP, presentations to stakeholders, submittal of IRWM grant applications, execution of grant agreements with the State, and execution of agreements with RWMG members responsible for the implementation of projects that are awarded grants.

The District will gather data, project descriptions and feedback from all RWMG members and stakeholders to produce draft IRWM plan goals and objectives, project priorities, and implementation plans for review by the RWMG and the WRAC. The District will facilitate meetings of the RWMG and the WRAC, ensure all stakeholders are invited to WRAC meetings during which IRWM items will be discussed, and hold sub-regional meetings to gather input on IRWM items if stakeholders, such as remote disadvantaged communities in the northern part of the District, are unable to attend WRAC meetings. The District will then produce a final draft of the IRWM Plan for approval by the RWMG and the WRAC, and adoption by the governing bodies of the RWMG members. The District will convey to the RWMG and the WRAC what revisions may be needed to determine whether those changes are substantive and require RWMG, WRAC and stakeholder input prior to revising the IRWM plan. The District is the main contact for the RWMG on IRWM issues.

Since the District has boundaries that are coterminous with the region, has the broadest responsibility for regional water management in the region, and has an adequate annual revenue source, it will finance IRWM Plan document development and, if outside labor assistance is required, will hire and manage those consultants. This will facilitate the sustained development of the IRWM region now and beyond the current IRWM funding programs. RWMG members and stakeholders will finance their own review of materials and attendance at meetings.

RWMG Member Responsibilities. Signatories to the MOU, or RWMG members, are responsible for reviewing IRWM materials and attending meetings, providing feedback, working toward consensus with other RWMG members on decisions, and providing data, information and project descriptions to the District as lead agency. RWMG members are responsible for

providing information sufficient to meet State guidelines for their regional projects and programs to be included in the IRWMP and participate in the review of the IRWMP. All members will participate in the process to select IRWMP regional projects and programs for grant applications. Members responsible for the implementation of regional projects and programs awarded grant funding will be responsible, through contract with the District, for complying with the provisions of the District's grant agreement with the State.

RWVG members participate in the IRWM plan development process by communication with the District and review of draft IRWM items, such as goals and objectives, project priorities, and implementation plans, by way of presentations to the WRAC. At WRAC meetings, RWVG members will provide feedback to District staff and vote as a member of the WRAC on recommendations to the RWVG on IRWM Plan items. Members will take the IRWM Plan to their governing bodies for adoption. Members provide data and information on projects and programs for which their agency is responsible for inclusion in the IRWM Plan. Members will provide the District with their designated representative's contact information.

Decision Making Process and Stakeholder Involvement: The WRAC represents a majority of the water management authorities and stakeholders within the region boundary and is an appointed advisory body that advises the District's Board of Supervisors on water resource projects and policies in the region. For over 50 years, WRAC hearings have been the primary forum for the regional review of water resource issues and details. The member agencies of the WRAC are identified in Item 2. As demonstrated by the membership, the stakeholders represent a diversity of water management issues, geography, and interests. Consequently, meetings of the WRAC have been and will continue to be the main forum for IRWM stakeholder involvement and decision making, facilitating development of a single collaborative water management portfolio, prioritized on the regional goals and objectives of the IRWM region. The RWVG's Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) (provided in Item 1) designates the WRAC as the RWVG's main advisor and the forum through which the RWVG will consider IRWM issues. RWVG members vote on IRWM issues, such as IRWM plan goals and objectives, project prioritization, who the District hires and their scope of work, financing RWVG and IRWMP activities, implementing plan activities and revisions to the IRWM Plan, as members of the WRAC.

Draft IRWM documents and recommendations are developed by the District as lead agency. The Region's IRWMP that was adopted by the District, developed in coordination with and approved by stakeholders in 2005, and updated in 2007, will be the basis for the next and subsequent adopted IRWMP's for the Region. The District will work with the RWVG to make modifications, if necessary, prior to presentation to the WRAC for consideration. During the development of the current IRWMP, the WRAC developed an IRWM subcommittee with representatives of municipalities, private water purveyors, agricultural and environmental stakeholders. The WRAC IRWM Subcommittee consists of members representing the following interests:

- Environmental
- Environmental and Coastal
- South County
- Agriculture
- North County

- Non-governmental Water Purveyor

The Subcommittee's purpose was threefold:

1. Review IRWM Plan Objectives & Strategies
2. Identify & review IRWM projects
3. Review & recommend project prioritization.

The subcommittee involvement occurred through workshops and meetings. In addition to the Subcommittee members, workshops were also open to any WRAC member and the public. Also, the City of San Luis Obispo's Utilities Conservation Coordinator was nominated to serve as an ex-officio member along with County staff. The WRAC members chosen for the Subcommittee resulted in a balanced representation of water interests.

Since a key element of the IRWM Program is integration, the RWMG will work with other WRAC Members to identify water management strategies for the region and the priority projects that demonstrate how these strategies work together to protect and improve water quality; improve regional water supply reliability and security; protect, enhance and restore the region's natural resources; monitor, protect, and improve the region's groundwater; and develop, fund, and implement an integrated, watershed approach to flood management. Regional projects and programs would be categorized and opportunities to identify regional benefits of linkages between multiple water management strategies among projects and programs of separate service functions and to see where projects and programs of separate service functions may further interrelate, e.g. wastewater treatment and water recycling or habitat restoration. This governance structure facilitates development of a single collaborative water management portfolio, prioritized on the regional goals and objectives of the IRWM region

Finally, the recommendations are taken to the full WRAC for final approval. RWMG Members vote as members of the WRAC. While RWMG members that are not WRAC members will not be able to vote on IRWM decisions, their input will be sought and may also be represented by District and at-Large WRAC member votes. Written consensus will be sought between the representatives of RWMG members in the event the need for a decision arises that cannot be brought forth to the WRAC before a decision needs to be made.

IRWMP approval and adoption will occur by the governing bodies of RWMG Members. IRWMP updates to meet new State guidelines, add new RWMG Members, add or remove regional projects and programs, or other updates to information do not require IRWMP re-adoption. Significant changes to the IRWMP, including revised goals and objectives, revised regional boundaries, or other changes deemed significant by the RWMG, will require re-adoption of the IRWMP.

RWMG Members and other stakeholders participate in the IRWMP development process by way of presentations to the WRAC. The WRAC is a "Brown Act Committee." Consequently, its meetings are public hearings with agendas and public noticing. A wide variety of stakeholders receive electronic mail notices of WRAC agendas, including the media and non-governmental agencies, so the contact list is used to notify stakeholders of IRWM workshops. Its preeminent role in water resource management is known throughout the region by stakeholders who are interested in maintaining involvement in regional water resource issues. As a result, the WRAC

provides a direct link to the majority of the water management authorities and stakeholders within the region boundary and also provides a link to the public and other stakeholders interested in water resource management. Communication regarding meeting notices, agendas and minutes, have been accomplished via written letters, phone calls, and electronic mail. An effective communication and educational tool has been the IRWM website. The website is used for communication and posting of the IRWMP. If stakeholders do not have access to the website or prefer hardcopies, the documents are provided at no cost to ensure equal access to all interested stakeholders. Sub-regional meetings may be required to ensure all stakeholders, including disadvantaged communities, who may not necessarily be able to attend WRAC meetings, can participate in IRWMP development. The District will take the lead in gathering input and conveying it to the WRAC and RWMG for consideration.

New RWMG Members: The current San Luis Obispo County RWMG satisfies the state requirement that the group include three or more local agencies, at least two of which have statutory authority over water supply or water management, as well as those other persons who may be necessary for the development and implementation of an IRWMP. The current RWMG also consists of the agencies involved in developing high-priority regional water management projects. It does not yet, however, represent the majority of the water management authorities and stakeholders within the region boundary. The next sections describe how the current RWMG will be working toward expanding its membership to include WRAC members and other participants so it represents the majority of the water management authorities and stakeholders within the region boundary.

The District has asked the members of the WRAC, since they do represent the majority of the water management authorities and stakeholders in the region (see Item 2), to consider taking the MOU to their governing bodies to become a member of the RWMG (see Attachment 2.D). The WRAC is a committee comprised of water purveyors, resource conservation districts, environmental and agricultural representatives that was originally established in the 1940's to advise the Board of Supervisors for the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District on water resource issues. The District will be taking the lead on working with each WRAC member's agency to execute MOUs by June 2010.

In case each WRAC member's governing body does not enter into an MOU and become a RWMG member, and in order to ensure that the majority of the water management authorities and stakeholders in the region have a say in the development of the IRWM Plan for the region and RWMG decisions, the MOU establishes the WRAC as the main advisor to the RWMG. The WRAC meets monthly, with the exception of July and August, and is subject to the Brown Act (meetings are open to the public), making it the logical forum for facilitating stakeholder involvement in IRWM. Therefore, even though a majority of the water management authorities and stakeholders in the region may not be RWMG members, the RWMG will be guided by their input via the WRAC.

Other IRWM participants include smaller water purveyors; non-governmental organizations such as Surfrider, SLO Greenbuild, and Central Coast Salmon Enhancement; regional and sub-regional cooperative groups, such as the Coast and Ocean Regional Roundtable and San Luis Obispo Council of Governments; non-profit programs, such as the Morro Bay National Estuary Program; agricultural groups such as Cattlemen's and Growers and Vintners Associations; State

agencies such as the Central Coast RWQCB, DWR, and Fish and Game; Tribal Representatives; and bordering IRWM regions.

The District will take the lead in gathering contact information for each of the potential participants, meeting with them to explain the IRWM Program and RWMG efforts, and requesting their indication of their level of involvement by September 2009. While they will be offered the opportunity, these other participants may or may not be able or desire to enter into MOUs to become RWMG members. Levels of involvement in developing the IRWM Plan are to attend WRAC meetings and speak at public comment, attend sub-regional IRWM meetings, meet with District staff to provide input, submit projects and programs for consideration of sponsorship by a RWMG member and review of IRWM materials. Each participant and stakeholder will be asked to submit a letter of support or provide feedback if they do not support the IRWM Plan.

IRWMP approval and adoption will occur by the governing bodies of RWMG Members. IRWMP updates to meet new State guidelines, add new RWMG Members, add or remove regional projects and programs, or other updates to information do not require IRWMP re-adoption. Significant changes to the IRWMP, including revised goals and objectives, revised regional boundaries, or other changes deemed significant by the RWMG, will require re-adoption of the IRWMP.

Item No. 6 IRWM Regional Boundary

Present the IRWM regional boundary. Indicate in the submittal which boundaries are included and if/how they affect the determination of the region boundary:

- Political/jurisdictional boundaries;
- Water, conservation, irrigation, and flood district boundaries;
- Watershed management areas;
- Groundwater basins as defined in DWR Bulletin 118, Update 2003 – California’s Groundwater;
- RWQCB boundaries
- Floodplain maps (i.e. FEMA/Corps of Engineers);
- Physical, topographical, geographical and biological features;
- Surface water bodies;
- Major water related infrastructure;
- Impaired water bodies;
- Population;
- Biological significant units or other biological features (critical habitat areas); and
- Disadvantaged communities with median household income demographics

Requirement

Explain how the IRWM region encompasses the service areas of multiple local agencies and will maximize opportunities to integrate water management activities related to natural and man-made water systems, including water supply reliability, water quality, environmental stewardship, and flood management.

On a CD, provide map(s) that present the regional boundaries in UTM Zone 10, NAD 27 format, including the above information, if applicable.

Does it appear that the IRWM region boundary was based solely on political boundaries?

Is it clear what is the basis and rationale for the IRWM region boundary? Does it make sense for long term water management?

Does the IRWM region boundary consider multiple water management boundaries such as watershed and groundwater basins?

Review Criteria

Does the region boundary appear appropriate given the context of the region’s unique water management issues?

Does the IRWM region encompass the service areas of multiple local agencies? Does it appear that the IRWM region is structured to maximize opportunities to integrate water management activities related to natural and man-made water systems, including water supply reliability, water quality, environmental stewardship, and flood management?

IRWM Plan Boundary Description

The San Luis Obispo IRWM regional boundary is defined as the boundary of the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District as shown in Figure 6A. This Boundary is coterminous with the boundary of San Luis Obispo County. The San Luis IRWM regional

boundary was determined based on a consideration of the following regional boundaries and water management features:

- Political/jurisdictional boundaries;
- Water, conservation, irrigation, and flood district boundaries;
- Watershed management areas;
- Groundwater basins;
- RWQCB boundaries
- Floodplain maps (i.e. FEMA/Corps of Engineers);
- Physical, topographical, geographical and biological features;
- Surface water bodies;
- Major water related infrastructure;
- Impaired water bodies;
- Population;
- Biological significant units or other biological features (critical habitat areas); and
- Disadvantaged communities with median household income demographics

A description of each of these boundaries and water management features and how they affected the determination of the regional boundary is described below.

Water, Conservation, Irrigation and Flood District Boundaries

The primary political/jurisdictional boundary that affected the determination of the San Luis IRWM regional boundary is that of the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District). The District was established by the State Legislature in 1945 with the passage of the "San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Act". The District is governed by a Board of Supervisors; its boundaries are co-terminus with the County of San Luis Obispo and its board members and staff are the same as those who act separately on behalf of the County of San Luis Obispo. Pursuant to the 1945 legislation, the primary services of the District include or cover:

- Flood and storm waters;
- Conserving waters for beneficial purposes;
- Protecting life and property;
- Preventing waste or diminution of the water supply;
- Obtaining, retaining, and reclaiming waters for beneficial use, including the purchase and sale of water within the district; and
- Providing for incidental recreation activities.

The District's water management responsibilities can be categorized into various zones in the region as is shown on Figure 6P.

The District's Board of Supervisors is advised by a Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC). Each incorporated city, water serving independent special district, resource conservation district, private water agency, state agency, agricultural and environmental entity within the County is invited to participate on the WRAC. A majority of the water management authorities and stakeholders within the region boundary are actively participating on the WRAC. The WRAC is an appointed advisory body made up of citizens and governmental representatives,

including elected officials, which advise the District’s Board of Supervisors on water resource projects and policies in the region. For over 50 years, WRAC hearings have been the primary forum for the regional review of water resource issues and details. WRAC’s many purposes include developing recommendations to the District’s Board - thereby making District the most obvious boundary for ***Integrated Regional Water Management*** planning. Table 6A identifies the member agencies of the WRAC.

Table 6A Water Resource Advisory Committee Membership List

Agency/Organization Represented	Agency/Organization Interests
Atascadero Mutual Water Company	Water Purveyor
Golden State Water	Water Purveyor
California Mens Colony	Water and Wastewater
Cambria CSD	Municipal water and wastewater
Camp San Luis Obispo	Water and wastewater
City of Arroyo Grande	Municipal water and wastewater
City of Atascadero	Municipal wastewater
City of Grover Beach	Municipal water and wastewater
City of Morro Bay	Municipal water and wastewater
City of Paso Robles	Municipal water and wastewater
City of Pismo Beach	Municipal water and wastewater
City of San Luis Obispo	Municipal water and wastewater
County Farm Bureau	Agriculture
Cuesta Community College	Water and wastewater
County Board of Supervisors District 1	Water Resources
County Board of Supervisors District 2	Water Resources
County Board of Supervisors District 3	Water Resources
County Board of Supervisors District 4	Water Resources
County Board of Supervisors District 5	Water Resources
Environmental at Large	Environmental
Heritage Ranch CSD	Municipal water and wastewater
Los Osos CSD	Municipal water and wastewater
Nipomo CSD	Municipal water and wastewater
Oceano CSD	Municipal water and wastewater
San Luis Coastal RCD	Natural Resources Conservation
San Miguel CSD	Municipal water and wastewater
San Simeon CSD	Municipal water
Templeton CSD	Municipal water and wastewater
Upper Salinas RCD	Natural Resources Conservation
Agriculture at Large	Agriculture

Although regional water planning is a collaborative process, setting the boundaries to match the existing District boundaries places the responsibility for assuming a leadership role where it logically belongs, with the regional agency that has the broadest jurisdiction and widest experience with these efforts.

There are seven incorporated cities and fifteen unincorporated communities in the San Luis IRWMP region as shown in Table 6B. The location and boundaries of these cities and communities are shown in Figure 6B. Most of the cities and communities participate directly in the WRAC as noted in the table. Those communities that do not participate directly have representation from other groups like the County Farm Bureau, Agricultural and Environmental stakeholders, and District staff. Through participation and representation in the WRAC, the cities and communities interests are well represented in the IRWM planning process, further justifying the District boundaries as an appropriate IRWM boundary.

Table 6B San Luis Obispo Cities and Communities

	City	Community	WRAC Participation
1	Templeton	•	•
2	Nipomo	•	•
3	Rural El Pomar	•	
4	Rural Adelaida	•	
5	Paso Robles	•	•
6	Pismo Beach	•	•
7	Rural S. County	•	
8	San Miguel	•	
9	Heritage Ranch	•	•
10	Cambria	•	
11	Arroyo Grande	•	•
12	Atascadero	•	•
13	Rural Las Pilitas	•	
	City	Community	WRAC Participation
14	Rural Salinas R	•	•
15	Morro Bay	•	•
16	Grover Beach	•	•
17	Oceano	•	•
18	Rural Nacimiento	•	•
19	Cayucos	•	•
20	San Luis Obispo	•	•
21	Santa Margarita	•	•
22	Los Osos	•	•

There are twelve agencies in the region with water-related management responsibilities which are not in the WRAC. This is because they have chosen not to participate or they are not an independent water-servicing district or they are currently represented by the Board of Supervisor District representatives. These entities are Community Services Districts, County Service Areas, or Sanitation Districts. The responsibilities for these agencies are identified in Table 6C. These entities were contacted individually to inquire about participation in IRWM planning.

Table 6C Responsibilities for Non-WRAC Agencies in San Luis Obispo County

Agency	Water Supply (1)	Wastewater (2)	Water Quality (3)	Storm Water (4)
Avila Beach CSD	X	X	X	ND
Squire Canyon CSD				X
CSA 1, Nipomo(*)		X		
CSA 7, Oak Shores(*)		X		ND
CSA 10, Cayucos(*)	X		X	ND
CSA 16, Shandon(*)	X		X	ND
CSA 18, Los Ranchos(*)		X		ND
CSA 23, Santa Margarita(*)	X		X	
South County Sanitation District		X		
Port San Luis Harbor District	X	X	X	
Garden Farms County Water District	X		X	
Cayucos Sanitary District		X		

- (1) Agency is responsible for supplying water, domestic and/or agricultural
- (2) Agency provides wastewater disposal and/or treatment
- (3) Agency is responsible for drinking water quality
- (4) Agency has responsibilities pursuant to NPDES Phase II Stormwater Regulations
- (ND) Not designated as a NPDES Phase II community
- (*) Agency is under the jurisdiction of the County of San Luis Obispo, and inherently represented by County officials.

Political/Jurisdictional Boundaries

The political boundaries considered include those of:

- San Luis Obispo County
- Cities
- Community Services Districts

San Luis Obispo County is the largest jurisdiction in the area considered for IRWM planning and region formation, however, its land use authority and water-related ordinances were not sufficient to justify defining the region as its boundaries. However, its boundaries are coterminous with the District’s, and together with the fact that District staff and Board members are the same as the County’s, provides additional opportunities for coordinating land use and water management decisions.

There are many individual cities and community service districts within the County’s boundary. These individual boundaries aren’t broad enough to serve as an adequate region boundary. Their location within the District boundary, which serves as the region boundary, and relationship with the District via the WRAC and certain regional water delivery systems and cooperative efforts further justifies defining the District boundary as the region boundary.

Watershed Management Areas

Nine major watersheds cross the County's 3,304 square miles. Each of these watersheds is described within twelve Water Planning Areas (WPAs) located within the District boundaries. The Upper Salinas Watershed that is located in northern San Luis Obispo County includes three locally-defined water planning areas. Otherwise, there is a one to one correlation between watersheds and water planning areas. Table 6D identifies each Water Planning Area, the communities within the area, the corresponding DWR Hydrologic Unit, and the creek watershed and water bodies within the area. The boundaries are shown in Figure 6A and Figure 6C depicts the various watersheds.

Table 6D Master Water Plan Planning Areas and Watersheds

WPA #	WPA Name	Communities	Hydrologic Unit	Representative Watersheds/ Waterbodies
1	North Coast	San Simeon Cambria Harmony	Estero Bay 310	San Carpofofo Arroyo de la Cruz Santa Rosa Creek San Simeon Creek Pico Creek Villa Creek
2	Cayucos	Cayucos	Estero Bay 310	Whale Rock Reservoir Old Creek Cayucos Creek Toro Creek
3	Los Osos, Morro Bay	Morro Bay Los Osos Baywood Park	Estero Bay 310	Morro Creek Little Morro Creek Morro Bay Chorro Creek Los Osos Creek Chumash Creek Dairy Creek Pennington Creek San Bernardo Creek San Luisito Creek Walters Creek Warden Creek
4	San Luis Obispo/Avila	San Luis Obispo Avila Beach	Estero Bay 310	SLO Creek Brizzolari Creek Davenport Creek East Fork Froom Creek Old Garden Creek Perfumo Creek and Laguna Lake Reservoir Canyon Creek San Miguelito Creek Squire Canyon Creek Stenner Creek Sycamore Creek
WPA #	WPA Name	Communities	Hydrologic Unit	Representative Watersheds/ Waterbodies
5	Five Cities	Pismo Beach Arroyo Grande Grover Beach Oceano	Estero Bay 310	Lopez Lake Pismo Creek Arroyo Grande Creek
6	Nipomo Mesa	Nipomo	Estero Bay 310 Santa Maria 312	Santa Maria River Oso Flaco Creek Little Oso Flaco Creek Oso Flaco Lake Nipomo Creek
7	Cuyama		Santa Maria 312	Cuyama River Twitchell Reservoir
8	California Valley	California Valley	Carrizo Plain 311	Soda Lake
9a	Salinas	San Miguel Paso Robles Templeton	Salinas 309	Salinas River Nacimiento River Atascadero Creek

		Atascadero Garden Farms Santa Margarita		Santa Margarita Lake Santa Margarita Creek Yerba Buena Creek
9b	Creston	Creston	Salinas 309	Huerohuero Creek
9c	Shandon	Shandon Cholame Whitley Gardens	Estrella River 317	Estrella River Estrella Creek San Juan Creek Cholame Creek
10	Nacimiento	Oak Shores Heritage Ranch	Salinas 309	Lake Nacimiento

Opportunities exist to develop watershed management plans for the watersheds in the region that can then be incorporated into the region’s IRWM plan. Having the region as the District boundary rather than individual watersheds facilitates integrating the individual watershed management plans as they will all have opportunities for regional water management strategies under District authority to address local watershed issues. Development of watershed management plans for watersheds that cross the District boundary are completed in cooperation with the applicable entities in the neighboring region. Since this region is in close coordination with its neighboring regions, similar approaches can be taken to address the shared watershed in each region’s IRWMP.

Since these other water resource management structures exist, designation of the region by watershed boundaries is not warranted.

Groundwater Basins

There are 30 groundwater basins and sub-basins in the San Luis Obispo IRWMP Region:

- Arroyo de la Cruz Valley
- Big Spring Area
- Carrizo Plain
- Cayucos Valley
- Cholame Valley
- Chorro Valley
- Cuyama Valley
- Huasna Valley
- Los Osos Valley
- Morro Valley
- Old Valley
- Piedras Blancas Point
- Point Buchon
- Pozo Valley
- Rafael Valley
- Rinconada Valley
- Salinas Valley
- Paso Robles Sub-basin
- Paso Robles Creek
- San Carpoforo Valley
- San Luis Obispo Valley
- San Simeon Point
- San Simeon Valley
- Santa Maria River Valley
- Arroyo Grande Valley
- Pismo Creek Valley
- Santa Rosa Valley
- Tierra Redonda Mountain
- Toro Valley
- Villa Valley

The basin boundaries are shown in Figure 6D.

All of the groundwater basins are encompassed by the San Luis IRWMP regional boundary with the exception of the Paso Robles ground water basin and the Santa Maria ground water basin, which are shared with the Salinas Valley IRWMP and Santa Barbara IRWMP regions respectively.

Paso Robles Ground Water Basin

Although physically, the Paso Robles ground water basin is located partially with in Monterey County and adjacent to the Salinas Groundwater Basin, the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin is scientifically defined as a hydro-geologically distinct sub-basin of the Salinas Groundwater Basin. At the Northern most edge of the Paso Basin, just south of San Ardo, the basin narrows to less than 3 miles wide. There is a natural bedrock high there that shallows up the basin to just a few hundred feet thick. The impact of activity in San Luis Obispo County's portion of the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin is minimal on the northern Salinas Basin and Monterey County's portion of the Paso Basin. Item 8 describes in detail the coordination efforts with Monterey County.

Santa Maria Ground Water Basin

This ground water basin is located along the San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara county lines and is a shared resource and as such the two counties work together through a variety of means to coordinate on this issue. Additionally, this basin is under adjudication, with a required management program that must be consistently identified in each region's IRWMP. Section 8 describes in detail the efforts with Santa Barbara County and their IRWMP.

Opportunities exist to develop groundwater management plans for the basins in the region that can then be incorporated into the region's IRWM plan. Having the region as the District boundary rather than individual basins facilitates integrating the individual groundwater management plans as they will all have opportunities for regional water management strategies under District authority to address local watershed issues. Development of groundwater management plans for basins that cross the District boundary are completed in cooperation with the applicable entities in the neighboring region. Since this region is in close coordination with its neighboring regions, similar approaches can be taken to address the shared groundwater basins in each region's IRWMP.

Since these other water resource management structures exist, designation of the region by groundwater basin boundaries is not necessary.

RWQCB Boundaries

Selecting the IRWM region boundary as the District boundary also makes sense because it lies entirely within the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board boundary as shown on Figure 6E, ensuring IRWM planning is conducted under the governance of one Regional Board.

Flood Plain Maps

One of the IRWMP's goals is that of flood management, and as a result, FEMA's flood plain maps were an essential tool to ensuring that all identified flood areas were incorporated into the IRWM boundaries. Figure 6F shows the various FEMA 100 year flood plain areas that are within the IRWM region, it demonstrates that there are no significant areas which overlap significantly with other IRWMP regions.

Physical, Topographical, Geographical, and Biological Features

The IRWMP region which is coterminous with the District boundary makes sense from a physical, topographical, geographical and biological standpoint due to the numerous environmental resources which are widespread throughout the County. Figures 6.G, 6.H, and 6N illustrate the location of the important resources and topographical features while Table 6E

summarizes the key issues associated with each of the resources that can be managed and addressed more efficiently by an IRWMP with region boundaries that are those of the District.

Table 6E Summary of Key Issues and Needs for Protection, Preservation, Restoration, and Enhancement of Important Environmental Resources in the Region

Environmental Resource	Issues and Needs	Management Strategies
Coastal, marine, and estuarine resources	Storm water runoff pollution Urbanization Point source discharges Nonpoint source pollution Sanitary sewer overflows/spills Beach postings and closures Overuse Accelerated sedimentation On-site waste disposal Riparian and wetland protection	Storm Water Management Programs Land Use Planning Treatment Plant Upgrades Agricultural NPS Management Measures and Practices (MMPs) Watershed Planning Riparian Corridor and Wetlands Management Clean Beach Initiatives Public Education and Outreach
Streams, Rivers, and Riparian Corridors	Storm water runoff pollution Urbanization Point source discharges Nonpoint source pollution Sanitary sewer overflows/spills Overuse Loss of riparian corridors and wetlands	Storm Water Management Programs Land Use Planning Treatment Plant Upgrades Agricultural NPS MMPs Watershed Planning Riparian Corridor Management Wetland Protection Public Education and Outreach
Wetlands	Storm water runoff pollution Urbanization Point source discharges Nonpoint source pollution Sanitary sewer overflows/spills Accelerated sedimentation On-site waste disposal Loss of wetlands	Storm Water Management Programs Land Use Planning Treatment Plant Upgrades Agricultural NPS MMPs Watershed Planning Wetland Protection Public Education and Outreach
Groundwater Basins	Overdraft Seawater intrusion Increasing Total Dissolved Solids Increasing nitrate levels MTBE and other industrial pollutants Natural mineral and radiological contamination Natural geothermal activity	Monitoring Overdraft Protection Increased Recharge Critical Recharge Area Protection Increased Infiltration Salt Balancing Well Head Protection Land Use Planning Water Recycling Agricultural NPS MMPs Storm Water Management Programs
Reservoirs/Lakes	Storm water runoff pollution Urbanization Nonpoint source pollution Sanitary sewer overflows/spills Overuse Accelerated sedimentation On-site waste disposal	Storm Water Management Programs Land Use Planning Treatment Plant Upgrades Agricultural NPS MMPs Watershed Planning
Wilderness Areas, Open Spaces, and Trails	Overuse Urbanization Off road vehicles in restricted areas	Land Use Planning Acquisition Programs
Forests	Disease Wildland fires Off-road vehicles in restricted areas	Forest Management Land Use Planning
Environmental Resource	Issues and Needs	Management Strategies
Agricultural Lands	Urbanization	Land Use Planning

	Soil loss Water quality impacts from pesticides, nutrients, and sediment	Agricultural MMPs Nonpoint Source Pollution Prevention
Special Status Plant and Animal Species	Loss of habitat Invasive species Sedimentation Loss of stream flow Storm water runoff pollution Nonpoint source pollution Urbanization Loss of wetlands and riparian vegetation	Land Use Planning Ecosystem Preservation and Restoration Nonpoint Source Pollution Prevention Storm Water Management Programs Riparian Corridor and Wetland Protection Invasive Species Management
Fisheries	Fisheries depletion Loss of habitat Reduced stream flows Pathogens Invasive species Mercury in fish tissue Non-native competitor species Point source pollution Nonpoint source pollution	Land Use Planning Ecosystem Preservation and Restoration Nonpoint Source Pollution Prevention Storm Water Management Programs Riparian Corridor and Wetland Protection Invasive Species Programs

References: Upper Salinas River Watershed Action Plan, Arroyo Creek Watershed Management Plan, MBNEP CCMP, MBNMS Action Plans, CCA Program Action Plan, California NPS Plan, 303(d) List, Basin Plan, TMDLs, Storm Water Management Programs for the region, California Ocean Plan, and the California Source Water Protection and Assessment Program

Surface Water Bodies

The IRWMP region includes the County’s largest surface water bodies within its boundaries. They are Nacimiento Lake, Salinas Reservoir, Whale Rock Reservoir, and Lopez Reservoir. Figure 6J locates these surface water bodies with respect to the IRWMP and District boundaries. Three of the reservoirs currently provide water to various communities in the IRWMP region with the fourth (Nacimiento Reservoir) currently under construction for distribution lines to provide additional water to areas within the IRWMP region as a water wholesaler. All agencies who have responsibility for these water bodies participate as members of the WRAC which is the main advisory body involved in the development of the IRWMP. The fact that these reservoirs are all within the IRWMP region boundary as designated is important since these reservoirs provide water throughout the IRWMP region and allow for optimal integrated management amongst the systems. Other surface water bodies such as the many creeks and rivers throughout the county are included in the twelve (12) master water planning areas. Table 6D lists the various creeks and rivers and their associated water planning area.

Major Water Related Infrastructure

Water Service Areas and Major Infrastructure

Several regional water systems exist within the District’s boundary, further supporting the selection of the District’s boundary as the region boundary. These include:

- Nacimiento Water Project Pipeline
- Lopez Water Project
- Coastal Branch of the State Water Project
- Salinas Reservoir Pipeline
- Whale Rock Reservoir Pipeline

Defining the region boundary as the District boundary will facilitate optimization of these water supply facilities and integration of their management with other water resource needs in the region.

Wastewater Service Areas and Major Infrastructure

There are seven City Wastewater Service Areas, nine Community Service Districts (CSDs), six Community Service Areas (CSAs) and two Sanitation Districts (SDs) in the San Luis IRWMP region as shown in Table 6F. The location, boundaries and major infrastructure of these wastewater service areas are shown in Figure 6.Q.

Many of the wastewater service agencies participate directly in the Water Resources Advisory Committee, the main advisor to the RWMG, as noted in the table. Those agencies that do not participate directly have representation from District staff. Through participation and representation in the WRAC, the wastewater service agencies interests are well represented in the IRWM planning process.

Table 6F Wastewater Service Areas (WSA)

	City	CSD	CSA	SD	WRAC Participation
1 San Luis Obispo	•				•
2 Paso Robles	•				•
3 Atascadero	•				•
4 Arroyo Grande	•				•
5 Morro Bay	•				•
6 Pismo Beach	•				•
7 Grover Beach	•				•
8 Avila Beach CSD		•			1
9 Cambria CSD		•			•
10 Heritage Ranch CSD		•			•
11 Los Osos CSD		•			•
12 Nipomo CSD		•			•
13 Oceano CSD		•			•
14 San Miguel CSD		•			•
15 San Simeon CSD		•			•
16 Templeton CSD		•			•
17 CSA 1, Nipomo			•		3

	City	CSD	CSA	SD	WRAC Participation
18 CSA 7, Oakshores			•		3
19 CSA 10, Cayucos			•		3
20 CSA 16, Shandon			•		3
21 CSA 18, Los Ranchos			•		3
22 CSA 23, Santa Margarita			•		3
23 South County SD				•	4
24 Cayucos SD				•	4

1 Currently Seeking Membership

2 Choosing Not To Participate

3 Represented by County Staff, Board of Supervisor Appointees or Overarching Agency

4 Not a Water Serving Special District

Impaired Water Bodies

The District has ten (10) water planning areas as shown on Figure 6C and of those water planning areas four (4) have 303(d) listed water bodies as listed in Table 6G and illustrated in Figure 6K. Since water quality as well as ecosystem preservation and restoration are goals and objectives of the IRWMP it was especially critical that the region boundary encompass the listed water bodies.

Table 6G Quality of Water Resources

WPA	Quality of Water Resources				
	Surface Source Water	Groundwater	Reclaimed	Imported	Desalted
1 North Coast	No 303(d) listed waterbodies	MTBE Chlorides TDS Range (46-2,637 mg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A
2 Cayucos	No 303(d) listed waterbodies	TDS Range (346-2,462 mg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A
3 Los Osos/Morro Bay	Morro Bay, Los Osos Creek, and Chorro Creek are 303(d) listed for sediment, pathogens, and nutrients. Morro Bay is also listed for metals. Chumash Creek, Dairy Creek, and Warden Creek are listed for fecal coliform and low dissolved oxygen. Los Osos Creek is also listed for low dissolved oxygen. Pennington Creek, San Bernardo Creek, San Luisito Creek, and Walters Creek are listed for fecal coliform.	Seawater intrusion Chlorides Nitrate as NO3 MTBE TDS Range (60-33,700 mg/L)	N/A	State Water Project (SWP) is the primary supply source for Morro Bay.	Morro Bay uses desalination as a backup supply source.
4 SLO/Avila	San Luis Obispo Creek is 303(d) listed for pathogens, nutrients, and priority organics.	MTBE Nitrate as NO3 Chloride TDS Range (278-1,949 mg/L)	City of SLO Dairy Creek Golf Course used for irrigation only	Avila Beach has a SWP allocation for secondary use.	N/A
5 Five Cities	No 303(d) listed waterbodies	MTBE Nitrate as NO3	N/A	Pismo Beach has a SWP allocation for secondary use.	N/A
6 Nipomo Mesa	Nipomo Creek is 303(d) listed for fecal coliform. Oso Flaco Creek is listed for fecal coliform and nitrate. Oso Flaco Lake is listed for nitrate. Santa Maria River is listed for fecal coliform and nitrate.	Nitrate as NO3 TDS Range (139-1,200 mg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A
7 Cautama	No 303(d) listed waterbodies	TDS Range (206-3,905 mg/L) DWR notes a critical overdraft condition in the Cuyama Valley Basin.	N/A	N/A	N/A
8 California Valley	No 303(d) listed waterbodies	TDS (range not reported) Soda Lake Sub-basin exceeds useable mineral quality.	N/A	N/A	N/A
9a Salinas	The Salinas River is 303(d) listed for sodium and chloride. Atascadero Creek is 303(d) listed for fecal coliform and low dissolved oxygen.	TDS Range (165-3,868 mg/L) Chlorides Nitrate as NO3 MTBE	N/A	N/A	N/A
9b Creston	No 303(d) listed waterbodies	Increasing TDS and	N/A	N/A	N/A

		chlorides reported.			
9c Shandon	Cholame Creek is 303(d) listed for boron	Sulfate reported.	N/A	SWP allocation not used	N/A
10 Nacimiento	Las Tablas Creek and Nacimiento Reservoir are 303(d) listed for metals		N/A	N/A	N/A

References:

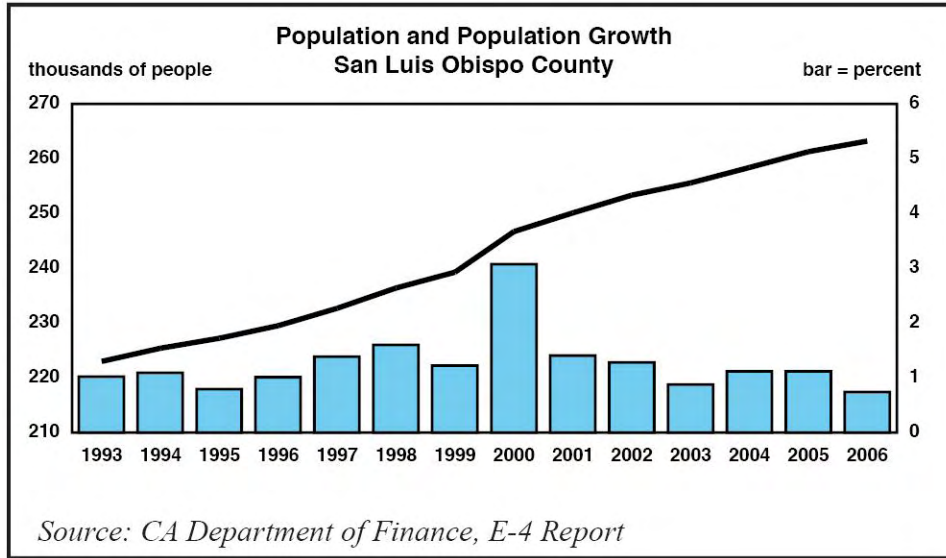
Annual Drinking Water Quality Reports, San Luis Obispo County Master Water Plan Update, 2004 Annual Resource Summary Report, Basin Plan, 2002 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waterbodies, Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program (CCAMP), Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment (GAMA) Program, Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), California Source Water Assessment Program, California Groundwater Bulletin 118

Population

The total population of San Luis Obispo County was 263,242 as of January 1, 2006, which represents a 0.7% population increase in one year, a 5.2% population increase in five years, and a 14.7% population increase in ten years, and a 38.7% population increase in twenty years. Table 6H illustrates the county’s population and rate of growth from 1993 through 2006. Currently, San Luis Obispo County is the 23rd most populous of California’s 58 counties and is ranked in 36th place, within the bottom third, of the fastest growing counties in California. Figure 6.R illustrates the population distribution for San Luis Obispo County.

Table 6H. Population and Population Growth

From the UCSB Economic Forecast Project’s 2006 San Luis Obispo County Economic Outlook Report



Since the population centers in the area considered for IRWM planning are isolated in comparison to the large water resources they utilize, location of population centers was not a factor in selecting the region’s boundary. However, it was important to select a region boundary that encompasses the appropriate population centers with respect to the water resources they have a relationship with. The District boundary was selected because it facilitates integrating the population center and the water resources they influence.

Biological Significant Units

Table 6I lists 53 special status plant and animal species within the County boundaries. Figures 6.G and 6.H show the habitat areas with respect to our IRWM boundaries and those of adjacent IRWM regions. The San Joaquin kit fox habitat crosses the Region boundaries to the north with Monterey IRWM and a slight overlap with Kern IRWM to the east. Since the USFWS is the overarching agency responsible for the protection of the kit fox and has the most authority, the overlap in habitat between IRWMP boundaries was not significant enough to be a factor in the boundary definition. The County is an appropriately sized region for the inclusion of environmental values in integrated water resource management because it is neither too small to effectively manage complete ecological systems, nor too large to deal with sometimes complex biological relationships.

Table 6I Special Status Species

Environmental Resource	Description		Images	
53 special status plant and animal species		Common Name	Federal Status	State Status
	WILDLIFE (Total: 28)			
	Invertebrates	Longhorn fairy shrimp Morro shoulderband snail Vernal pool fairy shrimp Smith's Blue Butterfly	Endangered Endangered Threatened Endangered	None None None None
	Fish	Steelhead Tidewater goby	Threatened Endangered	Special Concern Special Concern
	Amphibians	Arroyo southwestern toad California red-legged frog California tiger salamander	Endangered Threatened Threatened	Special Concern Special Concern Special Concern
	Reptiles	Blunt-nosed leopard lizard Southwestern pond turtle Black legless lizard	Endangered None None	Endangered Special Concern Special Concern
	Birds	American peregrine falcon Bald eagle Brown pelican California black rail California clapper rail California condor California least tern Least Bell's vireo Swainson's hawk Yellow-billed cuckoo Western snowy plover	Delisted Threatened Endangered Spcl Concern Endangered Endangered Endangered Endangered None Candidate Threatened	Endangered Endangered Endangered Threatened Endangered Endangered Endangered Threatened Endangered Special Concern
	Mammals	Giant kangaroo rat Morro Bay kangaroo rat San Joaquin antelope squirrel San Joaquin kit fox Southern sea otter	Endangered Endangered Spcl Concern Endangered Threatened	Endangered Endangered Threatened Threatened Fully Protected
	PLANTS (Total: 25)	Adobe sanicle Beach spectaclepod California jewelflower California seablite Camatta canyon amole Chorro Creek bog thistle Cuesta Pass checkerbloom Dudley's lousewort Dwarf goldenstar Gambel's watercress	None None Endangered Endangered Threatened Endangered None None None Endangered	Rare Threatened Endangered None Rare Endangered Rare Rare Rare Threatened

		Hearst's ceanothus	None	Rare
		Hearst's manzanita	None	Endangered
		Indian Knob	Endangered	Endangered
		mountainbalm	Endangered	Threatened
		La Graciosa thistle	None	Rare
		Maritime ceanothus	Endangered	Endangered
		Marsh sandwort	Threatened	None
		Monterey spineflower	Threatened	None
		Morro manzanita	Endangered	Endangered
		Nipomo mesa lupine	Candidate	Rare
		Parish's checkerbloom	Endangered	Rare
		Pismo clarkia	Threatened	None
		Purple amole	Endangered	Endangered
		Salt marsh bird's-beak	Endangered	None
		San Joaquin woolly-threads	None	Threatened
		Surf thistle		

Disadvantaged Communities Demographics

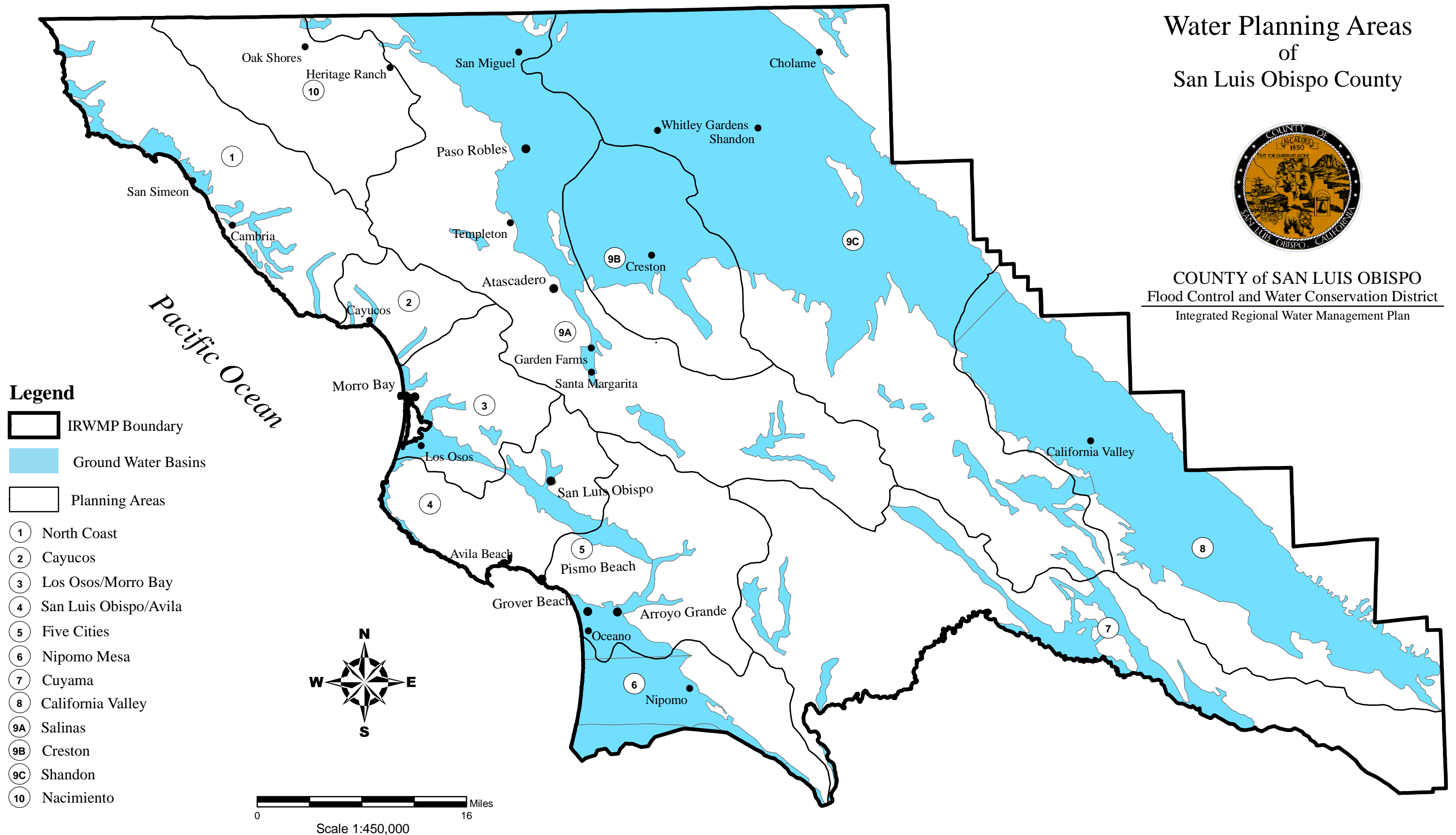
Figures 6.L and 6.M show the region's disadvantaged communities whose median household income is less than 80% of the median household income for all of California. In San Luis Obispo County, important economically disadvantaged groups can be found in nearly all of the region's communities. In most instances, these populations do not occupy distinct, separate neighborhoods although census data does show blocks with less than 80% of the annual median household income in urban areas within the region. As a result, they tend to share in both the benefits and impacts associated with community development and resource delivery issues. However, four distinct economically disadvantaged areas can be identified in different portions of the region, with two of those consisting of substantial portions of their communities. Those communities are Nipomo, Oceano, Shandon and San Miguel. These communities are wholly within the designated IRWMP region and their major needs can be met through implementation of the regional water management programs. The three main categories of benefit to these communities are increased water supply reliability, improved water quality and flood protection.

Selecting the District boundary as the region boundary will ensure DACs will have the best chance of obtaining water resource management support as it is a broad enough boundary to encompass those identified, but not so broad that they will compete with the priorities of another jurisdiction.

Water Planning Areas of San Luis Obispo County



COUNTY of SAN LUIS OBISPO
Flood Control and Water Conservation District
Integrated Regional Water Management Plan



Source: County Wide Ground Water Basins database that displays groundwater basins and sub-basins as defined by the California Department of Water Resources. Water Planning Areas used for planning analysis in relation to the Resource Management System. The Water Planning Areas were developed to be used in the county's Master Water Plan

Figure 6.A

Municipal Boundaries of San Luis Obispo County



COUNTY of SAN LUIS OBISPO
Flood Control and Water Conservation District
Integrated Regional Water Management Plan



Legend

- ★ County Seat
- Incorporated City
- Unincorporated Communities
- City Limits
- Unincorporated Communities (County Urban Reserve Lines)

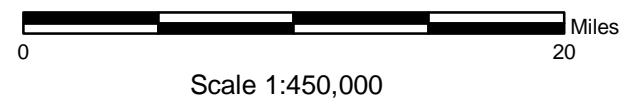
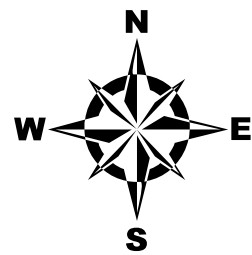


Figure 6.B


Water Planning Areas and Watersheds of San Luis Obispo County

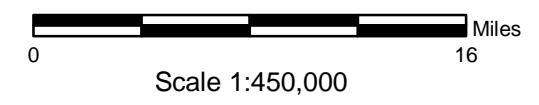


COUNTY of SAN LUIS OBISPO
Flood Control and Water Conservation District
Integrated Regional Water Management Plan



Legend

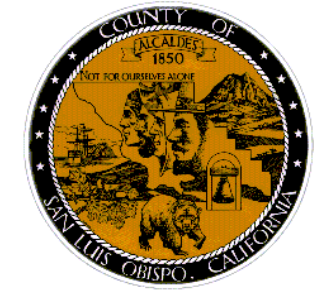
-  Planning Areas
-  Watershed Boundary
-  1 North Coast
-  2 Cayucos
-  3 Los Osos/Morro Bay
-  4 San Luis Obispo/Avila
-  5 Five Cities
-  6 Nipomo Mesa
-  7 Cuyama
-  8 California Valley
-  9A Salinas
-  9B Creston
-  9C Shandon
-  10 Nacimiento



Source: County Wide Ground Water Basins database that displays groundwater basins and sub-basins as defined by the California Department of Water Resources. Water Planning Areas used for planning analysis in relation to the Resource Management System. The Water Planning Areas were developed to be used in the county's Master Water Plan

Figure 6.C

Ground Water Basins of San Luis Obispo County

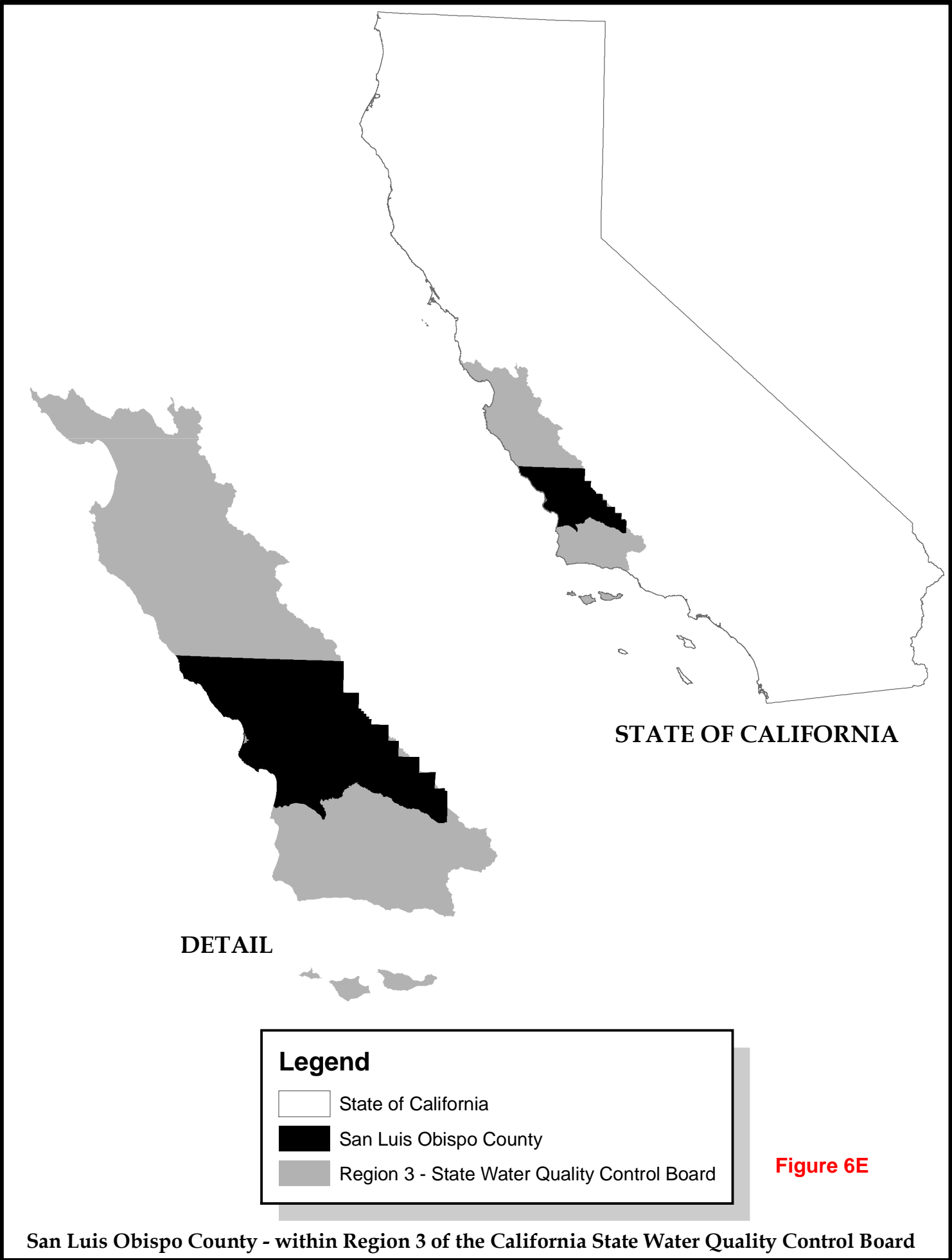


COUNTY of SAN LUIS OBISPO
Flood Control and Water Conservation District
Integrated Regional Water Management Plan



Source: San Luis Obispo County mapped this data for the State Water Resources Control Board.
County Wide Ground Water Basins database developed of groundwater basins and sub-basins as defined by the California Department of Water Resources.

Figure 6D



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DETAIL

Legend

- State of California
- San Luis Obispo County
- Region 3 - State Water Quality Control Board

Figure 6E

San Luis Obispo County - within Region 3 of the California State Water Quality Control Board

FEMA Flood Zones of San Luis Obispo County



COUNTY of SAN LUIS OBISPO
Flood Control and Water Conservation District
Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

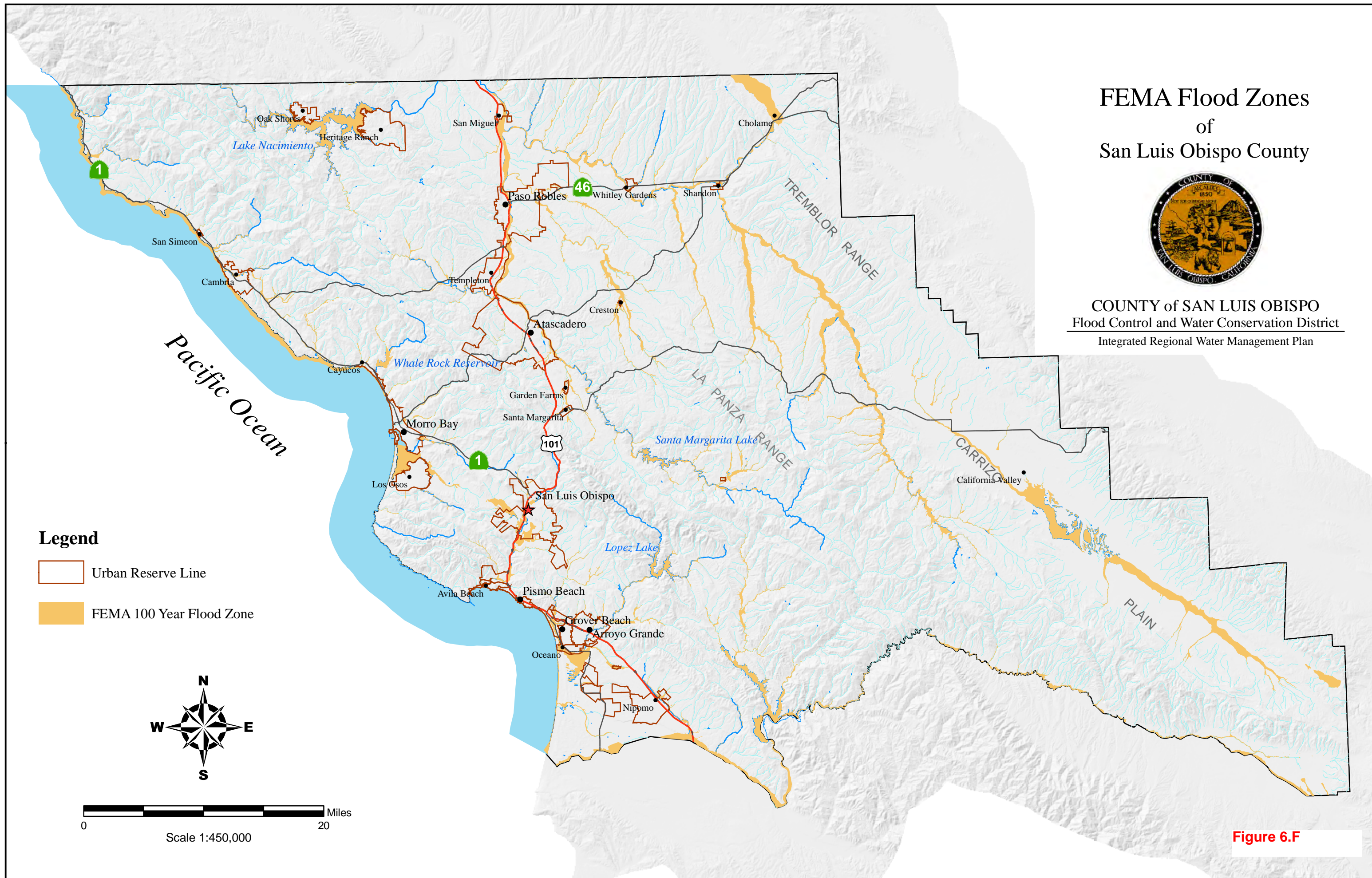
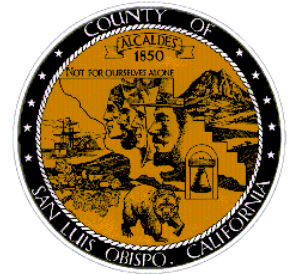
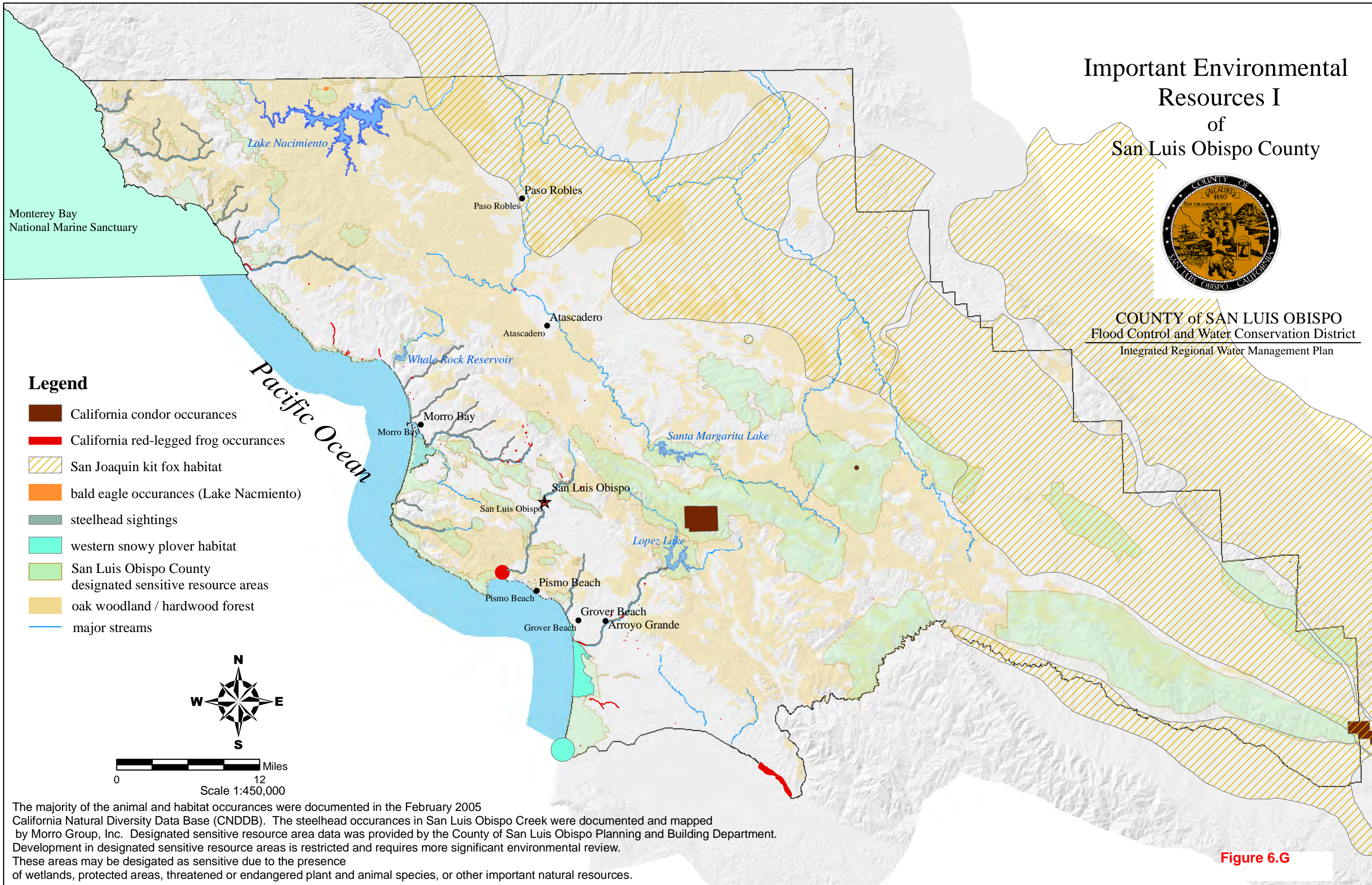


Figure 6.F

Important Environmental Resources I of San Luis Obispo County

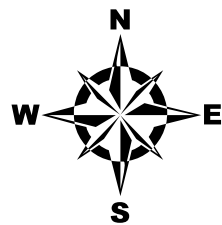


COUNTY of SAN LUIS OBISPO
Flood Control and Water Conservation District
Integrated Regional Water Management Plan



Legend

- California condor occurrences
- California red-legged frog occurrences
- San Joaquin kit fox habitat
- bald eagle occurrences (Lake Nacimiento)
- steelhead sightings
- western snowy plover habitat
- San Luis Obispo County designated sensitive resource areas
- oak woodland / hardwood forest
- major streams

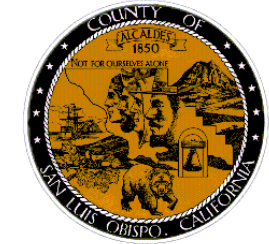


0 12 Miles
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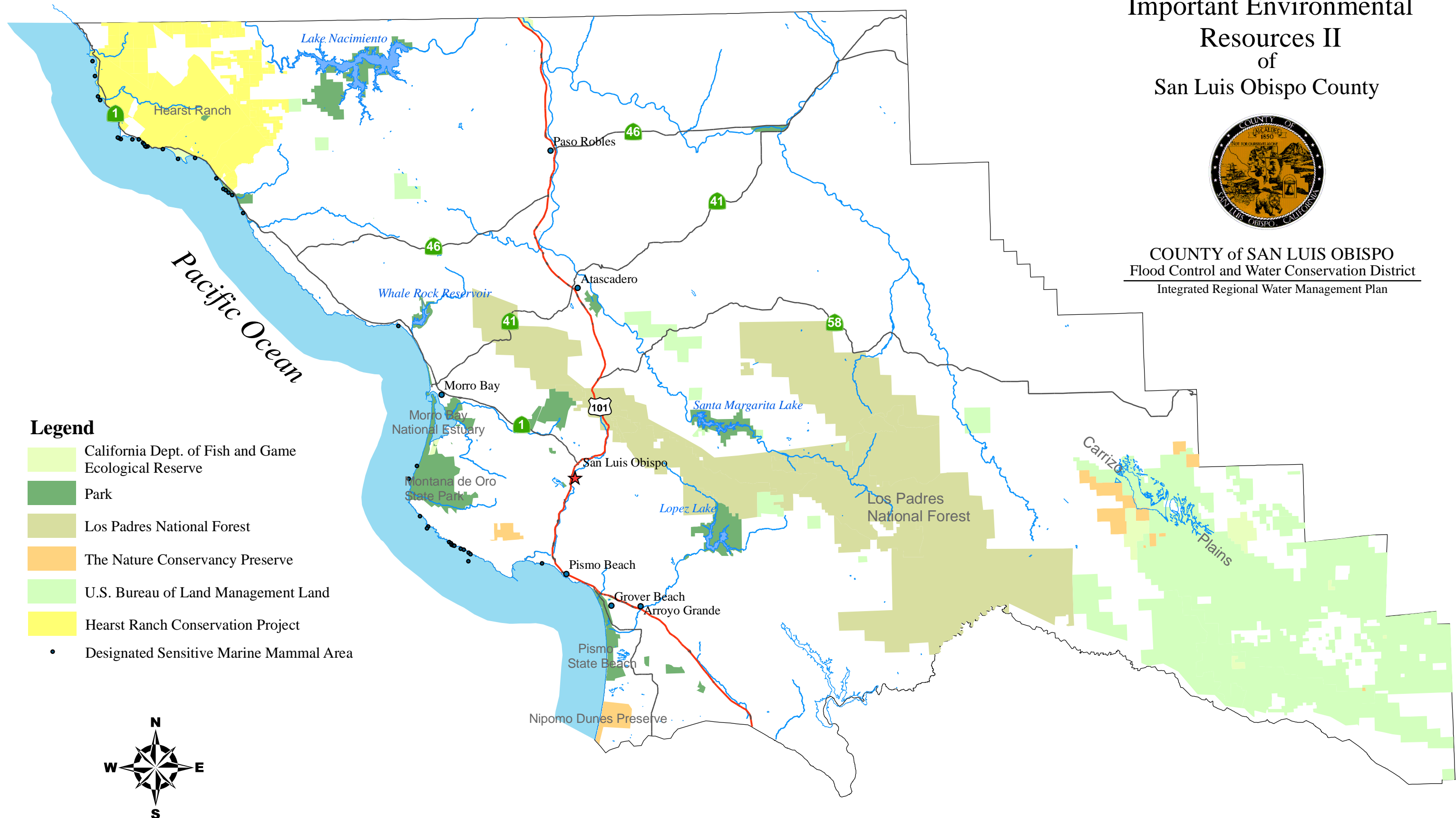
The majority of the animal and habitat occurrences were documented in the February 2005 California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB). The steelhead occurrences in San Luis Obispo Creek were documented and mapped by Morro Group, Inc. Designated sensitive resource area data was provided by the County of San Luis Obispo Planning and Building Department. Development in designated sensitive resource areas is restricted and requires more significant environmental review. These areas may be designated as sensitive due to the presence of wetlands, protected areas, threatened or endangered plant and animal species, or other important natural resources.

Figure 6.G

Important Environmental Resources II of San Luis Obispo County



COUNTY of SAN LUIS OBISPO
Flood Control and Water Conservation District
Integrated Regional Water Management Plan



Legend

- Hearst Ranch Conservation Project
- U.S. Bureau of Land Management Land
- The Nature Conservancy Preserve
- Los Padres National Forest
- Park
- California Dept. of Fish and Game Ecological Reserve
- Designated Sensitive Marine Mammal Area

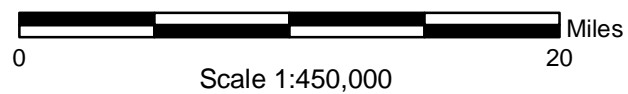
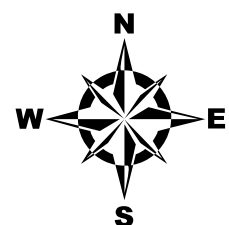


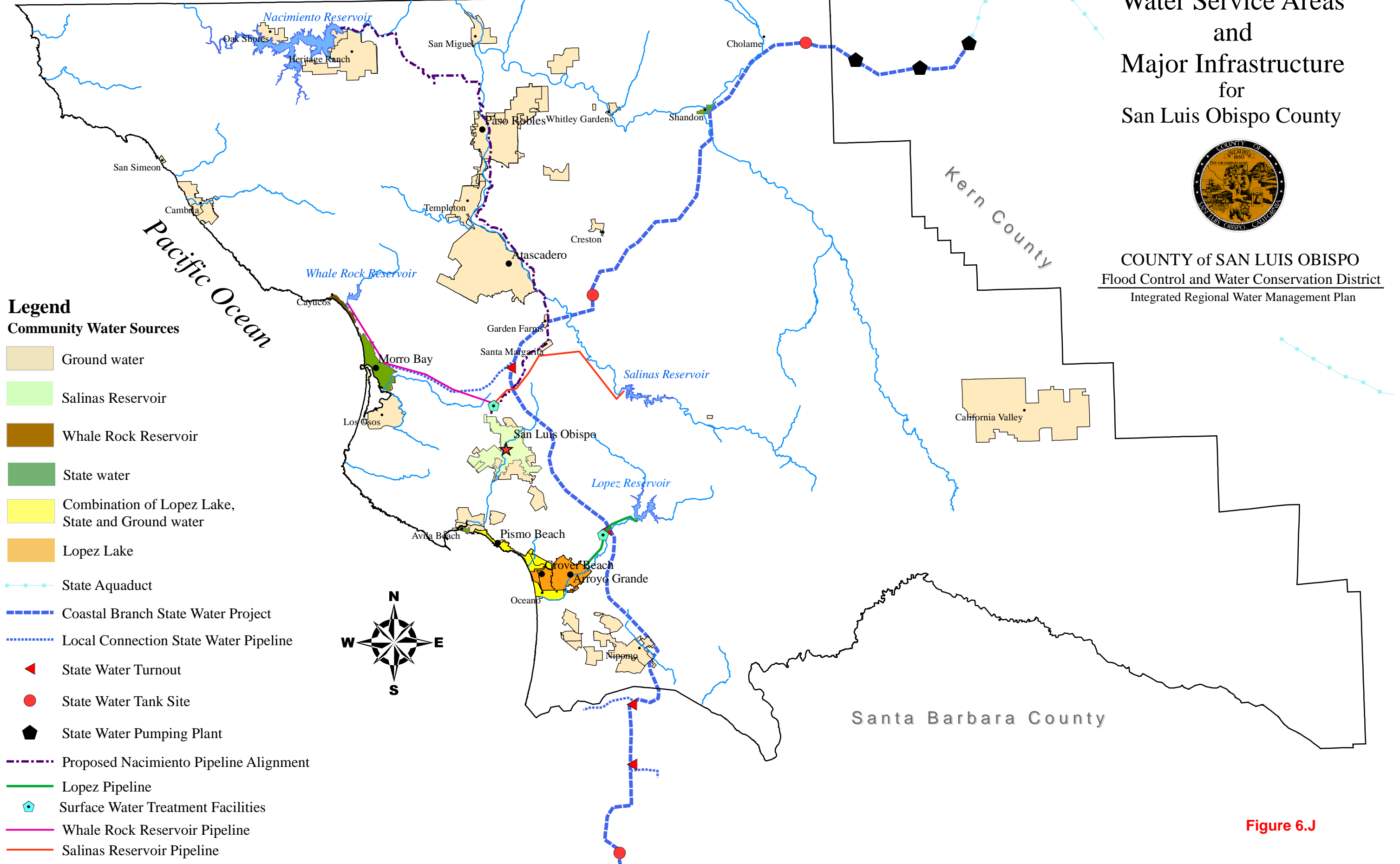
Figure 6.H

Monterey County

Water Service Areas
and
Major Infrastructure
for
San Luis Obispo County



COUNTY of SAN LUIS OBISPO
Flood Control and Water Conservation District
Integrated Regional Water Management Plan



Legend

Community Water Sources

- Ground water
- Salinas Reservoir
- Whale Rock Reservoir
- State water
- Combination of Lopez Lake, State and Ground water
- Lopez Lake
- State Aquaduct
- Coastal Branch State Water Project
- Local Connection State Water Pipeline
- State Water Turnout
- State Water Tank Site
- State Water Pumping Plant
- Proposed Nacimiento Pipeline Alignment
- Lopez Pipeline
- Surface Water Treatment Facilities
- Whale Rock Reservoir Pipeline
- Salinas Reservoir Pipeline

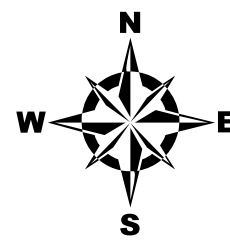
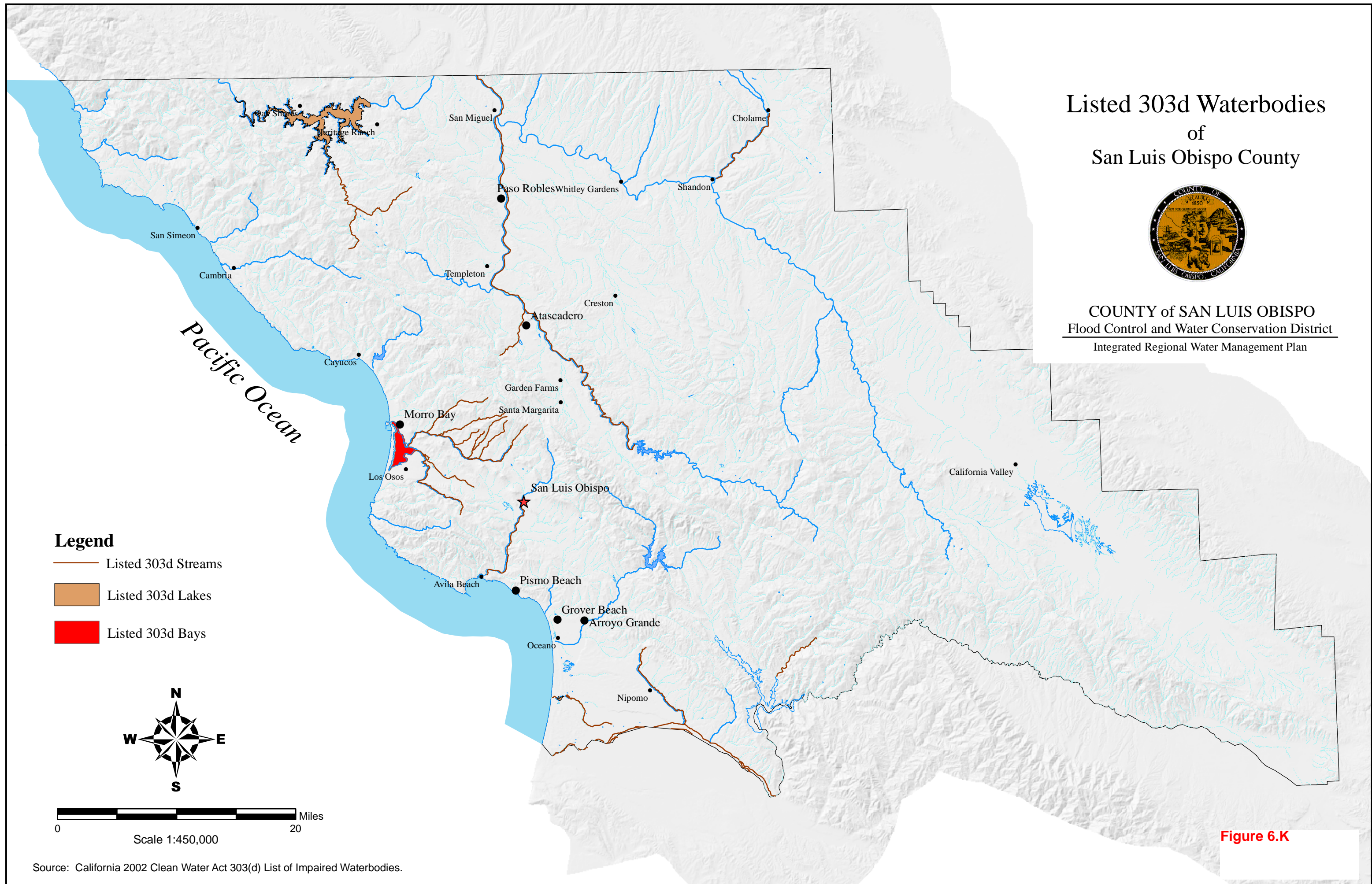


Figure 6.J

Listed 303d Waterbodies of San Luis Obispo County

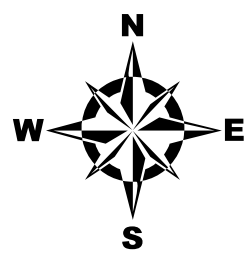



COUNTY of SAN LUIS OBISPO
Flood Control and Water Conservation District
Integrated Regional Water Management Plan



Legend

-  Listed 303d Streams
-  Listed 303d Lakes
-  Listed 303d Bays

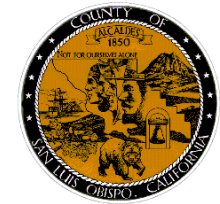


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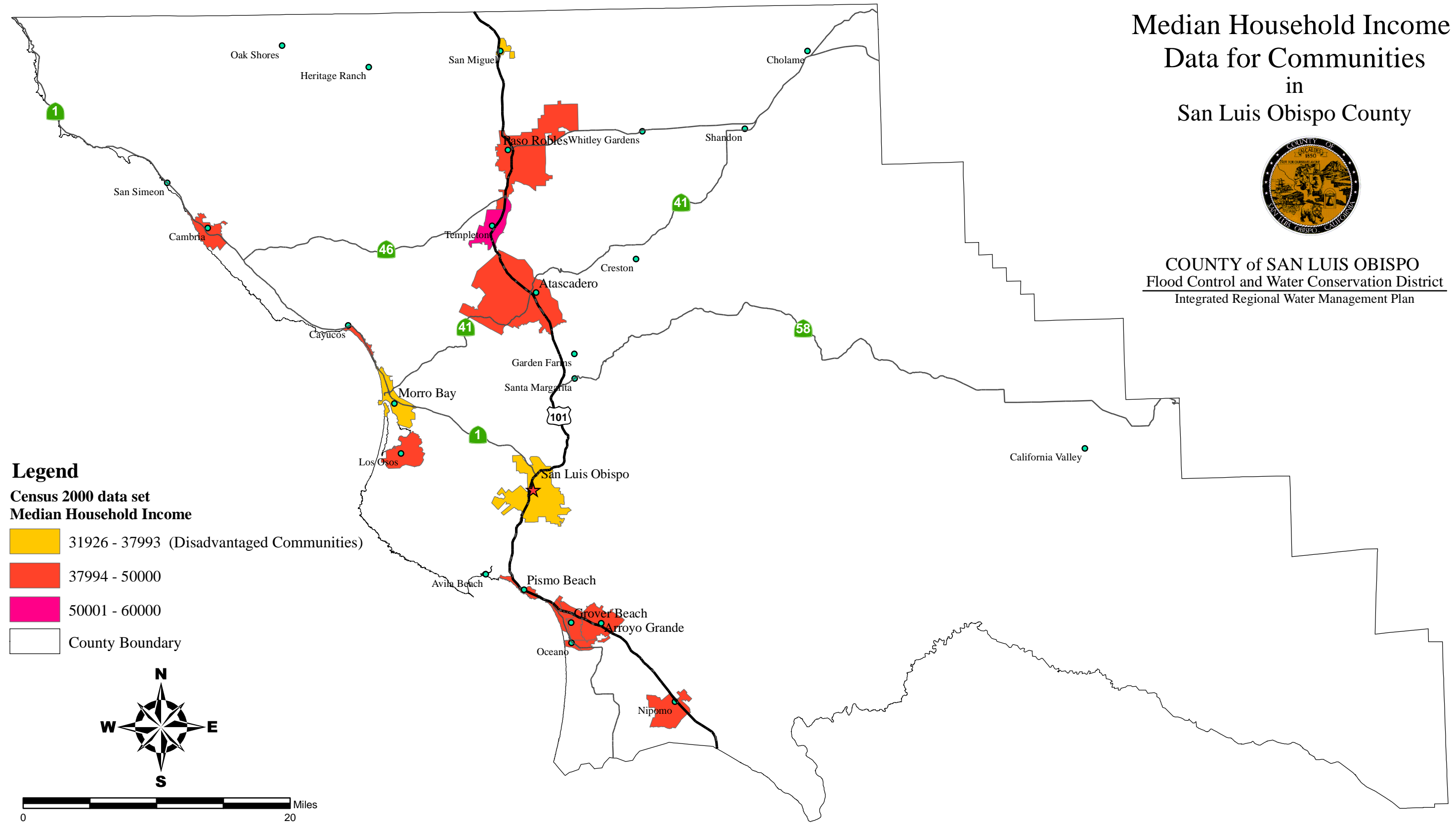
Source: California 2002 Clean Water Act 303(d) List of Impaired Waterbodies.

Figure 6.K

Median Household Income Data for Communities in San Luis Obispo County



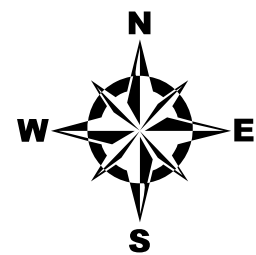
COUNTY of SAN LUIS OBISPO
Flood Control and Water Conservation District
Integrated Regional Water Management Plan



Legend

Census 2000 data set
Median Household Income

- 31926 - 37993 (Disadvantaged Communities)
- 37994 - 50000
- 50001 - 60000
- County Boundary



0 20 Miles

Scale 1:450,000

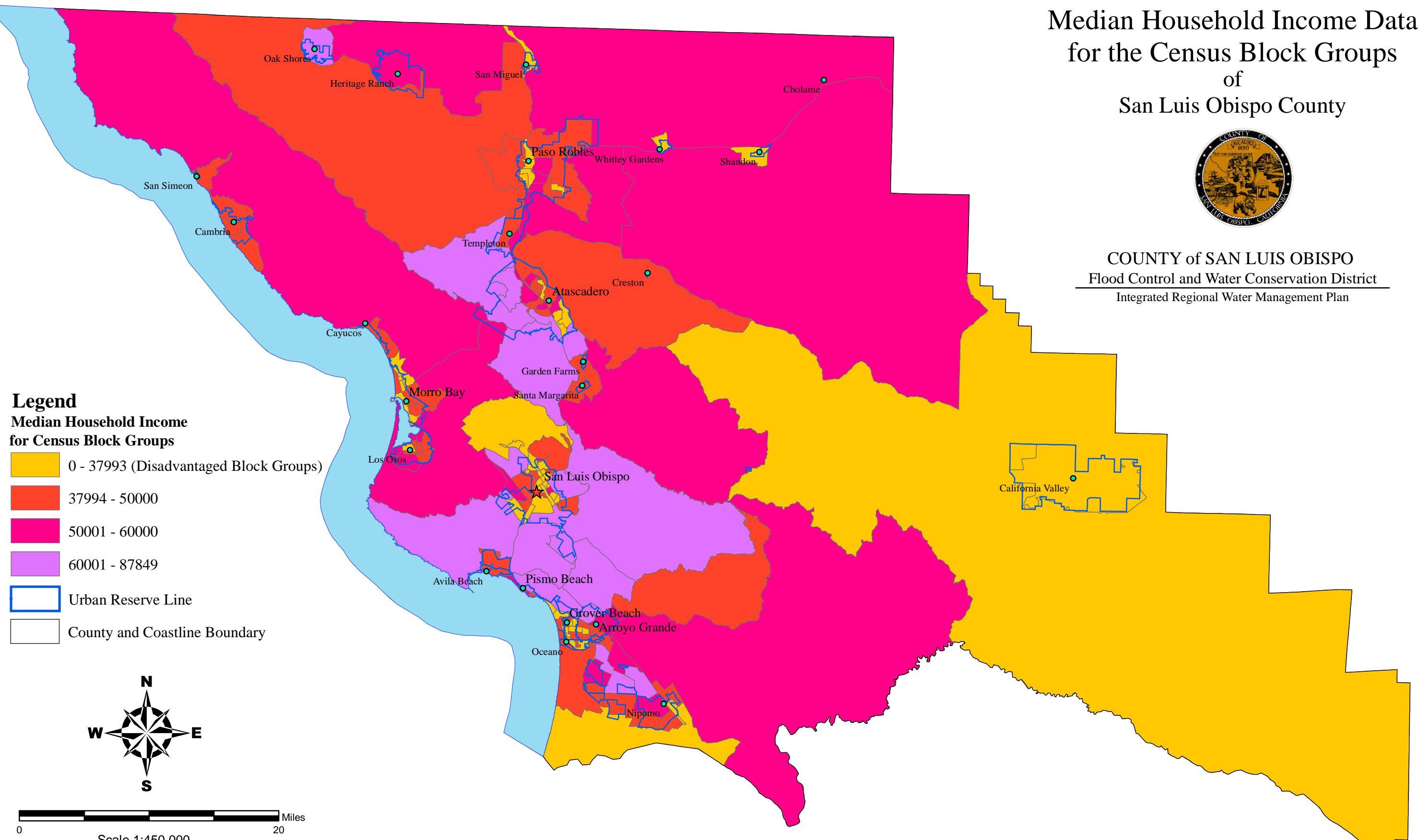
Communities with annual median household incomes (MHI) of less than 80% of the state MHI are considered disadvantaged.
Using Census 2000 data, 80% of the statewide MHI is \$37,994.
Census 2000 median household income is not available for all communities in San Luis Obispo County.
The data source for this map is the U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder website (<http://factfinder.census.gov>) and the County of San Luis Obispo.

Figure 6.L

Median Household Income Data for the Census Block Groups of San Luis Obispo County



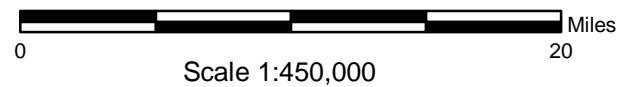
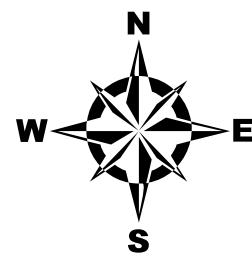
COUNTY of SAN LUIS OBISPO
Flood Control and Water Conservation District
Integrated Regional Water Management Plan



Legend

Median Household Income for Census Block Groups

- 0 - 37993 (Disadvantaged Block Groups)
- 37994 - 50000
- 50001 - 60000
- 60001 - 87849
- Urban Reserve Line
- County and Coastline Boundary



Block Groups with annual median household incomes (MHI) of less than 80% of the state MHI are considered disadvantaged. Using census 2000 data, 80% of the statewide MHI is \$37,994. The Census Block Group boundaries extend beyond the western boundary of the County and the coastline.

Figure 6.M

Topography of San Luis Obispo County



COUNTY of SAN LUIS OBISPO
Flood Control and Water Conservation District
Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

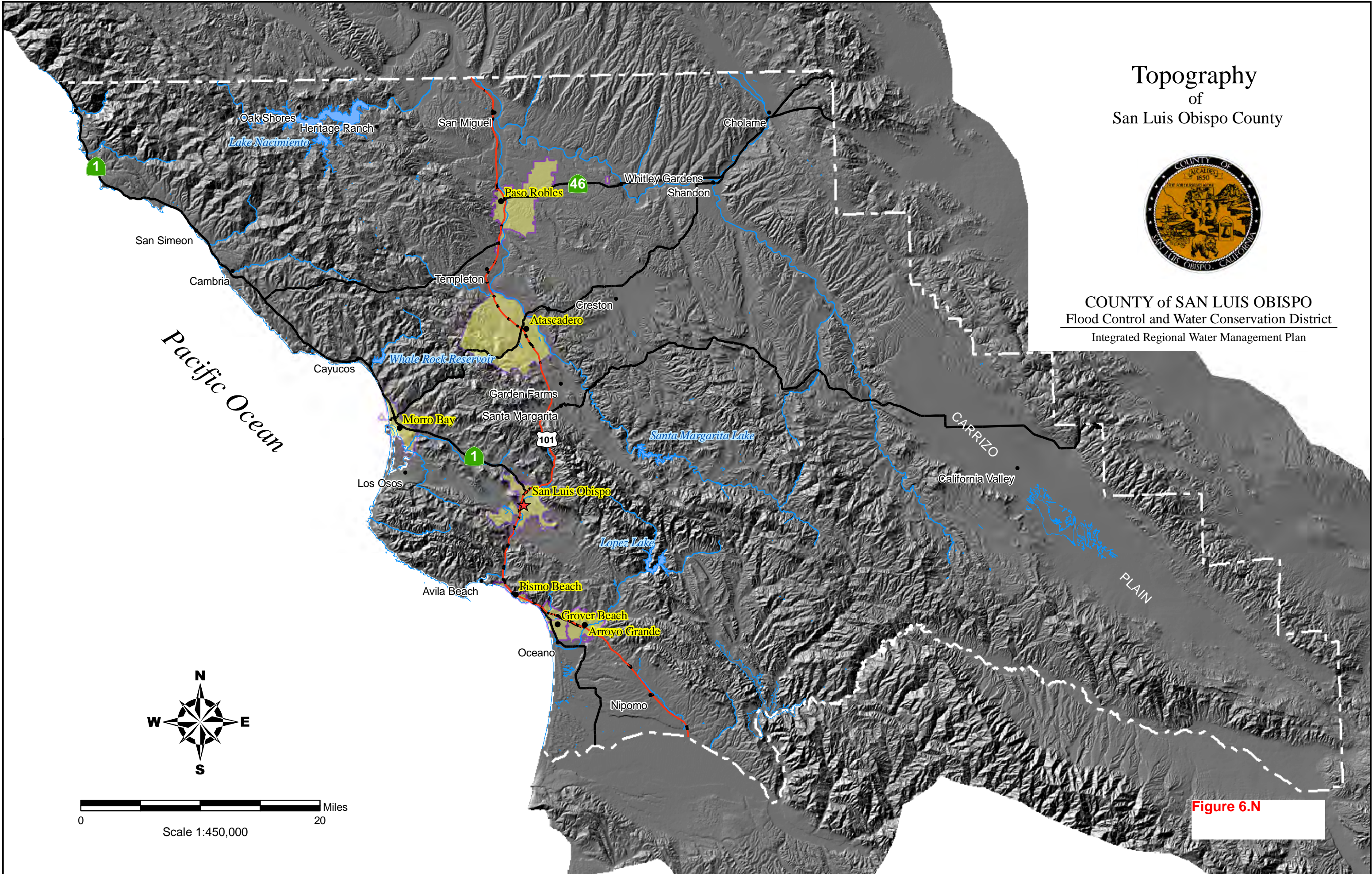
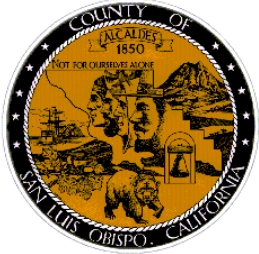
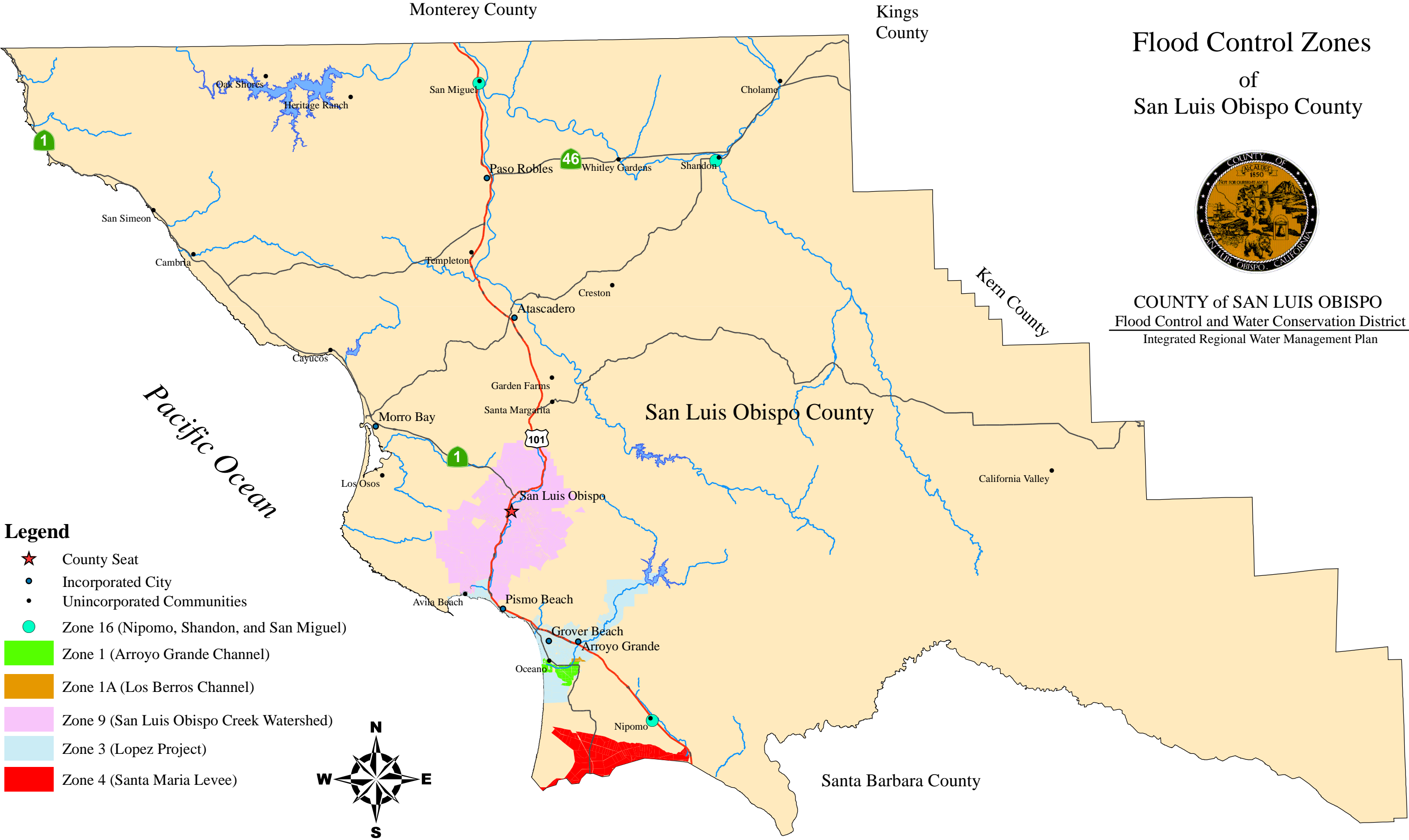


Figure 6.N

Flood Control Zones of San Luis Obispo County

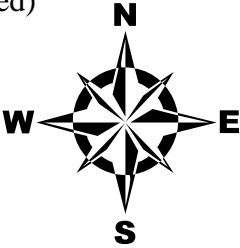


COUNTY of SAN LUIS OBISPO
Flood Control and Water Conservation District
Integrated Regional Water Management Plan



Legend

- ★ County Seat
- Incorporated City
- Unincorporated Communities
- Zone 16 (Nipomo, Shandon, and San Miguel)
- Zone 1 (Arroyo Grande Channel)
- Zone 1A (Los Berros Channel)
- Zone 9 (San Luis Obispo Creek Watershed)
- Zone 3 (Lopez Project)
- Zone 4 (Santa Maria Levee)



Scale 1:450,000

Figure 6.P

Wastewater Service Areas and Major Infrastructure of San Luis Obispo County



COUNTY of SAN LUIS OBISPO
Flood Control and Water Conservation District
Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

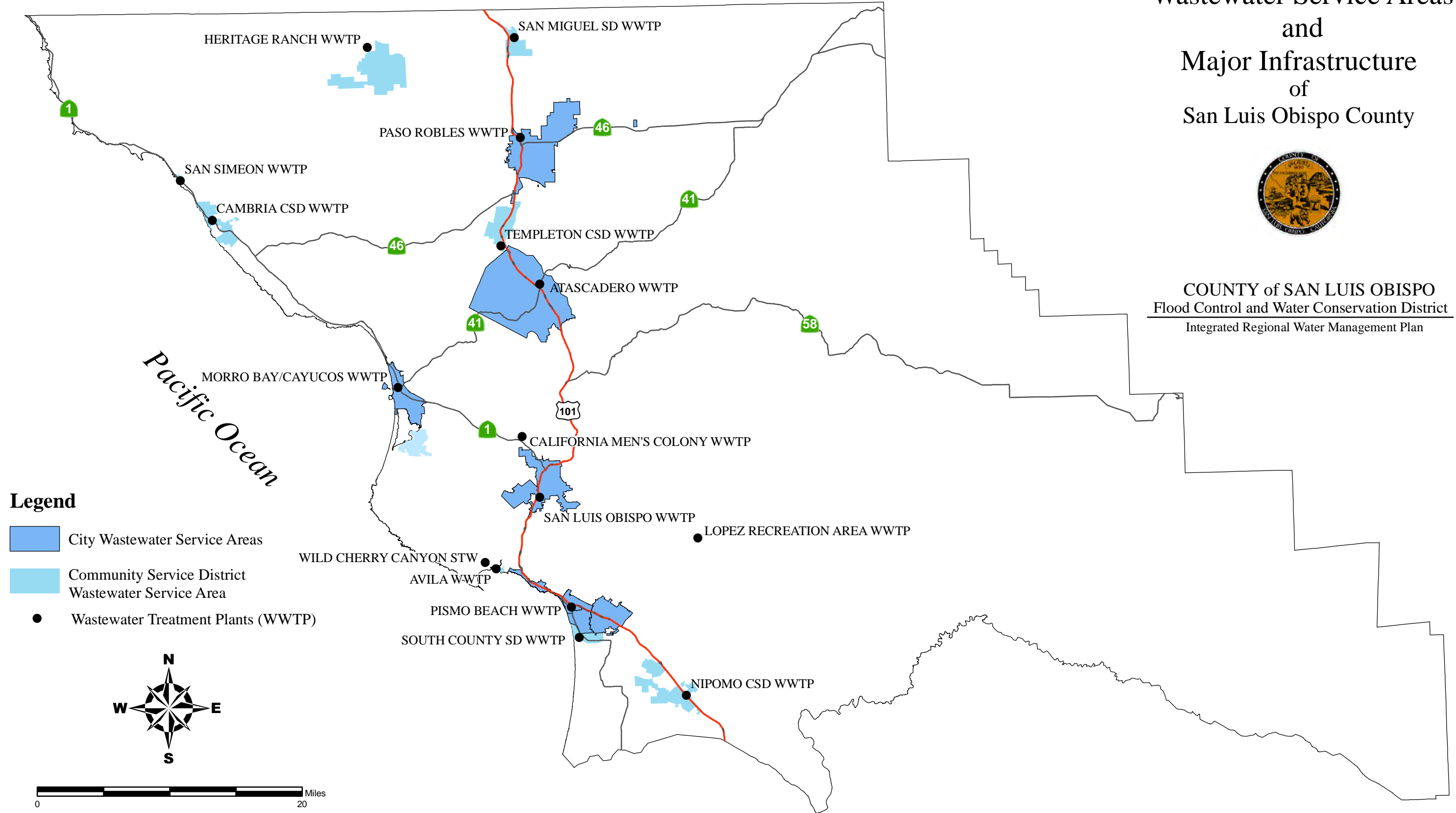
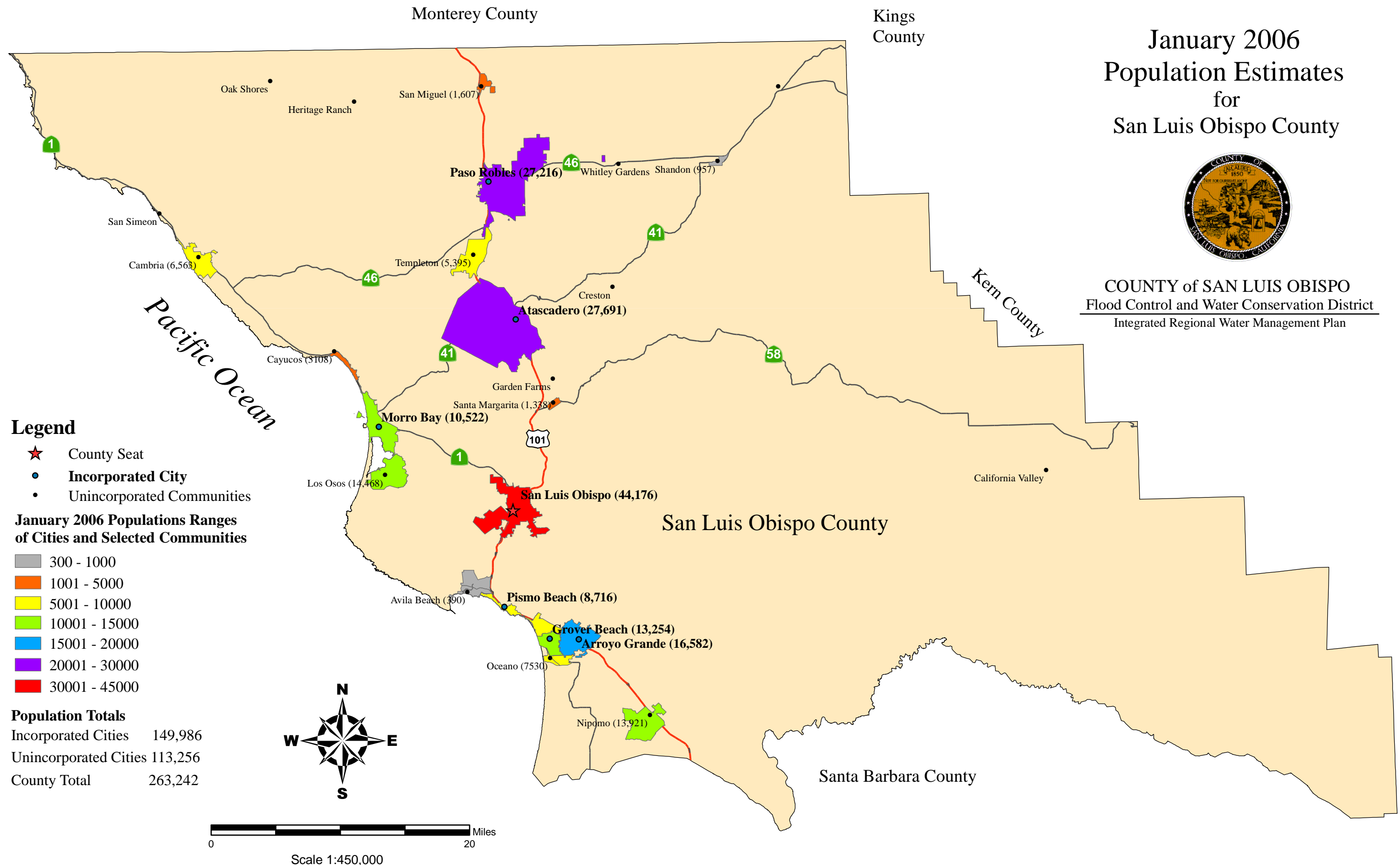


Figure 6.Q

January 2006 Population Estimates for San Luis Obispo County



COUNTY of SAN LUIS OBISPO
Flood Control and Water Conservation District
Integrated Regional Water Management Plan



Source: California Department of Finance and the County Department of Planning and Building.

Figure 6.R

Item No. 7 Regional Water Description

A description of the history of IRWM efforts in the region. Describe how the region boundary relates to the current water resources and historic water management issues in the region?

A description of the regional water management issues, and conflicts in the region. Issues and conflicts may relate to water supply, water quality, flood management, environmental stewardship, imported water, waste water, conjunctive use, etc. Also describe efforts to develop multi-benefit integrated programs and projects that meet regional priorities.

Requirement

A description of the water related components of the region. The submittal must consider two different types of components, the physical components and the groups that manage or have input to those components. Physical components of a water system include natural and man made infrastructure. Some of the components we expect to see include are watersheds, surface water impoundments, ground water basins, water collection systems, distribution systems, wastewater systems, flood water systems, and recharge facilities. The submittal should explain how water arrives in the region, how it is used, and how it is handled after it is used.

Is it clear how the history of water management in the region affects the boundaries that exist in the region and how it shapes the water management issues facing the region today?

How has water conflict been resolved in the region? Have there been established water management groups that collaborated to resolve these differences? Is the RWMG associated with these groups? Conflicts may exist and is a common occurrence among any group. Hence, it is important to observe the process and effectiveness that the RWMG has managed to resolve past conflicts and establish procedures and tools to manage potential conflicts in the future. Likewise, it could be a concern if conflicts are known to reviewer(s), and yet, they are not identified and described in the submittal.

Does the submittal provide a comprehensive understanding of the water resources available to the region and provide context to the region's water management challenges today and into the future?

Review Criteria

Based on the efforts described, does it appear that multi-benefit, integrated, programs and projects will be developed to meet regional priorities? It is not necessary for the RWMG to identify or discuss specific projects. The purpose of this question is to determine if the described efforts and process would most likely result in a list of programs and projects that meet a shared vision of regional priorities.

Are the extent and conditions of the water infrastructure in the region well understood? Is it clear where the critical components of the water system reside and the parties responsible to manage and maintain them historically? When were they put into service and are there capital improvement plans to repair or replace them in the near future?

Does the described system omit any obvious water-related components such as watersheds, surface water impoundments, ground water basins, water collection systems, distribution systems wastewater systems, flood water systems, or recharge facilities?

History of IRWM Efforts in the Region

The San Luis Region's historical water management efforts have been consistent with the State's IRWM approach. With a local culture that includes active environmental stakeholders, local land-use decisions have been subject to important debate and deliberations over the years with focus on the relationship of those decisions to water resource management and environmental needs, among other growth related concerns. The "quality of life" of the San Luis Region is an important cultural value that is being sustained through existing socio-political processes. The IRWM model developed by the State has likewise been locally embraced, in part because it is recognized as a tool that can be utilized to help improve the efficiency and effectiveness of existing dynamic processes.

While the region has a solid water resource management balance and has enjoyed significant accomplishments benefiting long term objectives, the process of continuously evaluating and self-evaluating institutional structures, policies, and approaches will help ensure that the region adapts to changing circumstances over time. In September of 2005 the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors, sitting as both the County Board and the Board of the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, voted to strengthen both existing institutional structures and general plan approaches to water issues, thereby ensuring that regional water management continues to be addressed in multiple forums.

Inter-agency cooperation has resulted in solutions to many of the region's historical water supply challenges, and while conflicts inevitably emerge from time to time, continued emphasis on cooperation has been instrumental in resolving those conflicts.

Several examples illustrate the San Luis Region's historical approach to integrating water management objectives, a few of which are listed below.

- Decisions on implementation of the Coastal Branch of the State Water project, which occurred in 1992 and 1993, included significant review of reliability concerns on the project and the importance of not developing a dependency on imported supplies.
- Since 1980, San Luis Obispo County's Resource Management System (RMS) includes an annual review of the adequacy of five (5) vital resources, including water, needed for "smart" land-use development.
- The 1998 County-wide Master Water Plan identified goals associated with evaluating environmental water needs.
- The region's Water Resources Advisory Committee has represented local stakeholders on regional water management efforts for over 50 years – essentially since 1945 when the State legislature created the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) to act as the regional water management agency.
- Approval of inter-agency water delivery contracts in 2004 initiated the implementation of the Nacimiento Water Supply project and established the Nacimiento Commission – resolving decades of intra-regional water supply issues. The project will result in the completion of regional "backbone" facilities needed for long-term water supply reliability, and will open doors to groundwater banking and other conjunctive use programs.
- The County Office of Emergency Services' response during the San Simeon earthquake of December 2003 included regional water officials that coordinated inter-agency cooperation and

emergency equipment transfers to aid the continuity of water services for impacted communities.

The San Luis Obispo County IRWM was developed in cooperation with and under the advisement of the Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC). The WRAC is a committee comprised of water purveyors, resource conservation districts, environmental and agricultural representatives that was originally established in the 1940's to advise the Board of Supervisors for the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District on water resource issues. The purpose of the WRAC is to advise the County Board of Supervisors concerning all policy decisions relating to the water resources of the District, determine the needs and financial capabilities of the District with respect to water resources and, upon deliberation, convey their recommendations to the Board of Supervisors. The WRAC also recommends specific water resource and water conservation programs to the Board of Supervisors, with recognition of the economic and environmental values of the programs, and methods of financing them.

The WRAC will continue to serve as the main advisor to the RWMG on decisions to be made on the IRWMP. Since a key element of the IRWM Program is integration, the RWMG will work with other WRAC Members to identify water management strategies for the region and the priority projects that demonstrate how these strategies work together to protect and improve water quality; improve regional water supply reliability and security; protect, enhance and restore the region's natural resources; monitor, protect, and improve the region's groundwater; and develop, fund, and implement an integrated, watershed approach to flood management. Regional projects and programs would be categorized and opportunities to identify regional benefits of linkages between multiple water management strategies among projects and programs of separate service functions and to see where projects and programs of separate service functions may further interrelate, e.g. wastewater treatment and water recycling or habitat restoration.

The regional agencies and stakeholders working relationship is well established through participation on the WRAC. For over 50 years, WRAC hearings have been the primary forum for the regional review of water resource issues and details, sharing of information and vetting of competing interests. WRAC meetings are open to the public, with agendas distributed widely and posted on the District's website, therefore stakeholders commonly attend meetings when an issue of concern is scheduled for discussion.

The historic working relationship amongst WRAC members is evidenced in the shared infrastructure and involvement in common management groups as described below. Defining the IRWM regional boundary the same as the WRAC boundary reinforces the inter-agency cooperation that results in solutions to many of the region's historical water supply challenges.

- Atascadero Mutual Water Company: A participant in the Nacimiento Water Project (NWP), a regional water supply project, and NWP Commission Member.
- Golden State Water: A stipulating party to the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin and member of the Nipmo Mesa Management Area technical group, which is responsible for cooperating with the other purveyors on the Mesa to manage their common groundwater resource. Also a participant in the interlocutory-stipulated judgment for the Los Osos Valley Groundwater Basin, which requires cooperation with the other water purveyors overlying the basin in managing their common groundwater resource.
- California Mens Colony: Contracts with the District for a portion of the District's State Water allocation and manages flows to other users on the Chorro Valley Branch. Provides recycled

water from their wastewater facility to the County and works with the Morro Bay National Estuary Program on Chorro Creek issues.

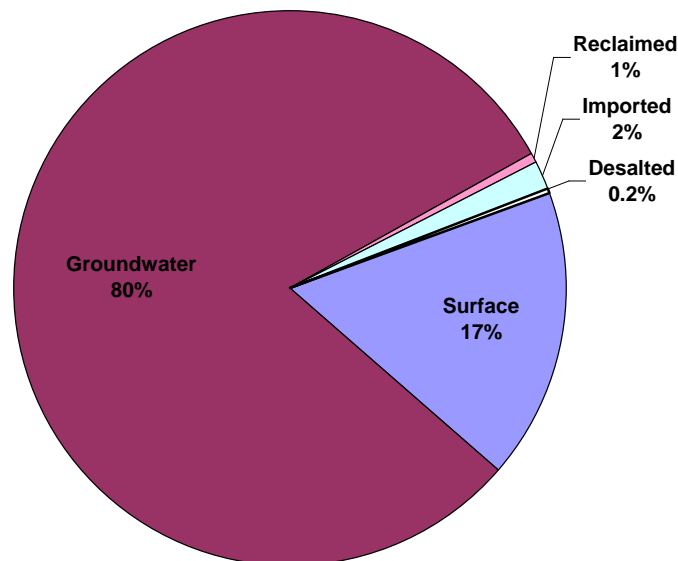
- Cambria CSD: Implementing a desalination project that may have region-wide policy significance.
- Camp San Luis Obispo: Participant in shared water and wastewater infrastructure with CMC, Cuesta College and the County, which includes a recycled water system.
- City of Arroyo Grande: A stipulating party to the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin and member of the Northern Cities Management Area technical group, which is responsible for cooperating with the other purveyors in the Northern Cities area to manage their common groundwater resource. Contracts with the District for a portion of the Lopez regional water project. Party to the Arroyo Grande Watershed and Creek MOU.
- City of Atascadero: As the agency with land use authority, Atascadero must work closely with the Atascadero Mutual Water Company.
- City of Grover Beach: A stipulating party to the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin and member of the Northern Cities Management Area technical group, which is responsible for cooperating with the other purveyors in the Northern Cities area to manage their common groundwater resource. Contracts with the District for a portion of the Lopez regional water project. Party to the Arroyo Grande Watershed and Creek MOU.
- City of Morro Bay: Contracts with the District for a portion of the District's State Water allocation and operates a desalination facility that may have region-wide policy significance. Taking the lead on conducting an assessment of the Chorro and Morro Valley Groundwater Basins.
- City of Paso Robles: A participant in the Nacimiento Water Project (NWP), a regional water supply project, and NWP Commission Member. Party to the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin Agreement. Taking the lead in developing a Groundwater Management Plan for the basin in cooperation with all of the other overlying stakeholders.
- City of Pismo Beach: A stipulating party to the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin and member of the Northern Cities Management Area technical group, which is responsible for cooperating with the other purveyors in the Northern Cities area to manage their common groundwater resource. Contracts with the District for a portion of the Lopez regional water project and the District's State Water allocation. Party to the Arroyo Grande Watershed and Creek MOU.
- City of San Luis Obispo: A participant in the Nacimiento Water Project (NWP), a regional water supply project, and NWP Commission Member. Operates Whale Rock Reservoir and holds permit for Salinas Reservoir water, two key water supplies for the region. Leads many San Luis Obispo Creek Watershed efforts cooperatively with the other agencies in Flood Control Zone 9.
- Cuesta Community College: Participant in shared water and wastewater infrastructure with CMC, Camp San Luis Obispo and the County, which includes a recycled water system.
- Heritage Ranch CSD: User of Lake Nacimiento water, a regional resource, and member of the steering and technical advisory committees for the Nacitone Watershed Management Plan.
- Los Osos CSD: A participant in the interlocutory-stipulated judgment for the Los Osos Valley Groundwater Basin, which requires cooperation with the other water purveyors overlying the basin in managing their common groundwater resource.
- Nipomo CSD: Taking the lead on a supplemental water inter-tie project with capacity to support future needs in the region. A stipulating party to the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin and member of the Nipmo Mesa Management Area technical group, which is responsible for cooperating with the other purveyors on the Mesa to manage their common groundwater resource.

- Oceano CSD: A stipulating party to the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin and member of the Northern Cities Management Area technical group, which is responsible for cooperating with the other purveyors in the Northern Cities area to manage their common groundwater resource. Contracts with the District for a portion of the Lopez regional water project and the District's State Water allocation. Party to the Arroyo Grande Watershed and Creek MOU.
- San Luis Coastal RCD: Leads cooperative efforts for soil and water conservation in the southern portion of the region. Party to the Arroyo Grande Watershed and Creek MOU.
- San Miguel CSD: Participant in the development of the Paso Groundwater Basin Management Plan.
- Templeton CSD: A participant in the Nacimiento Water Project (NWP), a regional water supply project, and NWP Commission Member.
- Upper Salinas RCD: Leads cooperative efforts for soil and water conservation in the southern portion of the region.

Regional Water Management Issues and Conflicts

Water Supply: San Luis Obispo County obtains nearly 80 percent of its water from groundwater supplies and about 20 percent from reservoirs and other sources. Figure 7A illustrates the region's water supplies.

Figure 7A San Luis Region Water Supplies



The region's water supply goal and objectives, as stated below, are designed to reduce the dependence on the strained groundwater supplies.

Water Supply Goal

Improve regional water supply reliability and security, reduce dependence on imported water, reduce water rights disputes and protect watershed communities from drought with a focus on interagency conjunctive use of regional water resources without unfairly burdening communities, neighborhoods or individuals.

Water Supply Objectives

1. Implement inter-agency projects including emergency inter-ties between systems, jointly developed facilities, water exchanges, and other methods of enhancing reliability through cooperative efforts over the development of new supplies.
2. Maximize water conservation for both M&I and agricultural uses.
3. Expand desalination water opportunities by 2010.
4. Expand reclaimed water use to make up 5% of total water use by 2010 and 10% of total water use by 2020.

Unfortunately, this heavy dependence on the strained groundwater supplies has led to conflicts between water users in the region. Through the IRWM process, the RWMG and stakeholders will continue to pursue cooperative resolution of groundwater supply issues that have been the subject of litigation and cooperative agreements among stakeholders in groundwater areas where litigation may be imminent. Providing expertise, historical data and other technical resources available to the RWMG can be used to facilitate cooperation. Additionally, through the IRWM, regional multi-benefit projects can be developed that help reduce conflicts.

Another major potential for a water supply conflict exists with the regions ecosystem goal to improve fisheries and fisheries habitat. Generally, the fisheries projects are intended to maintain surface water resources for fisheries benefits which can conflict with the beneficial use of those supplies for municipal uses. Though efforts will be made to minimize the conflicts through education and coordinated implementation, this conflict and challenge is faced throughout the state.

Other conflicts between water management strategies and watershed objectives can arise where projects which are focused on addressing the objectives within one goal fail to meet key objectives within the same goal or other goals. For example, maximizing water conservation can help reduce the demand and dependence on imported supplies, however, water users may view the conservation as a regulatory hammer that reduces their water supply reliability. Additionally, desalination projects improve reliability and reduce dependence on imported supplies, however, the projects are viewed as expensive and potentially damaging to sensitive marine environmental resources.

Water Quality: The waters in the San Luis Region have the good fortune of being exposed to fewer pollutants than many of the urban areas of the State. However, the region also has some notable water quality challenges. Specific wastewater systems have been facing compliance challenges, and other areas are exposed to groundwater pollutants from septic systems and other activities. The region's most notable – perhaps “notorious” – project is the Los Osos Wastewater Project, embroiled in decades of local debate and deliberation.

Another significant water quality challenge in the San Luis Obispo region is associated with the wastewater treatment plant discharges. According to a front page news article entitled “Aging Sewage Systems Foul Up” published on May 29, 2005 in the San Luis Obispo newspaper, The Tribune, “Sewage treatment plants in San Luis Obispo County have discharged illegal levels of pollutants into creeks and the ocean more than 450 times during the past five years, state water quality records show.” The article cites the main culprit to be aging and overwhelmed sewage treatment plants, some dating back to World War II. Approximately 300,000 gallons of raw sewage spilled into creeks from wastewater treatment plants and collection systems in San Luis Obispo County during the 2004-2005 rainy season. A detailed summary of the region's water quality issues are outlined in Figures 7B and 7C.

Figure 7B Quality of Water Resources

WPA	Quality of Water Resources				
	Surface Source Water	Groundwater	Reclaimed	Imported	Desalted
1 North Coast	No 303(d) listed waterbodies	MTBE Chlorides TDS Range (46-2,637 mg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A
2 Cayucos	No 303(d) listed waterbodies	TDS Range (346-2,462 mg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A
3 Los Osos, Morro Bay	Morro Bay, Los Osos Creek, and Chorro Creek are 303(d) listed for sediment, pathogens, and nutrients. Morro Bay is also listed for metals. Chumash Creek, Dairy Creek, and Warden Creek are listed for fecal coliform and low dissolved oxygen. Los Osos Creek is also listed for low dissolved oxygen. Pennington Creek, San Bernardo Creek, San Luisito Creek, and Walters Creek are listed for fecal coliform.	Seawater Intrusion Chlorides Nitrate as NO ₃ MTBE TDS Range (60-33,700 mg/L)	N/A	State Water Project (SWP) is the primary supply source for Morro Bay.	Morro Bay uses desalination as a backup supply source.
4 SLO/Avila	San Luis Obispo Creek is 303(d) listed for pathogens, nutrients, and priority organics.	MTBE Nitrate as NO ₃ Chloride TDS Range (278-1,949 mg/L)	City of SLO Dairy Creek Golf Course used for irrigation only	Avila Beach has a SWP allocation for secondary use.	N/A
5 Five Cities	No 303(d) listed waterbodies	MTBE Nitrate as NO ₃	N/A	Pismo Beach has a SWP allocation for secondary use.	N/A
6 Nipomo Mesa	Nipomo Creek is 303(d) listed for fecal coliform. Oso Flaco Creek is listed for fecal coliform and nitrate. Oso Flaco Lake is listed for nitrate. Santa Maria River is listed for fecal coliform and nitrate.	Nitrate as NO ₃ TDS Range (139-1,200 mg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A
7 Cuyama	No 303(d) listed waterbodies.	TDS Range (206-3,905 mg/L) DWR notes a critical overdraft condition in the Cuyama Valley Basin.	N/A	N/A	N/A
8 California Valley	No 303(d) listed waterbodies.	TDS (range not reported) Soda Lake Sub-basin exceeds useable mineral quality.	N/A	N/A	N/A
9a Salinas	The Salinas River is 303(d) listed for sodium and chloride. Atascadero Creek is 303(d) listed for fecal coliform and low dissolved oxygen.	TDS Range (165-3,868 mg/L) Chlorides Nitrate as NO ₃ MTBE	N/A	N/A	N/A
9b Creston	No 303(d) listed waterbodies.	Increasing TDS and chlorides reported.	N/A	N/A	N/A
9c Shandon	Cholame Creek is 303(d) listed for boron	Sulfate reported.	N/A	SWP allocation not used	N/A
10 Nacimiento	Las Tablas Creek and Nacimiento Reservoir are 303(d) listed for metals		N/A	N/A	N/A

Figure 7C: 303(d) Listed Waterbodies and TMDL Priority

Waterbody	Pollutant	TMDL Priority	Potential Sources
Atascadero Creek	Fecal Coliform	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown
Atascadero Creek	Low Dissolved Oxygen	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown
Cholame Creek	Boron	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown
Chorro Creek	Fecal Coliform	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown
Chorro Creek	Nutrients	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Point Sources Agriculture Irrigated Crop Production Agricultural storm runoff
Chorro Creek	Sedimentation/Siltation	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Irrigated Crop Production Range grazing – riparian and/or upland Agricultural storm runoff Construction/Land Development Road Construction Resource extraction Hydromodification Channelization Streambank modification/destabilization Channel erosion Erosion/siltation Natural sources Golf course activities Nonpoint source
Chumash Creek	Fecal Coliform	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source unknown
Chumash Creek	Low Dissolved Oxygen	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Sources
Dairy Creek	Fecal Coliform	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown
Dairy Creek	Low Dissolved Oxygen	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown
Las Tablas Creek	Metals	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface Mining
Los Osos Creek	Fecal Coliform	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source Unknown
Los Osos Creek	Low Dissolved Oxygen	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Pasture grazing – riparian and/or upland Urban runoff/storm sewers Natural Sources
Los Osos Creek	Nutrients	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Irrigated crop production Agricultural storm runoff Agricultural return flows
Los Osos Creek	Sedimentation/Siltation	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Irrigated Crop Production Range Grazing – riparian and/or upland Agricultural storm runoff Hydromodification Channelization Dredging Habitat modification Removal of riparian vegetation Streambank modification/destabilization Channel erosion Erosion/Siltation Natural Sources Nonpoint Source
Morro Bay	Metals	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface mining Nonpoint Source Boat Discharges/Vessel Wastes
Morro Bay	Pathogens	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Range Grazing – upland Urban Runoff/Storm sewers Septage disposal Natural Sources Nonpoint Source
Morro Bay	Sedimentation/Siltation	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Irrigated Crop Production Construction/Land Development

Waterbody	Pollutant	TMDL Priority	Potential Sources
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource Extraction Channelization Channel Erosion
Nacimiento Reservoir	Metals	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface Mining Natural Sources
Nipomo Creek	Fecal Coliform	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers Natural Sources
Oso Flaco Creek	Fecal Coliform	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source Unknown
Oso Flaco Creek	Nitrate	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source Unknown
Oso Flaco Lake	Nitrate	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Nonpoint Source
Pennington Creek	Fecal Coliform	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source Unknown
Salinas River - upper	Chloride	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Pasture Grazing – riparian and/or upland Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers
Salinas River - upper	Sodium	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Pasture Grazing – riparian and/or upland Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers
San Bernardo Creek	Fecal Coliform	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source Unknown
San Luis Obispo Creek	Nutrients	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Point Sources Agriculture Irrigated Crop Production Agricultural storm runoff
San Luis Obispo Creek	Pathogens	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source Unknown
San Luis Obispo Creek	Priority Organics	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source Unknown
San Luisito Creek	Fecal Coliform	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source Unknown
Santa Maria River	Fecal Coliform	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Pasture Grazing – riparian and/or upland Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers Natural Sources
Santa Maria River	Nitrate	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Pasture Grazing – riparian and/or upland Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers
Walters Creek	Fecal Coliform	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source Unknown
Warden Creek	Fecal Coliform	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source Unknown
Warden Creek	Low Dissolved Oxygen	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source Unknown

The region's water quality goal and objectives, as stated below, are designed to protect and improve the water quality for all beneficial uses.

Water Quality Goal

Protect and improve water quality for beneficial uses consistent with regional interests and the Basin Plan in cooperation with local and state agencies and regional stakeholders without unfairly burdening communities, neighborhoods or individuals.

Water Quality Objectives

1. Protect and improve source water quality.
2. Meet all federal and state drinking water standards.
3. Support the development and implementation of TMDLs.
4. Implement NPDES Phase II Storm Water Management Programs.
5. Implement the California NPS Plan and the RWQCB Conditional Agricultural Waiver Program for irrigated agriculture.
6. Comply with new waste discharge requirements.

All the regional stakeholders support the water quality goal and objectives, however, potential conflicts exist when the cost of meeting the objectives is too high for the community to support. By optimizing and integrating water quality projects to maximize the benefits, additional stakeholders may be willing to share in the costs of the project thereby minimizing the potential conflict.

Environmental Stewardship: San Luis Obispo County's size and geographic diversity supports a wide variety of landscapes including maritime chaparral, serpentine habitats, grasslands and juniper and oak woodlands that provide habitat and migration corridors for a wide variety of native species. Native species of San Luis Obispo County include bobcats, tule elk, pronghorn antelope, golden eagles, California redlegged frogs, sandhill cranes, mountain plovers, and other migratory birds that find wintering ground in the county's freshwater wetlands, riparian communities and grasslands. There are significant water management issues affecting the region's environmental resources. Figure 7D provides a summary of the key protection, preservation, restoration, and enhancement needs for the region's important environmental resources.

Figure 7D: Environmental Issues and Needs

Environmental Resource	Issues and Needs	Management Strategies
Coastal, marine, and estuarine resources	Storm water runoff pollution Urbanization Point source discharges Nonpoint source pollution Sanitary sewer overflows/spills Beach postings and closures Overuse Accelerated sedimentation On-site waste disposal Riparian and wetland protection	Storm Water Management Programs Land Use Planning Treatment Plant Upgrades Agricultural NPS Management Measures and Practices (MMPs) Watershed Planning Riparian Corridor and Wetlands Management Clean Beach Initiatives Public Education and Outreach
Streams, Rivers, and Riparian Corridors	Storm water runoff pollution Urbanization Point source discharges Nonpoint source pollution Sanitary sewer overflows/spills Overuse Loss of riparian corridors and wetlands	Storm Water Management Programs Land Use Planning Treatment Plant Upgrades Agricultural NPS MMPs Watershed Planning Riparian Corridor Management Wetland Protection Public Education and Outreach
Wetlands	Storm water runoff pollution Urbanization Point source discharges Nonpoint source pollution Sanitary sewer overflows/spills Accelerated sedimentation On-site waste disposal Loss of wetlands	Storm Water Management Programs Land Use Planning Treatment Plant Upgrades Agricultural NPS MMPs Watershed Planning Wetland Protection Public Education and Outreach
Groundwater Basins	Overdraft Seawater intrusion Increasing Total Dissolved Solids Increasing nitrate levels MTBE and other industrial pollutants Natural mineral and radiological contamination Natural geothermal activity	Monitoring Overdraft Protection Increased Recharge Critical Recharge Area Protection Increased Infiltration Salt Balancing Well Head Protection Land Use Planning Water Recycling Agricultural NPS MMPs Storm Water Management Programs
Reservoirs/Lakes	Storm water runoff pollution Urbanization Nonpoint source pollution Sanitary sewer overflows/spills Overuse Accelerated sedimentation On-site waste disposal	Storm Water Management Programs Land Use Planning Treatment Plant Upgrades Agricultural NPS MMPs Watershed Planning

Environmental Resource	Issues and Needs	Management Strategies
	Loss of riparian corridor vegetation and wetlands	
Wilderness Areas, Open Spaces, and Trails	Overuse Urbanization Off road vehicles in restricted areas	Land Use Planning Acquisition Programs
Forests	Disease Wildland fires Off-road vehicles in restricted areas	Forest Management Land Use Planning
Agricultural Lands	Urbanization Soil loss Water quality impacts from pesticides, nutrients, and sediment	Land Use Planning Agricultural MMPs Nonpoint Source Pollution Prevention
Special Status Plant and Animal Species	Loss of habitat Invasive species Sedimentation Loss of stream flow Storm water runoff pollution Nonpoint source pollution Urbanization Loss of wetlands and riparian vegetation	Land Use Planning Ecosystem Preservation and Restoration Nonpoint Source Pollution Prevention Storm Water Management Programs Riparian Corridor and Wetland Protection Invasive Species Management
Fisheries	Fisheries depletion Loss of habitat Reduced stream flows Pathogens Invasive species Mercury in fish tissue Non-native competitor species Point source pollution Nonpoint source pollution	Land Use Planning Ecosystem Preservation and Restoration Nonpoint Source Pollution Prevention Storm Water Management Programs Riparian Corridor and Wetland Protection Invasive Species Programs

To achieve sustainable development, future water management will require an ecosystem approach, which recognizes that adequate water supply and development objectives are dependent on protecting functioning ecosystems. Watershed and basin-level planning efforts among stakeholders to negotiate and agree on the allocation of water resources, in combination with improved data on water availability, water use, and water quality, and improved information on ecosystem requirements, can lead to a range of technical, political, and financial measures to prevent water shortages in the future while maintaining functioning ecosystems. The Ecosystem Preservation and Restoration goal and objectives were developed to target these issues:

Ecosystem Preservation and Restoration Goal

Protect, enhance and restore the region’s natural resources including open spaces; fish, wildlife and migratory bird habitat; special status and native plants; wetlands; estuarine, marine, and coastal ecosystems; streams, lakes, and reservoirs; forests; and agricultural lands without unfairly burdening communities, neighborhoods or individuals.

Ecosystem Preservation and Restoration Objectives

1. Purchase or conserve through easements, preserve, enhance, and restore land in ecologically sensitive ecosystems.
2. Manage public land access to encourage public involvement and stewardship.
3. Manage stream flows to fish bearing streams, support a region-wide fish passage barrier prevention, circumvention and removal program, and implement fish friendly stream and river corridor restoration projects.

4. Reduce the effects of invasive plant species, manage public properties to re-establish rare and special status native plant populations, and promote native drought tolerant plantings in municipal and residential landscaping.
5. Implement the San Luis Obispo County Native Tree Management Guidelines and promote the voluntary guidelines in the San Luis Obispo County Native Tree Resolution for tree protection and restoration programs, urban forest management, and wild lands fire management.
6. Reuse reclaimed mine lands for beneficial purposes.
7. Conserve natural resources.

The major potential for environmental conflict exists with the regions competing water demands. Generally, the fisheries projects are intended to maintain surface water resources for fisheries benefits which can conflict with the beneficial use of those supplies for municipal uses. A growing area of concern is the potential for conflicts between agricultural food safety interests and various types of public access and ecosystem strategies. Additional research is needed to evaluate potential sources of crop contamination and the relationship between public access, ecosystem strategies and food safety. However, various agricultural industry guidelines are now encouraging growers to develop “clean” fields by removing any non-crop vegetation that could attract wildlife; these guidelines are being created in response to the increasing pressure to address food safety problems and the fear that wildlife near cropland is a significant threat. At the same time that growers are being asked to consider the use of bare soil buffers, they are also being regulated by the Central Coast RWQCB to reduce the water quality impacts from their operations. Unfortunately, BMPs such as filter strips, vegetative buffer strips, grassed waterways and constructed wetlands, which have been implemented by farmers to comply with the RWQCB’s Conditional Agricultural Waiver program and which continue to be promoted by local agencies and conservation organizations, directly conflict with the push to remove non-crop vegetation. The development of recreation and public access trails alongside croplands is also viewed as a potential threat to food safety. Conflicts could arise if recreational projects fail to consider the surrounding urban and agricultural land uses.

Groundwater Monitoring and Management: San Luis Obispo County obtains nearly 80 percent of its water from groundwater supplies and protecting the quantity and quality of the groundwater resources is critical to a reliable water supply for the region.

Additional regional groundwater data is needed to allow for more thorough groundwater studies by all interested parties and thus encourage greater cooperation between different water users. Currently the groundwater data is collected from over 400 wells throughout the region. Most of this data is private and cannot be published without written permission from each of the relevant well owners. Unlimited permission is needed from each of the well owners for releasing or publishing groundwater. Additionally, the groundwater data is limited to a single measurement taken in April and October of each year. If the well is temporarily inaccessible or has recently been pumped, no data is collected. The method and times for data collection need to be reevaluated for effectiveness. Newer technology is available that may allow determining draw down, seasonal variations, and quality in a cost effective manner.

Monitoring for sea water intrusion is currently being performed but may need additional emphasis in the future. Efforts between individual purveyors, USGS, DWR, and/or the District should be coordinated and re-evaluated for completeness. Those basins that are susceptible to damage need to be identified and the risk for damage needs to be assessed.

The groundwater monitoring and management goal and objectives aim to address these primary issues:

Groundwater Monitoring and Management Goal

Monitor, protect, and improve the regions groundwater through a collaborative approach designed to reduce conflicts without unfairly burdening communities, neighborhoods or individuals.

Groundwater Monitoring and Management Objectives

1. Develop monitoring and reporting programs for groundwater basins in the region.
2. Evaluate and consider Groundwater Banking Programs.
3. Protect and improve groundwater quality from point and non-point source pollution, including nitrate contamination; MTBE and other industrial, agricultural, and commercial sources of contamination; naturally occurring mineralization, boron, radionuclide, geothermal contamination; and seawater intrusion and salts.
4. Conduct public education and outreach about ground water protection.
5. Identify areas of known or expected conflicts and target stakeholders on specific actions that they should take to help protect groundwater basin quality and supply.
6. Recharge ground water with high quality water.

As stated before, the region's dependence on the strained groundwater supplies has led to conflicts between water users in the region. Through the IRWM process, the RWMG and stakeholders will continue to pursue cooperative resolution of groundwater supply issues that have been the subject of litigation and cooperative agreements among stakeholders in groundwater areas where litigation may be imminent. Providing expertise, historical data and other technical resources available to the RWMG can be used to facilitate cooperation. Additionally, through the IRWM, regional multi-benefit projects can be developed that help reduce conflicts.

Flood Protection: Flood protection is a high priority for the San Luis Obispo region and there are a variety of flood and stormwater issues and challenges throughout the region. The county has some sub-regions where topography and/or poor soil conditions significantly contribute to or are the primary cause of flooding. Additional drainage standards need to be developed for specific areas to protect development, structures and ecological processes. Development in flood prone areas is regulated and restricted, and is contingent on conformance to existing regulations. However, the standards do not always provide the appropriate level of flood protection for every situation, and are often one dimensional in perspective (i.e. only drainage or flood control). The County does have detailed flood control protection standards for infrastructure development. However, further analysis and evaluation of innovative approaches to integrating flood control protection facilities with ecosystem enhancing and or friendly features should be considered to provide multi-beneficial results. Finally, many property owners are not aware of their private property drainage and flood control responsibilities. The flood protection objectives were developed to address these issues and with the recognition that local financing options are limited, community support is critical, and other watershed benefits need to be integrated into flood protection measures.

Flood Management Goal

Develop, fund, and implement an integrated, watershed approach to flood management through a collaborative and community supported process without unfairly burdening communities, neighborhoods or individuals.

Ecosystem Preservation and Restoration Objectives

1. Distinguish the root cause of flooding problems stemming from new development, existing development, and mandatory regulation.
2. Integrate ecosystem enhancement, drainage control, and natural recharge into development projects.
3. Develop financial programs for drainage and flood control projects.
4. Evaluate and minimize the risk of dam and levee failures.
5. Develop and implement public education, outreach, and advocacy.

Unfortunately, there is a significant potential for conflict between flood protection and environmental protection. Virtually all existing natural or manmade drainage channels in the region are environmentally sensitive and subject to restrictive permitting requirements for maintenance or improvement. These environmental and permitting restrictions often limit the flood protection alternatives that can be implemented and can result in increased costs due to environmental enhancements that must be incorporated into the flood protection project.

Development of Multi-Benefit Integrated Programs

The San Luis IRWMP seeks to enhance regional cooperation promoting sustainable water resource management while balancing economic, environmental and cultural values, and property rights; recognizing the role of regulatory agencies and the autonomy of individual jurisdictions. Integrated planning, as defined by the California Water Plan Update, is:

A process that analyzes all the interrelated water management components in a given region. The focus is on the interrelation of the different water management components with the understanding that changes in the management of one component will affect the others. The overriding goals of the process are to ensure reliable, affordable, good quality water from a diversity of sources; and design a comprehensive plan that achieves water supply reliability and quality objectives but allows planned programs to adapt to changes in environmental, institutional, and socioeconomic conditions.

The San Luis Obispo IRWM planning process followed the framework established in the California Water Plan Update. Consistent with those guidelines and recommendations, the San Luis Obispo IRWMP goals and objectives were evaluated to understand the relationships of the goals and objectives and the potential conflicts between the goals and objectives. The relationship between these goals and objectives is shown in Figure 7E.

As can be seen in Figure 7E, there are many inter-relationships between the San Luis IRWM planning goals and objectives. The most significant relationships occur amongst the water quality, water supply and groundwater goals and objectives. This occurs because water supply projects can protect and improve existing water quality and groundwater resources while reducing conflicts among water users.

Figure 7E: Relationship of IRWM Goals and Objectives

Goals Objectives		Water Supply				Water Quality		Ecosystem		Groundwater			Flood Management		
		Improve Reliability	Reduce Imported Water dependence	Drought protection	Project Affordability	Protect and Improve Water Quality	Project Affordability	Protect and Enhance Natural Resources	Project Affordability	Protect and Improve Groundwater	Reduce Conflicts	Project Affordability	Watershed Flood Protection	Community Support	Project Affordability
Water Supply	Implement inter-agency projects	●	●	●	●	●				●	●				
	Maximize water conservation		●	●	●					●					
	Expand desalination opportunities	●	●	●		●				●	●				
	Expand reclaimed water use	●	●	●		●		●		●	●				
Water Quality	Protect source water quality	●				●	●			●					
	Meet all drinking water standards	●				●	●	●		●					
	Implement TMDLs					●		●							
	Implement NPDES Phase II					●		●		●		●			
	Implement the NPS Plan and the Agricultural Waiver Program					●	●	●							
	Comply with new waste discharge requirements					●		●							
Ecosystem Preservation and Restoration	Preserve ecologically sensitive lands					●		●				●			
	Encourage public involvement and stewardship							●					●		
	Implement fish friendly projects.					●		●							
	Reduce invasive plants and re-establish rare and special status native plant populations							●							
	Implement tree protection and preservation programs							●	●						
	Reuse reclaimed mine lands							●							
	Conserve natural resources							●	●						
Groundwater Monitoring and Management	Develop groundwater monitoring	●				●				●	●	●			
	Groundwater Banking Programs	●	●	●		●				●	●	●			
	Point and non-point source protection					●		●		●					
	Groundwater public education					●				●	●	●			
	Targeted groundwater conflict resolution					●				●	●	●			
	Groundwater recharge	●	●	●		●				●	●	●			
Flood Management	Distinguish the root cause of flooding											●	●	●	
	Integrate enhancements into development projects.					●		●		●		●	●	●	
	Flood financial programs												●	●	
	Minimize the risk of dam failures											●			
	Flood public education & outreach											●	●	●	

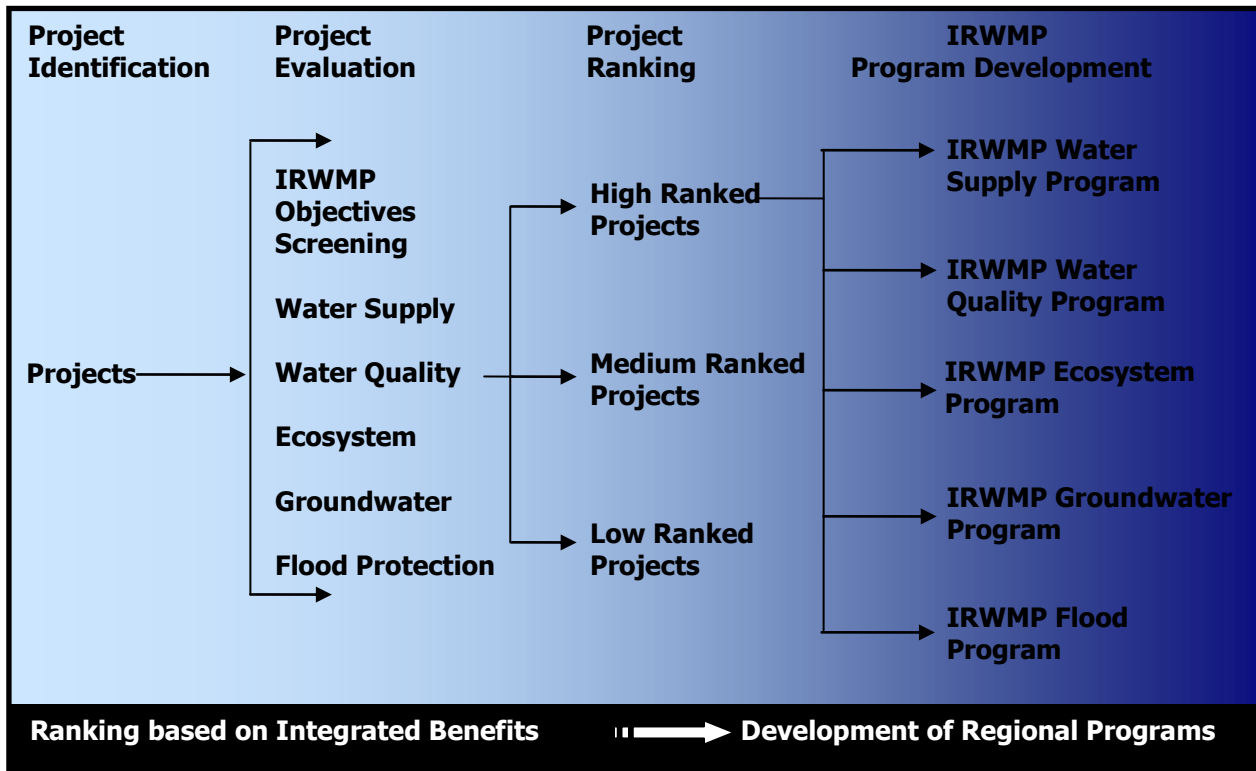
The objectives that provide the most significant benefit across several goals are:

1. Implement inter-agency projects over the development of new supplies;
2. Expand reclaimed water use;
3. Implement groundwater banking projects; and
4. Implement groundwater recharge projects.

This inter-relationship is expected because of the significant water quality, water supply, and ecosystem benefits that can be provided through the implementation of affordable and regional water supply projects.

The San Luis IRWMP includes a project evaluation and integration process that ranks projects based on their ability to meet multiple IRWMP benefits. The process is an objective and sustainable approach that will be used to continually consider and evaluate projects and priorities for the region. The project ranking and integration process occurs in two steps. First, the projects are evaluated and ranked based on their ability to meet the IRWMP objectives. Second, related projects are integrated into regional programs to further identify opportunities for coordinated implementation. Figure 7F illustrates this two stage process.

Figure 7F: Project Ranking and Integration Process



As regional needs change or as projects are implemented, the list of water management projects will evolve and the IRWMP will have to be dynamic to accommodate these changes. Some projects will be removed from the list after they have been implemented, and others may be removed from the list if future analyses determine they are infeasible. Still other projects may be added to the list as new alternatives are developed to meet unsolved regional needs. While the list of projects included in the IRWMP will continually change, the process for identifying integrated projects will not change.

The first stage is the ranking of projects based on integrated benefits. There are three steps involved in the project ranking:

- 1) Weighting of the goals and objectives,
- 2) Scoring of projects against objectives, and
- 3) Development of high, medium and low project ranks.

The region decided to assign an equal weight to each of the five goals because each of the goals is equally important to meeting the regional water management needs. Using 100 points as the basis, the assigned weight for each of the goals is 20 points. Next, weights were assigned to each of the objectives within the five goals using the same methodology as shown below. This approach ensures that a project with integrated benefits across all five goals will be scored higher in priority and subsequently will be more likely to be recommended for implementation.

Goal	Weight	No. of Objectives	Weight
Water Supply	20	4	5.0
Water Quality	20	6	3.3
Ecosystem	20	7	2.9
Groundwater	20	6	3.3
Flood	20	5	4.0
Total	100		100

The next step in the ranking process is the scoring of projects against objectives. Figure 7G was developed to compare each project with the IRWMP goals and objectives. In this table, projects received the full number of points associated with each of the objectives that could be met by the project. At this point of the project screening, a degree of benefit assessment was not applied; rather projects were assessed based on the degree of integration, which was judged by the range of objectives they help to fulfill. Using this scoring methodology, projects which score the highest are those that are able to address multiple goals and objectives.

By purposely not assessing the degree of benefit as part of the project scoring, it allowed projects of varying magnitude and size and across a variety of water management strategies to be compared against each other. Also, it demonstrates that small projects that provide integrated benefits can be high ranking.

Figure 7G – Project Evaluation	WATER SUPPLY 20 PTS (5 PTS/OBJ)				WATER QUALITY 20 PTS (3.3 PTS/OBJ)						ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION 20 PTS (2.9 PTS/OBJ)						GROUNDWATER MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT 20 PTS (3.3 PTS/OBJ)						FLOOD MANAGEMENT (20 PTS) (4 PTS/OBJ)							
	OBJECTIVES	Implement Inter-Agency Projects	Maximize Water Conservation	Expand Desalination	Expand Reclaimed Water	Protect and Improve Source Water Quality	Meet Drinking Water Standards	Development and Implementation of TMDLs	Implement NPDES Phase 2 Stormwater Programs	Support NPS Plan and Conditional Ag Waiver	Comply with new Waste Discharge Requirements	Protect Ecologically Sensitive Lands	Manage Public Access to Promote Stewardship	Implement Fish Friendly Projects	Reduce Invasive Plants and Promote Native Plants	Protect and Preserve Forests to Minimize Wildfires	Reuse Reclaimed Mines	Conserve Natural Resources	Monitor the Region's Groundwater Basins	Evaluate Groundwater Banking Programs	Protect Groundwater from Point and Non-Point Pollution	Groundwater Public Outreach and Education	Groundwater Conflict Resolution	Groundwater Recharge with High Quality Water	Distinguish Root Cause of Flooding	Integrate Ecosystem, Drainage, Recharge in Dev.	Develop Financial Programs	Minimize Risk of Dam/Levee Failure	Public Outreach, Education and Advocacy	
STRATEGIES/PROJECTS/PROGRAMS/POLICIES	5	5	5	5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	4	4	4	4	4		
ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION																														
Waterways Vegetation Management Program									3.3		2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9			2.9									4			21.8	
Mined Lands Remediation Program					3.3		3.3	3.3			2.9	2.9				2.9				3.3									21.9	
Invasive Species Program		5									2.9	2.9		2.9	2.9		2.9									4			23.5	
ENVIRONMENTAL / HABITAT PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT																														
Steelhead 4(d) Program					3.3		3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.9		2.9													4			20.5	
Arroyo Grande Watershed HCP					3.3						2.9	2.9	2.9				2.9						3.3				4	4	26.2	
Morro Bay Estuary Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan	5				3.3		3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9			2.9	3.3		3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	4	4	4	4	4	68.5	
WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY																														
Nacimiento Water Project	5				3.3	3.3												3.3	3.3	3.3		3.3	3.3		4				32.1	
San Miguel CSD Water System Improvements					3.3	3.3																							6.6	
San Simeon CSD Water System Improvements					3.3	3.3														3.3									9.9	
Lopez Water Treatment Plant Upgrade	5				3.3	3.3																							6.6	
Templeton CSD Water System Improvements					3.3	3.3																	3.3						9.9	
Cambria CSD Water System Improvements					3.3	3.3																							6.6	
FLOOD MANAGEMENT																														
Flood Control Zone 1/1A Waterway Management Program					3.3		3.3	3.3	3.3		2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9											4	4	4	4	4	44.8
Flood Control Zone 9 Waterway Management Program					3.3		3.3	3.3	3.3		2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9											4	4	4	4	4	44.8
Federal Flood Insurance Program Compliance Study																									4		4	4	4	16
Flood Management Plan					3.3		3.3	3.3	3.3				2.9	2.9			2.9			3.3		3.3	3.3	4	4	4	4	4	51.8	
GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT																														
Nipomo CSD Salt Management Program					3.3		3.3		3.3	3.3	2.9		2.9					3.3		3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3		4				37.1	
Los Osos Water System Improvements	5				3.3	3.3												3.3		3.3		3.3							21.5	
Chorro and Morro Groundwater Basin Management Plans	5				3.3		3.3	3.3	3.3		2.9		2.9	2.9			2.9	3.3		3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	4	4				54.3	
Edna Valley Groundwater Basin Study	5				3.3													3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3		4				32.1	
Groundwater Management Ordinance Study	5				3.3		3.3		3.3	3.3	2.9							3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3		4				44.9	
RECREATION AND PUBLIC ACCESS																														

Figure 7G – Project Evaluation	WATER SUPPLY 20 PTS (5 PTS/OBJ)				WATER QUALITY 20 PTS (3.3 PTS/OBJ)						ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION 20 PTS (2.9 PTS/OBJ)						GROUNDWATER MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT 20 PTS (3.3 PTS/OBJ)					FLOOD MANAGEMENT (20 PTS) (4 PTS/OBJ)							
	Implement Inter-Agency Projects	Maximize Water Conservation	Expand Desalination	Expand Reclaimed Water	Protect and Improve Source Water Quality	Meet Drinking Water Standards	Development and Implementation of TMDLs	Implement NPDES Phase 2 Stormwater Programs	Support NPS Plan and Conditional Ag Waiver	Comply with new Waste Discharge Requirements	Protect Ecologically Sensitive Lands	Manage Public Access to Promote Stewardship	Implement Fish Friendly Projects	Reduce Invasive Plants and Promote Native Plants	Protect and Preserve Forests to Minimize Wildfires	Reuse Reclaimed Mines	Conserve Natural Resources	Monitor the Region's Groundwater Basins	Evaluate Groundwater Banking Programs	Protect Groundwater from Point and Non-Point Pollution	Groundwater Public Outreach and Education	Groundwater Conflict Resolution	Groundwater Recharge with High Quality Water	Distinguish Root Cause of Flooding	Integrate Ecosystem, Drainage, Recharge in Dev.	Develop Financial Programs	Minimize Risk of Dam/Levee Failure	Public Outreach, Education and Advocacy	
Morro Bay Harborwalk	5	5	5	5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	4	4	4	4	4	32.1
STORMWATER CAPTURE AND MANAGEMENT																													
Cambria Flood Control Project					3.3		3.3	3.3	3.3		2.9		2.9														4	4	27
San Miguel Flood Control Project					3.3		3.3	3.3	3.3				2.9										3.3				4	4	27.4
WATER CONSERVATION																													
Conservation Element	5	5		5	3.3		3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.9					2.9	3.3				3.3		3.3	4					51.2
WATER QUALITY PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT																													
Atascadero Wastewater System Upgrade					3.3		3.3			3.3																		9.9	
Avila Beach Wastewater System Upgrade					3.3		3.3			3.3																		9.9	
California Men's Colony Wastewater System Upgrade					3.3		3.3	3.3		3.3	2.9	2.9							3.3				3.3					25.6	
San Miguelito Wastewater System Upgrade					3.3		3.3			3.3																		9.9	
Pismo Beach Wastewater System Upgrade					3.3		3.3	3.3		3.3																		13.2	
Copper Piping Impact Study					3.3	3.3	3.3																					9.9	
Landfill Regulation Compliance Study					3.3		3.3	3.3		3.3	2.9																	16.1	
WATER RECYCLING																													
San Simeon Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrade				5	3.3		3.3	3.3		3.3	2.9	2.9				2.9			3.3						4			34.2	
Morro Bay Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrade	5			5	3.3		3.3			3.3	2.9	2.9				2.9	3.3		3.3		3.3	3.3			4			45.8	
Southland Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrade				5	3.3		3.3			3.3		2.9				2.9	3.3		3.3		3.3	3.3			4			37.9	
San Luis Obispo Reclamation Facility Upgrade				5	3.3		3.3			3.3		2.9				2.9	3.3		3.3		3.3	3.3			4			37.9	
South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District Facility Upgrade	5			5	3.3		3.3			3.3		2.9				2.9	3.3		3.3		3.3	3.3			4			42.9	
Paso Robles Reclamation and Recharge Program				5	3.3		3.3			3.3		2.9				2.9	3.3	3.3	3.3		3.3	3.3			4			41.2	
WETLANDS ENHANCEMENT AND CREATION																													
Wetland and Vernal Pool Mapping					3.3		3.3	3.3	3.3		2.9	2.9		2.9		2.9	3.3		3.3				3.3		4			38.7	
CONJUNCTIVE USE																													
Paso Robles Groundwater Basin Water Banking Feasibility Study	5				3.3		3.3											3.3			3.3	3.3						21.5	
Groundwater Recharge Optimization Program	5			5	3.3		3.3				2.9	2.9				2.9	3.3	3.3	3.3		3.3	3.3			4			45.8	
DESALINATION																													
Morro Bay Desalination Facility Upgrade			5	5	3.3	3.3											3.3	3.3	3.3		3.3	3.3			4			37.1	
Cambria Desalination Facility Project			5		3.3	3.3															3.3							14.9	

Figure 7G – Project Evaluation	WATER SUPPLY 20 PTS (5 PTS/OBJ)				WATER QUALITY 20 PTS (3.3 PTS/OBJ)						ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION 20 PTS (2.9 PTS/OBJ)						GROUNDWATER MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT 20 PTS (3.3 PTS/OBJ)					FLOOD MANAGEMENT (20 PTS) (4 PTS/OBJ)							
	Implement Inter-Agency Projects	Maximize Water Conservation	Expand Desalination	Expand Reclaimed Water	Protect and Improve Source Water Quality	Meet Drinking Water Standards	Development and Implementation of TMDLs	Implement NPDES Phase 2 Stormwater Programs	Support NPS Plan and Conditional Ag Waiver	Comply with new Waste Discharge Requirements	Protect Ecologically Sensitive Lands	Manage Public Access to Promote Stewardship	Implement Fish Friendly Projects	Reduce Invasive Plants and Promote Native Plants	Protect and Preserve Forests to Minimize Wildfires	Reuse Reclaimed Mines	Conserve Natural Resources	Monitor the Region's Groundwater Basins	Evaluate Groundwater Banking Programs	Protect Groundwater from Point and Non-Point Pollution	Groundwater Public Outreach and Education	Groundwater Conflict Resolution	Groundwater Recharge with High Quality Water	Distinguish Root Cause of Flooding	Integrate Ecosystem, Drainage, Recharge in Dev.	Develop Financial Programs		Minimize Risk of Dam/Levee Failure	Public Outreach, Education and Advocacy
Desalination Study	5	5	5	5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	4	4	4	4	4	42.5
IMPORTED WATER – No New Imported Water Sources																													
LAND USE PLANNING																													
Low Impact Development Program							3.3	3.3	3.3		2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9			2.9			3.3	3.3		3.3	4	4			4	46.3
Agriculture and Open Space Element		5			3.3		3.3		3.3		2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9			3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3		4				52.4
NPS POLLUTION CONTROL																													
Rural Road Erosion Program					3.3		3.3	3.3	3.3			2.9		2.9						3.3					4				22.3
Morro Bay NPDES Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Ordinance					3.3		3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.9		2.9												4			4	30.3
Lake Nacimiento Watershed Mercury Sediment Reduction Project					3.3		3.3	3.3			2.9	2.9				2.9				3.3					4			4	29.9
SURFACE STORAGE – No New Surface Storage Projects																													
WATERSHED PLANNING																													
Data Enhancement Plan	5						3.3	3.3	3.3									3.3											18.2
Master Water Plan	5	5	5	5	3.3	3.3											2.9	3.3	3.3		3.3	3.3	3.3		4				50
Regional Permitting Plan	5										2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9		2.9									4				23.5
WATER AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT																													
Atascadero Lake Treatment System							3.3	3.3			2.9	2.9	2.9							3.3					4				22.6
Paso Robles Water Treatment Plant Project						3.3																3.3							6.6
San Miguel CSD Wastewater Treatment Expansion					3.3			3.3		3.3										3.3			3.3						16.5
Templeton CSD Wastewater System Expansion					3.3		3.3			3.3																			9.9
Los Osos Community Wastewater Project	5			5	3.3		3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.9					2.9		3.3		3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3		4				52.8
WATER TRANSFERS																													
Nipomo CSD Supplemental Water Project	5				3.3	3.3											2.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3						34.2

The third step is the development of project ranks. For this step, a three-tier system to group the projects into high, medium and low ranks was used. Project scores were used in determining the project ranks. The high ranking projects are those that score above 30 points. The medium ranking projects are those that score between 20 and 30 points. The low ranking projects are those that score below 20 points. The high ranking designation identifies the most highly integrated, multi-objective projects that offer significant potential to meet the region’s highest priority needs. The results of the ranking process are shown in Figure 7H.

Figure 7H: Project Scoring and Ranking

		Project/Plan	Readiness	Score	IRWMP Program				
					Water Supply	Water Quality	Eco-system	Ground Water	Flood
High Rank	1	Morro Bay Estuary Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan	Ongoing	68.5			●		
	2	Chorro and Morro Groundwater Basin Management Plans	2007	54.3				●	
	3	Los Osos Community Wastewater Project	2009	52.8		●			
	R	Agriculture and Open Space Element	Ongoing	52.4			●		
	R	Flood Management Plan	2007	51.8					●
	R	Conservation Element	Ongoing	51.2			●		
	R	Master Water Plan	Ongoing	50.0	●				
	R	Low Impact Development Program	2008	46.3			●		
	4	Morro Bay Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrade	2012	45.8		●			
	R	Groundwater Recharge Optimization Program	Concept	45.8				●	
	R	Groundwater Management Ordinance Study	Concept	44.9				●	
	5	Flood Control Zone 1/1A Waterway Management Program	2007	44.8					●
	6	Flood Control Zone 9 Waterway Management Program	2008	44.8					●
	7	South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District Facility Upgrade	Concept	42.9		●			
	R	Desalination Study	Concept	42.5	●				
	8	Paso Robles Reclamation and Recharge Program	Concept	41.2	●				
	R	Wetland and Vernal Pool Mapping	Ongoing	38.7			●		
	9	Southland Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrade	2009	37.9		●			
10	San Luis Obispo Reclamation Facility Upgrade	2010	37.9	●					
11	Nipomo CSD Salt Management Program	2008	37.1		●				
12	Morro Bay Desalination Facility Upgrade	2008	37.1	●					
13	Nipomo CSD Supplemental Water Project	2009	34.2	●					
14	San Simeon Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrade	2012	34.2		●				
15	Nacimiento Water Project	2008	32.1	●					
16	Edna Valley Groundwater Basin Study	Concept	32.1				●		
17	Morro Bay Harborwalk	2007	32.1			●			
18	Morro Bay NPDES Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Ordinance	2008	30.3		●				

		Project/Plan	Readiness	Score	IRWMP Program				
					Water Supply	Water Quality	Eco-system	Ground Water	Flood
Medium Rank	19	Lake Nacimiento Watershed Mercury Sediment Reduction Project	2007	29.9		●			
	20	San Miguel Flood Control Project	2007	27.4					●
	21	Cambria Flood Control Project	2008	27.0					●
	22	Arroyo Grande Watershed HCP	Ongoing	26.2			●		
	23	California Men's Colony Wastewater System Upgrade	2007	25.6		●			
	R	Invasive Species Program	Ongoing	23.5			●		
	R	Regional Permitting Plan	2007	23.5			●		
	24	Atascadero Lake Treatment System	Concept	22.6		●			
	R	Rural Road Erosion Program	Concept	22.3		●			
	R	Mined Lands Remediation Program	Concept	21.9		●			
	R	Waterways Vegetation Management Program	Concept	21.8			●		
	25	Los Osos Water System Improvements	2008	21.5	●				
	26	Paso Robles Groundwater Basin Water Banking Feasibility Study	2007	21.5	●				
	27	Steelhead 4(d) Program	Concept	20.5			●		
Low Rank	R	Data Enhancement Plan	2007	18.2	●				
	28	San Miguel CSD Wastewater Treatment Expansion	2009	16.5		●			
	R	Landfill Regulation Compliance Study	Concept	16.1		●			
	R	Federal Flood Insurance Program Compliance Study	Concept	16.0					●
	29	Templeton CSD Water System Improvements	2008	14.9	●				
	30	Cambria Desalination Facility Project	2008	14.9	●				
	31	Pismo Beach Wastewater System Upgrade	2006	13.2		●			
	32	San Simeon CSD Water System Improvements	2009	9.9	●				
	33	Atascadero Wastewater System Upgrade	Concept	9.9		●			
	34	Avila Beach Wastewater System Upgrade	Concept	9.9		●			
	35	San Miguelito Wastewater System Upgrade	Concept	9.9		●			
	R	Copper Piping Impact Study	Concept	9.9		●			
	36	Templeton CSD Wastewater System Expansion	2007	9.9		●			
	37	Paso Robles Water Treatment Plant Project	2010	6.6	●				
38	San Miguel CSD Water System Improvements	2007	6.6	●					
39	Lopez Water Treatment Plant Upgrade	2006	6.6	●					
40	Cambria CSD Water System Improvements	Concept	6.6	●					

R = Region-wide Project/Plan

The second stage in the integration process is the development of regional programs designed to address the five IRWMP goals. Creating regional water management programs from the plans and projects requires an identification of the primary goal of the project. Some projects can be placed in more than one program due to their highly integrated nature; however, projects are limited to one program to avoid confusion or potential conflicts between program implementation. Therefore, in cases where a project fits more than one program, a decision had to be made regarding the primary goal of the project. Figure 7I designates the program that each of the projects were integrated into.

Figure 7I: High Priority Programs

WATER SUPPLY	WATER QUALITY	ECOSYSTEM PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION	GROUNDWATER MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT	FLOOD MANAGEMENT
<p>Improve regional water supply reliability and security, reduce dependence on imported water, reduce water rights disputes and protect watershed communities from drought with a focus on interagency conjunctive use of regional water resources without unfairly burdening communities, neighborhoods or individuals.</p>	<p>Protect and improve water quality for beneficial uses consistent with regional interests and the Basin Plan in cooperation with local and state agencies and regional stakeholders without unfairly burdening communities, neighborhoods or individuals.</p>	<p>Protect, enhance and restore the region’s natural resources including open spaces; fish, wildlife and migratory bird habitat; special status and native plants; wetlands; estuarine, marine, and coastal ecosystems; streams, lakes, and reservoirs; forests; and agricultural lands without unfairly burdening communities, neighborhoods or individuals.</p>	<p>Monitor, protect, and improve the regions groundwater through a collaborative approach designed to reduce conflicts without unfairly burdening communities, neighborhoods or individuals.</p>	<p>Develop, fund, and implement an integrated, watershed approach to flood management through a collaborative and community supported process without unfairly burdening communities, neighborhoods or individuals.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Master Water Plan 2. Desalination Study 3. Paso Robles Reclamation and Recharge Program 4. San Luis Obispo Reclamation Facility Upgrade 5. Morro Bay Desalination Facility Upgrade 6. Nipomo CSD Supplemental Water Project 7. Nacimiento Water Project 8. Los Osos Water System Improvements 9. Paso Robles Groundwater Basin Water Banking Feasibility Study 10. Data Enhancement Plan 11. Templeton CSD Water System Improvements 12. Cambria Desalination Facility Project 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Los Osos Community Wastewater Project 2. Morro Bay Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrade 3. Southland Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrade 4. South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District Facility Upgrade 5. Nipomo CSD Salt Management Program 6. San Simeon Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrade 7. Morro Bay NPDES Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Ordinance 8. Lake Nacimiento Watershed Mercury Sediment Reduction Project 9. California Men’s Colony Wastewater System Upgrade 10. Atascadero Lake Treatment System 11. Rural Road Erosion Program 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Morro Bay Estuary Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan 2. Agriculture and Open Space Element 3. Conservation Element 4. Low Impact Development Program 5. Wetland and Vernal Pool Mapping 6. Morro Bay Harborwalk 7. Arroyo Grande Watershed HCP 8. Invasive Species Program 9. Regional Permitting Plan 10. Waterways Vegetation Management Program 11. Steelhead 4(d) Program 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chorro and Morro Groundwater Basin Management Plans 2. Groundwater Recharge Optimization Program 3. Groundwater Management Ordinance Study 4. Edna Valley Groundwater Basin Study 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flood Management Plan 2. Flood Control Zone 1/1A Waterway Management Program 3. Flood Control Zone 9 Waterway Management Program 4. San Miguel Flood Control Project 5. Cambria Flood Control Project 6. Federal Flood Insurance Program Compliance Study

13.San Simeon CSD Water System Improvements

14.Paso Robles Water Treatment Plant Project

15.San Miguel CSD Water System Improvements

16.Lopez Water Treatment Plant Upgrade

17.Cambria CSD Water System Improvements

12. Mined Lands Remediation Program

13. San Miguel CSD Wastewater Treatment Expansion

14. Landfill Regulation Compliance Study

15. Pismo Beach Wastewater System Upgrade

16. Atascadero Wastewater System Upgrade

17. Avila Beach Wastewater System Upgrade

18. San Miguelito Wastewater System Upgrade

19. Copper Piping Impact Study

20. Templeton CSD Wastewater System Expansion

Description of Water Related Components

A detailed discussion of the water resources of the region is included in Section B of the San Luis Obispo County IRWMP, on file with the Department of Water Resources.

To facilitate discussion of the major water related components in the region, this section is broken down into three sub-regional discussions prior to discussing the water related components that connect the sub-regions to form the region as a whole (see Figure 7J). Item 6 contains maps of the communities, infrastructure, watersheds and groundwater basins in the region and discussed below.

Inland

Groundwater

The Paso Robles and Carisso Plains Sub-Basins of the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin and the Pozo Valley Groundwater Basin are the major basins in the inland area of the region.

- Paso Robles Sub-basin
This basin serves agricultural and rural overlying users, and the communities of Shandon, Creston, Paso Robles, Atascadero, Templeton, and San Miguel. The District has led many efforts to cooperatively manage the basin, including:
 - Paso Robles Basin Study Phases I and II
 - Paso Basin Agreement between the District, City of Paso Robles, County Service Area 16 – Shandon, and various overlying landowners. This document outlines steps to be taken in the event overdraft is declared and includes provisions for cooperative management of the basin.
 - Annual Report on Groundwater Levels and Pumping Update
 - Groundwater Banking Feasibility Study

The cities of Paso Robles and Atascadero, the community services districts (CSDs) of San Miguel and Templeton, and the County Service Area (CSA) of Shandon all have appropriate rights for Paso Robles sub-basin water. There are also several mutual water companies and small community systems utilizing the groundwater. The District is the overarching agency with authority in the Paso Basin, and has recently partnered with the City of Paso Robles to develop a Groundwater Management Plan for the Paso Basin, in cooperation with agricultural interests, rural interests and the other communities utilizing the Paso Basin, including Monterey County Water Resources Agency.

- Carisso Plain Sub-Basin
This sub-basin serves the small community of California Valley and agriculture. Since usage is minimal, water management issues for this basin are addressed on a case by case basis under the jurisdiction of the County.
- Pozo Valley Groundwater Basin
The Pozo Valley Groundwater Basin, like the Carisso Plains Sub-Basin of the Salinas Valley Basin, serves the small community of Pozo and agriculture, with water management issues addressed on a case by case basis under the jurisdiction of the County.

Figure 7J San Luis Obispo Sub-Regions



Other basins in the inland area are small and do not have significant management issues.

Watersheds/Waterbodies

- Soda Lake
There are no major uses of this lake other than for its natural ecosystem functions.
- Santa Margarita Lake/Salinas Reservoir and the Salinas River
The City of San Luis Obispo has a permit to receive the water contained in Santa Margarita Lake and also has agreements with the communities of Atascadero, Templeton, San Miguel and Paso Robles for operation of the lake's dam for downstream releases. These communities have permits with the State for appropriation of Salinas River underflow. The dam is owned by the Army Corp of Engineers and is operated by the District. The conveyance piping from the lake to San Luis Obispo is also operated by the District by agreement with the city.
- Lake Nacimiento and the Nacimiento River
Lake Nacimiento is owned and operated by the Monterey County Water Resources Agency under agreement with the District for a portion of its water to serve lakeside users, Heritage Ranch CSD and, with the completion of the District's Nacimiento Pipeline Project, the communities of Paso Robles, Templeton, Atascadero and San Luis Obispo. The District, County, other overlying landowners, Heritage Ranch CSD and local non-profit organizations recently participated in developing the Nacitone Watershed Management Plan for the Nacimiento and San Antonio Lake watersheds. There are no major users along the Nacimiento River prior to it entering Monterey County.
- Santa Margarita and Yerba Buena Creeks
The County Service Area 23 – Santa Margarita holds an appropriative right to underflow from these creeks in addition to the agricultural and rural overlying uses in the area. The County is currently leading the effort to address water resource issues in that watershed through the development of a resource capacity study.
- Estrella River and Huerohuero, Estrella, San Juan, and Cholame Creeks
Water resources in these watersheds are used primarily by agriculture and rural ranchettes.

The Upper Salinas-Las Tables Resource Conservation District and National Resource Conservation Service works with many of the agricultural operations in the region's watersheds to promote soil and water conservation to protect water quality.

Wastewater Systems

- The municipal wastewater systems in the inland portion of the region are all conventional collection systems, are not currently treated to a level allowable for reuse, and discharge to the Salinas River, with the exception of those facilities located near Lake Nacimiento (sprayfield discharge).
 - City of Paso Robles
 - City of Atascadero

- Heritage Ranch CSD (Lake Nacimiento)
 - San Miguel CSD
 - Templeton CSD
 - CSA 7, Oak Shores (Lake Nacimiento)
- Onsite Systems
Wastewater is managed with onsite systems across the rest of the unincorporated areas of the inland portion of the region, whose operation are governed by County Environmental Health, the RWQCB, and the County's Onsite Wastewater System ordinance (under development).

Recycled Water Systems

There are no large recycled water systems in the inland area of the region. Some individual agricultural operations or homes may have implemented a recycled water system.

Desalination

No regional systems.

Flood Control Systems

Each community has its own drainage strategy; there are no major flood control facilities in the inland portion of the region.

North Coast

Groundwater

Many of the groundwater basins along the North Coast portion of the region are not underlying significant population centers. The basins that do are discussed below.

- Santa Rosa Valley
This basin underlies the community of Cambria and is particularly susceptible to drought years. As such, Cambria has an intensive conservation program and moratorium on development until an alternative supply (desalination) is established.
- Toro Valley
This basin underlies the community of Cayucos and is no longer its main source of supply – Whale Rock Reservoir now contains the water that would have otherwise replenished this basin.
- Morro and Chorro Valley
The City of Morro Bay and overlying rural and agricultural developments utilize the water from these basins. Growing concerns about nitrate contamination has led the City of Morro Bay to taking steps in understanding the nature of the contamination and future development of a groundwater management plan.
- Los Osos Valley
With seawater intrusion, nitrate contamination and litigation, this basin is the most critical water resources issue for the region. Three water purveyors for the community of Los Osos utilize its water, in addition to agricultural and rural developments. An interlocutory-stipulated judgment is requiring the water purveyors, with the assistance of the District, to work on

solutions for the water supply situation and to develop a groundwater management plan. Under its land use authority, the County has developed plumbing retrofit ordinances for the community of Los Osos. Projects to intertie the purveyors' systems have been completed.

Watersheds/Waterbodies

Many of the small watersheds in the North Coast portion of the region are not underlying significant population centers. They drain into a portion of the Pacific Ocean covered by the Monterey Bay Marine Sanctuary. The Upper Salinas-Las Tablas Resource Conservation District and National Resource Conservation Service works with the agricultural and rural landowners in these watersheds to address water and soil conservation. The significant watersheds/water bodies are discussed below.

- **Whale Rock Reservoir and Old Creek Watershed**
Whale Rock Reservoir is owned and operated by the City of San Luis Obispo. The Whale Rock pipeline conveys water to the City, as well as the California Men's Colony. The community of Cayucos also has an allocation of reservoir water that is delivered to its water treatment facility just below the dam.
- **Morro Bay, Chorro and Los Osos Creeks**
Morro Bay is a national estuary and the Morro Bay National Estuary Program has been established to work with overlying landowners in the watershed, the City of Morro Bay, community of Los Osos, California Parks and California Fish and Game to implement a Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan for the watershed that drains into the bay.

Wastewater Systems

- **Municipal Systems**
 - The Cambria Wastewater Treatment Plant is a 1.0 MGD extended aeration plant which provides wastewater treatment to the town of Cambria and San Simeon State Camp Grounds. The system includes 65 miles of collection system and 10 remote pump stations and the effluent percolates along San Simeon Creek.
 - San Simeon CSD's wastewater plant serves the community of San Simeon and Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument.
 - Cayucos Sanitation District serves Cayucos and the City of Morro Bay and currently discharges to the ocean. However, plans are underway to upgrade the treatment facility to a level adequate for reuse.
- **Onsite Systems**
 - Los Osos is the largest population center still utilizing onsite wastewater systems, which are believed to be the cause of nitrate contamination of the groundwater basin. To address the nitrate contamination, in 1983, the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board established a wastewater prohibition zone in the coastal community of Los Osos, located on the southern boundary of Morro Bay National Estuary. During the 1980's and 1990's, the County of San Luis Obispo led efforts to develop a community

wastewater project. Concurrent with the California Coastal Commission's consideration of the County permit application, the voters of Los Osos approved the creation of the Los Osos CSD, which shortly thereafter took control of the wastewater project. However, the Los Osos CSD efforts unfortunately unraveled. In 2005, after a recall, project efforts were suspended. Litigation and bankruptcy followed.

In 2006, Assembly Bill 2701 was approved unanimously by the State Assembly and State Senate, and signed by Governor Schwarzenegger on September 20, 2007. AB 2701 transferred the wastewater project authority back to the County. Currently, San Luis Obispo County is implementing project development strategies that address community concerns that resulted in the Los Osos CSD recall. Within 11 months of acting under AB 2701, the County held a Prop 218 protest hearing and received an 80% "Yes" vote on assessments of nearly \$25,000 per single family dwelling unit equivalent.

While water quality is a primary purpose of the County's Los Osos community wastewater project, opportunities exist for cooperating with the Los Osos CSD to realize several additional benefits, including ecosystem and wetlands benefits, especially to the Morro Bay National Estuary; groundwater conflict resolution, recharge and quality benefits; water supply reliability; and protection against seawater intrusion.

- Wastewater is managed with onsite systems across the rest of the unincorporated areas of the North Coast portion of the region, whose operation are governed by County Environmental Health, the RWQCB, and the County's Onsite Wastewater System ordinance (under development).

Recycled Water Systems

There are currently no large-scale recycled water systems in the North Coast portion of the region; however the Cayucos Sanitation District is implementing a project to upgrade its wastewater facility. Some individual agricultural operations or homes may have implemented a recycled water system.

Desalination

The City of Morro Bay has an operational desalination plant and recently completed an energy upgrade project to make its use more economical.

Flood Control Systems

Each community has its own drainage strategy; there are no major flood control facilities in the North Coast portion of the region.

South Coast

Groundwater

- The San Luis Obispo Valley basin serves the City of San Luis Obispo, rural developments via small systems operated by mutual water companies or private purveyors, and agriculture. No formal management program is in place.
- The Santa Maria Groundwater Basin serves the cities of Pismo Beach, Arroyo Grande, Grover Beach and Santa Maria, the Nipomo and Oceano CSDs, rural developments via small systems

operated by mutual water companies or private purveyors, and agriculture. This basin has been adjudicated, with the judgment establishing three management areas – Santa Maria Valley Management Area, Nipomo Mesa Management Area and Northern Cities Management Area – the latter two of which are solely within the region. Water purveyors and other stipulating parties must cooperate to manage their portions of the basins. Via the City of Santa Maria/Nipomo waterline intertie project, the Santa Maria Valley and Nipomo Mesa Management Areas are implementing a basin management strategy across IRWM regions. The judgment recognizes the Agreement between the parties in the Northern Cities Management Area to manage its portion of the basin that was established prior to court proceedings.

- A portion of the Cuyama Valley basin is in the region. The District is cooperating with the Santa Barbara IRWM region on developing a groundwater study for this basin that serves the community of Cuyama as well as rural and agricultural developments.

Watersheds/Waterbodies Management and Flood Control

- San Luis Obispo Creek Watershed is managed by the District's Flood Control Zone 9. Zone 9 has an advisory committee made up of stakeholders along the creek from San Luis Obispo to Avila Beach. Zone 9 also has a Waterway Management Program that identifies several projects to provide flood protection while simultaneously enhancing water quality and sensitive species habitat.
- The Pismo Creek/Edna Area Watershed Management Plan was sponsored by the Pismo Creek Watershed Forum, the City of Pismo Beach, Central Coast Salmon Enhancement, and the California Department of Fish and Game Restoration Grant Program. The plan emphasizes protecting water quantity and quality, flood management, erosion control, and fish and wildlife habitat through voluntary and collaborative measures, community education and outreach, and restoration projects.
- The Lopez Lake and Arroyo Grande Creek watershed exemplifies integrated water management under the District's operation of reservoir releases for downstream agricultural, flood control and steelhead trout needs in addition to storage control for the communities with an allocation of Lopez Lake water and incidental recreation activities. Water from the reservoir is piped to the Lopez Treatment Plant operated under the District's Flood Control Zone 3. After treatment, it is delivered wholesale to the communities of Arroyo Grande, Grover Beach, Oceano, Pismo Beach and Avila Beach, each of which has a member on Zone 3's advisory committee. Downstream of the treatment plant, Arroyo Grande Creek's levees are managed by the District's Flood Control Zones 1 and 1A, of which the disadvantaged community of Oceano is a major stakeholder.

Additionally, all of these stakeholders have entered into an MOU with the Coastal San Luis Resource Conservation District (RCD), Central Coast Salmon Enhancement, South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District, National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), CA Departments of Fish and Game and Parks and Recreation, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to fund programs and develop policies for the maintenance, protection and enhancement of the watershed.

- Santa Maria River and Oso Flaco Lake and Creek Watershed management efforts are led by the Dunes Center, which promotes the conservation and restoration of the Guadalupe-Nipomo dunes ecosystem through education, research, and the support of cooperative stewardship, the San Luis Coastal RCD, the Cachuma RCD and the NRCS. The Dunes Collaborative and the Coastal San Luis Resource Conservation District recently convened a meeting of experts addressing Oso Flaco Lake Watershed issues. The 10,370 acre watershed meets the Pacific north of the Santa Maria River. There the western terminus for the watershed is Oso Flaco Lake, a unit of the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR). Oso Flaco Creek flows out of the lake and meanders 1/4 mile to the Pacific through active sand dunes. Oso Flaco Lake is the largest of several freshwater lakes in the dunes with a surface area of 82 acres. It is valuable habitat for wildlife and a resource for many recreational and education activities.
- Central Coast Salmon Enhancement and the Land Conservancy have led efforts to develop the Nipomo Creek Watershed Management Plan.
- Twitchell Reservoir is operated by the Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District and is operated to control flooding and recharge to the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin. It also provides full and supplemental irrigation water to approximately 35,000 acres of cropland. The Cuyama River, with its principal tributaries Alamo Creek and Huasna River, is the main source of water for the project. The drainage basin, comprising approximately 1,135 square miles above Twitchell Dam, lies along the southern boundary of San Luis Obispo County and the northern edge of Santa Barbara County.

Wastewater and Recycled Water Systems

- Municipal wastewater systems are operated in the following communities.
 - The California Men's Colony's (CMC) wastewater treatment plant and collection system also serves the County Operations Center, Cuesta College and Camp San Luis Obispo. A portion of the effluent irrigates a nearby golf course; the rest discharges to Chorro Creek.
 - The City of San Luis Obispo operates a tertiary treatment facility which has a habitat effluent release requirement to San Luis Creek prior to irrigation use throughout the city.
 - The communities of Arroyo Grande, Grover Beach and Oceano are served by the South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District's wastewater treatment plant and collection system. This treatment plant has an ocean outfall, however upgrading this facility to tertiary treatment levels for reuse is currently under consideration.
 - The City of Pismo Beach operates a wastewater treatment and collection facility that has an ocean outfall discharge.
 - Avila Beach CSD operates a wastewater treatment and collection facility.
 - Nipomo CSD operates a wastewater treatment and collection facility.

- CSA 18 serves the country club south of San Luis Obispo and provides water to the golf course prior to discharge to a nearby water course.
- Onsite Systems and Small Package Plants
Wastewater is managed with onsite systems and small package plants across the rest of the unincorporated areas of the South Coast portion of the region, whose operation are governed by County Environmental Health, the RWQCB, and the County's Onsite Wastewater System ordinance (under development).

Desalination

There are currently no regional desalination systems in the South Coast portion of the region. However the communities of Arroyo Grande, Grover Beach and Oceano and the community of Nipomo are considering desalination as an option to improve water supplies.

Region

Regional Water Supply Systems

Several regional water supply systems, in addition to District boundaries and County jurisdiction, connect the three portions of the region described above, which provides greater opportunities for integrated regional water management. Optimization of this infrastructure can lend itself to improving ecosystems, water quality, groundwater supplies and flood control throughout the region. These systems, all of which but the last were described above, include:

- Whale Rock Reservoir and Pipeline
- Salinas Reservoir and Pipeline
- Nacimiento Pipeline
- Lopez Reservoir and Treatment Facility
- State Water Coastal Branch: The District has a contract with the State for an allocation of State Water and sub-contracts with communities within the District for a portion of the allocation. These communities include:
 - Chorro Valley Turn-out: Morro Bay, CMC, County Operations Center, Cuesta College
 - Lopez Turn-Out: Pismo Beach, Oceano, Avila Beach CSD, Avila Valley Mutual Water Company, San Luis Coastal Unified School District

Item No. 8 Adjacent IRWM Relationships and Coordination

A description of the IRWM region's relationship and coordination with adjacent existing or developing IRWM regions.

Identify any overlapping areas and explain the basis for the overlap. Discuss whether there is a clear relationship and acknowledgement by both regions that the overlap is acceptable.

Requirement

Explain whether the regional boundary will leave any uncovered or void areas immediately outside or within the boundary.

Describe any areas within the region that are excluded or create a void area and explain why this is reasonable and appropriate.

Describe and distinct water management differences between adjacent or overlapping IRWM regions and the proposed IRWM region to support being separate IRWM regions?

It is important to note that not only do the region boundaries need to make sense from hydrological, water system, and water issue perspectives; but we also need to consider a broader view of how all the IRWM boundaries fit together to achieve benefits statewide. Consider the shape of the IRWM; and how it relates to other regions nearby.

Determine if the RWMG has successfully managed overlaps or gaps within and outside of the region boundary. If there are overlapping IRWM regions, is there a clearly defined relationship between the IRWM planning regions? Are there indications the overlapping regions have discussed their water management issues and coordinated on activities occurring in overlapping areas?

Review Criteria

Is there sound reasoning for having more than one RWMG planning water management issues for the same area? Are there distinct water management differences between adjacent or overlapping IRWM regions and the proposed IRWM region to support being separate IRWM regions?

Does the submittal describe any areas within the region that are excluded or create a void area and explain why this is reasonable and appropriate? Has the boundary been drawn so that the region leaves uncovered or void areas within the region or immediately outside the boundary? Will the region boundary create a planning gap in the region? Are there overlaps, gaps, or holes in the region coverage that do not seem to make sense?

The San Luis Obispo IRWM region boundary is coterminous with the San Luis Obispo Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) boundary, which is also the County jurisdictional boundary. The San Luis Obispo IRWM region is adjacent to three other IRWM regions, Monterey County to the north, Kern to the east and Santa Barbara to the south. The developing Monterey County IRWM region's southern boundary is coterminous with the San Luis Obispo region's northern boundary such that there are no void spaces or overlap. The two IRWMP's share a ground water basin and reservoir watershed, the cooperation and management of the basin and watershed is described below. The eastern San Luis Obispo

IRWM region's boundary is coterminous with the Kern County IRWM region's western boundary and their County jurisdictional boundary. There is only a small portion of overlap which is explained in more detail below. To the south, the San Luis Obispo IRWM region's boundary is coterminous with the Santa Barbara County IRWM region's boundary as well as their jurisdictional boundary. San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara share interests in two ground water basins and a watershed, which is further explained below. All three boundaries have no void areas with neighboring IRWM regions and only one minor overlapping area as mentioned above. How the shared resources are managed is explained below.

San Luis Obispo/Monterey County IRWM Region Boundary

The San Luis Obispo northern regional boundary follows the county line between San Luis Obispo County and Monterey County and is also the IRWM boundary for the developing Monterey County IRWM. Although the two IRWM regions do not overlap nor do they leave any uncovered areas, there are two significant water resources requiring close coordination, the Nacimiento Lake Reservoir and the Salinas Valley ground water basin. Both of these water resources are covered by other agreements and/or cooperative management plans.

Management of Lake Nacimiento and its watershed are covered by existing agreements and cooperative water management plans such as the operational agreement for Nacimiento Lake as well as the Nacitone Watershed Management plan. The most significant influence on the northern Salinas Valley ground water basin, and the portion of the Paso Robles Sub-Basin covered by the Monterey County Valley IRWM region, is generated from Lake Nacimiento releases, which is operated by Monterey County. The District will be taking the lead on developing a groundwater management plan for the Paso Robles Sub-Basin, the development of which Monterey County Water Resources Agency will be a part of.

San Luis Obispo/Kern County IRWM Boundary

The eastern San Luis Obispo IRWM region's boundary is coterminous with the Kern County proposed IRWM region's boundary. The two IRWM regions do not significantly overlap nor do they leave any uncovered areas. Along the boundary, there are no shared natural resources, it is a sparsely inhabited area, and the Northern Temblor Mountain range which is a geographical feature which closely follows the county boundary is a watershed boundary as well. A small portion of the Kern IRWM boundary, the south westerly corner of the West Kern Water District, extends into San Luis Obispo County. In order to include this entire water district within the Kern IRWMP, there will be a small area of overlap with the San Luis Obispo IRWM regional boundary. This area of overlap was discussed between the two IRWM regions, and it was determined that because no water resources within those areas of overlap need to be managed, the overlapped areas in question are not areas of significance that would cause any confusion or controversy.

Opportunities do exist for coordinating with Kern County due to the proximity of full State Water allocation delivery capacity to the eastern boundary of San Luis Obispo County and the existing infrastructure. This can allow for possible Dry Year Sales agreements, groundwater banking and other water reliability programs. Coordination on these issues will continue.

San Luis Obispo/Santa Barbara County Boundary

The southern San Luis Obispo IRWM region's boundary is coterminous with the Santa Barbara IRWM region's boundary and leaves no uncovered areas. Although the two IRWM regions do not overlap nor do they leave any uncovered areas, there are significant water resources requiring close coordination. The regions share the Santa Maria ground water basin. The management of the ground water basin is largely dictated by court directives and a mandatory management structure is in place as a result of the adjudication of the basin. In addition, the regions share the Cuyama Ground Water Basin and are coordinating on the Cuyama Ground water basin study currently being developed. There are also two water management groups in San Luis Obispo County and one in Santa Barbara County and all three report to one Water Master. Physical solutions must be coordinated between the water management groups and in accordance with Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo County land use authority.

Item No. 9 RAP Interview**Requirement**

List the entities and the number of representatives from each entity that the RWMG anticipates will be participating in the RAP interview, and the primary spokespersons within those who will be attending.

Review Criteria

DWR will use this list when determining who to invite to the interview. Do the interview attendees selected by the RWMG represent a cross section of the region's water management interests and geographic area? Are the number of interview attendees and spokespersons conducive to a thorough and effective discussion of the region and its definition?

San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District/County

Primary Spokesperson:

Courtney Howard, P.E.

Water Resources Engineer

Project Manager

Regional Lead:

Paavo Ogren

Public Works Director

Los Osos Community Wastewater Project Manager

Consultant:

Lidia Gutierrez

Gutierrez Consultants, Inc.

As the lead agency of the RWMG, the District project manager will be the primary spokesperson for the interview. Ms. Howard is the project manager for the District and will be leading efforts on the development of the IRWMP. Ms. Howard also serves as secretary for the WRAC, the RWMG's main advisor, which is a committee made up of a majority of the water management authorities and stakeholders in the region.

Mr. Ogren is the Public Works Director, head staff for the District. Mr. Ogren has a long history of regional water management issues, and is currently the project manager for the Los Osos Community Wastewater Project, a key component of the overall solution to the most critical water-related challenge facing the region - nitrate contamination, seawater intrusion and litigation in the Los Osos Valley Groundwater Basin. Mr. Ogren can address issues of concern to the RWMG's other member, the Los Osos CSD, as he is also party to the interlocutory-stipulated judgment for the basin.

Water Resources Advisory Committee/Nipomo CSD

Mike Winn

WRAC Chairperson

Nipomo CSD President

Mr. Winn's primary role in the interview is as the Chair of the region's Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC). The WRAC is the main advisory body to the RWMG. Mr. Winn has participated on the WRAC for many years, and can accurately convey the general views of WRAC members regarding water resources management in the region. Mr. Winn can also speak to issues of concern specific to the Nipomo CSD, a RWMG member.