

ATTACHMENT 9

"Preference"

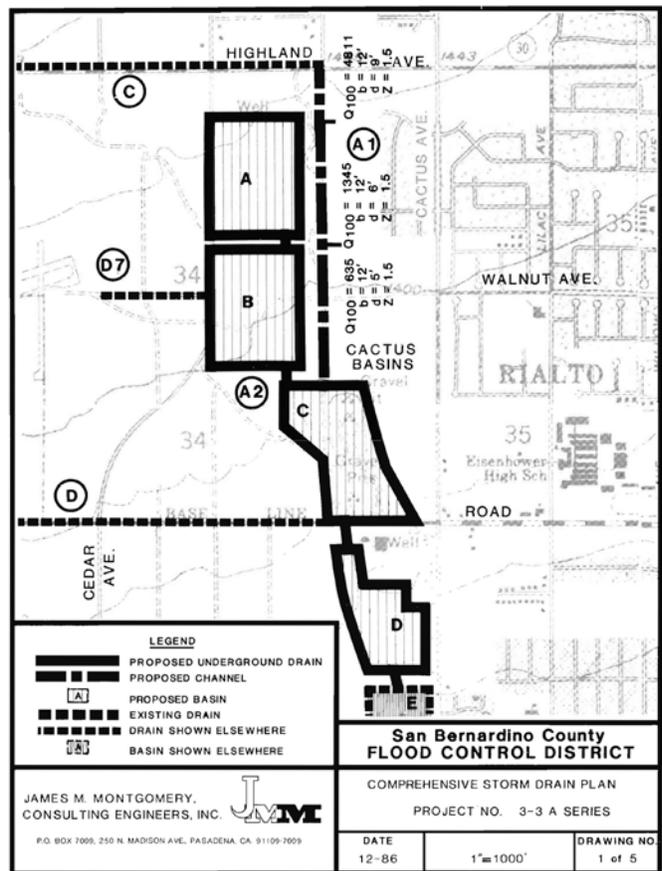
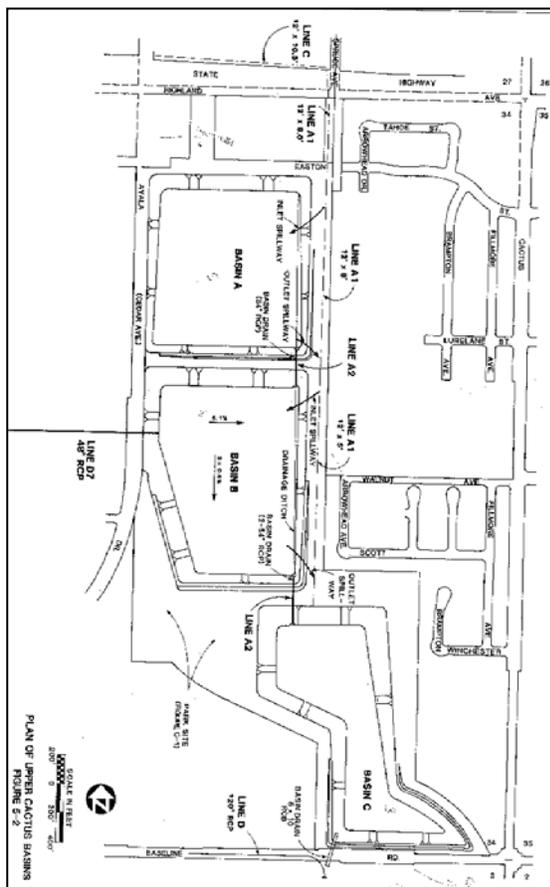
PROGRAM PREFERENCES

ATTACHMENT 9. PROGRAM PREFERENCES

The Cactus Basin 3 project meets the following Program Preferences described in Guidelines, Section II.F:

Regional projects or programs (CWC §10544);

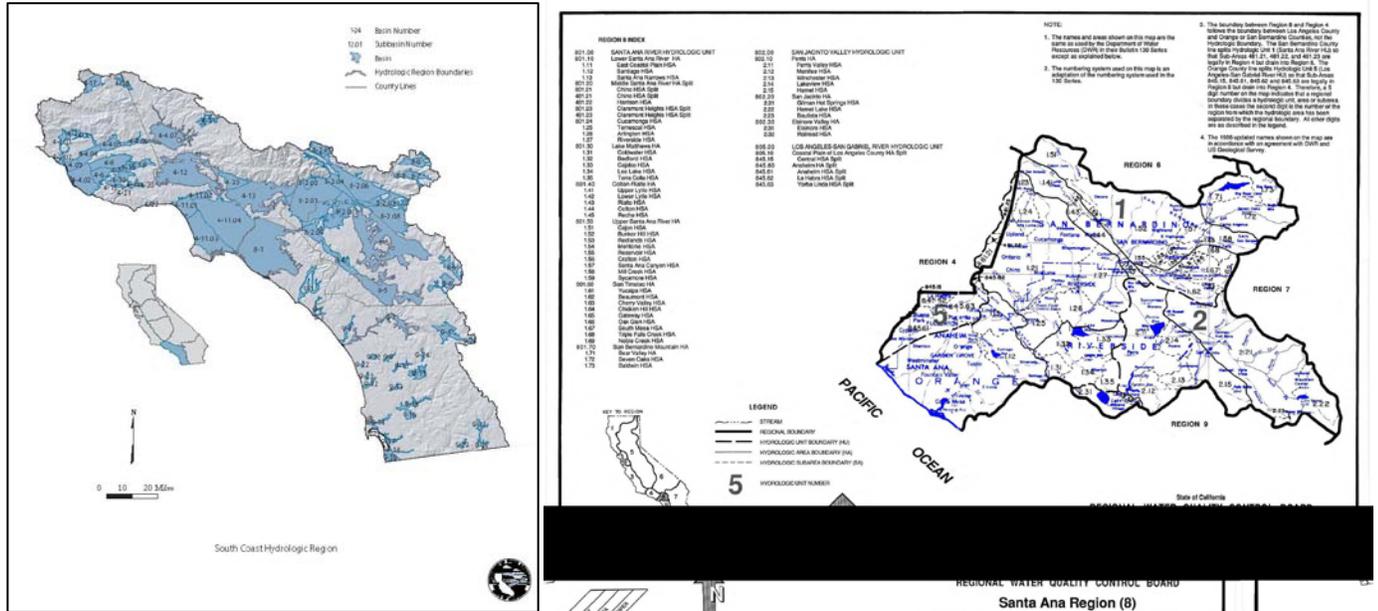
The Cactus Basin 3 project is a major part of a regional flood control program in the San Bernardino County Flood Control District Zone 2 which covers part of the “Valley” area of San Bernardino County. Cactus Basin 3 is a proposed facility in the Comprehensive Storm Drainage Plan (CSDP) 3 and is also part of the Rialto Channel plan which is a main regional system within the Santa Ana River and the Rialto-Colton groundwater basin. Cactus Basin 3 is part of an overall system for the Rialto Channel. Below is a map (figure 6-2) showing the Cactus Basins 3, 4 and 5 configuration and the plan in CSDP 3-3.



The Cactus Basin 3 project is also part of the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority’s One Water, One Watershed 2010 Regional Water Management Plan.

Effectively integrate water management programs and projects within a hydrologic region identified in the California Water Plan; the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) region or subdivision; or other region or sub-region specifically identified by DWR:

The Cactus Basin 3 project is located within the South Coast Basin as designated in the California Water Plan and the Santa Ana RWQCR Basin Plan (maps shown below).



As stated in the California Water Plan 2009 Update, Chapter 28 (page 28-13):

“Other potential benefits from the implementation of flood risk management include:

Water Supply and Drought Preparedness. • Detention of floodwaters could provide benefits to the extent that structural improvements result in additional water storage or groundwater infiltration and increased protection of water supply conveyance systems. Channelization of streams reduces the potential for instream recharge of groundwater.

Reduce Groundwater Overdraft. • The development of high-flow diversions and flood bypasses may have the greatest potential to enhance water supply and drought preparedness. Both typically result in the discharge of water into areas that retain water for long periods, which enhances the potential for groundwater recharge.

Water Quality. • Structural and Land Use Management approaches may enhance water quality to the extent that such approaches reduce sediment loads. Channelization of streams can eliminate the potential for assimilation and transformation of pollutants from plants and aquatic organisms.

Energy. • Implementation of flood risk management is unlikely to result in large energy benefits, as floodwaters are typically released after storm events and are not available to increase hydroelectric power generation. Some benefits may accrue because less energy is required to pump groundwater when levels are higher.

Resource Stewardship. • Implementation of floodplain function restoration and development of setback levees, incorporating a portion of the floodplain, have the potential to enhance terrestrial and aquatic habitat and provide ecosystem restoration benefits.”

The Cactus Basin 3 project will address drought preparedness by placing more storm water into the ground water basin increasing local water supply and self-reliance. Consequently, the threat of over drafting the Rialto-Colton groundwater basin is reduced by the increased recharge capability. Water Quality will improve from erosion reduction and slowing the flows to allow pollutants to drop out within

the basin system. The groundwater recharge will also provide water to assist with the perchlorate clean-up in the Rialto-Colton groundwater basin. And lastly, the resource stewardship is addressed by the Cactus Basin 3 project including on-site environmental enhancement in an urban area.

Santa Ana:

The Cactus Basin 3 project relates to Chapter 5 Task 4 "Urban Discharge" (page 5-186) of the Santa Ana Basin Plan since the bulk of the incoming drainage is urban runoff.

Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority IRWMP:

The Cactus Basin 3 project is consistent with the goals and objectives of the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority's IRWP for the Santa Ana watershed.

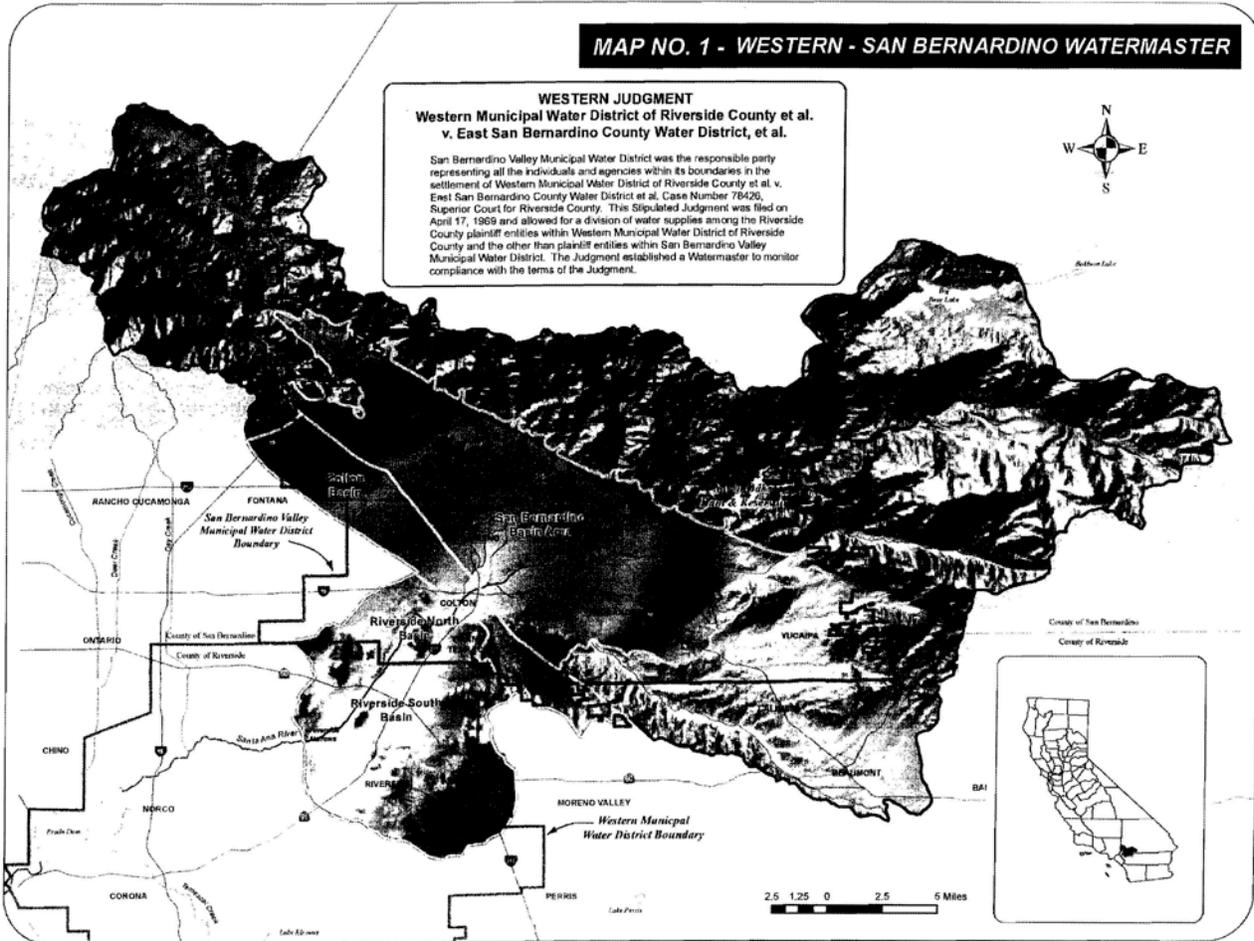
Per the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority IRWMP (Page 451), "Manage rainfall as a resource" is one of the objectives the OWOW Steering Committee developed for the IRWMP. All of the IRWMP's Chapter 5.6 is dedicated to "Flood Risk Management".

Effectively resolve significant water-related conflicts within or between regions;

Per San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District's website:

"Valley District is legally required to maintain a flow equivalent to approximately 15,250 acre-feet per year at the Riverside Narrows on the Santa Ana River (SAR). This requirement is currently met with about 25,000 acre-feet per year of treated wastewater from the Cities of San Bernardino, Colton, and Rialto that is discharged to the SAR. Valley District has contracts with the Cities of San Bernardino and Colton that obligate their treated wastewater flows to meet this requirement. As a result of this recycled water discharge and normal stream flow in the SAR, Valley District has never had to use imported water to augment flows in the SAR. Valley District has provided water at Riverside Narrows in amounts greater than its obligation and has accumulated a "credit" for the excess amounts during prior years. It could, if needed, use these water credits to meet a portion of its legal obligation during dry years, subject to the minimum annual flow of 12,420 acre-feet at the Riverside Narrows."

As shown in the map below from the 2010 Western-San Bernardino Watermaster report, the Cactus Basin 3 is located within the Rialto-Colton groundwater basin. The project will allow more recharge in the Rialto-Colton groundwater basin where a large amount of consumption is experienced. This will assist in reducing the tension and water rights issue resolved by the adjudication by placing new water in the ground in the area where it is needed and lessen the potential for the downstream recipients to question the use of water upstream. The District is also working closely with the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District who is currently half of the court-appointed Watermaster for the adjudication (Western Municipal Water District is the other half).



Contribute to attainment of one or more of the objectives of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program;

Per San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District’s website:

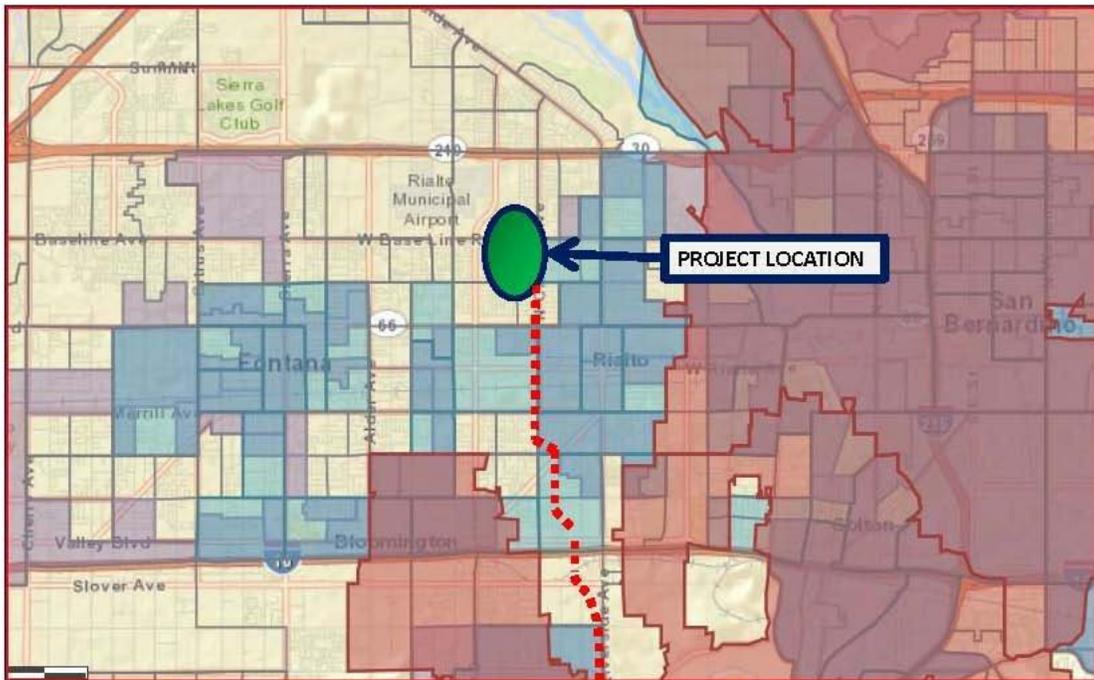
“Valley District receives delivery of SWP water at the Devil Canyon Power Plant Afterbay, which is located just within its northern boundary. Water is conveyed 17 miles eastward to various spreading grounds, agricultural, and wholesale domestic delivery points in the San Bernardino basin. Water is also conveyed westward for direct delivery and recharge in the Colton-Rialto basin.”

The Cactus Basin 3 project will reduce the region’s dependence on imported water supply by increasing the potential for water infiltration thereby increasing water supply reliability in the Rialto-Colton Basin.

Address critical water supply or water quality needs of disadvantaged communities within the region;

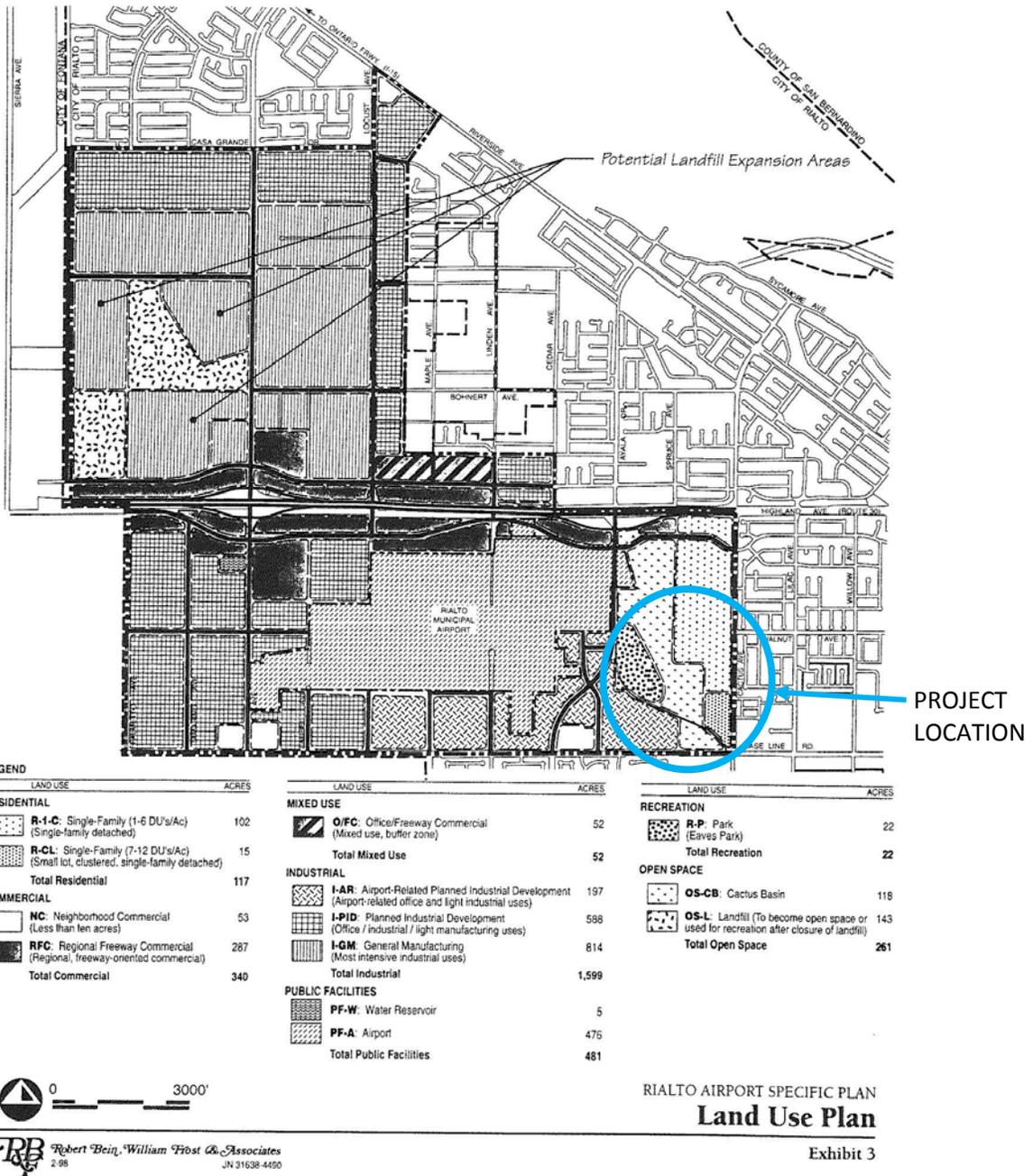
Though the Cactus Basin 3 project is not directly in a disadvantaged community as seen in the ESRI map below, the infiltration of storm water into the Rialto-Colton groundwater basin will provide benefit to disadvantages communities within the Rialto-Colton basin as shown by figure 3-5a from the Santa Ana RWQCB Basin Plan.

DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES MAP



..... Rialto Channel

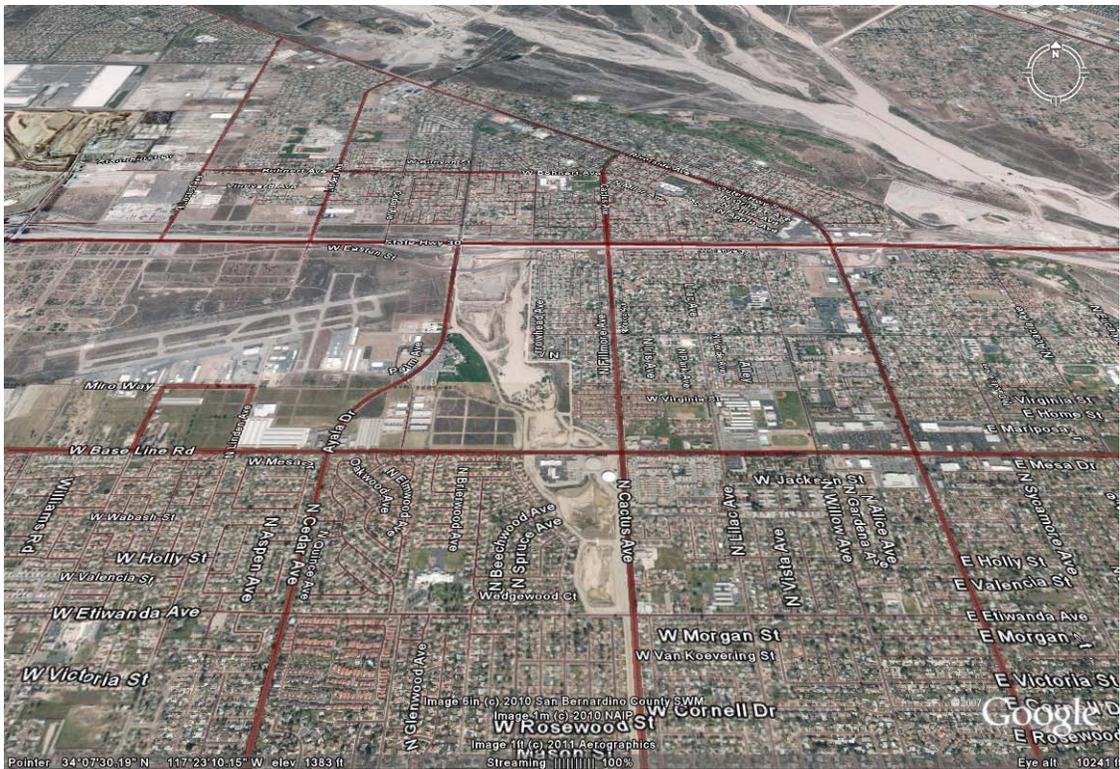
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Effectively integrate water management with land use planning;

The Cactus Basin 3 project is located within the Rialto Airport Specific Plan. The land use zoning is designated OS-CB as shown. OS-CB means open space – Cactus Basin.

As you can tell by the aerial view of the project site, the areas to the north, east and south of the basin location are highly developed. By placing the basin in this location the District prevents developments from occurring in what should be floodplain. As you can further see from the tilted aerial view, downstream of the proposed basin location is even more developed to the north.



For eligible SWFM funding, projects which: a) are not receiving State funding for flood control or flood prevention projects pursuant to PRC §5096.824 or §75034 or b) provide multiple benefits, including, but not limited to, water quality improvements, ecosystem benefits, reduction of instream erosion and sedimentation, and groundwater recharge;

The Cactus Basin 3 project will help to increase water supply and quality and reduce overdraft risk in the Rialto-Colton floodplain. There will also be opportunities for on-site mitigation and environmental enhancement. The District is currently working with San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District on their pipeline that would eventually bring State Water Project water to the basin for recharge.

Address statewide priorities (Table 1 establishes the specific Statewide Priorities for the IRWM Grant Program):

Drought Preparedness

Per San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District's 2005 IRWMP, "The first management objective is to improve water reliability during drought periods and reduce liquefaction." (website)

The Cactus Basin 3 project will help San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District reach this goal. The project will give the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District another location to manage infiltration and recharge thereby increasing efficient groundwater basin management.

Use and Reuse Water More Efficiently

Per San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District's 2005 IRWMP, "The second management objective is to protect water quality and maximize conjunctive use opportunities." (website)

The Cactus Basin 3 project will capture urban stormwater runoff and percolate it into usable aquifers. This aspect is important to the Rialto-Colton Basin.

Climate Change Response Actions

The Project will reuse runoff by recharging it into the groundwater which will also help reduce energy consumption by giving the groundwater table more water to filter for the perchlorate clean-up. Otherwise the clean-up project would have to do injector wells to remediate the plume.

Expand Environmental Stewardship

The Project reserves the floodplain in this portion of the Rialto Channel system. Also, the reduction in peak flow will allow ecosystems to increase with the reduced frequency of storm erosion downstream.

Practice Integrated Flood Management

The Project's main objective is increased flood protection which will allow a more sustainable flood system. Also, the reduction in peak flow will allow ecosystems to increase with the reduced frequency of storm erosion downstream.

Protect Surface Water and Groundwater Quality

The Project will reduce the peak flow thereby allowing some contaminants to settle out of the flow. The infiltration of the storm water will also dilute the salt content from the SWP by mixing the flows within the groundwater. Also The District and SBVMWD believe the Project will enhance clean-up efforts for the perchlorate plume. SBVMWD will be conducting a study to show the benefits to the plume remediation. Though this will not be an instant benefit once the construction is complete, it will eventually be realized. The amount of benefit is also unknown at this time.

Improve Tribal Water and Natural Resources

The Project is not on Tribal land nor does it benefit any Tribal lands.

Ensure Equitable Distribution of Benefits

Though the Cactus Basin 3 project is not directly in a disadvantaged community as seen in the ESRI map, the infiltration of storm water into the Rialto-Colton groundwater basin will provide benefits to disadvantaged communities within the Rialto-Colton basin.