



## A12. Disadvantaged Community Assistance

---

### Introduction

The region's commitment and follow-through to disadvantaged communities (DACs) is tangible and traditional. Equitable distribution of benefits in the region is assured as five out of the seven projects in the Proposal benefit DACs. In addition, three projects were included in the implementation grant process for Proposition 50 (Prop 50) funding. In fact, each DAC in the region has had at least one project included in IRWM implementation grant applications.

This attachment will explain how DACs were identified, the critical water supply or water quality needs of each DAC, how the proposed project meets the needs of the DAC, steps taken to engage DACs, support rendered to DACs, how DACs are involved in IRWM planning, and how environmental justice issues are handled. Letters of support from a representative of each DAC are included in Appendices 12-1 through 12-7.

### Overall Participation of DACs

Per Step C instructions in the Proposal Solicitation Package (PSP), the following information provides an overview of how all regional DACs and their representatives are participating in the planning and project implementation process. It portrays the general approach the region takes to engaging DACs and how they are influencing the IRWM process. The individual DAC write-ups include specific information on the above issues.

There are presently six recognized DACs in the IRWM region that are signatories of the Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), including the cities of Guadalupe, Santa Maria, and Lompoc, as well as the communities of Cuyama and Casmalia. Although the City of Goleta as a whole is not a DAC, the redevelopment area, Old Town Goleta (census tract 30.01) qualifies as a DAC. All DACs, except for Old Town Goleta (and the City of Goleta), were involved in the development of the IRWM Plan 2007.

The region is very inclusive and supportive of DACs, and all DAC projects directly impact DAC communities. DACs have historically been woven into the fabric of the Cooperating Partners (RWMG), and the region continually strives to become more inclusive and reach out to other DAC communities that have not participated historically. The cities of Santa Maria, Lompoc, and Goleta are participating members of the Steering Committee, which guides the decision-making of the RWMG (Cooperating Partners). Santa Maria, Lompoc, and Goleta all have projects in this first round of

funding, all of which provide direct DAC benefits. The Steering Committee generally meets monthly and guides the overall direction of the IRWM processes, including actions such as the project selection process, stakeholder and DAC outreach, grant applications, MOU/governance updates, and IRWM Plan updates. Guadalupe, Casmalia, and Cuyama participate in the RWMG by attending general meetings. All DACs are included using the processes and procedures discussed below.

Multiple processes and procedures are in place to promote access to and collaboration with DACs in the region. During the IRWM planning, grant application, project selection process, and grant administration process, the Steering Committee works with the DACs in the region to ensure that they are integrated into the IRWM process. The Prop 50 Implementation Grant funded by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) included a DAC project in Guadalupe and Casmalia and two projects in Cuyama. This demonstrates the high level of involvement of DACs and direct benefits to DACs in the IRWM planning, decision-making, and implementation processes.

The RWMG keeps DACs apprised of developments and opportunities in the IRWM process through regular e-mail and phone communication. DACs and their representatives are encouraged to participate in the governance structure in place and to submit projects for inclusion on the Master Project List. Some communities do not have the resources to consistently participate, attend meetings and send representatives; however, Steering Committee representatives and Santa Barbara County Water Agency (SBCWA) staff and representatives regularly outreach to DACs and representatives to provide information and support. The recent addition of a Cooperating Partner representing a broad geographic area (Cachuma Resource Conservation District) has further advanced the interests of DACs as that the organization has the ability to outreach bilingually and with communities that don't have access to traditional means of communication (for example, the internet and e-mail), such that a whole new segment of the population can be represented.

As mentioned above, numerous DACs are active RWMG members and project proponents, therefore project benefits to DAC communities are generally direct. In other instances, DAC communities have partnered with other DACs and non-DACs on projects. Cooperating Partners also are encouraged to have dialogues with the DACs in their area to ensure information is disseminated in a complete and timely fashion.

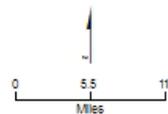
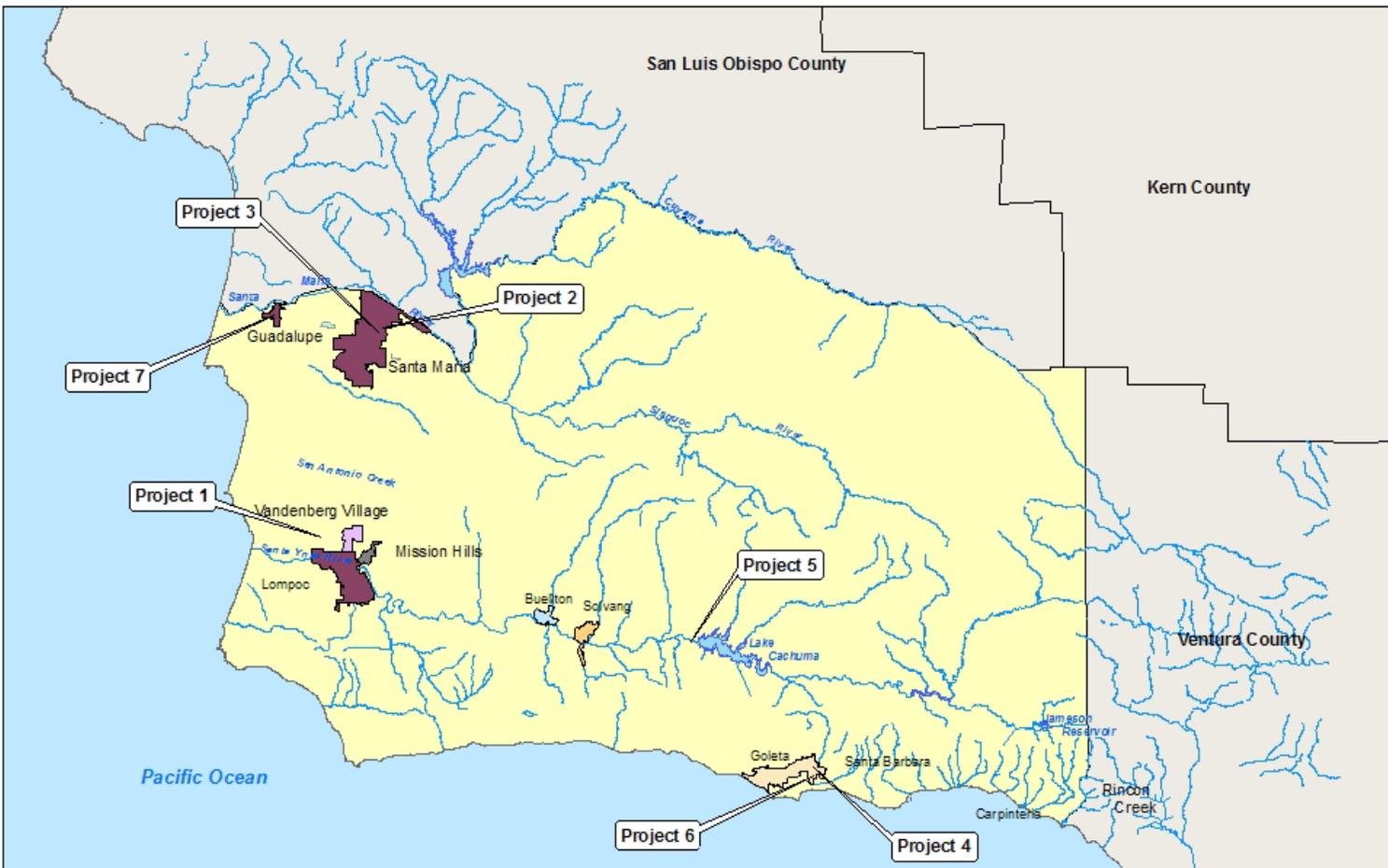
The region, including Guadalupe, is fortunate to not have outstanding environmental justice issues. This is due in part to the RWMG policy of providing various types of support for DACs including technical, financial, and staffing support. For example, the SBCWA has exempted DACs from the standard financial contribution to the IRWM regional effort, and other RWMG members have paid the standard financial contributions on behalf of DACs. The SBCWA has also paid for technical reports or studies leading to DAC projects. The SBCWA, its agents, Steering Committee members, and the RWMG have acted as project or DAC advocates when necessary. In a general sense, this assistance helps level the playing field and mitigates environmental justice

issues that might arise. As such, the region has historically dealt with environmental justice issues effectively and continues to outreach to and address needs of DACs.

As indicated above, the region has long recognized the staffing and technical challenges that present obstacles to DACs and how these may impair a DAC's ability to effectively plan and implement IRWM projects. The RWMG recognizes that one or more members needs to take a role in working with the DACs to provide support. To that end, the County of Santa Barbara has taken an active role for several years in working on behalf of the DACs as their advocate with SWRCB, Department of Water Resources (DWR), and the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). For example, the County of Santa Barbara and City of Santa Maria have continued to work on behalf of Casmalia to sort out the administrative challenges and provide infrastructure improvements proposed for Prop 50 Implementation Grant funding. Cuyama also has received support from the County of Santa Barbara in the form of financial support for technical documents. Other members of the RWMG have mentored a DAC or advocated on behalf of their needs and/or issues. Exhibit 12.0-1 identifies the location of the regional DACs that have projects included in this Proposal.



**EXHIBIT 12.0-1**  
Disadvantaged Communities



**FIGURE 5**  
**Disadvantaged Communities**  
SB IRWMP Implementation Grant Proposal, Round 1





## Project 1: City of Lompoc, Lompoc Valley Leak Detection and Repair Project

### Step A: Documentation of the Presence and Needs of DACs

A DAC is defined as a community with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income. The estimated median household income for City of Lompoc (Lompoc) from the 2000 Census is \$37,587, and a screenshot of the online U.S. Census Bureau American FactFinder data regarding Lompoc is included in Appendix 12-1. The annual median household income for California is estimated to be \$47,493 in 1999 dollars (U.S. Census, <http://factfinder.census.gov>). Therefore, the median household income for Lompoc is 79 percent of the statewide annual median household income. Lompoc is a census designated place, and its boundaries were used to determine information relevant to DAC status.

Exhibit 12.1-1 provides information that was used to identify Lompoc as a DAC in the region. Exhibit 12.1-2 shows the boundaries of the DAC and the IRWM region and the DAC’s geographic relationship to the proposed Project.

#### EXHIBIT 12.1-1

City of Lompoc Qualifications as DAC

DAC Evaluation Criteria	Response
Is the entire DAC community benefitted by this Project?	Yes, the entire City of Lompoc will benefit from the Project.
Median household income (MHI):	According to the 2000 American Fact Finder Community Survey, Lompoc had a median income of \$37,587 (in 1999 dollars), which is lower than the 80% of the California Median Household income.
Year for the median household income	2000
Source of information	U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

It is critically important for Lompoc to keep water rates as low as possible for water users, many of whom are classified as low income (21 percent, as identified in Census 2000 ) or speak a language other than English in the home. Based on the American Community Survey for 2006 to 2008:

- 13.2 percent of families in Lompoc are below poverty level
- 17.5 percent of individuals are below poverty level
- 43 percent of residents are reported to speak a language other than English at home
- 34 percent of the community comprises people of color (American Community Survey for 2006 to 2008)

Inefficient use of existing supplies means less local water supply available and higher costs to rate payers. In addition, saving water is important, because the treatment of local groundwater is expensive and the source is limited. Providing leak detection services for the aging water system in this community will assist in addressing critical water system maintenance needs and will directly benefit low-income individuals, families, and persons of color.

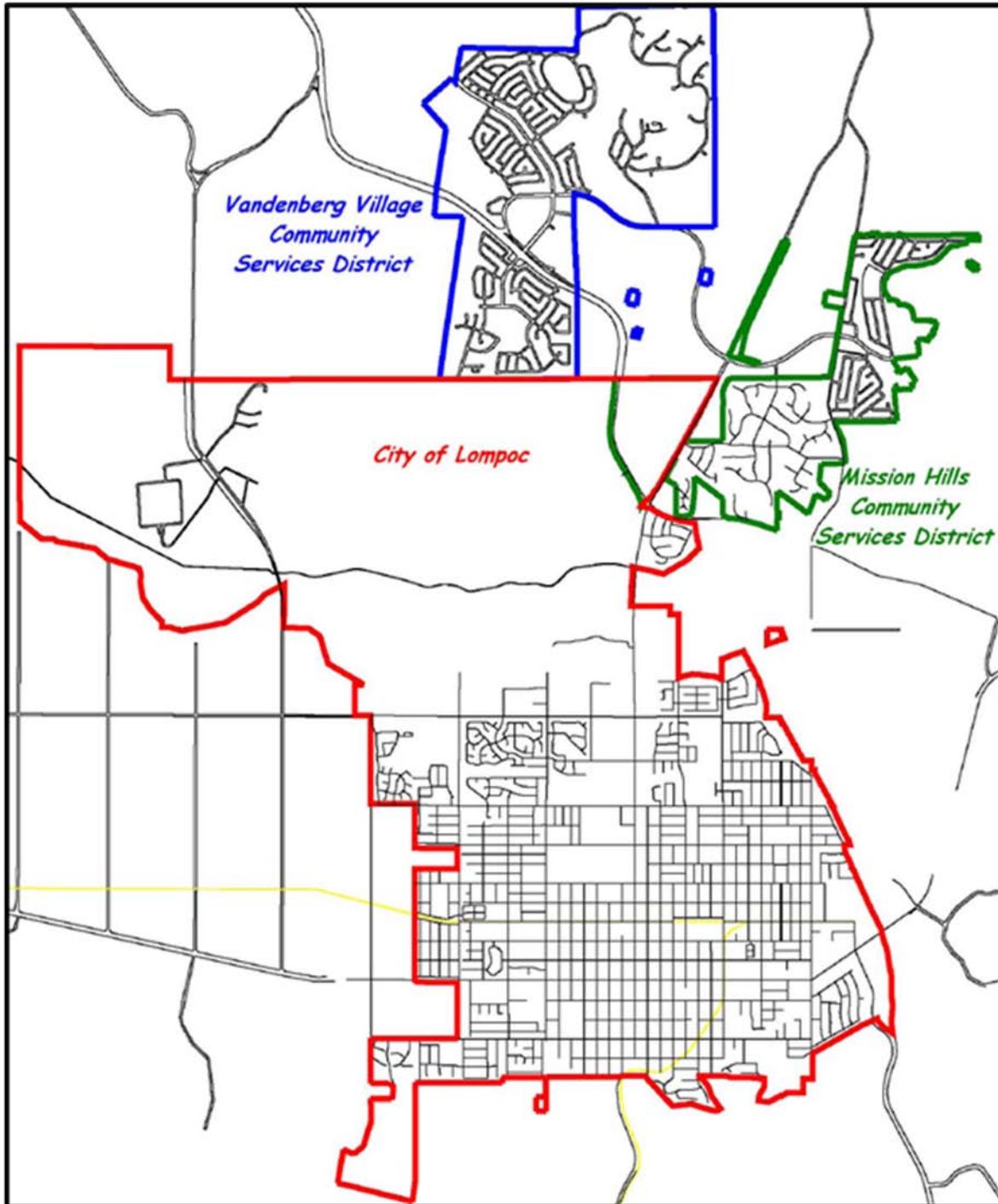
### **Step B: Description of Proposed Project and Targeted Benefits to DACs**

The goal of the Project is to conserve water by reducing large leaks through the identification and repair of the leaks in the water distribution systems of the three water utilities; and to save this water for use by all water customers in the three water utilities. Another goal is to purchase leak detection equipment for future use by Lompoc, Mission Hills Community Services District (MHCS D), and Vandenberg Village Community Services District (VVCSD) – the three Project proponents. MHCS D and VVCSD are not DACs. The main benefit of the Project is water conservation with the supplementary benefits of reducing the need for treatment, saving energy, enhancing infrastructure integrity, and increasing overall supply reliability. There is a high likelihood that these benefits will accrue to the DAC as the technology used to detect leaks is proven and in use throughout the county. The realized savings and water management efficiencies are certain to be realized as it is known that the participating Project partners experience significant distribution system leaks.

The benefits align with the regional IRWM Plan objectives as shown in Exhibit 12.1-3.

The source of funding for ongoing operations and maintenance (O&M) costs will be from the annual city and agency budgets from Lompoc, MHCS D, and VVCSD.

**EXHIBIT 12.1-2**  
DAC and Project Boundary



Entire City of Lompoc boundaries (inside red lines) is a DAC

**EXHIBIT 12.1-3**

How Project 1 Accomplishes Regional Objectives (IRWM Plan 2007)

Regional Objectives	How Project Accomplishes Objective
 <p>Increase water reuse and conservation to increase and extend existing water supplies</p>	<p>This Project will augment regional drought preparedness by conserving water currently lost through leaks in the water distribution system. Conserving water will extend local groundwater supplies.</p>
 <p>Improve operational efficiency, transfers, and supply reliability</p>	<p>The Project will improve operational efficiency and increase supply reliability by identifying and repairing leaks in the water distribution system. In addition, the Project will reduce the draw on groundwater resources, which in turn will reduce the costs of treating that groundwater and energy used for such treatment.</p>
 <p>Increase water supply in the least costly, most efficient, and most reliable manner</p>	<p>Fixing leaks on a water distribution-wide basis is less expensive than financing a new source of water.</p>

**Step C: Documentation of DAC representation and participation**

**Lompoc Participation**

Lompoc is a DAC and has been actively engaged and at the table since the very beginning of the IRWM process in 2003. As a Cooperating Partner (member of the RWMG) and member of the Steering Committee, Lompoc has been consistently vocal and very involved in IRWM planning, project selection, and the grant application processes. Lompoc helped write the IRWM Plan (2007) and has guided the project selection and grant implementation from beginning to end. Lompoc has hosted IRWM meetings and workshops, attends all RWMG and Steering Committee meetings, and is integral to the process. They have been supportive of IRWM efforts and continue to assist advancing IRWM in the Santa Barbara region. A letter of support for the Lompoc Valley Leak Detection and Repair Project from Lompoc is included in Appendix 12-1.

## Project 2: City of Santa Maria, Untreated Water Landscape Irrigation Project

### Step A: Documentation of the Presence and Needs of DACs

A DAC is defined as a community with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income. The estimated median household income for Santa Maria from the 2000 Census is \$36,541, and a screenshot of the online U.S. Census Bureau American FactFinder data regarding Santa Maria is included in Appendix 12-2. The annual median household income for California is estimated to be \$47,493 in 1999 dollars (U.S. Census, <http://factfinder.census.gov>). Therefore, the median household income for Santa Maria is 77 percent of the statewide annual median household income. The City of Santa Maria (City) is a census designated place, and its boundaries were used to determine information relevant to DAC status.

Exhibit 12.2-1 provides information that was used to establish that the City qualifies as a DAC. Exhibits 12.2-2 and Exhibit 12.2-3 present maps with the DAC boundary and the project boundary, respectively. Exhibit 12.2-4 presents how the Untreated Water Landscape Irrigation Project (Project) meets regional objectives that benefit the DAC.

#### EXHIBIT 12.2-1

City of Santa Maria Qualifications as DAC

DAC Evaluation Criteria	Response
Is the entire DAC community benefitted by this project?	Yes, the entire City of Santa Maria is a DAC, and the entire community will benefit from the Project.
Median household income (MHI):	\$36,541 (77% of median annual state household income of \$47,493)
Year for the median household income	2000
Source of information	U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

This Project addresses both a critical water supply and water quality need of the DAC. It is important that the City maximize the use of its abundant yet low-quality groundwater supply, while reducing the use of expensive imported Bay-Delta water. The landscaped areas in this Project will no longer require use of groundwater that is blended with state water project (SWP) water. Application of groundwater on turf will reduce the level of nitrates, thus improving the quality of water returned to the groundwater basin.

As a low-income city, it is important for Santa Maria to keep water rates low for its users. Inefficient use of existing supplies means a higher reliance on imported supplies, which are more costly than local groundwater, limited in supply, and unreliable. This Project will extend an existing groundwater landscape irrigation system from the City's Civic Center area to two state and three local public facilities with large landscaped

areas. The Project incorporates several regional IRWM objectives including increasing water supply in the least costly, most efficient, and most reliable manner. This efficient management of water supplies will keep the rates down for the low income DAC of Santa Maria.

### Step B: Description of Proposed Project and Targeted Benefits to DACs

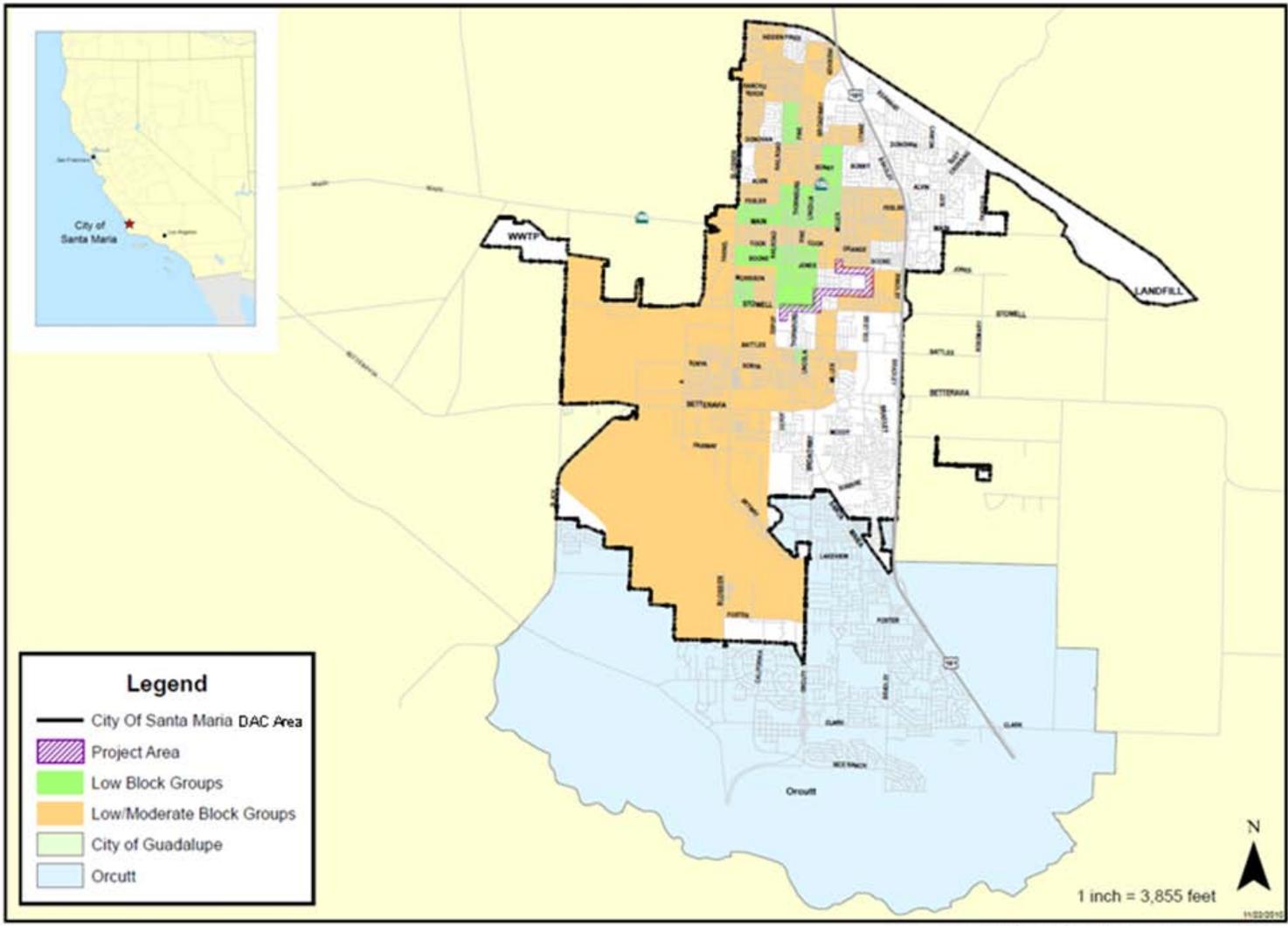
The Project will extend an existing groundwater-based landscape irrigation system from the City's Civic Center area to serve Allan Hancock College and Miller Elementary School. Future phases, not included in the Project, will extend the system to Santa Maria High School, Santa Maria Fairpark, and Adam Park. The Project will replace the use of imported potable water on landscaping with groundwater that is not suitable for drinking due to high nitrate levels.

The irrigation system will consist of several old production water wells, which were removed from the domestic supply because of high nitrate concentrations. These wells will be rehabilitated and put into service to water turf and other landscapes through a piping system that will be isolated from the domestic supply piping. By applying this water to turf, the nitrate will be exposed to the atmosphere and plant root zone, providing an opportunity for denitrification and uptake by plants and thus removal of the contaminant from the groundwater supply. This efficient match of water resources to water usage will augment drought preparedness efforts within the region. Using more local and abundant groundwater supply for landscape means that the City will be better positioned to weather SWP shortages while still meeting water quality goals.

The targeted benefits of this Project will all accrue to the DAC community, resulting in delivery of high-quality drinking water, dependable supply even during drought periods, and improved groundwater quality. The benefits align with the regional IRWM Plan objectives as shown in Exhibit 12.2-4.

Because this Project is an extension of a successful existing project, the targeted benefits are certain to accrue upon implementation. The source of funding for ongoing operations and maintenance costs will be from the annual City of Santa Maria Utilities Department budget. Ongoing operations and maintenance funds for wells and distribution system infrastructure are included in the City's water and wastewater pro formas and are therefore included in the rate structure, ensuring an ongoing source of funding for O&M.

**EXHIBIT 12.2-2**  
 DAC and Project Boundary

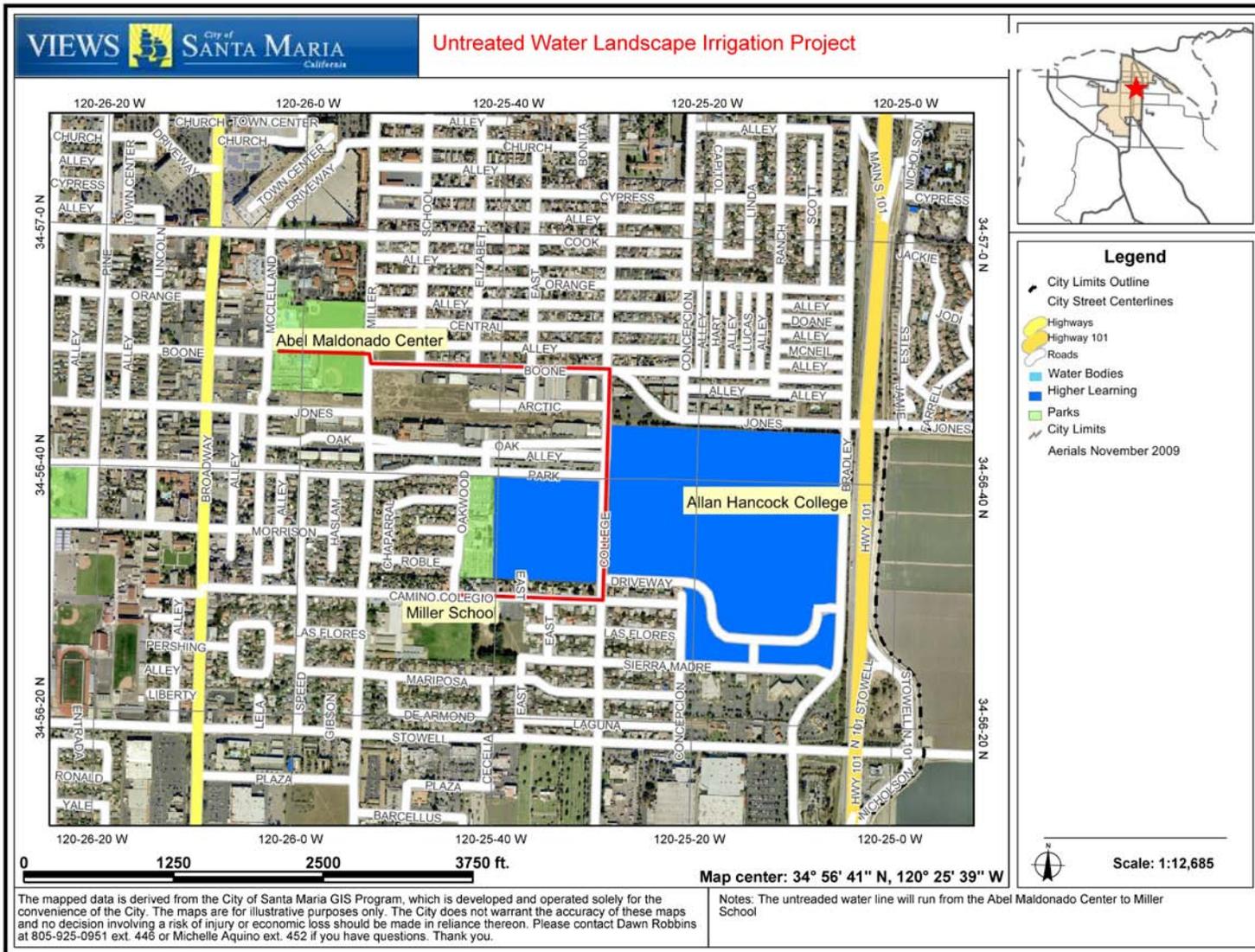


City of Santa Maria Untreated Water Landscape Irrigation Project

The mapped data is derived from the City of Santa Maria GIS Program, which is developed and operated solely for the convenience of the City. The maps are for illustrative purposes only. The City does not warrant the accuracy of these maps and no decision making a risk of injury or economic loss should be made in reliance thereon.  
 Please contact Dawn Robins at 805-625-0951 ext. 448 or Michele Heath ext. 452 if you have



**EXHIBIT 12.2-3**  
 Project 2 Boundary



**Exhibit 12-2.4**

How Project 2 Accomplishes Regional Objectives

Regional Objectives	How Project Accomplishes Objective
 <p>Increase water reuse and conservation to increase and extend existing water supplies</p>	<p>This Project will augment regional drought preparedness by applying high nitrate groundwater, which is not by itself usable as a domestic supply, to turf. By watering plants with hard, mineralized, and nitrate-affected groundwater, the City will be able to apply its softer, less mineralized imported SWP water to domestic use.</p>
 <p>Improve operational efficiency, transfers, and supply reliability</p>	<p>The Project brings back online old production wells, which increases water supply reliability by augmenting the pumping capability of the City. Using local and abundant groundwater supply for landscape means that the City can deliver water to other customers during SWP shortages and still meet water quality goals.</p>
 <p>Increase water supply in the least costly, most efficient, and most reliable manner</p>	<p>The Project will allow use of abundant low-quality groundwater for its best use without additional treatment costs.</p>
 <p>Improve water quality</p>	<p>Applying more groundwater to landscaped areas means that higher-quality imported supplies can be reserved for the domestic supply. The City blends groundwater with imported SWP water for domestic supply. Since the local groundwater supply tends to be high in nitrate, using less groundwater for the domestic supply means that the domestic supply is lower in nitrate.</p>
 <p>Improve quality of groundwater</p>	<p>The Project provides remediation of the groundwater supply by applying nitrate-affected water to landscaped areas that can use the nutrient, while reducing the need for chemical fertilizers. Chemical fertilizers can harm groundwater quality. Applying more mineralized water to landscaped areas means that better quality imported water will be reserved for domestic use. With higher-quality water, residents will rely less on water softeners and will reduce the quantity of salts being percolated back into the local groundwater aquifer. When the high-nitrate water is applied to landscaping, the plants can use the nitrate as a nutrient, which will pull it out of the water and improve the groundwater nitrate concentration.</p>

## Step C: Documentation of DAC Representation and Participation

### City of Santa Maria Participation

The City has been one of the most active participants in the RWMG (Cooperating Partners) since the beginning of the IRWM process. The City serves on the Steering Committee of the RWMG and has devoted countless hours to guiding IRWM planning in the region. This DAC has participated in every meeting regarding the project selection process and implementation grant guiding the region through its high level of participation.

The City is dedicated to developing and implementing projects that improve conditions for the entire DAC. During project development and selection, environmental, health, social, and economic indicators related to the Project were taken into consideration. Santa Maria's processes include public and community meetings where information gathering occurs with translations available upon request. The City has a long-time relationship with our surrounding communities of Orcutt and the DAC of Guadalupe, particularly involving water management and quality issues. The Prop 50 IRWM grant funded the Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion Phase 2 Project that provided significant water quality benefits to Guadalupe. Guadalupe, given its geographical location near the recharge point, benefited from the recharge of high-quality SWP water that improved the water quality of the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin.



## Project 3: City of Santa Maria, LeakWatch Project

### Step A: Documentation of the Presence and Needs of DACs

A DAC is defined as a community with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income. The estimated median household income for the City of Santa Maria (City) from the 2000 Census is \$36,541, and a screenshot of the online U.S. Census Bureau American FactFinder data regarding the City is included in Appendix 12-3. The annual median household income for California is estimated to be \$47,493 in 1999 dollars (U.S. Census, <http://factfinder.census.gov>). Therefore, the median household income for the City is 77 percent of the statewide annual median household income. Santa Maria is a census designated place and its boundaries were used to determine information relevant to DAC status.

Exhibit 12.3-1 provides information that was used to establish that the City qualifies as a DAC in the region. Exhibit 12.3-2 presents a map that shows both the DAC boundary, the project boundary, and the installation locations of existing meters and meters to be installed with the LeakWatch Project (Project). Exhibit 12.2-3 presents how the Project meets regional objectives that benefit the DAC.

#### EXHIBIT 12.3-1

City of Santa Maria Qualifications as DAC

DAC Evaluation Criteria	Response
Is the entire DAC community benefitted by this project?	Yes, the entire City of Santa Maria is a DAC, and the entire community will benefit from the Project
Median household income (MHI):	\$36,541 (77% of median annual state household income of \$47,493)
Year for the median household income	2000
Source of information	U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

As a low-income city, it is important for Santa Maria to keep water rates low for its users. Wasted water means a higher reliance on imported supplies, which are more costly than local groundwater, limited in supply, and unreliable. Water leaks force the City to rely more on lower-quality groundwater, resulting in harder, more mineralized water that causes chloride and total dissolved solids (TDS) to rise. This Project, when completed, will make the water supply more reliable, keep water rates down, reduce household maintenance costs, and improve water quality delivered to the DAC.

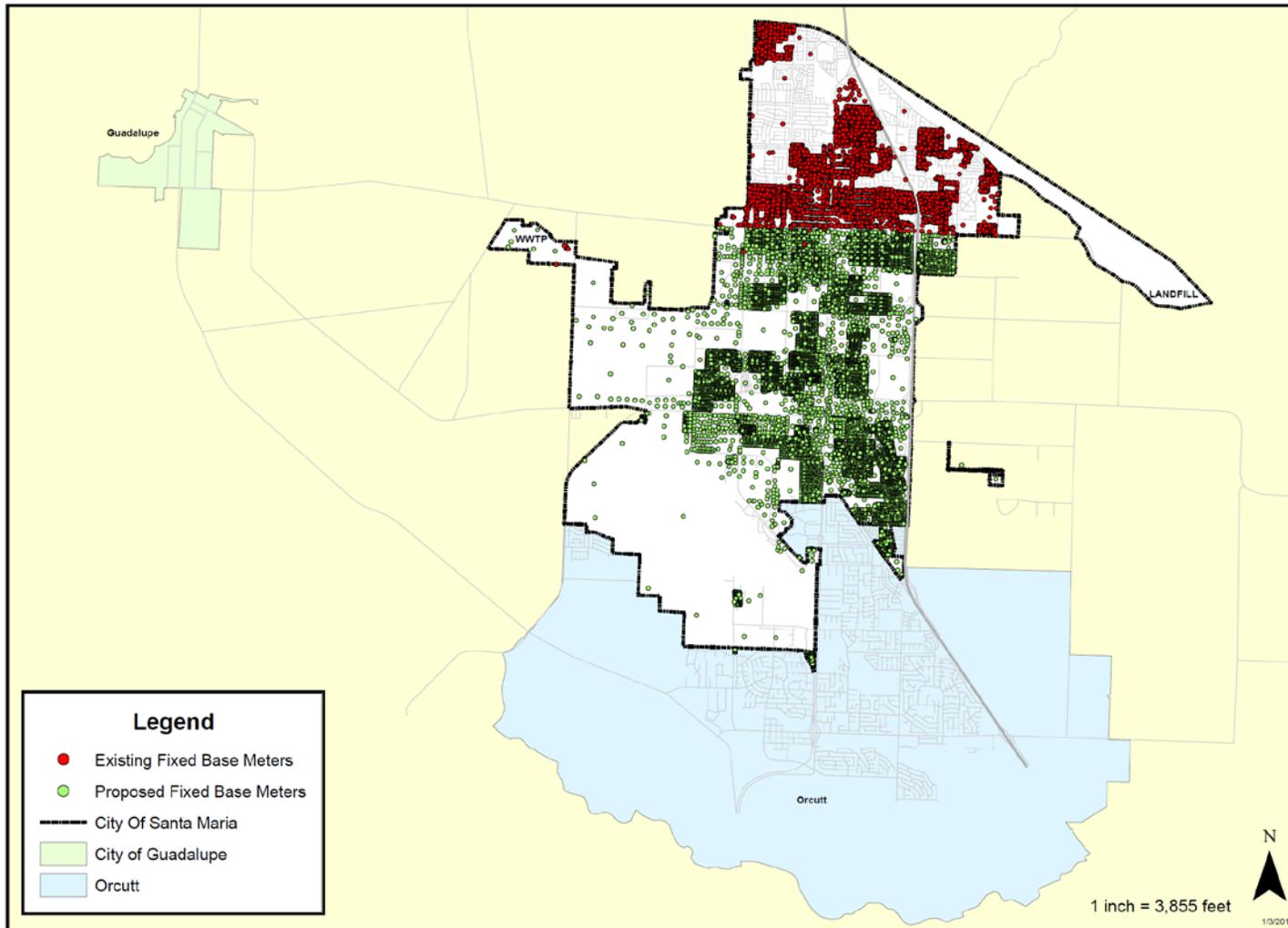
### Step B: Description of Proposed Project and Targeted Benefits to DACs

The Project is a water conservation project that will install a water meter reading system to read water use data on a near-real-time basis. Leaks or overuse will be detected allowing corrective action to be taken.

The entire DAC of Santa Maria will benefit from the completion of this third phase of the four-phased LeakWatch Project. It is estimated that this phase of the Project will save \$14,000 annually from just residential customer leak detection alone. Additional savings will accrue when more landscaping can be audited. When the program (all four phases) is fully implemented, it will conserve 210 acre-feet per year (AFY) of domestic water supply and save \$370,000 annually. LeakWatch will be in place on 40 percent of the existing meters in the City when Phase 2 is completed in April 2011. This program will target an additional 40 percent of the City's meters. The targeted benefits align with the IRWM Plan objectives and are listed in Exhibit 12.3-3.

The source of funding for ongoing O&M costs will be from the annual City Utilities Department budget.

**EXHIBIT 12.3-2**  
DAC Boundary and Project Location



**City of Santa Maria LeakWatch Project**

The mapped data is derived from the City of Santa Maria GIS Program, which is developed and operated solely for the convenience of the City. The maps are for illustrative purposes only. The City does not warrant the accuracy of these maps and no decision involving a risk of injury or economic loss should be made in reliance thereon.

Please contact Dawn Robbins at 805-925-0951 ext. 446 or Michelle Heath ext. 452 if you have questions. Thank you.

**EXHIBIT 12.3-3**

How Project 3 Provides Benefits to the City of Santa Maria

Regional Objectives	How Project Accomplishes Objective
 <p>Increase water reuse and conservation to increase and extend existing water supplies</p>	<p>The conservation of water lost through leaks extends existing water supplies. Specifically, the Project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Augments regional drought preparedness</li> <li>▪ Extends local groundwater supplies and reduces need for imported water</li> <li>▪ Reduces leaks and seepage up to 250 AFY at full implementation</li> <li>▪ Reduces citywide per capita use by 2 gpd</li> <li>▪ Assists drought contingency planning by providing hourly tracking for water use</li> </ul>
 <p>Improve operational efficiency, transfers, and supply reliability</p>	<p>The Project will improve operational efficiency and supply reliability by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identifying and repairing leaks promptly</li> <li>▪ Reducing the use of groundwater resources and imported water</li> <li>▪ Reducing the cost of treating groundwater</li> <li>▪ Reducing energy used for treating drinking water</li> <li>▪ Avoids lifetime pumping and supply costs (\$405,549), treatment costs (\$42,758), and staffing costs (\$930,089)</li> </ul>
 <p>Increase water supply in the least costly, most efficient, and most reliable manner</p>	<p>Fixing customer water leaks is less expensive than treating groundwater or importing SWP water.</p>
 <p>Improve water quality</p>	<p>Water quality is improved by an average reduction of TDS by 1 mg/L in the delivery system.</p>

*gpd = gallons per day*

*mg/L = milligrams per liter*

**Step C: Documentation of DAC Representation and Participation**

**City of Santa Maria Participation**

The City has been one of the most active participants in the RWMG (Cooperating Partners) since the beginning of the IWRM process. The City serves on the Steering Committee of the RWMG and has devoted countless hours to guiding IRWM planning in the region. As a member of the Steering Committee, this DAC was one of the most

active members steering the region through the project selection process and the preparation of this Proposal.

The City is dedicated to developing and implementing projects that improve conditions for the entire DAC. During project development and selection, environmental, health, social, and economic indicators related to the Project were taken into consideration. Santa Maria's processes include public and community meetings where information gathering occurs with translations available upon request. The City has a long-time relationship with its surrounding communities of Orcutt and the DAC of Guadalupe, particularly involving water management and quality issues. The Prop 50 IRWM grant funded the Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion Phase 2 Project that provided significant groundwater quality benefits to Guadalupe. Guadalupe, given its geographical location near the recharge point, benefited from the recharge of high-quality SWP water that improved the water quality of the Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin.



## Project 4: City of Goleta, San Jose Creek Capacity Improvement and Fish Passage Project

### Step A: Documentation of the Presence and Needs of DACs

A DAC is defined as a community with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income. The estimated median household income for Old Town Goleta (Census Tract 30.01, 2000 Census) is \$37,455, and a screenshot of the online U.S. Census Bureau American FactFinder data related to this DAC is included in Appendix 12-4. The statewide annual median household income is estimated to be \$47,493 in 1999 dollars (<http://factfinder.census.gov>). Therefore, the median household income for Old Town Goleta is 79 percent of the statewide annual median household income.

Exhibit 12.4-1 provides information that was used to confirm that Old Town Goleta qualifies as a DAC. Exhibit 12.4-2 shows the boundaries of the DAC which are the same as the boundaries of the Redevelopment Agency (RDA). Exhibit 12.4-3 shows the Project location. Exhibit 12.4-4 presents how the Project meets regional objectives that benefit the DAC.

#### Exhibit 12.4-1

City of Goleta Qualifications as DAC

DAC Evaluation Criteria	Response
Is the entire DAC community benefitted by this Project?	Yes, the Old Town area of the City of Goleta is a DAC, and the entire area will benefit from the Project.
Median household income (MHI):	\$37,455
Year for the median household income	2000
Source of information	U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

This Project consists of the removal and reconstruction of the San Jose Creek Flood Control Channel. This multiobjective Project will increase flood conveyance capacity, reduce flood hazard, and provide fish passage for migrating endangered steelhead trout (steelhead). While the Project does not address a “critical” water supply or water quality need in the traditional sense, it does address and remediate an environmental justice issue. Over time, this DAC area of Goleta repeatedly has been threatened and damaged by flooding. This threat has been constant but not addressed, keeping the area economically depressed with the natural environment compromised. Reducing the risk of flooding to a 100-year flood level and restoring San Jose Creek will remediate the accumulated negative impacts on this DAC.

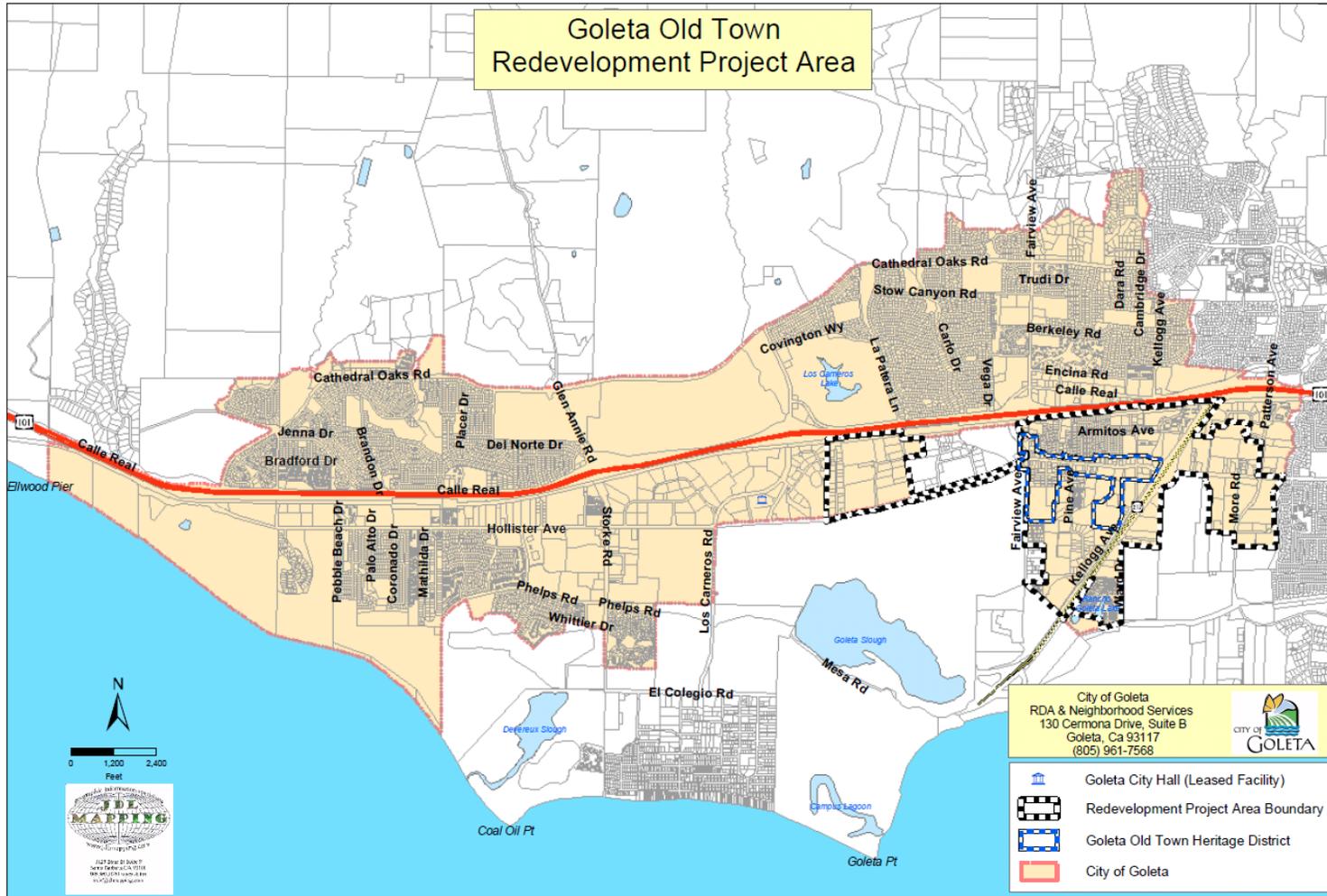
This Project addresses a public safety concern for the DAC. The likely risk of flooding the surrounding community due to the channel’s limited capacity is an immediate public safety concern; this Project will increase the channel capacity to a 100-year storm

event capacity, protecting the DAC and surrounding community from potentially severe flood damage.

Restoring San Jose Creek confers the added benefit of improving water quality in the creek and regenerating the natural environment. There are current concerns with the bacteria and nitrate levels found within the creek. The concrete channel has exacerbated these problems in that it does not afford the opportunity to filter out some of these substances before they reach the slough and Goleta Beach. The articulated concrete revetment bottom will allow for natural filtration of runoff, especially at low flows. The small grasses that will grow within the revetment will absorb and use nitrates before they can enter the slough. Because the Project will stop flood waters from washing over agricultural and industrial areas and flowing into the creek, overall contamination in the slough will be reduced. By helping to improve the water quality of the adjacent slough and beaches, the Project confers additional benefits to the DAC.

Exhibits 12.4-2 and 12.4-3 present the maps showing the location of the Old Town Goleta DAC and the Project location respectively. The Redevelopment Project Area Boundary shown in Exhibit 12.4-2 corresponds to the DAC boundary. The Redevelopment Area is the Old Town Goleta Census Tract 30.01, which is the DAC.

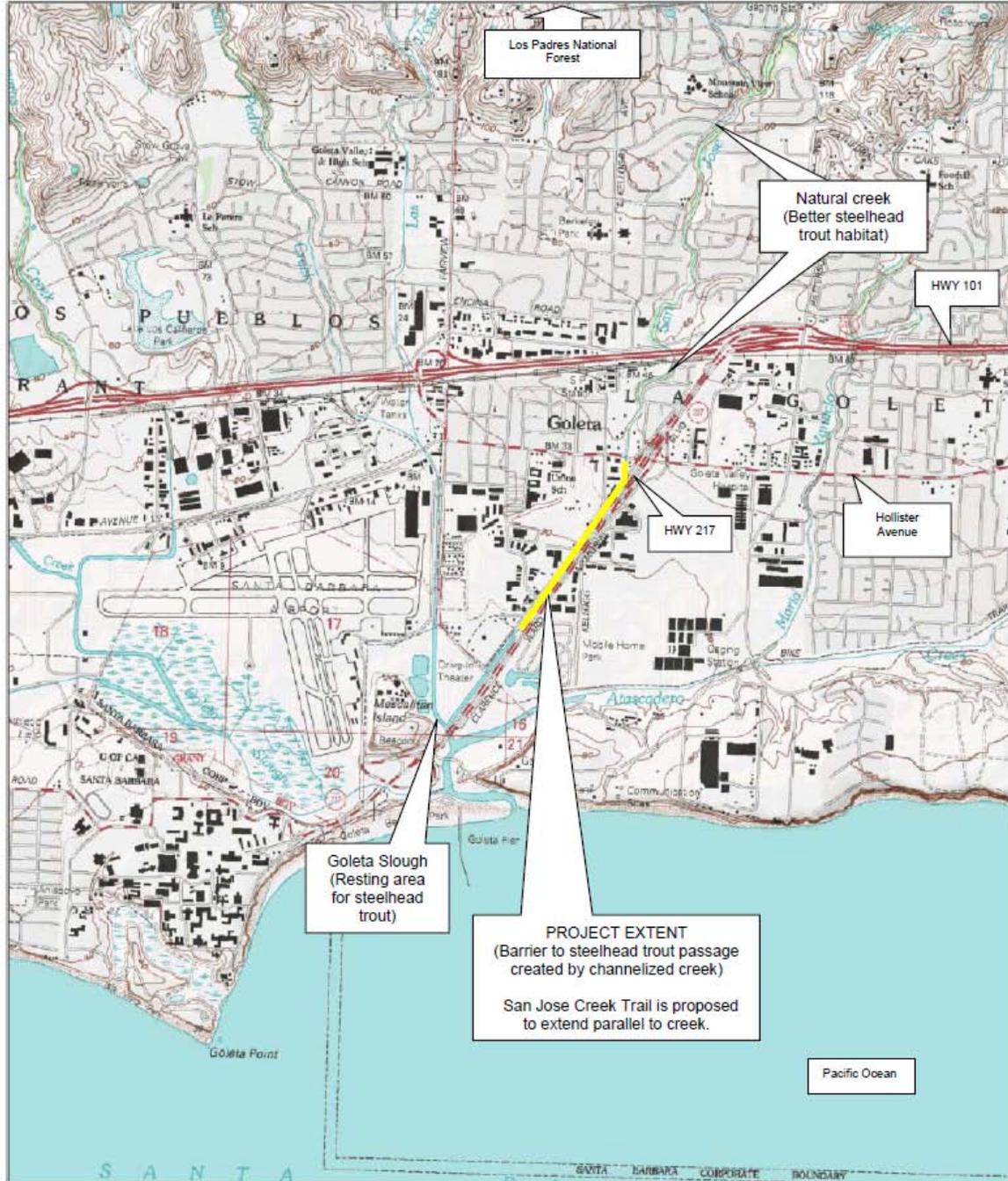
**EXHIBIT 12.4-2**  
 Old Town Goleta (DAC) Area



Note: The Redevelopment Project Area Boundary shown in this exhibit corresponds to the DAC boundary. The Redevelopment Area is the Old Town Goleta Census Tract 30.01, which is the DAC.

EXHIBIT 12.4-3  
Topographic Map of Project Location

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP  
SAN JOSE CREEK CAPACITY IMPROVEMENT & FISH PASSAGE



### **Step B: Description of Proposed Project and Targeted Benefits to DACs**

The Project has multiple benefits. The primary benefit will be the reduction of the potential for flooding in the Old Town section of Goleta (it will be virtually eliminated for the 100-year storm event), which will encourage new building and reinvestment in existing infrastructure to revitalize this DAC. San Jose Creek leads up to historical spawning grounds for steelhead trout. The existing channel functions as a 4,250-foot-long barrier to fish passage. The removal of this barrier will open up 3.24 miles of upstream habitat to migrating steelhead. This will provide the justification to remove two smaller barriers, which will result in an additional 2.25 miles for a total of 5.59 miles of historical habitat reopened to endangered steelhead. The Project also provides the benefit of increasing groundwater recharge by replacing the concrete-lined channel with an articulated concrete revetment bottom, which will allow for fresh water to infiltrate into the groundwater and improve water quality in Goleta Slough by filtering out pollutants in storm drainage before it can enter the Slough.

The benefits to the DAC align with the regional IRWM Plan objectives as described in Exhibit 12.4-4.

The source of funding for ongoing operations and maintenance costs will be from the annual City RDA budget and the Santa Barbara County Flood Control District (County)'s budget. The County will continue to do the maintenance activities as the owner of the channel. The City has agreed to maintain the fish passage portion of the channel by adjusting or replacing the weirs and cleaning out sediment. The hydraulic models conducted previously show that there will be no sediment accumulation; however, should accumulation occur after a major fire in the hills for example, the City will be responsible for removing debris and sediment from the channel.

**EXHIBIT 12.4-4**

Project 4 Goals and Objectives

IRWM Plan Objectives	Project 4 Goals and Objectives
 <p>Improve flood management to protect people, property, and ecosystems</p>	<p>The existing channel has a 25-year storm event capacity. It will be replaced with a 100-year storm event capacity channel. Removes 1,050 at-risk structural units, 5 automobile dealerships, 0.5 miles of roadway at-risk from flooding, and 2.72 miles of roadway at-risk from accelerated depreciation from the flood plain; avoids expected emergency response costs (\$306,308) and lost net income (\$310,140).</p>
 <p>Improve water management to protect and restore ecosystems and wildlife habitat</p>	<p>The existing flood control channel acts as a barrier to the migration of steelhead trout up San Jose Creek. During fish passage flow level events (5 – 600 cfs), fish are now unable to swim up the channel. The Project will include a low-flow channel designed specifically for fish passage. This will remove a significant barrier to fish passage and help restore steelhead runs in San Jose Creek. San Jose Creek is a potential spawning and rearing habitat upstream.</p>
 <p>Improve quality of groundwater and stormwater runoff, agricultural water runoff, and treated water discharges to regional water bodies</p>	<p>There are concerns with the bacteria and nitrate levels found within the creek. The concrete channel has exacerbated these problems in that it does not afford the opportunity to filter out some of these substances before they reach the slough and Goleta Beach. The articulated revetment bottom will allow for natural filtration of runoff, especially during low-flow events. The small grasses that will grow within the revetment will absorb and use nitrates before they can enter the slough. Because the Project will stop flood waters from washing over agricultural and industrial areas and flowing into the creek, overall contamination in the slough will be reduced.</p>
 <p>Increase water supply in the least costly, most efficient, and most reliable manner</p>	<p>This project allows for natural recharge by infiltration through the articulated concrete revetment lined channel bottom. The major benefit will be to introduce more fresh water into the ground to prevent salt water intrusion from the Goleta Slough. The project increases groundwater supply through improved infiltration by 8 acre feet per year (AFY).</p>

**Step C: Documentation of DAC representation and participation**

**City of Goleta Participation**

The City has been an active member in the RWMG (Cooperating Partners). The City serves on the Steering Committee of the RWMG, giving the DAC strong representation in the process. Goleta has contributed many hours to IRWM planning in the region including participation in the Prop 84 IRWM project selection process and public IRWM meetings. The City is dedicated to developing and implementing this Project that

improves conditions for the entire DAC. The development of this Project has been conducted through an open process that involved community meetings and coordination with the City's RDA.



## Project 7: City of Guadalupe, Recycled Water Feasibility Study

### Step A: Documentation of the Presence and Needs of DACs

A DAC is defined as a community with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income. The estimated median household income for the City of Guadalupe from the 2000 Census is \$31,205 in 1999 dollars, and a screenshot of the online U.S. Census Bureau American FactFinder City of Guadalupe data is included in Appendix 12-7. The annual median household income for California is estimated to be \$47,493 in 1999 dollars (U.S. Census, <http://factfinder.census.gov>). Therefore, the median household income for the City is 66 percent of the statewide annual median household income. The City of Guadalupe (City) is a census designated place, and its boundaries were used to determine information relevant to DAC status.

Exhibit 12.7-1 provides information that was used to establish the City as a DAC in the region. Exhibit 12.7-2 shows the boundaries of the DAC in the IRWM Region and the DAC's geographic relationship to the Project.

#### EXHIBIT 12-7.1

##### City of Guadalupe Qualifications as DAC

DAC Evaluation Criteria	Response
Is the entire DAC community benefitted by this Project?	Yes, the entire City of Guadalupe is a DAC, and the entire community will benefit from the Project
Median household income (MHI):	\$31,205 (1999 dollars)
Year for the median household income	2000
Source of information	U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

For the City of Guadalupe (a DAC) groundwater supplies and the funds to import SWP water are limited and inadequate to support the increasing water demands of its growing community. With a projected City population growth of 17 percent by 2030 (according to the 2000 Santa Barbara County Association of Government Regional Growth Forecast), it is critical to be able to match water to appropriate uses to ensure that, with conservation measures and the ability to provide recycled water to the residents of the City and unincorporated areas adjacent to the City limits, water resources are efficiently, effectively and judiciously deployed.

This Project will identify costs, feasibility, critical infrastructure needs and provide the City with a consequential planning document. The study will assist the City to initiate the development of adequate infrastructure to distribute recycled water to customers for irrigation and industrial use, directly offsetting the use of groundwater for non-potable applications and reducing dependence on imported, potable SWP water. The development of infrastructure to deliver reclaimed water to customers and the wastewater treatment plant upgrade to tertiary treatment to produce higher-quality

recycled water that can serve a broader range of customers are essential to enabling the City to meet the growing water supply needs of the DAC.

**EXHIBIT 12.7-2**  
DAC and Project Boundary



### Step B: Description of Proposed Project and Targeted Benefits to DACs

A description of the targeted benefits and impacts to the City of Guadalupe (DAC) as a direct result of this Project, relative to Santa Barbara County IRWM Plan objectives, is presented in Exhibit 12.7-3.

#### EXHIBIT 12.7-3

#### Project 7 Goals and Objectives

IRWM Plan Objectives	Project 7 Targeted Benefits and Impacts to DAC
 <p>Increase water reuse to increase and extend existing water supplies</p>	<p>The recycled water feasibility study may lead to the development of adequate infrastructure to distribute recycled water to more customers for irrigation and industrial use, directly offsetting the use of groundwater for non-potable applications. Potential plant upgrade from full secondary to tertiary treatment to meet Title 22 requirements for recycled water use on food crops, parks and playgrounds, school yards, and residential landscaping.</p>
 <p>Increase water supply in the least costly, most efficient, and most reliable manner</p>	<p>The recycled water feasibility study will include a cost-benefit analysis for increased recycled water use, which will evaluate the added benefit of upgrading to tertiary treatment and expanding distribution facilities to serve more customers. Increase water supply reliability by developing new water sources; maximizing the efficient use of existing sources, including recycled water used for landscaping, irrigation, industrial and commercial purposes, desalinated water, conservation, and groundwater treatment; and strategically restoring or replacing water infrastructure.</p>
 <p>Improve water quality</p>	<p>Potential upgrade to tertiary treatment would allow the City of Guadalupe Wastewater Treatment Plant to meet Title 22 requirements and percolation of higher-quality water back into the groundwater basin. Strategically restore and replace infrastructure to improve wastewater quality, limit the potential for adverse impacts to water quality and sensitive environmental areas, increase wastewater management efficiency, and meet regulatory requirements.</p>
 <p>Improve quality of groundwater</p>	<p>The use of recycled water for groundwater recharge would improve groundwater quality.</p>

In addition to those regional objectives presented in Exhibit 12.7-3, this Project also accomplishes the following objectives:

- Ensure the adequacy of water and wastewater facilities in DACs (Guadalupe, Cuyama, and Casmalia).
- Develop programs and policies to increase groundwater recharge or decrease groundwater use, especially in overdrafted groundwater basins.

- Provide adequate water and wastewater services to meet projected growth.

### **Step C: Documentation of DAC Representation and Participation**

#### **City of Guadalupe Participation**

Multiple processes and procedures are in place to promote access to and collaboration of Guadalupe within the region. During the IRWM planning, project selection process, grant application, and grant administration process, the Steering Committee of the RWMG worked with the City to ensure the City's integration into the IRWM process. The Santa Barbara County Water Agency (SBCWA) has provided targeted support for the City throughout the Prop 84 process. This support has included guidance in satisfying DWR grant requirements. Communications from the RWMG keep the City informed about upcoming meetings and issues of concern, and Guadalupe attended most RWMG meetings during the Prop 84 project selection process. A letter of support from the City indicating support for this Project is included in Appendix 12-7.

Guadalupe also had a project funded through the Prop 50 Implementation Grant process, as described in Attachment 3, Work Plan. During that time, the RWMG and SBCWA were in contact with the consulting engineering firm that represented Guadalupe and assisted in the preparation of grant materials.