

San Diego Integrated Regional Water Management 2019 IRWM Implementation Grant Proposal Economically Distressed Areas

Attachment 8 consists of the following items:

- ✓ **Percentage of Project Benefits Provided to an EDA.** A GIS-based analysis is provided demonstrating the percentage of project benefit areas that overlie or serve EDAs for each of the eight projects in this Proposal.
- ✓ **Map of Project Benefit Area and Location of EDA.** Local EDAs are identified and mapped using 2012-2016 American Community Survey data from the U.S. Census (via DWR’s EDA Mapping Tool). Project benefit areas are overlaid with EDAs.
- ✓ **Support for EDA Projects.** EDA water quality and supply needs addressed by the projects are described and community support for the EDA projects included in this application are demonstrated with letters of support.

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Funding Match Waiver

One of the eight projects included in this Proposal will directly address water-related needs of 100% DAC areas (*Paradise Valley Creek Water Quality and Community Enhancement*) and is therefore requesting a cost share waiver. Although the project maps as 0% EDA, the San Diego IRWM Region does not distinguish between DAC and EDA needs, and therefore the project still meets EDA needs.

Four projects will vary in delivery of EDA benefits between 36% and 42% based on the project's benefit area (*North City Pure Water Facility Influent Pump Station, 2020 Regional Water Use Efficiency Programs, Lower Santa Margarita River IPR Pilot Project, and Pure Water Oceanside*). Two projects provide indirect EDA benefits (*North County Recycled Water Project and San Elijo Stormwater Capture & Reuse*). One project (*Grant Administration Program*) will administer the IRWM grant funds for all seven implementation projects.

This Proposal includes one project that is requesting a 100% cost share waiver through DAC, not EDA:

- Project 1: The *Paradise Valley Creek Water Quality and Community Enhancement Project* is requesting a cost share waiver. The entire project area is 100% DAC by both population and geography, but is 0% EDA, and will provide direct flood protection benefits and water quality improvement benefits to DACs. The community currently experiences frequent flooding from Paradise Creek, which would be alleviated by this project. Planning and design for this project was funded under the 2016 Proposition 1 Disadvantaged Community Involvement Program. The Project area is considered 0% by EDA. The City of National City's service area population is 90% EDA.

Four projects in this Proposal directly benefit EDAs, but are not requesting a cost share waiver:

- Project 2: The *North City Pure Water Facility Influent Pump Station Project* is 24% EDA by geography and 36% EDA by population and benefits residents throughout the service area equally. The project will provide a new, local, reliable potable water supply and support stability in the cost of water as compared to imported water.
- Project 3: The *2020 Regional Water Use Efficiency Programs Project* encompasses the SDCWA service area. Approximately 15% of SDCWA's service area and 37% of its population qualifies as EDA. The project will benefit the service area equally through reduction in water demands and associated need to purchase imported water, along with reduction in non-point source pollutant loading from landscape and agricultural water use efficiency projects.
- Project 4: The *Lower Santa Margarita River IPR Pilot Project* is 8% EDA by geography and 38% EDA by population. The pilot project will determine the optimum process and financial feasibility of full-scale indirect potable reuse (IPR) implementation. If feasible, the implemented project would supply between 10-20% of FPUD's and Camp Pendleton's current demands. Any amount of water supplied locally would improve water supply reliability and resiliency for EDAs in those service areas.
- Project 5: The *Pure Water Oceanside Project* is 42% EDA by population and 25% by geography and benefits residents throughout the service area equally. The project will create a reliable, local supply of water via injection of advanced treated recycled water into Mission Basin and supports stability in the cost of water as compared to imported water.

Two projects in this Proposal are not eligible for a cost share waiver, but provide indirect benefits to EDAs:

- Project 6: *North County Recycled Water Project* is 16% EDA by population and 7% by geography, and benefits residents throughout the service area equally. The project will increase the amount of recycled water available to the region, offsetting imported water and therefore the cost of local water supply.
- Project 7: *San Elijo Stormwater Capture & Reuse* is 3% EDA by population and 1% by geography, and benefits residents throughout the service area equally. The project will capture and reuse stormwater from a local stormwater channel.

Grant Administration is not an implementation project and therefore this attachment is not applicable. However, by providing administration support, the *Grant Administration* will allow the region to successfully administer and

remain in compliance with these grant requirements to support EDA needs presented in this application. This project, as well as Projects 6 and 7 were not explored in the “Project Consistency with Water-Related Needs of EDA” section below.

Documentation of Presence and Needs of an EDA

In accordance with Water Code §79702.(k), “Economically distressed area” means a municipality with a population of 20,000 persons or less, a rural county, or a reasonably isolated and divisible segment of a larger municipality where the segment of the population is 20,000 persons or less, with an annual median household income that is less than 85 percent of the statewide median household income, and with one or more of the following conditions as determined by the department: financial hardship, unemployment rate at least 2% higher than the statewide average, or low population density. Therefore, an EDA is a community with a MHI of less than \$51,026 and having an unemployment rate of 7.4% or higher per the *2019 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines*. The San Diego IRWM Program further defines EDA, by stating a reasonably isolated and divisible segment is defined as either:

- A community, Census block, tract, or other area within a larger municipality that is separated by major transportation corridors, waterbodies, or other physical barriers; or
- A segment with separate (disconnected from municipal services) water or wastewater services or other jurisdictional boundaries, such as senior living, fixed income, or other communities, where more than a quarter of the population does not have access to an automobile, or where more than a quarter of the population are non-English speakers.

There are approximately 3.2 million people living in the San Diego IRWM Region, 27% of which reside in DACs, SDACs, EDAs, and EJ communities. The majority of San Diego areas that qualify as DACs also qualify as EDAs, and therefore the San Diego IRWM Region considers them to be a group. Despite this, several communities, such as Alpine, La Presa, Rancho San Diego, and larger regions around Pinehills/Julian and Hellhole Canyon preserve, are EDAs and not DACs. These areas are found inland in the hills and forested regions. Six of the Region’s 18 incorporated cities are considered DAC/EDAs or contain DAC/EDAs. Additionally, 15 of the Region’s 30 unincorporated Community Planning Areas (CPA) are considered or contain DAC/EDAs. The Region distinguishes between urban and rural DAC/EDAs due to their differing needs, described in more detail below. Of the communities in the Region that have been identified as DAC/EDAs, the majority are urban DAC/EDAs. Urban communities are those that lie within water and wastewater agency service areas, while rural DAC/EDAs do not. There are some EDAs that have rural characteristics (e.g., rural residential densities, lack of curbs and gutters), but still receive municipal services. For the purposes of better understanding urban and rural needs, these communities are considered urban. Rural EDAs may be found along the eastern portion of the Region. The presence of EDAs within each IRWM project benefit area is noted in **Table 8-1** below.

The San Diego IRWM Region currently has DAC (including EDA) representation on the stakeholder committees organized by the IRWM Program. The Regional Advisory Committee (RAC) is composed of 31 voting representatives from various organizations and agencies in the Region with a water-nexus and is organized by focus area or caucus (e.g., water supply, water quality, stormwater, etc.). One focus area on the RAC is the DAC/EDA/Environmental Justice (EJ) Caucus, which has one urban and one rural representative. The RAC was closely involved in preparing the *2019 IRWM Plan Update*, with many members participating in workgroups and planning studies completed through that effort. With each round of IRWM grant funding, a DAC/EJ representative is also nominated to that round’s Project Selection Workgroup to represent DAC needs in the project funding process.

To gain better understanding of both DAC and EDA water-related needs for the *2019 IRWM Plan Update*, the San Diego IRWM Program developed the *2019 Water Needs Assessment* in partnership with the other IRWM regions within the San Diego Funding Area (Upper Santa Margarita Watershed IRWM Region and South Orange County IRWM Region). The Assessment considered DACs and EDAs to be equally disadvantaged and grouped DACs and EDAs together.

Through this Assessment, the RWMG reached out to DACs through targeted outreach by two nongovernmental organizations (Climate Science Alliance and Rural Community Assistance Corporation) and a consultant. DAC

outreach included hundreds of phone calls and emails, a series of Water Needs Assessment community meetings to gather input from DAC residents on the most important DAC issues in their areas, and distribution of a questionnaire. The *2019 Water Needs Assessment* (<http://sdirwmp.org/2019-irwm-plan-update#codeword2>) formed the basis of the DAC needs described below.

Additionally, the RWMG communicates regularly with many organizations that are involved with addressing water-related issues of DACs and EJ communities within the Region, including: San Diego Coastkeeper, Environmental Health Coalition, Rural Community Assistance Corporation, Jacobs Center for Neighborhood Innovation, Groundwork San Diego-Chollas Creek, WildCoast, Alter Terra, Surfrider and others. Over the last decade, DAC outreach has focused on identifying DAC issues, needs, and concerns, as well as ensuring DAC and EJ representation on the RAC. As a result of previous outreach and collaboration in IRWM planning, there is a strong existing relationship between DAC representatives and members that will be utilized to ensure further outreach and participation in the IRWM program.

Table 8-1: EDA % by Geography and Population for each IRWM Project

	Project Name	Total Project Area (sq miles)	Area Mapped as EDA (sq miles)	% Area that is EDA	Total Population	Population Residing in EDA	% Population that is EDA
1	Paradise Valley Creek Water Quality and Community Enhancement	0.33	0.00	0%	2,180	0	0%
2	North City Pure Water Facility Influent Pump Station	322.21	77.31	24%	1,373,301	500,682	36%
3	2020 Regional Water Use Efficiency Programs	1,443.59	212.71	15%	3,138,977	1,153,674	37%
4	Lower Santa Margarita River IPR Pilot Project	239.07	19.58	8%	69,854	26,841	38%
5	Oceanside Pure Water	42.05	10.71	25%	172,505	73,142	42%
6	North County Recycled Water	33.45	2.21	7%	87,728	14,402	16%
7	San Elijo Stormwater Capture & Reuse	18.73	0.16	1%	37,468	1,229	3%

Water-Related Needs of EDAs in San Diego

The San Diego IRWM Region distinguishes between urban EDAs and rural EDAs because the nature of water-related issues for these EDA populations is markedly different. Urban EDAs are those EDAs that are located within municipal service areas and therefore receive public water and wastewater services. Residents of urban EDAs generally receive reliable deliveries of high-quality water. Urban EDAs represent the majority of EDAs in the Region by population using 2012-2016 ACS data. Rural EDAs are those EDAs that are generally located outside of the service areas of SDCWA member agencies and are therefore not typically served by a local water or wastewater agency. Residents of rural EDAs rely primarily on local water supplies that vary widely in terms of reliability and quality. Rural EDA areas are generally located in the eastern portions of the Region and include communities such as Campo, Canyon City, Pine Valley, and San Felipe. This attachment focuses on those EDA issues and needs identified in the *2019 IRWM Plan Update and 2019 Water Needs Assessment*.

Urban EDAs

Since urban EDAs are located within water agency service areas and so receive safe drinking water, their water resources needs are generally centered more on community development and surface water quality issues. Therefore, DWR's definition of "critical water supply or water quality needs of EDAs" has often failed to encompass what urban EDAs consider to be critical needs, making it challenging to qualify urban EDA water projects for cost share waivers and funding. While urban EDAs in the Region receive safe drinking water from their local water agency, increases in water rates disproportionately impact EDA residents because a larger percentage of their income is spent on water compared to higher-income communities.

Urban EDAs are also characterized by aging and undersized infrastructure, constrained or realigned drainage ways, erosion, over-growth of invasive species, and illegal dumping. In the 2019 Water Needs Assessment, aging infrastructure was cited as one of the most pressing needs for funding, especially in regards to water supply and wastewater systems. Stakeholders identified drought and flooding as contributors to wastewater infrastructure failure and water quality issues. Water conservation measures have created declining flows in the wastewater system, especially for dry weather flow diversions. Urban EDAs are also more prone to flooding from introduced impervious surfaces associated with development and less parks or other non-paved recreation lands. More assistance is needed for de-channelization, hydro-modification, and implementing Low Impact Development (LID) projects to reduce stormwater runoff and associated flooding. A few stakeholders in the *2019 Water Needs Assessment* expressed an interest in green infrastructure and community outreach that emphasizes holistic stormwater solutions to provide multiple capture and filtration benefits for EDA communities.

As with any urban or developed area, stormwater runoff pollutants contribute to poor surface water quality in EDAs. For example, illegal dumping of large trash items increases loading of metals and bacteria which contribute to water quality issues. Additional stormwater concerns presented in the *2019 Water Needs Assessment* were about the public health and ecosystem implications of stormwater runoff in specific locations – notably, issues related to transboundary flows in the Tijuana River Watershed and coastal waters near the U.S.-Mexico border, and downstream of homeless encampments.

Many urban EDAs in the Region are located adjacent to San Diego Bay and near industrial areas associated with the Region's shipping industry. These urban EDAs are substantially impacted by pollution of San Diego Bay waters. Bay pollution from industry, runoff, and other activities has negatively impact subsistence anglers, many of whom are residents of urban EDAs. Low-lying urban EDAs near the Bay will also disproportionately experience the effects of sea level rise as a result of climate change.

Effective water conservation, watershed, and stormwater management outreach and education could be improved in urban EDAs. Priority projects for urban EDAs should include education, creek restoration, passive recreation, hydro-modification, stormwater management/pollution prevention, public safety, and those that address sea level rise adaptation components. Projects included within this IRWM Proposal specifically address these needs detailed above.

Rural EDAs

Due to infrastructure limitations, source water quality, and other issues, the primary water-related concern of rural EDAs is lack of a safe, reliable source of drinking water. Rural EDAs often lack access to adequate infrastructure and financing, as well as the resources to adequately maintain existing system facilities. As a result, drinking water systems in rural EDAs may face significant challenges in complying with both longstanding and new drinking water rules.

The 2019 Water Needs Assessment described the issue of deteriorating systems in rural EDAs in the Region. Water supply and water quality issues in rural EDAs may be exacerbated by climate change, poor economies, and lack of community expertise. Inadequate water supply to support existing communities is a public health risk, especially considering that the rural portions of the Region are also those that are particularly susceptible to wildfires. The majority of drinking water maximum containment level (MCL) violations in the Region occur with small public water systems, and inadequate wastewater treatment can result in unplanned discharge events. A limited number of ratepayers creates funding challenges for resolving water quality issues or for hiring (and retaining) the technical expertise necessary to maintain quality improvement projects.

Groundwater contamination has been identified as a critical rural EDA issue in the Region. Groundwater contamination may result from leaking septic tanks, illegal dumping, or wildfires. The Region anticipates that the projected increase in wildfire frequency and intensity resulting from climate change will disproportionately affect rural EDAs, which are more likely to be located near fire-prone areas and less likely to have the ability to defend against fires. Drinking water supplies in some rural EDAs have been contaminated with ash from recent fires. Additionally, some of these areas lack sufficient water supplies for fire protection. Specific issues with nitrate and uranium in groundwater were identified by some stakeholders in the 2019 Water Needs Assessment, which has led communities to be reliant on bottled water for their supply. With population growth and economic development, land availability is reduced for safely sited septic systems, which either limits growth or requires wastewater management infrastructure to be installed. Rural areas need improved land use planning to address this issue (based on the *2019 Water Needs Assessment*). Projects included within this IRWM Proposal specifically address these needs detailed above.

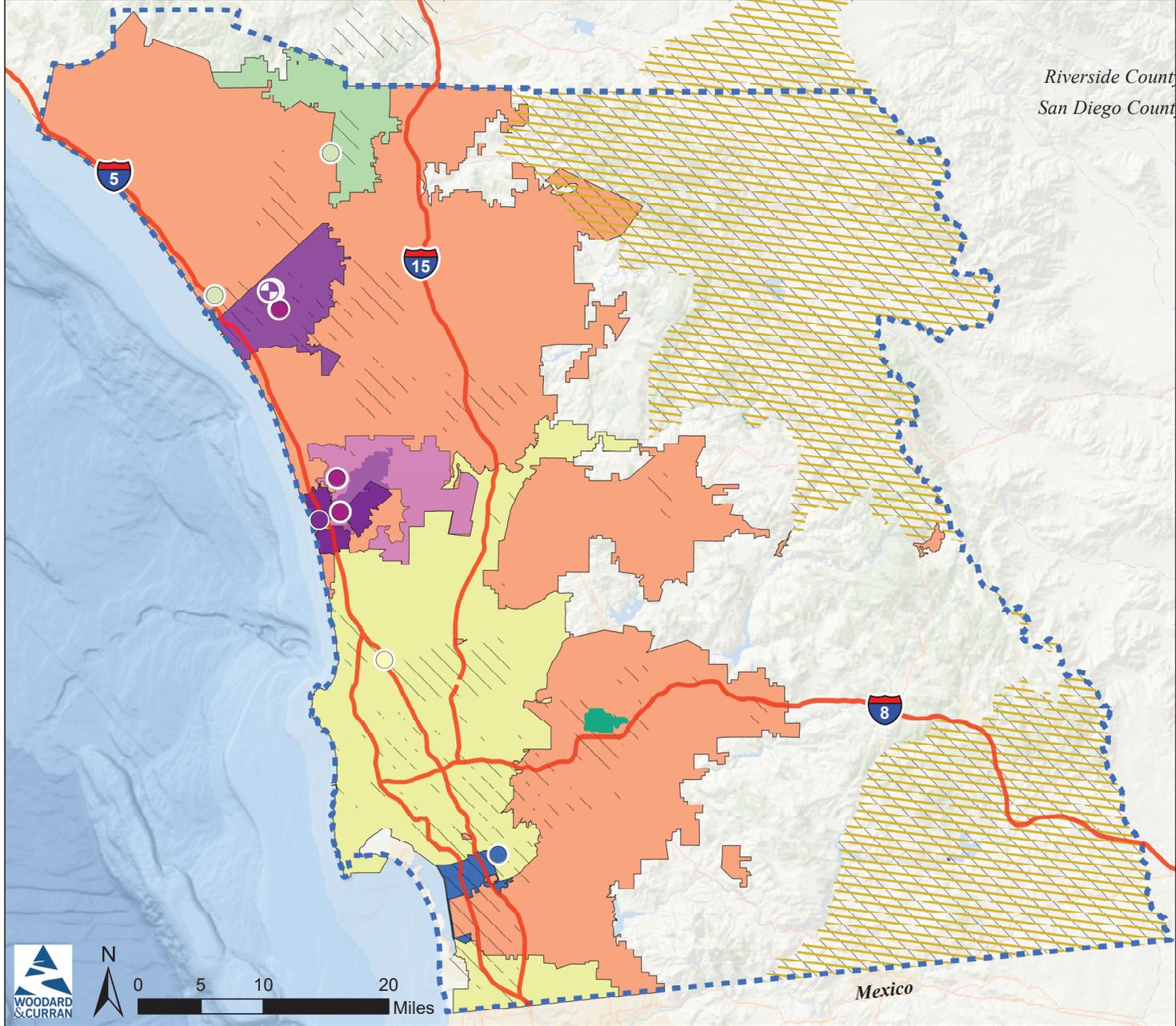
Project Consistency with Water-Related Needs of EDAs

The projects included in this Proposal address one or more of the EDA concerns listed above, and by virtue of being implemented in EDAs, both recognize and support EDAs. This Proposal specifically addresses flooding, stormwater runoff, water conservation, and water supply reliability concerns for EDAs. These projects directly address EDA issues through improved water quality and protection against rising water rates through the creation of a local water supply.

None of the eight projects included in this Proposal will directly address water-related needs of 100% EDA areas as described in the *2019 San Diego IRWM Plan Update* and summarized above. However, the *Paradise Valley Creek Water Quality and Community Enhancement Project* does benefit 100% DACs and National City itself is 90% EDA by population. Four of eight projects will vary in delivery of EDA benefits between 36% to 42% based on the project's population (*North City Pure Water Facility Influent Pump Station*, *2020 Regional Water Use Efficiency Programs*, *Lower Santa Margarita River IPR Pilot Project*, and *Pure Water Oceanside*). Two of the projects provide indirect benefits to EDAs (*North County Recycled Water Project* and *San Elijo Stormwater Capture & Reuse Project*). One project (*Grant Administration*) will administer the IRWM grant funds for all seven implementation projects. The overview EDA map for the IRWM region, including each of the seven implementation projects included in the Proposal, is seen in **Figure 8-1** below.

Figure 8-2 through **8-6** show the individual project locations and location of EDAs in San Diego at the Block group-level using the 2016 ACS data and ESRI Community Analysis tools. While only *Paradise Valley Creek Water Quality and Community Enhancement* is requesting a DAC waiver, four of eight projects included in the Proposal will serve the water-related needs of local EDAs. Additional information on how each project addresses the water-related needs of local EDAs is provided below.

IRWM Proposition 1 Round 1 2019 Implementation Grant Attachment 8 Economically Distressed Areas (EDAs)



Legend

- Project 1: Paradise Valley Creek Water Quality and Community Enhancement
- Project 2: North City Pure Water Facility Influent Pump Station
- Project 3: 2020 Regional Water Use Efficiency Programs
- Project 4: Lower Santa Margarita River IPR Pilot Project
- + Project 5: Pure Water Oceanside
- + Project 6: North County Recycled Water Project
- + Project 7: San Elijo Stormwater Capture & Reuse
- Highways
- SDIRWM Region
- EDA: < 85% CA MHI Pop <= 20K with UnEmp 2% > CA Avg.
- EDA: <85% CA MHI Pop <= 20K with Low Pop Density
- EDA: < 85% CA. MHI, Pop <= 20K with Local Financial Hardship

Local Project Sponsors

- #### Local Project Sponsors Service Areas
- City of National City
 - City of San Diego
 - San Diego County Water Authority
 - Fallbrook Public Utility District
 - City of Oceanside
 - Olivenhain Municipal Water District
 - San Elijo Joint Powers Authority



Riverside County
San Diego County

Mexico

Project 1: Paradise Valley Creek Water Quality and Community Enhancement

The *Paradise Valley Creek Water Quality and Community Enhancement Project* will reduce stormwater runoff pollution and flooding for DAC residents in National City as shown in **Figure 8-2**. Modifications to the concrete lined channel along Paradise Valley Road will reduce street runoff, sediment transport due to erosion, and increase the flood conveyance capacity of the existing creek. A minimum of 30 AFY will be diverted from stormwater runoff that flows from the streets to the creek for treatment, through a biofiltration basin, and flood control conveyance. The channel itself will become a grass lined channel with turf reinforcement. Additionally, 16 properties will be removed from the FEMA SFHA 100-year flood zone. Interpretive signs will be installed to educate the public on the project benefits. These educational signs will be the first step to turning the areas surrounding the creek and channel into an outdoor recreational use area in Phase 3, which will encourage recreational activity on the existing sidewalk. The new project area will be a welcoming site for local DAC residents that will encourage walking, biking, and education.

The project's benefit area is 100% DAC by both population and geography, providing direct flood protection and water quality improvement benefits to DAC households. While the project is not considered to be located within an EDA, the San Diego IRWM Region groups DAC and EDA needs together. The median household income for this community is less than \$38,000 per year, which is well below the income threshold for DACs and EDAs. Additionally, National City is an underrepresented community composed of diverse minority nationalities with approximately 66% being of Hispanic descent and half of all residents are non-native English speakers. Historically, the project area has faced challenges communicating issues and concerns about existing stormwater and flood related issues. The community currently experiences frequent flooding from Paradise Creek, which would be alleviated by this project, and is considered one of the top five problem areas in the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board's *Environmental Justice Plan*. 100% of project benefits will assist the DAC. The proposed grant funding will assist National City in being the voice for its people by tackling an existing known stormwater issue and potentially inspiring community members by beautifying the area.

Percentage of Project Benefits Provided to an EDA

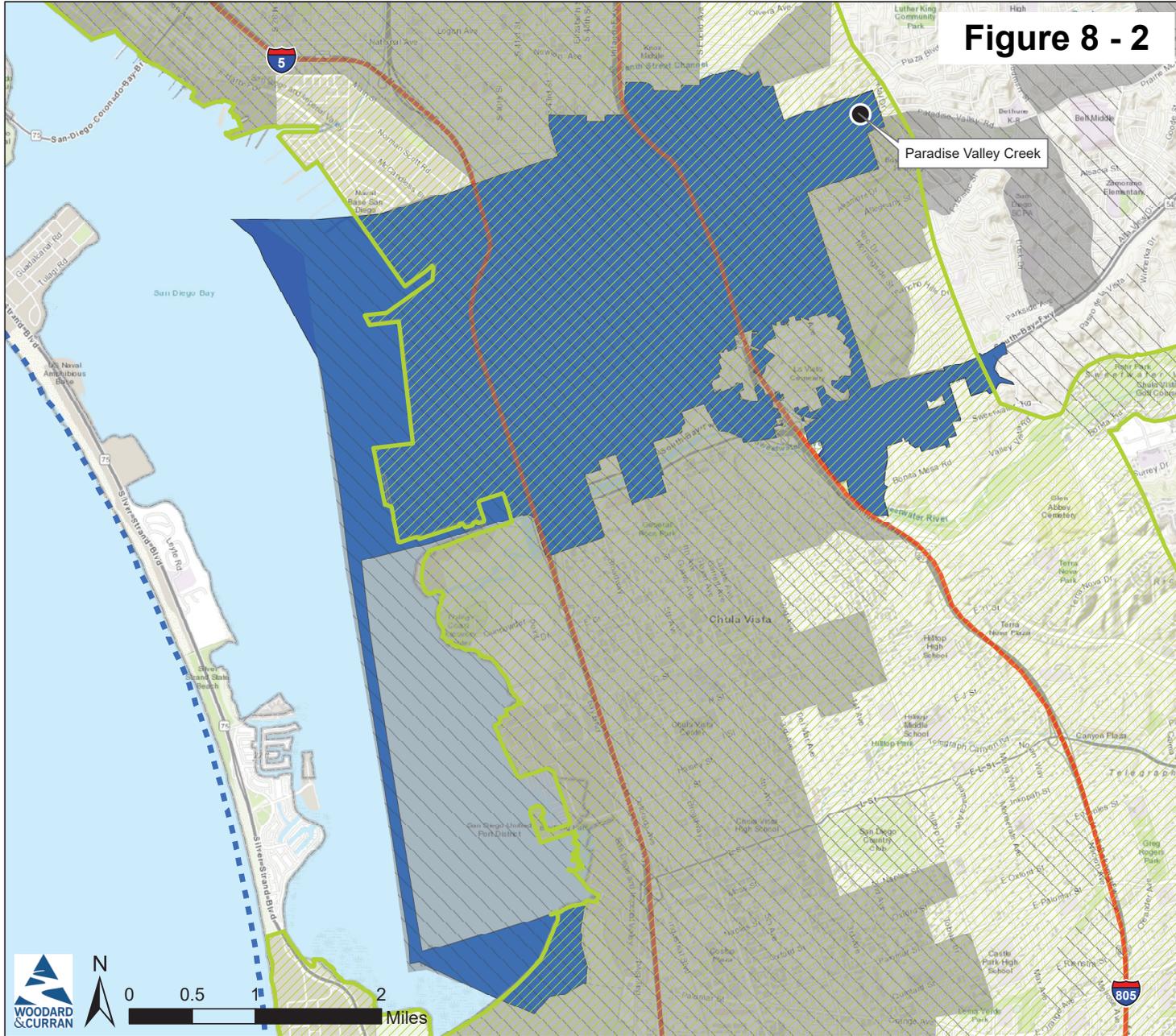
This project addresses stormwater runoff pollution and flooding along the streets and properties within a DAC community.

Letters of Support

Letters of support can be found in **Appendix 7-1**.

- A Reason to Survive (ARTS), November 14, 2019
- Environmental Health Coalition, November 20, 2019
- Paradise Creek Educational Park, November 19, 2019
- Urban Corps of San Diego County, November 19, 2019

Figure 8 - 2



**IRWM Proposition 1 Round 1
2019 Implementation Grant
Paradise Valley Creek Water
Quality and Community
Enhancement
City of National City**

Legend

- Paradise Valley Creek Water Quality and Community Enhancement
- City of National City Service Area
- Highways
- ▨ SDIRWM Region
- ▨ Prop 1 San Diego Sub-Region Funding Area
- ▨ Disadvantaged Community
- ▨ EDA: < 85% CA. MHI, Pop <= 20K with Local Financial Hardship
- ▨ Coastal Plain of San Diego Groundwater Basin



*Note: DAC as determined by census tract and block group data for the year 2016, from the American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year results. DAC determined based on definition of median household incomes below 80% of statewide MHI or \$51,026

Project 2: North City Pure Water Facility Influent Pump Station

The *North City Pure Water Facility Influent Pump Station Project* is a key component for the City of San Diego's Pure Water – Phase 1 program. There are three components to the Phase 1 program, which will provide a local, drought-proof, reliable source of drinking water for the City of San Diego. There are three components to the Phase 1 program: 1) North City Water Reclamation Plant (NCWRP) Expansion, 2) North City Pure Water Facility (NCPWF), and 3) North City Pure Water Pump Station and Pipeline. This project is a component of the North City Pure Water Pump Station and Pipeline, which is a crucial component of Pure Water because it connects NCWRP's recycled water system with the NCPWF where the recycled water will be treated for potable reuse. Up to 42 MGD of recycled water will be conveyed from the pump station located at NCWRP to the new NCPWF. This recycled water will be purified to produce 30 MGD of safe, high quality water that meets all state and federal drinking water standards.

This project benefits residents through the service area equally, which consists of 23% EDA by geography and 37% EDA by population. Under served have been included in outreach for the project, including input in the decision-making process. All communities have been part of the City staff presentations on several construction topics. Recommendations were made by these groups throughout the planning and design process and most have been adopted. The City will continue to engage and inform working group members. Various forms of outreach and education have been provided (presentations at community events, public schools, guided tours, and field trips) and have included all economic, cultural, ethnic background. EDAs, which are affected more greatly by increases in water costs than non-EDAs, will benefit as implementation of this projects stabilizes the cost of water. EDAs are more affected by fluctuating water costs because they have less annual income and therefore are more sensitive to cost increases. By stabilizing water costs EDAs can feel more secure and stable with water bills.

EDAs found throughout the City of San Diego will benefit directly or indirectly from the Pure Water Program's initiative to shift the City away from imported water supplies and in the direction of having a sustainable and reliant supply source for itself.

Percentage of Project Benefits Provided to an EDA

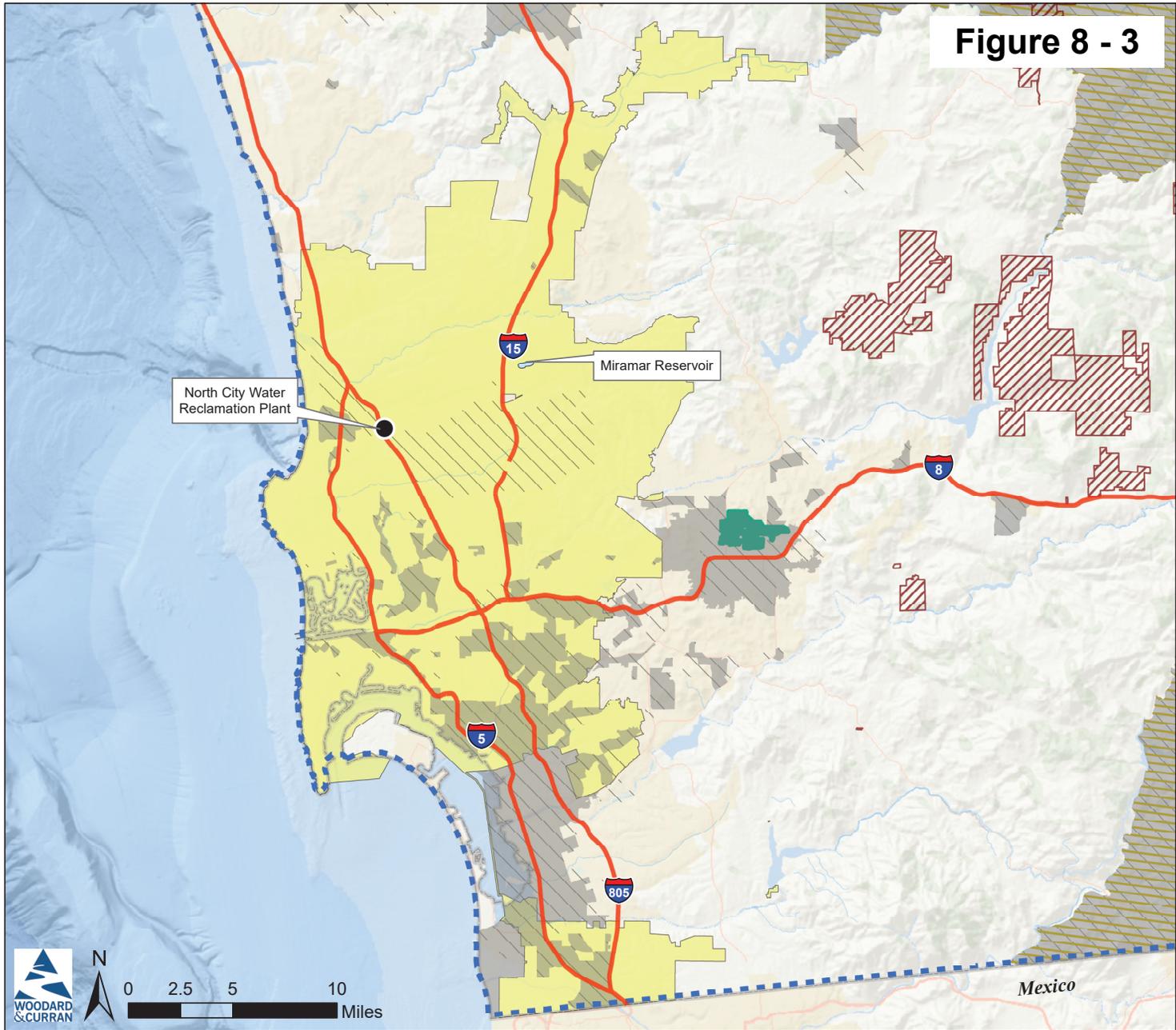
The *North City Pure Water Facility Influent Pump Station Project* will aid San Diego in becoming less reliant on imported water supplies. This project will help **24% EDA by geography** and **36% EDA by population** minimize fluctuations and increases in the cost of water due to imported water supplies.

Letters of Support

The project has received one letter of support from a local community organization. This letter has been included in **Appendix 7-1**.

- Linda Vista Planning Group, October 31, 2016

Figure 8 - 3



**IRWM Proposition 1 Round 1
2019 Implementation Grant
North City Pure Water Facility
Influent Pump Station
City of San Diego**

Legend

- North City Pure Water Facility Influent Pump Station
- City of San Diego Service Area
- Miramar Reservoir
- Highways
- SDIRWM Region
- Prop 1 San Diego Sub-Region Funding area
- Disadvantaged Community
- Tribal Lands (URC)
- EDA: < 85% CA MHI Pop <= 20K with UnEmp 2% > CA Avg.
- EDA: <85% CA MHI Pop <= 20K with Low Pop Density
- EDA: < 85% CA. MHI, Pop <= 20K with Local Financial Hardship



*Note: DAC as determined by census tract and block group data for the year 2016, from the American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year results. DAC determined based on definition of median household incomes below 80% of statewide MHI or \$51,026

Project 3: 2020 Regional Water Use Efficiency Programs

The *2020 Regional Water Use Efficiency Programs* will be implemented through SDCWA's service area, which includes 3.3 million San Diego County residents. There are two programs that will be initiated through this project: 1) Landscape Upgrade Incentives and 2) Agricultural Irrigation Efficiency Program. Landscape incentives that will be offered by SDCWA include turf rebates, landscape makeovers, and landscaper training, together referred to as the Landscape Efficiency Program (LEP). Agricultural incentives and cost share will be offered to growers that invest in improving irrigation system efficiency through the Agriculture Irrigation Efficiency Program (Ag IEP).

The project benefit area, which reflects SDCWA's service area, is 15% EDA by geography and 37% EDA by population. Although the project's benefit area does not meet the 75% threshold for EDA status, it will provide some EDA benefits. These programs will be implemented throughout the service area, including EDA areas, to reduce water demands and associated need to purchase imported water, and also reduce non-point source pollutant loading and improve water quality from landscape and agricultural water use efficiency projects. Incentive programs make water use efficiency upgrades affordable for customers located in EDAs, and data shows EDA residents do participate. The program is committed to a goal of siting at least 15% of all Qualified Water Efficient Landscaper (QWEL) professional training classes at facilities within DACs/EDAs.

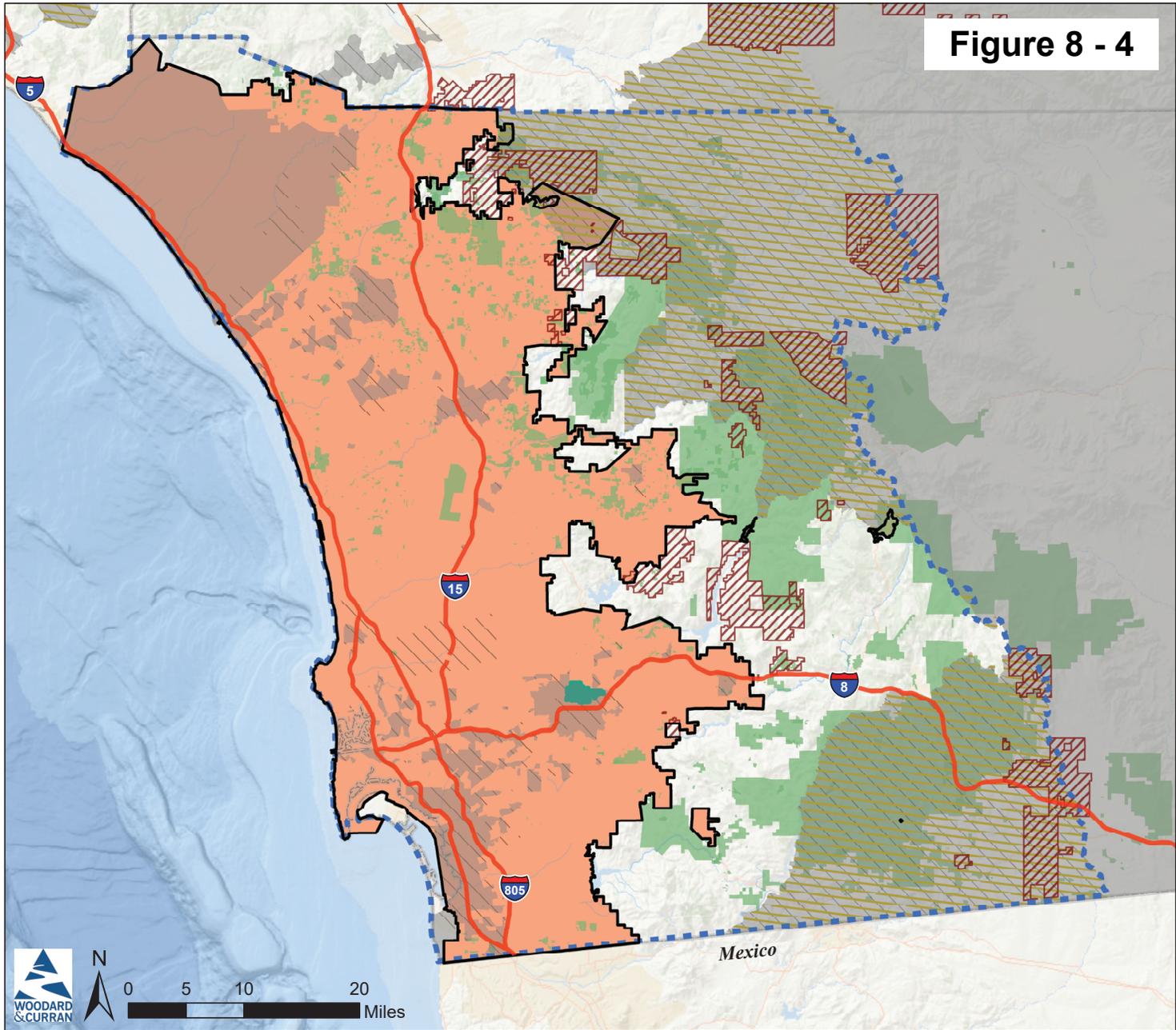
Percentage of Project Benefits Provided to an EDA

The purpose of this project is to implement new and existing water-use efficiency programs, which include a combination of regionally and locally administered active and passive water conservation measures. Since the project's benefit area correlates to SDCWA's service area, the project should benefit **15% EDA by geography** and **37% EDA by population**. SDCWA is consciously making an effort to ensure underserved communities are receiving the benefits provided from the project's multiple programs.

Letters of Support

Letters of support can be found in **Appendix 7-1**. The project received a letter of support from the Irrigation Association on May 22, 2019.

Figure 8 - 4



**IRWM Proposition 1 Round 1
2019 Implementation Grant
2020 Regional Water Use
Efficiency Programs
San Diego County
Water Authority**

- Legend**
- 2020 Regional Water Use Efficiency Programs
 - San Diego County Water Authority Service
 - Agricultural Land Use*
 - Highways
 - SDIRWM Region
 - Prop 1 San Diego Sub-Region Funding Area
 - Disadvantaged Community
 - Tribal Lands (URC)
 - EDA: < 85% CA MHI Pop <= 20K with UnEmp 2% > CA Avg.
 - EDA: <85% CA MHI Pop <= 20K with Low Pop Density
 - EDA: < 85% CA. MHI, Pop <= 20K with Local Financial Hardship

*The Landscape Efficiency Programs will be offered to all residents throughout SDCWA's service area. The Agricultural Irrigation Efficiency Programs will be targeted to residents residing on agricultural land.



Note: DAC as determined by census tract and block group data for the year 2016, from the American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year results. DAC determined based on definition of median household incomes below 80% of statewide MHI or \$51,026

Project 4: Lower Santa Margarita River IPR Pilot Project

The *Lower Santa Margarita River IPR Pilot Project* will determine the most effective treatment process for and feasibility of utilizing reclaimed water for IPR in the Lower Santa Margarita River Basin. FPUD and the U.S. Marine Corps Camp Pendleton currently discharge their recycled water to the Pacific Ocean and also purchase imported water during extended dry periods. This project would improve water reliability for both parties by providing a local, drought-proof supply of potable reuse water. Camp Pendleton relies 100% on surface water from the Santa Margarita River and this project is a key component in creating water security for the Marine Corps Base during extended droughts to ensure water availability doesn't ever impact military training needs. This pilot project will provide FPUD and Camp Pendleton with the information needed to make decisions about investments in IPR infrastructure and their cost/benefit for local water supply reliability. This project is a necessary decision support tool to assess the feasibility an IPR water supply reliability project in the basin that will initially recover 1,770 AFY of recycled water currently discharged to the ocean if a full-scale project is implemented.

FPUD is 8% EDA by geography and 38% EDA by population. However, the Project would not provide water for use in the community because it is a pilot project, but the project would support future implementation of full-scale IPR which would serve EDAs. The project would only result in full-scale implementation if it demonstrates that IPR can be provided at a lower cost than other supply options, which would support affordable water, a particular concern for EDAs.

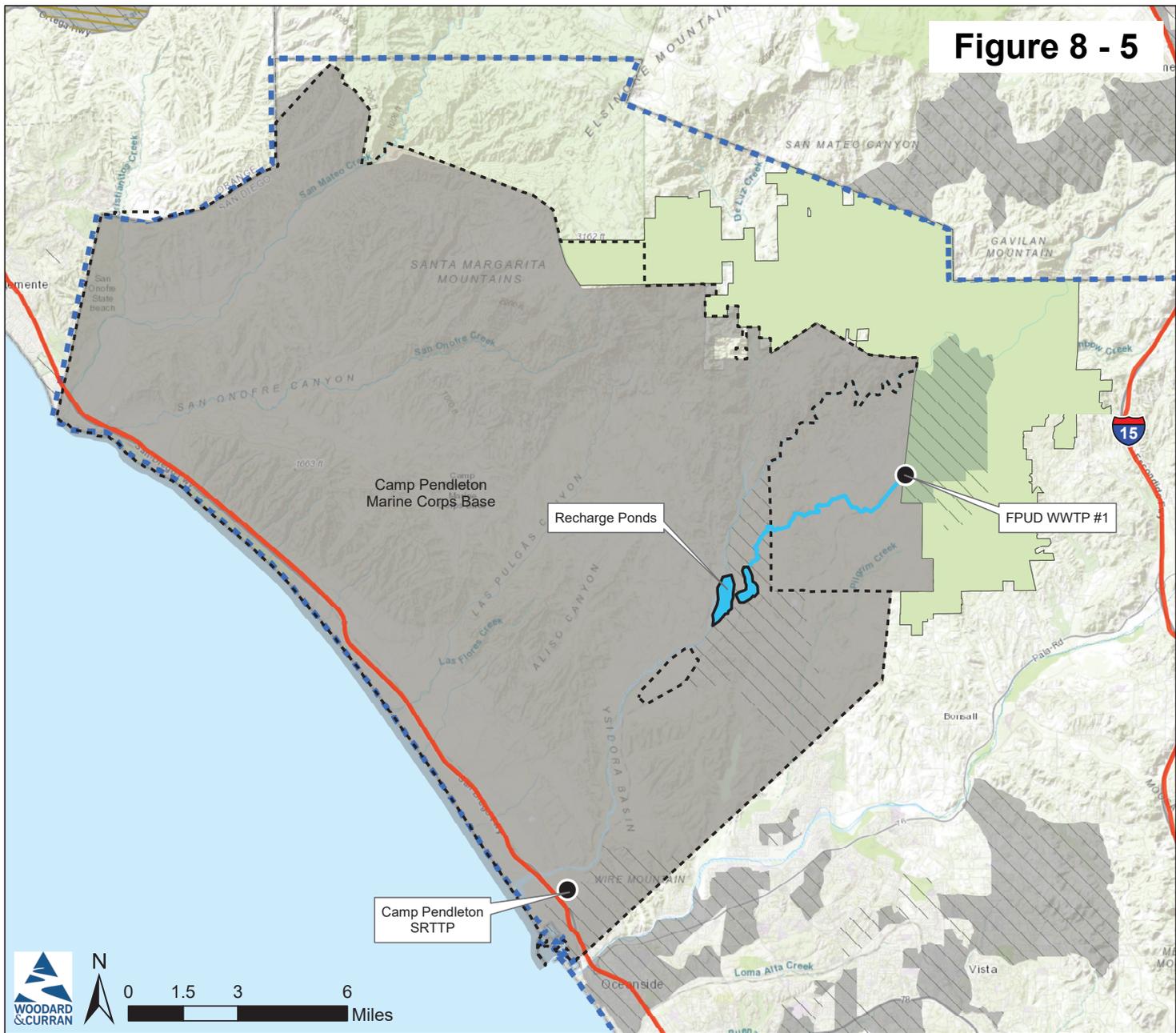
Percentage of Project Benefits Provided to a EDA

The *Lower Santa Margarita River IPR Pilot Project* does not directly benefit the local community, or EDAs, as a decision support tool. However, once an effective treatment process for full-scale IPR is determined and implemented, this project's benefit area will be **38% of EDA by population**. If the pilot project/decision support tool supports implementation of the project, a DAC concern of affordable water would be addressed through IPR by providing water at a lower cost than other supply options.

Letters of Support

The project received a letter of support from Camp Pendleton, a project partner, on November 15, 2018, See **Appendix 7-1**.

Figure 8 - 5



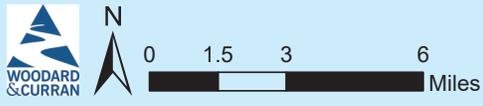
**IRWM Proposition 1 Round 1
2019 Implementation Grant
Lower Santa Margarita River
IPR Pilot Project
Fallbrook Public Utility
Department**

Legend

- Lower Santa Margarita River IPR Pilot Project
- Fallbrook Creek
- Recharge Ponds
- Fallbrook Public Utility District Service Area
- - - Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base
- Highways
- SDIRWM Region
- Prop 1 San Diego Sub-Region Funding Area
- Disadvantaged Community
- /// EDA: < 85% CA. MHI, Pop <= 20K with Local Financial Hardship



*Note: DAC as determined by census tract and block group data for the year 2016, from the American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year results. DAC determined based on definition of median household incomes below 80% of statewide MHI or \$51,026



Project 5: Pure Water Oceanside

Pure Water Oceanside will inject 3,360 AFY of advanced treated water into the Mission Groundwater Basin through two injection wells and conveyance to the advanced water treatment facility (AWTF). After treatment at the Mission Basin Groundwater Purification Facility (MBGPF), the water will supplement the City's potable water supply by 3,360 acre-feet per year (AFY) upon full implementation. This adds an additional 92,400 AF of potable water supply over the life of the project, providing approximately 13% of the City's water supply needs by 2021.

The *Pure Water Oceanside Project* is 42% EDA by population and 25% by geography. The project will directly increase the amount of local, drought-proof water supplies available to City customers and lower the potential for an increase in water rates due to the rising costs of imported water supplies. Although the benefits will be realized equally by all residents within the City's service area, the degree of benefits felt by the City's 42% EDA will be higher compared to the benefits felt by non-DACs because the impact of a rate savings is more substantial to lower income households than higher income ones. The project creates a local supply of water that saves over \$60 million compared to the cost of importing water over the life of the Project.

Percentage of Project Benefits Provided to a EDA

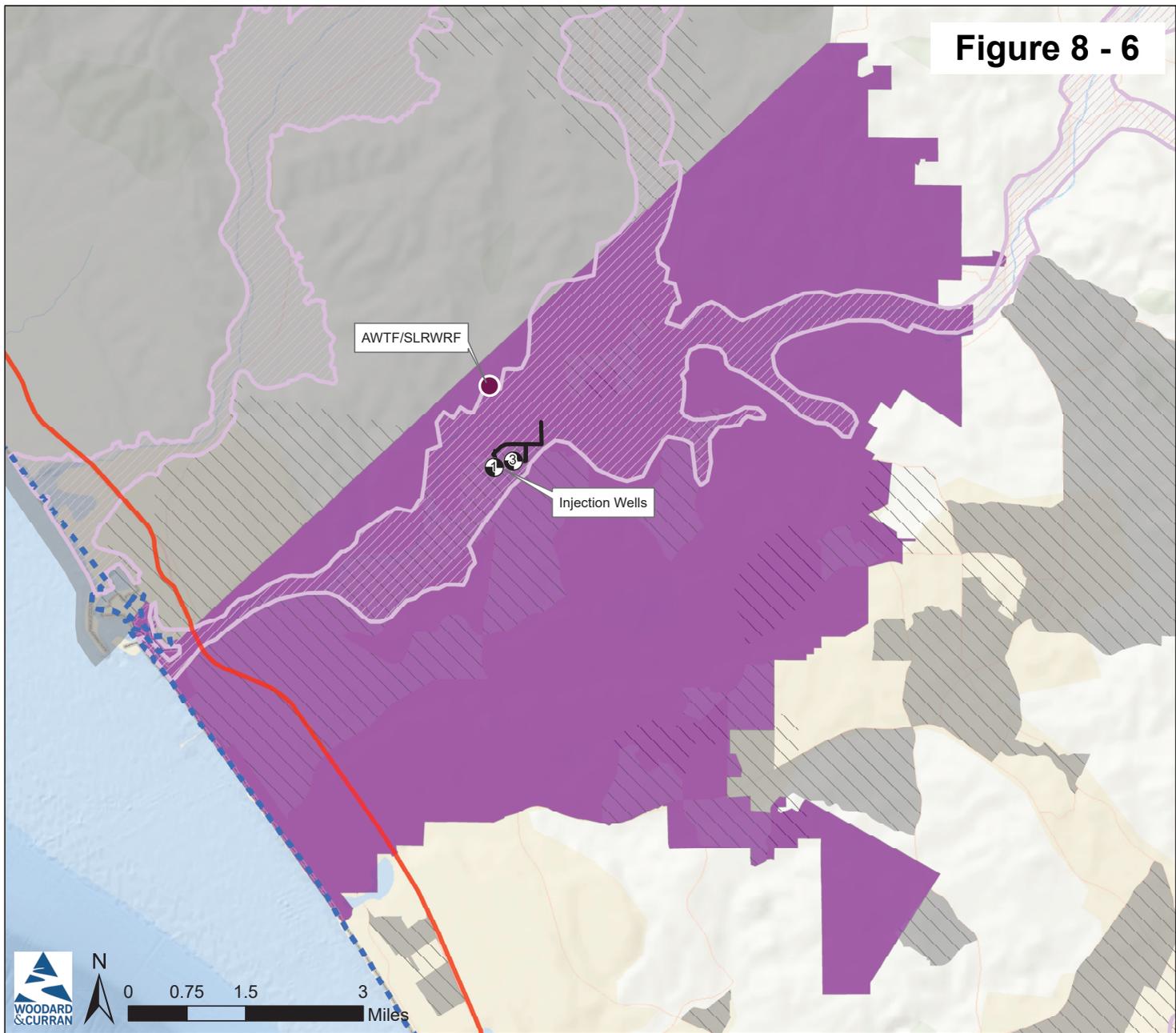
The *Pure Water Oceanside Project* will aid San Diego in becoming less reliant on imported water supplies. This project will help **25% EDA by geography** and **42% EDA by population** minimize fluctuations and increases in the cost of water due to imported water supplies.

Letters of Support

The project has received signatures of support from over 100 individuals residing in the community. The signatures for community support are included in **Appendix 7-1**.

- 35 residential signatures of community support collected March 23, 2019
- 67 residential signatures of community support collected April 27, 2019

Figure 8 - 6



**IRWM Proposition 1 Round 1
2019 Implementation Grant**
**Pure Water
Oceanside**
City of Oceanside

Legend

- Pure Water Oceanside - Injection Wells
- Pure Water Oceanside - Conveyance Pipeline
- Advanced Water Treatment Facility (AWTF) / San Luis Rey Water Reclamation Facility (SLRWRF)
- City of Oceanside Service Area
- Highways
- SDIRWM Region
- Prop 1 San Diego Sub-Region Funding Area
- Disadvantaged Community
- EDA: < 85% CA. MHI, Pop <= 20K with Local Financial Hardship
- Groundwater Basins



*Note: DAC as determined by census tract and block group data for the year 2016, from the American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year results. DAC determined based on definition of median household incomes below 80% of statewide MHI or \$51,026