



## Chapter 4 Objectives, Priorities, and Targets

### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the process that was used to establish regional objectives and planning targets for a 25 year planning horizon (through 2035). The IRWM Plan 2013 objectives were determined after the identification of key regional and sub-regional issues and challenges. In establishing regional objectives and targets, the Cooperating Partners considered the overarching goals of the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board Basin Plan Objectives (see Appendix 4-A),<sup>1</sup> the 20x2020 water efficiency goals, and the requirements of CWC Section 10540. The requirements of CWC 10540(c) include:

- Protection and improvement of water supply reliability, including identification of feasible agricultural and urban water use efficiency strategies;
- Identification and consideration of the drinking water quality of communities within the area of the Plan;
- Protection and improvement of water quality within the area of the Plan consistent with relevant basin plan;
- Identification of any significant threats to groundwater resources from overdrafting;
- Protection, restoration, and improvement of stewardship of aquatic, riparian, and watershed resources within the region;
- Protection of groundwater resources from contamination, and
- Identification and consideration of water-related needs of disadvantaged communities in the area within the boundaries of the Plan.

### 4.2 Objectives

#### 4.2.1 Groups and Stakeholders Involved in the Process

To develop the regional objectives, the Cooperating Partners, as the regional water management group for the Santa Barbara County IRWM Region (Region), established the Objectives, Targets, and Projects Objectives Workgroup (Objectives Workgroup). The Objectives Workgroup met to identify regional issues and conflicts, objectives, and to consider appropriate targets for each objective. Objectives Workgroup participants included representatives from water districts, JPAs, cities, Santa Barbara County, non-profits, and an agricultural association representative. The Objectives Workgroup was a subcommittee of the Cooperating Partners (IRWM regional water management group). The Objectives Workgroup met on 11 different occasions during 2012. Each of the Objectives Workgroup participants received technical assistance from their respective organizations and project consultants tasked with the update of the regional IRWM Plan 2007. Every meeting of the Objectives Workgroup was open to the public so a full range of stakeholders could have input into the process. The regional objectives were approved by the Cooperating Partners Steering Committee and after thorough public review that included a 30-day comment period, a public meeting, and incorporation of pertinent public comments.

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<sup>1</sup> Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board Basin Plan Objectives, State Water Resources Control Board and Cal EPA, 2011

## 4.2.2 Process for Developing the Objectives

The Objectives Workgroup initially met to review the group and individual responsibilities which included identifying and refining regional and watershed issues and challenges, recommending metrics to be used to measure objectives, consideration of prioritizing objectives, developing measurable targets for each objective, and stakeholder outreach regarding the IRWM Plan 2013 development. The DWR requirements guided selection of objectives and those requirements included:

- Must address issues, including flood management;
- Must be precise enough to be measurable, and
- Projects will be determined by issues and objectives.

The Region has opted to not create a “goal” layer above “objectives”. Because of the complexity of water management issues in the Region, multiple objectives serve to better characterize the Region. Regional objectives characterize what the Region hopes to accomplish. The regional targets convey the various quantifiable and non-quantifiable measures that each of the objectives hopes to accomplish.

## 4.2.3 Regional Issues and Conflicts

Initially, the Objectives Workgroup reviewed the regional issues identified in the 2007 IRWM Plan and 2010 Biennial Review. The issues from the 2010 Biennial Review were organized according to DWR objectives and regional objectives. The 2010 issues and conflicts can be found in Appendix 1-A (Section 7.1) and, in short, included the following:

- Replace, rehabilitate, or upgrade infrastructure
- Health problems due to inadequate drinking water and wastewater pollution
- Water supply reliability
- Operate and maintain water and wastewater systems to minimize impacts on habitat and to comply with regulations
- Groundwater overdraft in north County
- Water quality impairments of groundwater and surface water bodies
- Harm to people and property from flooding
- Emergency planning needs

Once the Objectives Workgroup had reviewed earlier versions of the issues and conflicts (the words challenges and conflicts are used interchangeably), those issues were updated for both the Region as a whole and for the four major watersheds in the Region: Santa Maria River, San Antonio Creek, Santa Ynez River, and the South Coast. The Workgroup also reviewed planning document identified The key regional issues are listed as follows:

## 4.2.4 Key Regional Issues and Challenges

The key regional issues and challenges (Table 4.1 below) are consistent with the initiatives for ensuring reliable water supplies identified in the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) California Water Plan 2013 Update; that is, implementing integrated regional water management and improving areawide water management systems.

**Table 4.1: IRWM Plan 2013 Key Regional Issues and Conflicts**

| <b>Key Regional Issues and Conflicts</b>  |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Regional Water Management System</b>   |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerability to water supply shortages due to lack of local water supply diversification</li> <li>• Water use efficiency measures need to continue to be adopted and implemented to further develop regional self-sufficiency</li> <li>• Variability of rainfall challenges water supply planning and delivery</li> <li>• Variability of State Water Project water deliveries due to climate and regulatory constraints may reduce supply available for important beneficial uses</li> <li>• Lack of storage capacity on south coast</li> <li>• Infrastructure that serves the general population and disadvantaged communities needs to be replaced, rehabilitated, or upgraded</li> <li>• Lack of redundancy and capacity in storage and distribution systems leaves Region vulnerable to water supply shortages during times of drought and emergencies</li> <li>• Loss of storage in surface water storage facilities</li> <li>• Regional collaboration needed for conjunctive groundwater management</li> <li>• Need to control stormwater to increase stormwater capture augmenting supply</li> <li>• Pollution from non-point sources adversely affects creek habitat and water quality</li> <li>• Groundwater quality should be optimized through control and treatment of salts, nutrients, and industrial contaminants</li> <li>• Poor quality stormwater runoff, contamination from septic systems, ocean acidification, and temperature changes impact ocean water quality</li> <li>• Water supply constraints hinder habitat and ecosystem restoration</li> <li>• Wildfires cause habitat damage and extreme erosion which adversely affects reservoir storage and water quality</li> <li>• Need for emergency planning and preparation to address potential impacts to water and wastewater facilities from floods, earthquakes, fires, and periodic droughts</li> <li>• Reduced stream flow is leading to beach sand depletion</li> <li>• Increased, and in some case redundant, regulations challenge water users and dischargers ability to comply</li> <li>• Reduced access to State and federal grant funding for water resource projects</li> </ul> |  |
| <b>Water Quality</b>  |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Runoff adversely affects creek habitat and water quality</li> <li>• Efforts to control stormwater can be augmented to protect public health</li> <li>• Groundwater quality should be optimized through control and treatment of salts, nutrients, and industrial contaminants</li> <li>• Poor quality stormwater runoff, contamination from septic systems, ocean acidification, and temperature changes impact ocean water quality</li> <li>• Aquifer zones in the Santa Barbara area may be susceptible to seawater intrusion during periods of surface water shortages</li> </ul>   |  |

## Key Regional Issues and Conflicts

### Habitat Protection

- Water supply constraints hinder habitat and ecosystem restoration
- Wildfires cause habitat damage and extreme erosion which adversely affects reservoir storage and water quality
- Reduced stream flow is leading to beach sand depletion

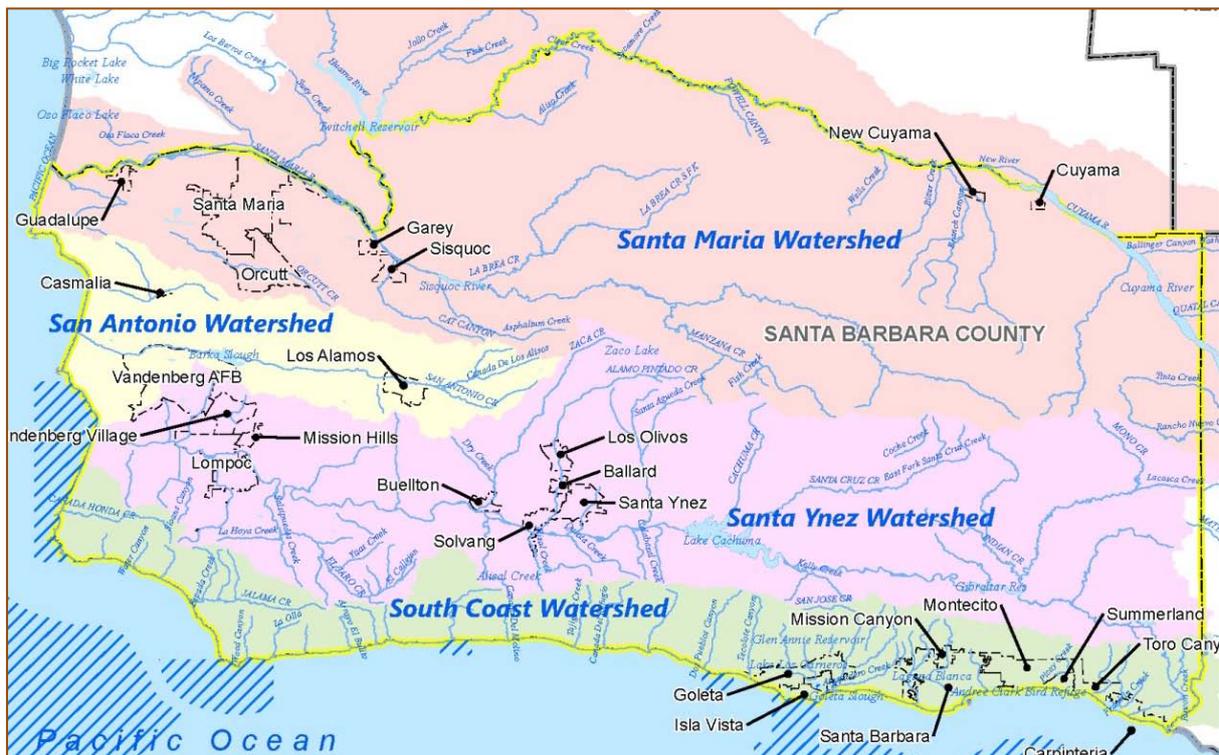
### Emergency Response and Planning

- Need for emergency planning and preparation to address potential impacts to water and wastewater facilities from floods, earthquakes, fires, and periodic droughts

### 4.2.5 Watershed Issues and Conflicts

On a watershed-specific basis, water issues evident in one location may be similar or even identical to issues in another area, but the most pressing water-related problems vary considerably from watershed to watershed within the IRMW planning region. The following issues are those currently considered to be the most important in each watershed. These are also those of importance to the State as a whole, involving issues facing disadvantaged communities (DACs); public safety impacts from flooding, surface water (including ocean water) and groundwater quality impacts from point sources and nonpoint sources; natural habitat protection; water rights, water supplies; the need to comply with regulatory requirements; and water supply reliability.

The issues identified for each of the watersheds follow below in Table 4.2.



**Table 4.2: Regional Issues by Watershed**

| <b>Regional Issues by Watershed</b>   |
|---|
| <b>Santa Maria River Watershed (Including Cuyama River Watershed)</b>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sediment accumulation in Twitchell Reservoir reduces storage capacity, and threatens operability of release works</li><li>• Loss of storage in surface water reservoirs</li><li>• State Water Project water deliveries fluctuate due to annual variations in climate, hydrology, and regulatory constraints</li><li>• Potential releases from Twitchell Reservoir for fish migration may reduce available water supply for groundwater recharge</li><li>• Continued groundwater monitoring and management is needed to assure adequate supply and water quality for all users</li><li>• Regional collaboration needed for conjunctive groundwater management</li><li>• Urban and agricultural users rely on the same limited groundwater resources</li><li>• Current monitoring may not be adequate to characterize effectiveness of salt and nutrient management</li><li>• Lack of an affordable water supply in Casmalia (DAC)</li><li>• Harm from flooding is a risk in some areas</li><li>• Cuyama (DAC) Groundwater Basin overdraft is causing increased pumping lift and costs for agricultural users and threatens water supply reliability for residents</li><li>• Cuyama (DAC) Groundwater basin is in a state of significant overdraft and some water quality impairments are of concern</li><li>• Wildfire danger could increase sediment accumulation in dams, rivers, and streams and therefore increase the risk of flooding</li><li>• Changes in clean water standards may require modification of stormwater and water quality management.</li><li>• Pollution of creeks and coastal waters could result from nonpoint sources and point source runoff during rain events, particularly in 303d listed water bodies</li><li>• Need to control stormwater to protect ocean water quality and public health, and increase capture to augment supply</li></ul> |
| <b>San Antonio Creek Watershed</b>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• San Antonio Groundwater Basin overdraft may cause increased pumping lift costs</li><li>• Changes in clean water standards may require modification of stormwater and water quality management</li></ul>   |

## Santa Ynez River Watershed

- Poor water quality in shallow groundwater in the Santa Ynez Uplands especially Los Olivos and Ballard, and portions of Santa Ynez
- Nitrate groundwater contamination from septic systems in Los Olivos
- Continued need to manage impaired water bodies
- Scour from gravel mining in Solvang may cause problems for infrastructure such as bridges and other facilities
- Challenges of complying with existing and emerging wastewater discharge standards
- Wildfires cause habitat damage and extreme erosion which adversely affects reservoir storage and water quality at Cachuma and Gibraltar reservoirs
- Flood risk in the lower portion of the watershed
- Flooding is a risk in Cuyama where isolated thunder storms in the summer and high winter flows can wash out and damage roads and highways
- Habitat management is problematic due to diverse multiple demands on water uses (e.g. water supply, protected species)
- Despite the adoption of flood operations protocol at Cachuma Reservoir, large and localized events can result in large releases from the reservoir that can cause flooding of farm land and cities along the lower Santa Ynez River
- Need to control invasive species, such as quagga mussels and Arundo Donax
- A State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) decision is needed on the Cachuma Project water rights permits that support those elements of the Cachuma Project Settlement Agreement under its jurisdiction to facilitate integration of water supply, downstream water rights, and public trust resources
- Limited diversity of supply in City of Solvang
- TMDLs in development for chloride, E coli, fecal coliform, nitrate, salinity, TDS, chlorides, sedimentation, and siltation may require changes in water use and water management
- Loss of surface water storage
- Regional collaboration needed for conjunctive groundwater management

## South Coast Watershed

- Current inability to capture untapped sources of renewable energy that could be made available through the redesign of the water system
- Lack of redundancy and capacity in storage and distribution systems leaves region vulnerable to water supply shortages during times of prolonged drought and in emergency situations
- Aquifer zones in the Santa Barbara area may be susceptible to seawater intrusion during periods of surface water shortages
- Aging infrastructure constrains system operability
- Insufficient integration of adjacent systems constrains operational flexibility
- Flooding causes public health and safety risks
- Shallow groundwater contamination issues at orphaned sites
- Contaminated soils at former industrial and commercial areas may result in polluted runoff
- Continued conjunctive use is essential to assure reliability of supplies
- Pollution of creeks and coastal waters could result from nonpoint sources and point source runoff during rain events, particularly in 303d listed water bodies
- Wildfires cause habitat damage and extreme erosion which adversely affects reservoir storage and water quality
- Long-term sediment accumulation has reduced vital reservoir storage capacity and operations
- Groundwater and surface water contamination from septic systems
- Containment of contaminants from former disposal sites
- Anthropogenic (manmade) barriers such as lined flood control channels and bridges impede steelhead trout migration
- Need to expand existing water supplies and develop new local supplies to address future water supply constraints and reduce dependence on the Delta
- Need to control stormwater to protect ocean water quality and public health, and increase capture to augment supply
- Low-lying coastal wastewater treatment plants, City of Santa Barbara's El Estero Treatment Plant and Goleta Sanitary District's treatment plan, are vulnerable to flooding due to sea level rise
- Upstream sources of contaminants may be compromising water quality as Jalama Creek joins Jalama Beach
- Reduced stream flow is leading to beach sand depletion from the Jalama watershed
- Loss of surface water storage
- Regional collaboration needed for conjunctive groundwater management

## 4.2.6 Establishing Objectives

### Information Considered in Establishing Objectives

The information that was considered during the process of establishing the objectives included the regional issues and conflicts, Santa Barbara Countywide Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (May 2007), the 2010 Santa Barbara County IRWM Biennial Review, DWR 2012 Guidelines (including Proposition 84 Program Preferences and Statewide Priorities) , climate change documents, South Coast Recycled Water Development Plan, Santa Barbara IRWM Plan 2013, May 2013 and other the planning documents such as the Santa Barbara County Water Supply and Demand Current Uses and Future Estimates (2013), agency/city 2010 UWMPs, groundwater reports, water quality plans, watershed plans, and environmental compliance documents. These documents are available on the County of Santa Barbara Water Resources Division website at <http://www.countyofsb.org/irwmp/irwmp.aspx?id=39044>.

### Developing and Accepting Objectives

Having identified the issues and conflicts and referencing pertinent official documents, the Objectives Workgroup studied the objectives from the IRWM Plan 2007. The Objectives Workgroup heeded new DWR Guidelines by including flood management and climate change as objectives. The objectives from 2007 reviewed and then updated and reformed to be more relevant to circumstances of 2013. The objectives were created in draft form, reviewed by each Objectives Workgroup participant organization, vetted with the Steering Committee, and revised over several subsequent meetings. The Objectives Workgroup purposefully kept the objectives in draft form so that they could be easily refined over the following months. After review by the Cooperating Partners (RWMG) over a three month period, the Objectives were accepted and finalized by the Steering Committee.

### Prioritizing Objectives

The Objectives Workgroup and Steering Committee choose not to prioritize the regional objectives or targets. The regional leadership believes that each objective is equally important relative to the others and that prioritizing objectives is not practical given the diversity of stakeholders involved in the process and Region, the range of priorities of various stakeholders, and the diversity of the regional needs. There was also concern that prioritized objectives could reduce interest and participation in the IRWM planning process and project selection process and could discourage development of projects that did not lead with a top objective. The Objectives Workgroup wanted to retain flexibility in the project selection process and believed that a “de facto” prioritization occurs in both the project prioritization and project selection process. Finally, the leadership did not want to confer a potential disadvantage to any projects that weren’t characterized by a top priority objective when seeking funding through non-IRWM sources.

The IRWM Plan 2013 objectives are listed and described below in Table 4.3:

**Table 4.3: IRWM Plan 2013 Objectives**

|   | <b>Objective</b>  | <b>Description</b>   |
|---|---|--|
|    | <b>Protect, conserve, and augment water supplies</b>      | 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; increasing urban and agricultural conservation; maximizing storage capacity of existing surface reservoirs, groundwater conjunctive use; and strategically restoring or replacing water infrastructure   |
|    | <b>Protect, manage, and increase groundwater supplies</b> | Develop programs and policies to increase groundwater recharge or decrease groundwater use, especially in over-drafted groundwater basins; implement regional and/or interagency conjunctive use and groundwater banking programs where supported by legal decisions and landowners; and identify and address significant threats to groundwater resources from overdrafting   |
|   | <b>Practice balanced natural resource stewardship</b>     | Protect, restore, and enhance ecological processes watersheds, riparian areas, and in aquatic areas through water quality improvements; public education; restoration efforts, including removal of invasive species; and improved steelhead passage on strategic creeks. Strategically restore and replace wastewater infrastructure to limit the potential for adverse impacts to sensitive environmental areas through accidental releases  |
|  | <b>Protect and improve water quality</b>                  | Improve surface and ocean water quality and reduce beach closures by replacing septic systems with sanitary sewer connections, ensuring the integrity of wastewater collection systems near the ocean and surface water bodies, improving the quality of urban runoff, reducing the amount of urban runoff that enters the ocean and surface water bodies, and developing public education programs to increase awareness of the measures individuals can take to improve water quality. Protect and improve water quality in accordance with the Basin Plan. In addition, further define sources of groundwater contamination, develop strategies to prevent groundwater contamination, and improve groundwater quality in areas with known contamination. Identify and address drinking water quality problems within the Region |
|  | <b>Improve Flood Management</b>                           | Protect public safety by reducing the potential for flooding in strategic areas through infrastructure improvements such as levee reinforcements, channel modifications, floodplain restoration, and increased reservoir storage capacity through sedimentation removal  |

| Objective   | Description  |
|---|--|
|  <p data-bbox="376 282 592 387"><b>Improve Emergency Preparedness</b></p>  | <p data-bbox="671 282 1481 371">Need for emergency planning and preparation to address potential impacts to water and wastewater facilities from floods, earthquakes, fires, and periodic droughts</p>   |
|  <p data-bbox="376 504 624 719"><b>Maintain and Enhance Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Efficiency and Reliability</b></p> | <p data-bbox="671 504 1481 685">Replace, rehabilitate, and upgrade infrastructure that serves the general population and disadvantaged communities needs. Increase redundancy and capacity in storage and distribution systems to prepare the Region for water supply shortages during times of drought and emergencies. Remove sedimentation in surface water reservoirs to increase storage capacity</p> |
|  <p data-bbox="376 770 635 913"><b>Address Climate Change through Adaptation and Mitigation</b></p>                            | <p data-bbox="671 770 1481 920">Encourage development of cost-effective carbon and other GHG-efficient strategies for water management projects. Incorporate adaptation and mitigation strategies to respond to sea-level rise, rainfall variability, and temperature variability in planning for water and wastewater management</p>  |
|  <p data-bbox="376 976 643 1093"><b>Ensure Equitable Distribution of Benefits</b></p>   | <p data-bbox="671 976 1481 1093">Continue outreach to and support of disadvantaged communities in order to ensure an equitable distribution of benefits. Continue efforts to engage Native American Tribes in the regional IRWM process</p>  |

### 4.3 Planning Targets

Planning targets have been developed to provide a metric by which the Region can determine if the objectives are being met as the IRWM Plan 2013 is being implemented. The objectives and targets are realized through regional projects. Some of the regional objectives are measured with targets that are quantitatively and others qualitatively.

#### 4.3.1 Selecting Metrics

The Objectives Workgroup approached the task of setting targets by first identifying potential metrics that could potentially be appropriate for objectives. Potential metrics were discussed by the Objectives Workgroup and prompted a robust discussion of appropriate, realistic, and applicable targets. The following is the list of potential metrics that were considered in the process of setting targets.

### **Protect, conserve, and augment water supplies**

- Volume of new water (acre-feet or gpcd)
- Volume of water conserved (acre-feet)
- Amount of sediment removed (acre-feet)
- Miles of pipeline (miles)
- Number of interconnects/tie-ins (number)

### **Protect, manage, and increase groundwater supplies**

- Volume of new water (acre-feet)
- Amount of contaminants removed (load reduction)

### **Practice balanced natural resource stewardship**

- Presence of indicator, listed, endangered, threatened species
- Number of new species
- Volume of augmented in-stream flow/timing of flow
- Acres restored (new)/preserved (existing)
- Number of stream miles or linear feet improved
- Tons of soil
- Number of people expected to benefit
- Yield per pound
- Number of invasive species

### **Protect and improve water quality**

- Amount of contaminants removed
- Amount of contaminants prevented
- Acre-feet (reduction of wastewater loads)

### **Improve Flood Management**

- Area (acres) protected by flood control features
  - Damage prevented
  - Risk reduced
- Miles or linear feet of new levee
- Value of the structures protected
- Amount of sediment removed (acre-feet)
- Volume of stormwater captured (acre-feet)
- Improvement in storm return period (level of protection)

### **Improve Emergency Preparedness**

- Amount of area treated (acres) (brush clearing, mulch, seeding, etc)

- Number of training sessions
- Amount of storage added (AF) or X months of supply

### **Maintain and Enhance Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Efficiency and Reliability**

- Percent of system delivery out in event of interruption
- Number of new lines, routes
- Volume of storage
- KWH of energy
- Linear feet (sewer or waterline replaced or rehabilitated)

### **Address Climate Change through Adaptation and Mitigation**

- Percent reduction of CO2 equivalent (greenhouse gas) emissions
- Metric tons
- Miles or feet of shoreline protected from sea level rise
- Value of resources protected from sea level rise
- KWH of energy per million gallons water (reduction in consumption)
- Volume of new water (acre-feet)
- Volume of water recharged
- Quality of water recharged
- Volume of water saved (acre-feet)
- Number of intakes or outfalls relocated
- Acre-feet (reduction of wastewater loads)

### **Equitable distribution benefits**

- Number of new DAC projects in Implementation Grant application or Regional Program
- Percent of total projects in Implementation Grant application or Regional Program
- Volume of new water (acre-feet)
- Volume of water saved (acre-feet)
- Amount of contaminants removed (load reduction)
- Amount of contaminants prevented
- Area (acres) protected by flood control features
  - Damage prevented
  - Risk reduced
- Percent of system delivery out in event of interruption
- Number of new lines, routes
- Volume of storage

### 4.3.2 Setting Targets

The planning targets were set to provide a measurable means to gage the Region’s progress toward meeting the regional objectives for a 25-year time horizon (2010 through 2035). The Objectives Workgroup vetted the targets and metrics through multiple reviews by the Objectives Workgroup, the Steering Committee, and the Lead Agency. The Objectives Workgroup utilized knowledge of regional conditions, sub-regional and regional policy, historical information, and planning documents to set final targets. The targets are summarized in Table 4.4. The targets guided the Region during the selection and prioritization of projects to implement the IRWM Plan 2013.

**Table 4.4: Planning Targets**

|   | Objective   | Target(s)  |
|---|---|--|
|    | <b>Protect, conserve, and augment water supplies</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restore 200 AF of surface storage capacity</li> <li>• Recycle and reuse 6,714 AFY (4742 Laguna San; 849 Goleta Water District; 1123 City of Santa Barbara) (current is 4,127 AFY)</li> <li>• Create 50 facilities that will augment and expand water supply</li> <li>• Conserve 5,000 AFY of water by 2035 through water use efficiency measures</li> </ul> |
|   | <b>Protect, manage, and increase groundwater supplies</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase sustainable groundwater storage by 2,500 AFY</li> </ul>  |
|  | <b>Practice balanced natural resource stewardship</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conserve, preserve, protect, and restore 1000 acres of natural habitat, rangeland, and production agriculture</li> <li>• Protect and restore 30 linear miles of habitat (includes removing barriers to fish migration)</li> </ul>   |
|  | <b>Protect and improve water quality</b>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meet water quality objectives in current Basin Plan</li> <li>• Comply with TMDL Requirements</li> <li>• Achieve salt and nutrient goals as adopted through future Basin Plan amendments</li> </ul>  |
|  | <b>Improve Flood Management</b>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase land protected from flooding by 200 acres</li> </ul>   |
|  | <b>Improve Emergency Preparedness</b>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase area protected from fire and flooding by 1000 acres</li> <li>• Implement emergency plans, where feasible</li> </ul>  |

|   | Objective  | Target(s)   |
|---|--|---|
|  | <b>Maintain and Enhance Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Efficiency and Reliability</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement reliability improvements to 30% of customers within water and wastewater agency service areas</li> </ul>   |
|  | <b>Address Climate Change through Adaptation and Mitigation</b>                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achieve targets for water supply, resource stewardship, water quality, and infrastructure objectives</li> <li>• Develop cost-effective carbon and other GHG-efficient strategies</li> <li>• Incorporate adaptation and mitigation strategies into plans and projects to respond to recognized climate change conditions including sea level rise.</li> </ul> |
|  | <b>Ensure Equitable Distribution of Benefits</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that 10% of the total future funding received from IRWM grants benefit DACs</li> </ul>  |