

*Attachment*

**1**

**Anza Borrego Desert Integrated Regional  
Water Management  
*Planning Grant Proposal  
Authorizing Documentation***

Attachment 1 consists of the following items:

✓ **Memorandum of Understanding**

The 2009 Region Acceptance Process gave the Borrego Water District (BWD) overall responsibility for managing the Anza Borrego Desert IRWM program and submitting all applications to the State on behalf of the Regional Water Management Group parties.

✓ **Resolution**

Resolution 2012-01-02 authorizes BWD to submit this Anza Borrego Desert IRWM Planning Grant Proposal and execute an agreement with the State of California for IRWM planning activities.

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This Anza Borrego Desert Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Planning Grant Proposal is being submitted by the Borrego Water District (BWD), which along with the Resource Conservation District of Greater San Diego County (RCD) and the County of San Diego (County) comprise the Regional Water Management Group (RWMG). The Anza Borrego Desert IRWM Region was formalized in the 2009 Region Acceptance Process (RAP). The RAP identifies BWD as the submitting entity that is responsible for carrying out IRWM activities because of its responsibility as the sole domestic water supplier and as the Groundwater Management Agency as defined under Assembly Bill 3030 (AB 3030). A copy of the RAP is provided as **Exhibit A**.

Resolution 2012-01-02 was adopted by the BWD Board of Directors on January 25, 2012 and authorizes BWD to submit this Anza Borrego Desert IRWM Planning Grant Proposal and execute an agreement with the State of California for IRWM planning activities. A copy of the resolution is provided as **Exhibit B**.



## **Borrego Valley Proposed Regional Acceptance**

### **1.0 Question 1: Information on the Submitting Entity.**

#### Submittal Responsibility Rational:

The Borrego Water District was selected to submit because of its responsibility as the sole domestic water supplier and as the AB 3030 Groundwater Management agency for the Borrego Valley.

#### Submitting Entity:

Borrego Water District  
806 Palm Canyon Drive  
Borrego Springs, CA 92004

#### Contact Person:

Richard Williamson, General Manager;  
760. 767.5806 o  
760.767.5994 f  
rich@borregowd.org

### **2.0 Question 2: Description of the Borrego Valley RWMG**

The following is a description of the composition of the Borrego Valley RWMG (BV RWMG), including their role in the RWMG process, regional water management responsibilities, and the level of IRWM participation.

It should be noted that while the various stakeholders in the Valley have not previously been organized as a RWMG, they have effectively functioned as such for some time. Each entity has provided input and suggestions to BWD initially as part of the development of the Groundwater Management Plan and at subsequent Standing and Ad Hoc Committees of BWD and at regular BWD board meetings.

The CoSD has also been involved in the water management process through frequent meetings and correspondence with BWD, annual groundwater level data collection and the development of land use restrictions that prevent an increase in the overdraft of the aquifer. Only the RCD is new to the water management of the Valley. The RCD brings important expertise to the RWMG in the areas of soil and water conservation and the removal of exotic flora species.

The formulation of the BV RWMG will allow for a long term working relationship that can lead to a successful solution to the areas water resource management.

### **2.1 Members of the Policy/Steering Committee**

#### **The Borrego Water District**

The Borrego Water District (BWD) was established in 1962 as a California water district. The District provides water, sewer, and flood control and gnat abatement for areas in the unincorporated community of Borrego Springs. Additionally, the District adopted a

## Exhibit A

groundwater management plan under Assembly Bill 3030 in 2002 and obtained the authority of a groundwater replenishment district. This designation allows the BWD to do planning for groundwater management and provides the authority, among others, to (a) buy and sell water, (b) exchange water (c) distribute water in exchange for ceasing or reducing groundwater extraction (d) recharge the basin and (e) build necessary works to achieve groundwater replenishment. This also provides the authority to levy a replenishment assessment, but only if replenishment water is available. The BWD is not a member of the San Diego County Water Authority (CWA), the regional member of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California that imports supplemental water into San Diego County.

As indicated, the BWD is the sole domestic water supplier in the area and also the AB 3030 Groundwater Management agency for the Borrego Valley Groundwater Basin. The BWD has flood control management as well as water supply management. The BWD will be a member of the Steering Committee of the BVRWGM (the governance structure is described later). The district plans to adopt an IRWM plan.

### **The County of San Diego (CoSD)**

This CoSD is charged with providing flood protection throughout the unincorporated areas of the county. However, the BWD has responsibilities for flood control in its Improvement District #1.

The County has many authorities, including flood management for the Borrego Valley area. The County will be a member of the Steering Committee and will probably not adopt the IRWM plan.

The County of San Diego has regulatory control over land uses. Developers must obtain permits from the Department of Planning and Land Use (DPLU) to develop land in the Borrego Valley.

### **The Resource Conservation District of Greater San Diego County (RCD)**

The RCD is an independent, non-enterprise (local government) special district organized under Division 9 of the California Public Resources Code. It is authorized and directed to promote and provide conservation education, to conduct research, and to advise and assist other public agencies and private individuals in the areas of land-use planning, soil and water conservation, wildlife habitat enhancement and restoration, control of exotic plant species, and watershed restoration. The RCD will also be a member of the Steering Committee. It will not adopt an IRWM plan.

## **2.2 Stakeholders and Subcommittees**

The following stakeholders are included in the RWMG in the Technical Committee. (Describe their role in developing and implementing the IRWM Plan.)

**Golf Course Association of Borrego Valley (GOLF):** Recreation is the second most intensive use of groundwater in the Valley. Golf courses include the De Anza Country Club course, the Borrego Springs Park and Community Services District courses, the Montesorro course and the Road Runner Country Club course. Recently, the golf courses from a nonprofit organization to provide representation for their interests.

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**Save Our Aquifer Coalition (SOAC):** The Save Our Aquifer Coalition, a California public interest association, was formed in the early 2000s to draw public attention to and lobby for correction of the aquifer overdraft situation in the Borrego Valley.

**The Sponsor Group (Spon):** The Borrego Springs Sponsor Group is a County of San Diego sanctioned entity that provides local input to the county planning process. Members are appointed by the Board of Supervisors through nominations from the local group. The members have no term limits or official power over planning matters. They are an advisory panel that makes recommendations to the San Diego County Department of Planning and Land Use.

**Agricultural Alliance for Water and Resource Education (AAWARE):** This California nonprofit mutual benefit corporation was formed in 2003 by the majority of growers in the Borrego Valley. Its' purpose is 'to provide educational information concerning agricultural use of water resources and to protect against the reduction of that use without just compensation...'. This entity has been active in helping to define the amount of water used by agriculture and has conducted a seminar on methods to reduce water usage in the Valley.

**Anza-Borrego Desert State Park (ABSP):** Anza-Borrego Desert State Park is the largest state park in California. Five-hundred miles of dirt roads, 12 wilderness areas and miles of hiking trails provide visitors with an opportunity to experience the California Desert. The park is named after Spanish explorer Juan Bautista de Anza and the Spanish name borrego, or bighorn sheep. The park features washes, wildflowers, palm groves, cacti and sweeping vistas and fauna including roadrunners, golden eagles, kit foxes, mule deer and bighorn sheep as well as iguanas, chuckwallas and the red diamond rattlesnake.

### 2.3 Non Local Technical Resources

Two other agencies, though not part of the governance structure of the RWMG nor are they local stakeholders, serve as technical resources to the RWMG. These include:

**California Department of Water Resources, Southern District (DWR):** The DWR has been conducting limited assessment of the groundwater resources since about 2002 through the DWR Local Assistance Program. In 2008, the DWR and BWD entered into a contract that could span a three year period to perform a comprehensive well inventory and water quality assessment of the basin.

**United States Geological Survey (USGS):** The USGS has entered into a contract with BWD to develop a numeric model of the groundwater basin. This is three year effort also includes establishing a high precision GPS survey of key wells in the Valley.

### 2.3 Relationship of Stakeholders

Table 1 illustrates the relationship and responsibilities of all of the agencies and stakeholders that are a part of the BV RWMG.

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**Table 1 Stakeholder Relationships**

	BWD	CoSD	RCD	Golf	SOAC	Spon	AAWARE	ABSP	DWR	USGS
Retail Water Purveyor	•									
Wastewater Mgt.	•									
Flood Management	•	•								
Land Use Authority		•								
Groundwater Mgt.	•									
Self Supplied Water				•			•			
Community Org.					•	•				
Industry Organizations				•			•			
State/Federal Agency								•	•	•
Interested Group					•	•	•			
Local Agency	•	•	•							
Soil Conservation			•							
Exotic Plant Removal			•							
Environmental Stewardship			•					•		
Knowledge of Resource									•	•

### 2.4 Information Exchange and Competing Interests

An important part of the RWMG work program is the collection and sharing of data on the groundwater basin and water uses. Also of interest are the competing interests that exist within the Valley. These relationships are shown in Table 2. Note that DWR and USGS are included in the table and serve as unbiased technical resources to the RWMG.

**Table 2 Information Exchange and Competing Interests**

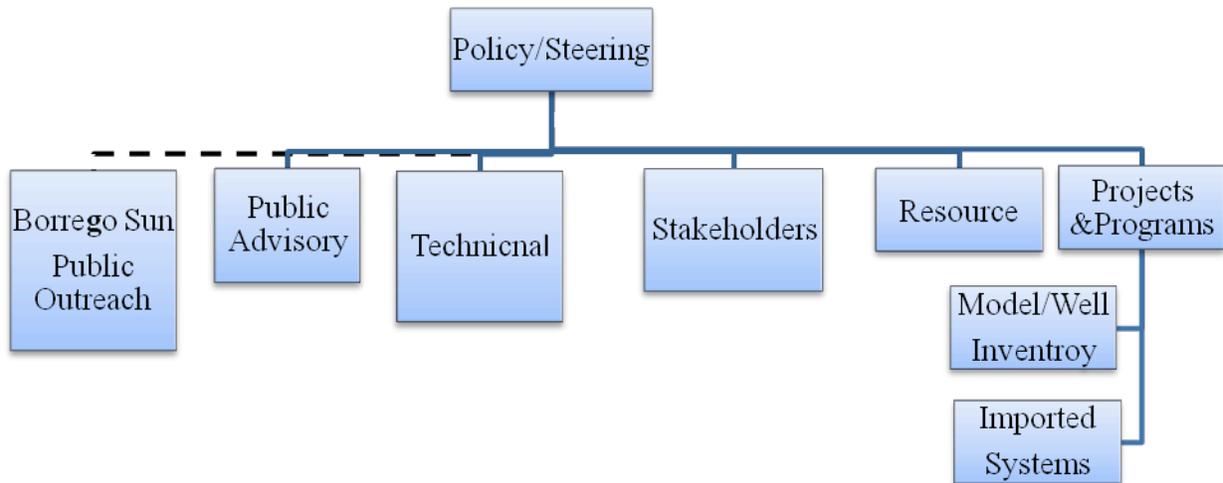
	BWD	CoSD	RCD	Golf	SOAC	Spon	AAWARE	ABSP	DWR	USGS
Data Collection	•	•							•	•
Information Sharing	•	•							•	•
Competing Interests	•			•	•		•	•		

## Exhibit A

### 3.0 Question 3: Stakeholder Process

All stakeholders and resource agencies have been invited to participate in the RWMG process. The interests and working relationships between these entities has been identified previously and their participation has been grouped into a Policy/Steering Committee or within a subcommittee. The overall governance and stakeholder input process is depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1 The Borrego Valley RWMG Governance Structure



The above chart shows the organizational and governance structure of the BWRWMG. The RWMG is composed of four working subcommittees and a Policy and Steering Committee. Additionally, while not a formal committee, the sole local newspaper, the *Borrego Sun*, serves as an additional outreach component of the RWMG. Finally, Project & Programs Specific committees manage projects and programs. Each committee make-up and function is described as follows:

#### Policy/Steering Committee

This committee is composed of the three ‘local agencies’ of BWD, CoSD and RCD. This is the basic decision making committee. All input from the various subcommittees is vetted by the other subcommittees and presented, with recommendations to this committee. This committee has the responsibility of providing funding for the activities of the RWMG.

#### Stakeholders Subcommittee

This group is comprised of AAWARE, SOAC, Golf Course Association and the ABSP.

## Exhibit A

### Technical Subcommittee

This committee is comprised of the several local residents that have technical degrees and have provided important input to the groundwater issues of the region.

### Public Advisory Subcommittee

The committee represents any resident of the Valley that would like to participate in the process. Historically, there are a number of concerned citizens that have expressed their opinions about programs and projects of BWD.

### Project Subcommittees

Project subcommittees are specific to funded projects by the RWMG. Presently these include the Model Development and Well Inventory Project (funded by BWD), the Importation and Water Supply Augmentation Project (funded by a Federal STAG grant and BWD). Other project committees might include, for example an Exotic Species Elimination committee or Soil Stabilization committee.

### Resource Subcommittee

The USGS and DWR make-up this subcommittee. It functions as a technical advisor group and is not part of the decision making structure, i.e., it does not make recommendations.

**Table 3 Committee Participation**

Committee	BWD	CoSD	RCD	Golf	SOAC	Spon	AAW-ARE	ABSP	DWR	USGS	Public
Steering	•	•	•								
Stakeholders				•	•		•	•			
Technical											•
Resource									•	•	
Public Advisory											•

### 3.1 How are the Stakeholders Identified and Invited to Participate.

The Borrego Valley Groundwater Basin has been known to be in a state of overdraft for many years (probably since 1945), but more recently, with the advent of residential growth and golf course development, the overdraft rate has increased. In the 1980s several agencies, both federal and state conducted investigations that defined the overdraft rate and the water use by domestic and agricultural segments.

As the area began to develop residential units, the local residents began to be concerned about the incessant lowering of the water table and that there was no plan or agency to curtail the water level drop and stop the overdraft. The BWD initiated the process of becoming the AB 3030 Groundwater Management agency in the year 2000.

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By the year of the completion and adoption of the GWMP (2002), the stakeholders had established a number of competing interests and concerns for the future of the basin's supply were well established. Competing stakeholders were identified:

The agricultural interests, who represent about 70% of the production from the basin, formed AAWARE (described earlier); the golf courses were identified with about 20% of the production from the basin, but it was until 2008 that they formed an organization to represent their interests. Finally, the residential users of the remaining 10% were represented by the BWD. However, the BWD is not mandated to resolve the overdraft issue. Their responsibility is to ensure domestic water supply reliability and quality. Also, as indicated earlier, SOAC was formed to advocate a position of stabilizing the overdraft.

The Co SD was also aware of the continued overdraft. Since this agency has responsibility over zoning and permitting for land use disturbance and building, it began to consider and adopt ordinances dealing with grading of land for farming and controlling the expansion of water use for all new uses.

The ABSP also expressed its concern about the continued overdraft of the aquifer. Thus by about 2008, all stakeholders were identified and their positions established.

Since all known stakeholders are participants in the organization structure established for this RWMG and shown in Figure 1 provides for all the identified stakeholders to participate in the water management process. Each major water user category is provided a subcommittee for participation.

Additionally, since there are many members of the community that have an interest in participating in the water management process but are not specifically identified with any of the stakeholder groups, their participation is encouraged as part of the Public Advisory subcommittee. These individuals have been identified by their participation in the BWD board and committee meetings as members of the public.

Additionally, while the Borrego Valley's Median Household Income is less than 80% of the State wide average, the 2000 census does not provide a geographic breakdown of areas within the census tract, thus it is not possible to identify a specific area of the Borrego Springs community as 'disadvantaged'.

### **3.2 How does the process work?**

BWD adopted an Integrated Water Resources Management Plan in April of 2009. The plan was noted as an update to the Groundwater Management Plan. The IWRM plan incorporated all information known about the aquifer and identified several local and non-local water components that could lead to either partial or complete stabilization of the overdraft. However, studies by DWR and GS were in the initial stages of work and therefore new information about the water resources of the area would be discovered.

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Further, the complexities and perturbations of the various management plans would increase as knowledge became available. Thus, the RWM process is that each of the projects and programs identified in the IWRM plan would be reviewed by each of the subcommittees. Subcommittee reports are circulated for review by each subcommittee for vetting. Further, each subcommittee can identify new issues of concern with each alternative. For example, the fallowing of agricultural land would result in problematic if the land were not immediately conditioned to stabilize the soil. It is well known that the area is prone to wind conditions with extreme velocities that result to soil transport and poor air quality. Thus, a fallowing program should incorporate soil stabilization to prevent this unhealthful occurrence (see work plan, section 3.3)

Committee meetings are scheduled to meet bimonthly. The committee meetings would be publicized and open to the public (including participants from other committees). Detailed meeting minutes and actions are posted on the BWD website and made available to the *Borrego Sun*.

Initial funding for the process is the responsibility of BWD. As grants and other funding become available, a portion of the received funds will be set aside for the RWMG process.

### 3.3 Work Plan

The following is an initial description of a work plan that will be input to the RWM process for refinement and modification.

**Soil Erosion from Fallowing:** As mentioned earlier, there is a need to investigate and define a soil stabilization program for fallowed lands. There is the potential for fallowing nearly all of the approximately 3,500 acres of currently cultivated agricultural lands.

**Soil Stabilization of the Borrego Sink:** While no studies have been made of the potential harmful conditions that may exist when the soils within the Borrego Sink area become airborne during high velocity wind events. Studies in the Owens Lake area of Owens Valley have demonstrated substantial deleterious effects on humans.

**Tamarisk Removal:** It is well documented that the Tamarisk tree (a non native) is capable of high water consumption. Tamarisk has historically been planted in the Borrego Valley agricultural area as a wind break for the citrus groves. No estimates have been made of the cost and water conservation benefits of a comprehensive Tamarisk removal program.

**Water Quality Depth Dependent Data:** Some investigators have discounted the usefulness of the lower aquifer (Palm Spring Formation) as a water supply. It have also been speculated that as the Upper and Middle aquifers are depleted, that poor quality water from this deep source might up well into the above aquifers and make them unfit for potable use. A multi-aquifer monitoring well should be constructed to tap all water bearing zones to determine both the quality and hydrostatic pressure of each aquifer. Funding for this monitoring well should be pursued through existing and future water bond programs.

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**Allegretti Farms Groundwater Basin:** An importation project identified in the BWD IWRM plan was the import of desalted groundwater from a groundwater basin located about 15 miles to the southeast of the BWD distribution system. Field studies should be conducted to further define the basins useable storage and its water quality.

**Recharge Basins:** The potential for constructing recharge basins, such as the one at De Anza for temporarily capturing and subsequent recharge of the infrequent storm waters that emanate from the mountain basins or from the large watershed in Coyote Creek have not be fully investigated.

**Water Quality in the Agricultural Area:** Little information is known about the quality of groundwater in the agricultural area. It would seem that with the withdrawal of water and a return flow of about 20% of the withdrawn amount along with 100% of the minerals contained in the original extraction, that the water quality beneath the agricultural area may exceed potable standards. Consequently, as agricultural lands are retired, there is a potential for these waters to migrate into the domestic wells of BWD. Monitoring wells should be constructed in the agricultural area to define the vertical distribution of the potentially poor quality waters.

**Mulching for Water Conservation:** As reported in the BWD IWRM plan an experiment was conducted to identify potential water savings resulting from heavy mulching on citrus crops. A significant savings was observed, but with significant costs. This study could be replicated to determine if the costs, if born by the domestic water users, would be competitive compared to the alternatives of importing new water into the area.

### 3.4 Collaboration Leading to Implementation of IRWM Plans

The governance structure identified above and the collaborating process also described above, allows for a thorough discussion and review of programs and projects leading to a final IRWM plan. The process includes all stakeholders of the region as well as outside highly respected technical resources and with ample opportunity for further public input to the process. Further, the inclusion of the ABSP should also ensure ample environmental stewardship.

#### 4.0 Question 4: Describe the process being used that makes the public both part of and aware of the regional management and IRWM efforts.

As shown in Figure 1, the public is invited to participate in the Public Advisory subcommittee meetings. Also, as indicated, the Borrego Sun plays an important part in the outreach process. Staff of the Borrego Sun attends all BWD board meetings and many of the BWD Standing and Ad Hoc committee meetings. Occurrences at these meeting are reported by monthly. Since the circulation of the Borrego Sun exceeds the number developed residences in the Valley, it is apparent that the water management activities are widely read. The BWD outreach program, as defined by their many public meetings and the role that the Borrego Sun has played are fully described in the BWD IWRMP of 2009.

#### 4.1 How can the public to gain access to the RWMG and IRWM process for information and how they could provide input.

## Exhibit A

The public is invited to attend and participated orally or in writing at all of the Public Advisory subcommittee meetings. The public can also speak at the BWD board meetings and directly to their elected representatives. All meetings of the RWMG are public noticed and open to the public. Announcements of all meetings and meeting minutes are displayed on the BWD website.

### 5.0 Question 5 RWMG Governance Structure

The RWMG governance structure has previously been described. Since the process is collaborative, there is every likelihood that the process will be sustaining into the future. However, considering the number of interested and involved stakeholders and the consequences of failing to resolve the overdraft condition, it is more than likely that the process will be on-going leading to the development of regional water management plan of that sustains the various economic segments of the community and protects the vital underground resource from overdraft.

*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 the discussion include:*

#### 5.1 RWMG Decision Process

The decision making process was identified in section , that is all issues are discussed within each committee with recommendations put forward. These considerations and recommendations are then reviewed by the other subcommittees. Finally, they are brought to the Policy/Steering Committee for further evaluation and discussion, with the Chairs of the involved subcommittees presenting their ideas and participating in the discussion process, for decision. All issues, including those listed below are submitted into the decision making process and described.

*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*

*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*

## Exhibit A

*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.*

### 6.0 Question 6 the IRWM Boundary

The regional boundary of the BV IRWM is contained in an attached CD (UTM Zone 10, NAD 27 format).

The following boundaries or areas are shown:

Political/jurisdictional boundaries – the boundary between Riverside and San Diego Counties traverses our region and is shown on the map.

Water, conservation, irrigation, and flood district boundaries – only boundaries of BWD are of interest and are shown.

Watershed management areas – there are none in our region.

Groundwater basins as defined in DWR Bulletin 118, Update 2003 – California’s Groundwater – the boundary of the Borrego Valley (upper area) is shown on the map. The boundary of the southeastern portion of the basin is not defined and is shown by dashed lines.

RWQCB boundaries - The entire BV region is within the Colorado River RWQCB area.

Floodplain maps (i.e. FEMA/Corps of Engineers) – none are shown.

Physical, topographical, geographical and biological features – only topographic and geographic features are shown.

Surface water bodies -There are no surface water bodies in the region.

Major water related infrastructure – none

Impaired water bodies – none

Population – 2000 Census

Hispanic-	957
Non Hispanic-	1892
Total-	2849

## Exhibit A

Biological significant units or other biological features (critical habitat areas) – none are shown on the map. Such areas are known to exist within the ABSP.

Disadvantaged communities with median household income demographics – As indicated in the text, the entire community of Borrego Springs is treated as a single census tract by the 2000 census, while the entire area's MHI is below the State's MHI. Median Household Income (1999 dollars): \$36,638. CA MHI: \$37,994.

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.

### **7.0 Question 7 About the Region**

#### **7.1 History of IRWM efforts in the region.**

As indicated in section 3.1, water resource management in the region was limited until the initiation of the groundwater management planning process (AB 3030). Subdivisions were approved at the County level without regard to the water supply availability. Investigations by the Bureau of Reclamation, California Department of Water Resources and the USGS all indicated that the Borrego Groundwater Basin could sustain anticipated water use for several centuries. Thus there was no organized effort to initiate a water resources management agenda.

The steady lowering of the water table as evidenced by declining well hydrographs sounded an alarm that led to the initiation of the GWMP process which concluded in BWD being designated as the Groundwater Management Agency for the Basin in 2002.

Subsequently, the BWD in cooperation with several local stakeholders began to seek grant funding to construct monitoring wells to help define the resource and ultimately, its long term viability. This eventually led to the construction of four monitoring wells.

BWD, recognizing that the long term overdraft had created available groundwater storage space in the basin that could be used for water banking. BWD submitted a proposal for a Prop 50 grant to define the banking opportunity, but was unsuccessful in obtaining grant funding. These efforts were supported by various members of the community.

#### **7.2 Regional Water Management Issues and Conflicts**

## **Exhibit A**

The issues and their background relating to water supply, or more specifically, the long term sustainable water supply of the Borrego Valley Groundwater Basin are described in section 3.1 of this proposal, as are the water conflicts within the region.

BWD, as indicated, adopted a Groundwater Management Plan in 2002. That plan was an initial effort in developing a multi-benefit integrated programs and projects to meet the regional priorities. Subsequent to 2002, the BWD continued to follow the priorities and goals set forth in that plan. In April of 2009, BWD adopted the Integrated Water Resources Management Plan (IWMP). This document updated and incorporated all of the planning and project development (new monitoring wells) since 2002. The document was adopted, after public review and input, as an update to the GWMP.

### **7.3 Water Related Components of the Region.**

Water supply to the region is composed of runoff from the surrounding mountain watersheds. These flows, primarily from the north (Coyote Creek), recharge the upper aquifer of the of the groundwater basin along permeable water courses. Water is extracted from numerous wells. Most of the extractions are not measured and are therefore estimated by indirect methods. BWD, of course, measures all of its extractions from the basin.

On rare occasions, the storm flows are of such a magnitude that they cannot entirely percolate before reaching an area known as the Borrego Sink, located at the lowest elevation in the Valley. This depression is typically a dry lake bed. In very rare events, the Borrego Sink is filled to overflowing. These overflows may reach the Salton Sea.

The BWDs service area encompasses about 48 square miles, with a distribution system serving more than 2,000 customers, both residential and commercial. The district operates 11 production wells, four monitoring wells and one wastewater treatment plant.

There are not groundwater recharge facilities. Prior attempts at constructing 'dykes' to retard the occasional storm flows were found not successful in augmenting the local water supply.

A complete description of the water supply and water use is contained in the BWD IWRM plan of 2009.

### **8.0 Question 8 Relationships to Other IRWM Regions**

To our knowledge, there are no other IRWM regions in our area of the Colorado River Regional. It is our understanding that an IRWM region may be proposed in the Riverside County area of Coachella Valley. If this area develops into an IRWM region, we would cooperate and coordinate our activities. We are not aware of an IRWM region that might be developed in the Imperial County area, but if such were contemplated, we would desire to cooperate. Consequently, there are no overlapping IRWM areas with our proposed area. We believe that our proposed region would not be adjacent to any other IRWM region.

There are no uncovered or void areas within our proposed IRWM area.

## **Exhibit A**

### **9.0 Question 9 Entities Participating in the Interview**

We propose the following participants and spokespersons at the interview:

BWD - Rich Williamson, General Manager  
BWD - William Mills, Consultant to BWD  
CoSD – Jim Bennett, San Diego County Hydrologist  
RCD – Marty Leavitt, Executive Director  
AAWARE – Steven Smiley, Seley Ranch Operations Manager

**Exhibit B**

**RESOLUTION NO. 2012-01-02**

**RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING EXECUTION OF A FUNDING AGREEMENT AND RELATED DOCUMENTS FOR FUNDING UNDER THE SAFE DRINKING WATER, WATER QUALITY AND SUPPLY, FLOOD CONTROL, RIVER AND COASTAL PROTECTION BOND ACT OF 2006 (PROPOSITION 84)**

**WHEREAS**, the Borrego Water District (“District”) seeks to prepare an Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (“Plan”); and

**WHEREAS**, the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Proposition 84) provides grant funding for the preparation of such Plans; and

**WHEREAS**, the District desires to obtain a Proposition 84 grant from the State of California Department of Water Resources for the preparation of the Plan in an amount not to exceed One Million (\$1,000,000.00); and

**WHEREAS**, the State of California requires that the District’s Board of Directors adopt a resolution authorizing an officer of the District to prepare the necessary data, conduct investigations, file such application, and execute a grant agreement with the California Department of Water Resources.

**WHEREAS**, The District Board of Directors desires to authorize the General Manager of the Borrego Water District to prepare the necessary data, conduct investigation, file such application, and execute a grant agreement with California Department of Water Resources.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, the Board of Directors of the Borrego Water District does hereby resolve, determine and order as follows:

**Section 1.** That application be made to the California Department of Water Resources to obtain an Integrated Regional Water Management Planning Grant pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Public Resource Code Section 75001 *et seq.*), and to enter into an agreement to receive a grant for the preparation of the Plan.

**Section 2.** The District’s General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to prepare the necessary data, conduct investigations, file such application, and execute a grant agreement with the California Department of Water Resources.

**Section 3.** That the District’s General Manager be and hereby is authorized to approve claims for reimbursement under the Project.

**Exhibit B**

**ADOPTED, SIGNED AND APPROVED** this 25th day of January 2012.

*Beth A Hart*

\_\_\_\_\_  
President of the Board of Directors  
of Borrego Water District

ATTEST:



\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary of the Board of Directors  
of Borrego Water District

Exhibit B

STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
 ) ss.  
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO )

I, Marshal Brecht, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Borrego Water District, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution 2012-01-02 was duly adopted by the Board of Directors of said District at an adjourned regular meeting held on the 25<sup>th</sup> day of January, and that it was so adopted by the following vote:

AYES: DIRECTORS: Hart, L. Brecht, M. Brecht, Estep, Delahay

NOES: DIRECTORS:

ABSENT: DIRECTORS:

ABSTAIN: DIRECTORS:



Secretary of the Board of Directors  
of Borrego Water District

STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
 ) ss.  
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO )

I, Marshal Brecht, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Borrego Water District, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of RESOLUTION NO. 2012-01-02, of said Board, and that the same has not been amended or repealed.

Dated: 1/25/12



Secretary of the Board of Directors  
of Borrego Water District

