SECTION 10.0 - IRWM PLAN IMPLEMENTATION; PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND FUNDING

10.1 Plan Performance and Monitoring

The DWR Performance and Monitoring Standard states that IRWM Plans "shall include measures and monitoring to document progress toward meeting plan objectives (goals)." This is to ensure that the Regional Water Management Group (Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County) is making good progress towards meeting the IRWM Plan goals; that projects identified in the Plan are being implemented; and that each implemented project in the Plan is appropriately monitored.

It is important to establish an ongoing method to review and evaluate the performance of the IRWM Plan and its component parts – the stakeholder process, goals, implementation of resource management strategies, projects, and programs. Responsibility for this task lies with the Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County (WCVC). The WCVC oversees and monitors ongoing IRWM Plan implementation, project selection, and IRWM Plan updates.

Since adoption of the 2006 IRWM Plan, the WCVC and its stakeholders have conducted many projects and programs as part of the WCVC IRWM Plan and related regional water management projects and programs. Regional coordination through information sharing, development of joint, integrated projects and collaborative solutions has enhanced the ability of stakeholders to address local water management challenges and develop more reliable, local water supplies.

There are several ways to measure and monitor the overall performance of the WCVC IRWM Plan, primarily by monitoring progress on the identified goals, resource management strategies, and implementation projects and programs. A few reasonable and cost-effective methods to monitor IRWM Plan performance include:

- Monitor quantifiable outcomes associated with implementation of projects, programs, and resource management strategies when feasible.
- Document implementation of programs and projects throughout the Region that help meet the Plan's goals (see Section 2 for documentation of projects and programs implemented since 2006).
- Compile and summarize monitoring plans and performance data for IRWM Implementation Grant-funded projects.
- Track participation of stakeholders in the Region

This section includes an overall assessment of plan performance to date, the metrics to be used in the future to measure overall plan performance, and the methodology and process to be used to oversee and evaluate implementation of specific projects.

10.1.1 Plan Performance to Date

In the 2006 WCVC IRWM Plan, five objectives were established to achieve successful integrated regional water management in the Region. Many actions, projects, and programs have been

undertaken since adoption of the plan that have helped achieve the stated objectives of increased water supply, improved water quality, enhanced ecosystems, improved flood management, and expanded public access to water related recreation. These accomplishments are documented in Table 2-1, Section 2 – Highlights of IRWM Plan Accomplishments. The table includes information about projects/programs, project proponents, sources of funding, completion dates, and which Plan goals were addressed by each project. Final component reports for the ten IRWM projects funded through Proposition 50 have been compiled which contain detailed information about the results of each project (i.e. salts removed, new water supplies developed, acres of habitat protected or restored, etc). Implementation projects funded in Round One of the Proposition 84 IRWM grant program are underway and will be monitored.

During the past seven years, more than 150 WCVC stakeholder committees meetings have been held, representing thousands of hours of individual stakeholder contributions to the IRWM process. The focus of these meetings has been to receive project presentations and updates, develop integrated project concepts, track overall grant administration efforts, guide development of the 2014 update to the WCVC IRWM Plan, conduct outreach to disadvantaged communities, select projects for implementation, and address challenges facing the watersheds and the region.

10.1.2 Performance Metrics

The WCVC IRWM Plan's six goals are the primary vehicle to guide implementation of projects and actions in the Region. Progress towards achieving the Plan goals will be measured using the metrics presented in the table below (note - this table is also included in Section 5 – Goals and Objectives).

Table 10-1
Metrics to Evaluate Plan Success in Meeting IRWM Goals

Goals and Objectives	Metrics and Evaluation
GOAL 1: Reduce dependence on imported water and protect, conserve and augment water supplies	
• Implement projects and programs that increase and enhance the beneficial uses of local water supplies, including stormwater. Improve water supply reliability.	• Amount of "new" water made available through local projects such as water recycling, water use efficiency, water treatment and other means of supply enhancement • Number of stormwater capture and treatment projects implemented • Number of new sources of water developed to reduce dependence on imported water and improve reliability
• Develop watershed management plans to enhance understanding of watershed characteristics and appropriate actions.	• Number of watershed management plans and related documents adopted

Goals and Objectives	Metrics and Evaluation
• Enhance understanding about local watersheds by gathering and synthesizing more data and information regarding water supply (capacity, safe yield, flows) and water demand.	• Number of new sources of data and information developed • Evaluation of value of information to watershed planning
• Ensure secure water supplies by helping local water agencies address the impacts of future droughts and other water shortages.	• Evaluation of per-capita water use trends • Number of projects and best management practices implemented to reduce water demand, meet 20% by 2020 goals and address droughts and related water shortages. • Evaluation of drought response measures and drought contingency plan effectiveness
• Document efforts being made by local water districts, environmental interest groups and other agencies to improve the management of local water supplies and to identify ways to build on these efforts for greater future success.	• Number of meetings held, public outreach efforts • Evaluation of effectiveness of programs and projects • Evaluation of participation by public and other entities in regional water management efforts
• Protect groundwater supplies through groundwater recharge projects and protection of recharge areas.	• Number of groundwater recharge projects implemented • Amount of water made available through groundwater recharge • Number of projects implemented to protect and enhance recharge areas
• Assure critical water supply needs of disadvantaged communities are met.	• Number of projects implemented to address DAC needs
GOAL 2: Protect and improve water quality	
• Implement projects and programs that improve and protect water quality.	• Number of water quality projects implemented • Water quality data evaluation
• Meet State and Federal water quality standards	• Water quality data evaluation • TMDLs completed • Evaluation of compliance with standards

Goals and Objectives	Metrics and Evaluation
• Manage and remove salts in the watersheds and help establish and comply with TMDL requirements.	• TMDLs completed • Number of salinity management projects and studies completed, including Salt and Nutrient Management Plans and other studies
• Assure critical water quality needs of disadvantaged communities are met.	• Number of projects implemented to address DAC needs
GOAL 3:Protect people, property and the environment from adverse flooding impacts	
• Explore use of incentives for avoiding construction of physical structures in the floodplain.	• Number of policies, requirements and incentives established to minimize impact of development in floodplains.
• Explore use of incentives for use of non-structural floodplain protection methods.	• Number of incentives established • Data and evaluation of effectiveness of non-structural measures implemented
• Implement projects and programs which will result in reduced damage due to flooding.	• Number of projects and programs implemented • Data regarding post-construction/implementation flood impacts
• Develop and implement land use measures that will help mitigate the impacts of new development in floodplains.	• Number of land use policies, development conditions and other requirements implemented • Data regarding effectiveness of these measures
GOAL 4: Protect and restore habitat and ecosystems	
• Implement projects and programs to protect, improve and restore habitats.	• Number of projects and programs implemented • Data regarding habitat health and number of acres restored
• Integrate and coordinate ecosystem restoration efforts.	• Number of restoration efforts coordinated • Number of entities working together to coordinate

Goals and Objectives	Metrics and Evaluation
• Research and implement projects to remove invasive species.	• Number of acres of invasive species removed • Number of studies completed
• Develop a master permit for removal of invasive plant species.	• Completion of master permit • Number of invasive species removal projects implemented under master permit • Number of state and federal entities accepting master permit
GOAL 5: Provide water-related recreational, public access, stewardship, engagement and educational opportunities	
• Develop programs which enhance the public's knowledge and awareness of water issues and engage them in the integrated regional water management process and stewardship of the watershed.	• Number of programs implemented • Evaluation of public awareness • Number of public outreach efforts
• Improve public access and recreation opportunities when implementing new projects and programs.	• Number of new public access and/or recreation sites established
GOAL 6: Prepare for and adapt to climate change	
• Assess vulnerabilities to the effects of climate change.	• Completion of assessment
• Implement projects and programs which help the region adapt to climate change.	• Number of projects implemented • Ongoing monitoring of climate change impacts

10.1.3 Methodology for Evaluating and Reporting Performance

The WCVC, through its consultants, staff, and stakeholders will continue to monitor and report plan performance using the metrics shown in the table above as appropriate. Monitoring will be included as part of the Data Management System, which uses the WCVC IRWM web portal (see Section 9 – Data Management and Technical Analysis). Plan performance will be reported every two years through publication of a biennial IRWM performance report as described below.

Biennial IRWM Performance and Progress Report

The WCVC has in the past published an annual report highlighting the WCVC program accomplishments and expenditures over the previous year and projecting activities and expenditures for the upcoming year. In the future, the WCVC IRWM Project Manager will publish a biennial IRWM performance and progress report (progress report) for consideration by the WCVC

Steering Committee. The progress report will include information similar to that contained in Section 2 – Highlights of Accomplishments, as described above. In addition the progress report will evaluate progress on specific projects being implemented as part of the IRWM Plan.

This reporting process will include an adaptive management component which will consider amendments to the goals, resource management strategies, and types of projects to be implemented in the future. The progress report will also contain the work plan for the WCVC IRWM Program.

This progress report will include the following information:

- Work plan and budget for WCVC IRWM Program activities.
- List of projects implemented during previous 2 years and who was responsible.
- Progress on each project.
- Summary of monitoring and reporting as set out by the targets and metrics described for those projects being implemented, particularly those with IRWM Implementation Grant funding.
- Projects and programs implemented across the Region which help meet plan goals, Resource Management Strategies (RMS)
- Links to information available on WCVC IRWM web portal.
- Qualitative assessments of progress for those achievements difficult to quantify
- Lessons learned which need to be considered for future projects.
- Potential modifications or adaptations needed to the WCVC IRWM Program in general or to specific projects.

It should be noted that it is not always possible to quantify the results of certain projects, programs and actions, and not always possible to determine an exact correlation between project outcomes and the IRWM Plan goals. In some cases the assessments will be qualitative, though when appropriate and possible, quantitative assessments will be provided and assumptions made as to how well the projects and other actions help meet the IRWM Plan goals. As described in Section 9 (Data Management and Technical Analysis) the WCVC is also providing a means to monitor IRWM activities through its web portal.

The WCVC IRWM Plan is a living document which needs to be flexible to adapt to changing conditions, new information, and modifications based on lessons learned. The progress report will help identify the changes needed in subsequent updates, which will be prepared every 5 years or as needed.

10.2 Finance

This section describes anticipated sources of funding for implementation of the WCVC IRWM Plan. Included in this section is information about the sources of funding for WCVC IRWM projects and programs currently being implemented and a discussion of the types and sources of funding available for future implementation of projects that will help the WCVC IRWM Region meet the IRWM Plan's goals.

10.2.1 Sources of Funding for WCVC IRWM Plan, Program Activities and Projects

Recent Funding for WCVC IRWM Region – 2006-2014

The WCVC stakeholder process as well as ongoing IWRM planning and implementation activities have been funded to date through a combination of in-kind contributions and matching funds from local stakeholder entities, and funding from Proposition 50 and 84 IRWM grants. To date the Region has secured more than $172 million in grants and matching funds to plan and implement IRWM Projects. Table 10-2 below shows the sources of funding for IRWM planning and projects, and the timeline.

Table 10-2

IRWM Planning and Implementation Funding History

2006 – Prop 50 Planning Grant	$220,000
2007 – Prop 50 Implementation Grant	$25,000,000
2011 – Prop 84 Planning Grant - Round One	$485,684
2011 – Prop 84 Implementation Grant - Round One	$17,510,599
2013 – Prop 84 Planning Grant – Round Two	$514,316
2014 – Prop 84 Implementation Grant - Round Two	$ 18,000,000
Total Grant Funding Awarded	**$61,720,000**
Local Funding Match for Planning and Implementation	$111,000,000
TOTAL	**$172,720,000**

* Does not include in-kind support and indirect costs provided by stakeholder entities

As described in Section 4 – Governance and Stakeholder Process and Coordination – the ongoing IRWM Program is governed by an MOU between the County and the principal contributors which describe the duties and responsibilities of all the parties. The MOU terms were recently extended to August, 2018.

The County's role set forth in the MOU include:

The County, as the lead agency for WCVC, is responsible for and will:

a. Coordinate activities of the WCVC based on the approved scope of work and at the WCVC's direction, including preparation of the updated IRWM Plan and Plan amendments consistent with future funding program guidelines.
b. Prepare WCVC and related committee meeting agendas and coordinate meeting preparation and meeting follow-up.
c. Consult with members of the WCVC on an as-needed basis.
d. Obtain water-related project input from the WCVC participating jurisdictions.

e. Assist the WCVC with the ongoing efforts of the watershed committees.

f. Coordinate with other Ventura County agencies, jurisdictions and agencies in presenting the updated IRWM Plan and IRWM Plan amendments to policy boards, commissions and councils.

Please see Appendix E for a full copy of the MOU.

The ongoing IRWM program is housed at the County of Ventura in the County Executive Office and is funded by 25 local funding partners including the County, Cities, water agencies, sanitary districts, agricultural organizations, and other special districts. Non-governmental organizations are full participants in the planning process but are not required to contribute financially. Table 10-3 shows the entities currently providing direct support and their respective contributions.

Table 10-3
Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County
Continuing IRWMP Process

COUNTY AGENCIES/ SPECIAL DISTRICTS	FUNDING REQUEST $
Ventura County Watershed Protection District*	14,843
Ventura County Waterworks District #1	4,653
Ventura County Public Works Department	5,593
Subtotal	**25,089**
Cities	
Camarillo	5,188
Fillmore*	3,934
Moorpark	4,821
Ojai*	2,688
Oxnard*	24,181
Port Hueneme*	4,721
Santa Paula*	5,793
Simi Valley	13,093
Thousand Oaks	13,320
Ventura*	15,571
Subtotal	**93,310**
WHOLESALE WATER AGENCIES	
Calleguas Municipal Water District	13,688
Casitas Water District	5,418
United Water Conservation District	8,855
SUBTOTAL	**27,961**
WATER AND/OR SANITATION DISTRICTS	
Camrosa Water District	3,271
Ojai Valley Sanitary District	3,690
Camarillo Sanitary District	1,509
Ventura Regional Sanitation District	2,237
Meiners Oaks County Water District	2,365
Ventura River County Water District	3,033
Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency	2,237
Ojai Basin Groundwater Mgmt. Agency & Ojai Valley Water Conservation Dist.	2,237
Subtotal	**20,579**
TOTAL	**166,874**

**In-direct costs (overhead) are contributed by the County.

All WCVC and IRWMP related tasks conducted by the chair of WCVC are provided as in-kind contributions

10.2.1.2 Funding Mechanisms for IRWM Projects and Programs

There are a variety of revenue sources to fund implementation of IRWM projects. These revenue types are listed in Table 10-4. The types of revenue sources included in this table provide the basis for local, State, and Federal funding.

The primary source of grant funding for IRWM projects in the WCVC IRWM Region has been Proposition 50 and Proposition 84 IRWM funding, but local stakeholders have also funded related projects with Clean Water Revolving Loans (low-interest loans), fisheries grants, other chapters of Proposition 50 and Proposition 84 (i.e. Stormwater Flood Management and Water Use Efficiency grants), and Federal grants through the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act, EPA, and the Bureau of Reclamation.

There were several water bond proposals being considered for the November 2014 ballot at the time of this writing that would include ongoing funding for IRWM grants and other grants/loans to implement water resource projects. If approved by the voters, the bond would provide a continuing source of funding to IRWM regions to implement projects in their IRWM Plans.

The State of California formed the California Financing Coordinating Committee (CFCC) in 1998 to serve as an information resource for local entities to connect them with funding opportunities. The CFCC is made up of seven funding agencies: five State and two Federal. CFCC members facilitate and expedite the completion of various types of infrastructure projects by helping customers combine the resources of different agencies. Project information is shared between members so additional resources can be identified. CFCC members conduct free Funding Fairs statewide each year to educate the public and potential customers about the different member agencies and the financial and technical resources available.

WCVC staff share information about these fairs with local stakeholders each year. Later in 2014 WCVC plans to conduct a local workshop on finance and funding that will highlight which sources are the most effective for the Region to consider for specific types of projects.

Table 10-5 includes a partial list of specific State and Federal funding sources (grants, loans, i-Bank programs, etc) for project implementation.

Table 10-4

Types of State and Local Water Management Revenue Sources

Revenue Source	Appropriate Uses	Feasibility	Key Tradeoffs	Application in California
General Fund	Activities that benefit the general public	Available each year, but subject to competing uses	Funds are limited	A common source of funding
General Obligation Bonds	Projects that benefit the general public	Commonly used	Subject to a vote	Commonly used, but some concern about getting future bonds approved
Revenue Bonds	Projects where a dependable revenue stream is available	A standard method of financing	None	A typical method of financing for local and state projects
User Fees	Projects where direct beneficiaries are easily identified.	Potentially works well with clearly defined beneficiaries, less likely to work for projects with significant public benefits.	Will focus projects to those with local scope which may undermine IWM efforts. May limit state's ability to increase fees and taxes to support other projects.	State Water Project is an excellent example as over 90% of project cost will be repaid by direct beneficiaries (contractors)
Assessment Districts	Can be formed by majority vote but must support local projects that do not provide a "general" public benefit. Water and storm water projects are generally allowed under assessment districts.	The state could coordinate with local agencies to establish assessment districts.	Assessment districts cannot be used to support general public benefits and, as such, will tend to focus on local projects.	1911 and 1913/1915 assessment districts are widely used by local agencies in California.

Revenue Source	Appropriate Uses	Feasibility	Key Tradeoffs	Application in California
Utility User Tax	Earmarked for a special purpose or used as a general tax	Used by many cities and a few counties	Has to be approved by a ballot measure.	Widely used by cities
Impact Fees	Used by local governments to charge new development for the additional cost imposed on existing public infrastructure.	Impact fees are generally used in over 90% of local governments in California, thus there is limited opportunities for further expansion.	Deters new development.	Widely used in California
Statewide Water Use Fee (Proposed in 2006 and 2011)	Would have been used for state water management activities	Failed to move forward in 2006 and 2011	Could impact local agencies ability to generate local revenues	Would require a vote
Public Goods Charge	Could fund a variety of IWM activities	Was approved for electricity but sunset in 2011. Never has been tried with water.	Could impact local agencies ability to generate local revenues	Not yet tried in California, would need a two-thirds vote
Mello-Roos Special Taxes	Areas with new development. It is possible to establish Community Facility Districts (CFDs) in other areas, but this requires a majority vote by residents to tax themselves.	CFDs are most feasible during strong housing markets when there is significant new development.	When housing markets and development slows, forming additional CFDs is difficult and there may be concerns with revenues to pay back existing bonds.	Recently used to finance the Bear River Levee Setback project in Yuba County
Private Investors	Local water projects that generate revenue	Typically have been used as part of design-build process	Interest rates are higher than public debt, can't be used on state projects	Limited to local projects
Private-Philanthropic	Traditionally has been used for ecosystem and recreation projects	Commonly used	Not a predictable revenue source	Widely used in California

Source: California Water Plan Update 2013; Volume 1, Chapter 7 – Finance Planning Framework

Table 10-5

Funding Sources for IRWM Projects

Funding Objective	Agency	Program	Brief Description	Key Points	Eligibility
LOCAL FUNDING					
Local funding opportunities include revenue bonds, certificates of participation, property taxes, existing capital improvement budgets, user fees, etc. See Table 10-4					
STATE FUNDING					
Proposition 84 (by chapter)					
Water Quality, Water Supply, Resource Stewardship	DWR	Integrated Regional Water Management (Round 2 and Round 3)	Grants for development and revisions of IRWM plans and implementation of projects in IRWM plans.	$1B budget, $215M allocated to the Ventura-Los Angeles Funding Area (After Round 1 of Implementation and Planning Grant Awards, approximately $145M remains)	Public agencies and non-profit organizations (other groups may also receive funding if teamed with public agency or non-profit organization)
Water Quality	DWR	Local Groundwater Assistance	Grants for conducting groundwater studies or carrying out groundwater monitoring and management activities.	Up to $250,000 per eligible applicant	Public agencies
Water Quality	DPH	Emergency/urgent water supply protection	Emergency/urgent water supply protection. For projects that address emergency and urgent situations related to drinking water supplies.	$10M budget; max grant $250,000	Local water suppliers

Funding Objective	Agency	Program	Brief Description	Key Points	Eligibility
Water Quality	SWRCB	Storm Water Grant Program	This grant program is intended for projects that manage stormwater runoff to reduce flood damages that are ready or nearly ready to be implemented.	$90M budget; ~$32M for Implementation Round 2; $3M per project	Local public agencies
Flood Management	DWR	Local Levee Assistance Program	DWR provides grants for projects that evaluate levees or other flood control structures including through geotechnical studies (not part of the State Plan of Flood Control) and for the design, repair and improvement of damaged levees or other flood control structures.	$60M budget. $2M for Levee Evaluation; $5 max for Urgent Repair	Local public agencies
Flood Management	DWR	Flood Protection Corridor Program	Grant for projects that reduce flood risk reduction using non-structural means and that include wildlife habitat enhancement and/or agricultural land preservation components.	Max $5M per project	Local public agencies and non-profit organizations
Flood Management	DWR	Flood Control Subventions Program	Claims reimbursement grants for implementation of federally-authorized flood control projects and watershed protection flood prevention projects.	State cost-share between 50%-70%	Local public agencies
Resource Stewardship	DWR	Urban Streams Restoration Program	Grants for projects that reduce urban flooding and erosion, restore environmental values, and promote stewardship of urban streams.	Max $1M per project	Local public agencies and non-profit organizations
Climate Change	California Coastal Conservancy	Climate Ready	Climate Ready Grants provide funding for projects that implement on-the-ground activities that help prepare communities for a changing climate.	Max $500K per project	Public agencies and certain nonprofit organizations

Funding Objective	Agency	Program	Brief Description	Key Points	Eligibility
Proposition 1E					
Flood Management	DWR	FloodSAFE California	Grants for stormwater flood management projects with non-state cost share of not less than 50%; projects must not be part of State Plan for Flood control, must have multiple benefits, comply with Basin Plans, and be consistent with an IRWMP.	Max $30 million per eligible project; 50% cost-share	Local agency or nonprofit representing an IRWM effort
Flood Management	DWR	Early Implementation Program	Funds to rehabilitate, reconstruct or replace levees, weirs, bypasses and facilities of the State Plan of Flood Control.	$3B budget; Max state funding allowed $200M per project	Local Agencies
Proposition 50					
Water Supply	DWR	Water Use Efficiency Grants	Program primarily funds projects not locally cost effective, and that provide water savings, or in-stream flows that are beneficial to the Bay-Delta or the rest of the state. Consideration also for water quality and energy efficiency	Two step on-line process application process: first step is concept proposal and second step is detailed on-line submittal.	Cities, counties, districts, tribes, non-profits; utilities and mutual water companies, universities, colleges, state and federal agencies
Water Quality	DWR	Demonstration Projects and Studies for Contaminant Removal	Treatment or removal technology for the following contaminants: Petroleum products, such as MTBE and BTEX, N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA), Perchlorate, Radionuclides, such as radon, uranium, and radium, Pesticides and herbicides, Heavy metals, such as arsenic, mercury, and chromium, Pharmaceuticals and endocrine disrupters	Project Funding: $50,000-$5 million No more than 30% of the funds can address a single contaminant. 50% match that can be waived for Disadvantaged Communities or small water systems.	Public water systems under DPH regulation

Funding Objective	Agency	Program	Brief Description	Key Points	Eligibility
Water Quality	DWR	Ultraviolet (UV) and Ozone Disinfection	Must address an Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) compliance violation, surface water treatment microbial requirements, or other mandatory disinfection that can only be met by UV/ or ozone; the water system must demonstrate that it can operate and maintain the treatment facilities; ozone treatment projects shall be designed and operated to minimize residual disinfection byproduct formation from the ozone treatment	Project Funding: $50,000-$5 million; 50% match that can be waived for Disadvantaged Communities or small water systems.	Public water systems under DPH regulation
Other					
Water Supply	HUD	Community Development Block Grant Program	Grants are available with a program emphasis on creating or retaining jobs for low income workers in rural communities.	Grants of up to $2.5M are available, whereby award limits are typically $1.5M.	City with less than 50,000 residents and County jurisdictions with less than 200,000 residents in unincorporated areas.
Water Supply	DWR	New Local Water Supply Construction Loans	Eligible projects include a canal, dam reservoir, desalination facility, groundwater extraction facility, or other construction or improvement, including rehabilitation of a dam for water supply purposes by a local public agency for the diversion, storage, or distribution of water which will remedy existing water supply problems.	Loans: $5M max per construction project, $500,000 max per feasibility project. The interest rate is equal to the rate that the State pays on the general obligation bonds sold to finance the program.	Local Public Agencies

Funding Objective	Agency	Program	Brief Description	Key Points	Eligibility
Energy Efficiency	CEC	Energy Financing Program	Low interest loan financing for water and wastewater utilities for energy efficiency projects, feasibility studies, and implementing energy-saving and renewable energy measures.	Max loan amount is $3M per application or 12 times the annual energy savings, whichever is less. 3% interest rate.	Publicly owned water and wastewater treatment facilities, cities, counties, special districts, or other non-profit entities.
Water Quality	DPH, SWRCB, I-Bank	State Revolving Fund (SRF)	Provides low-interest loans and/or grants to assist public agencies in correcting deficiencies in water infrastructure	Grants and loans can be combined with other funding sources.	Publicly owned treatment works, local public agencies, non-profit organizations, and private parties
Water Quality	CDPH	Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	Provides low interest loans or grants to assist public water systems in achieving or maintaining compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. Project include water treatment facilities, replace aging infrastructure, planning studies, consolidation of water systems, source water protection, etc. Projects must be needed to comply with Safe Drinking Water Act.	Up to $500,000 per planning study; $20M per project and a max of $30M per entity	Public Water System

Funding Objective	Agency	Program	Brief Description	Key Points	Eligibility
Water Quality	I-Bank	Infrastructure State Revolving Fund Program	The California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank provides loans for construction and/or repair of publicly owned water supply, treatment and distribution systems, and drainage, and flood control facilities. Loans are also available for public infrastructure, such as solid waste collection and disposal, environmental mitigation, as well as projects such as parks and recreational facilities and public safety facilities.	Loan: $10M per project ($2M max per environmental mitigation project per year, $2M max per project for parks and recreation facilities) and $20M per jurisdiction per fiscal year.	Local Municipal Entity
Water Quality	SWRCB	Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Low-interest loans and other financing mechanisms are available for wastewater treatment facility construction projects and expanded use projects that include nonpoint source and estuary projects.	Max $50M per agency per year, with a max financing term of 20 years.	Public Agencies, non-profit organizations, Native American tribes
Water Quality	SWRCB	Federal CWA 319(h) Program (Nonpoint source grant program)	Funding to support projects throughout the State to restore impaired surface waters through the control of nonpoint source pollution	Project Funding: $250,000-$1 million. 25% local match required, but waived for Disadvantaged Communities and small water systems. For 2012, funding for planning/assessment projects ranges between $75,000 and $125,000 and funding for implementation projects ranges between $250,000 and $750,000.	Public agencies, public colleges, 501(c)(3) non-profit organizations, tribes, state and federal entities

Funding Objective	Agency	Program	Brief Description	Key Points	Eligibility
Water Supply	SWRCB	Water Recycling Funding Program	Grants are provided for facilities planning studies to determine the feasibility of using recycled water to offset the use of fresh/potable water from state and/or local supplies. Water recycling construction projects that meet objectives of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program are eligible to compete for Proposition 50 grant funds.	Grants for planning studies will cover 50% of eligible costs, up to $75,000. Grants for construction will cover up to 25% of costs or $5M (whichever is less). Construction projects not eligible for grants may also apply for loans are under the SRF loan program.	Public agencies
Water Quality	SWRCB	Cleanup and Abatement Account	This account generally provides public agencies with grants for emergency cleanup or abatement of conditions of pollution where no viable responsible parties are available to undertake the work.	Use of funds are limited to activities specified by the State Water Board and include among other things, waste cleanup and abatement of effects of a waste, and remedying a significant water pollution problem.	Public agencies with authority to cleanup or abate a waste.
Water Quality	SWRCB	Agricultural Drainage Loan Program	This program provides loans, from the Water Conservation and Water Quality Bond Law of 1986, to fund treatment, storage, conveyance, or disposal of agricultural drainage water.	Funding cap is $20 million for implementation projects and $100,000 for feasibility studies. Rates are set at 1/2 of the State's General Obligation bond rate	City, county, district, joint powers authority or other political subdivision of the State involved with water management
Water Quality	SWRCB	Agricultural Drainage Management Loan Program	This programs provides loans, from Proposition 204, to fund treatment, storage, conveyance, or disposal of agricultural drainage water.	Funding cap is $5 million for implementation projects and $100,000 for feasibility studies. Rates are set at 1/2 of the State's General Obligation bond rate	City, county, district, joint powers authority or other political subdivision of the State involved with water management

Funding Objective	Agency	Program	Brief Description	Key Points	Eligibility
Water Quality	SWRCB	Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund	Funds are available to provide a means for petroleum UST owners and operators to meet the federal and state requirements. The Fund also assists a large number of small businesses and individuals by providing reimbursement for unexpected and catastrophic expenses associated with the cleanup of leaking petroleum USTs.	Loans are available in amounts up to $1.5 million, depending on project and special program.	Various entities depending on special program.
Water Quality, Water Supply	SWRCB	Supplemental Environmental Projects	The SWRCB or Regional Boards may allow Supplemental Environmental Projects to be implemented or funded to partially satisfy a monetary assessment made in an administrative civil liability order. Projects must directly benefit or study groundwater or surface water quality or quantity.	Generally, projects with a value of at least $50,000 will be considered under this program.	Projects may either be performed by the discharger or third parties paid by the discharger.

Funding Objective	Agency	Program	Brief Description	Key Points	Eligibility
FEDERAL FUNDING					
Water Quality and Resource Stewardship	EPA	EPA Wetlands Program Development Grants	Projects that promote the coordination and acceleration of research, investigations, experiments, training, demonstrations, surveys, and studies relating to the causes, effects, extent, prevention, reduction, and elimination of water pollution	Three priority areas identified by the EPA: Developing a comprehensive monitoring and assessment program; improving the effectiveness of compensatory mitigation; and refining the protection of vulnerable wetlands and aquatic resources. Awards for 2012 were anticipated to range from $50,000 to $350,000. 25% match required.	States, tribes, local governments, interstate associations, intertribal consortia, and national non-profit, non-governmental organizations are eligible to apply.
Resource Stewardship	EPA and other partners	Five Star Restoration Program	This program provides challenge grants, technical support and opportunities for information exchange to facilitate community-based wetland, riparian and coastal habitat restoration projects. Project sites may be public or private land.	Key project elements include on the ground restoration, environmental education, partnerships and measurable results.	Schools, youth groups, public, private or corporate landowners, local, state and federal government agencies, local non-profit organizations, etc.

Funding Objective	Agency	Program	Brief Description	Key Points	Eligibility
Resource Stewardship	National Park Service	Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program	The program provides technical and staff assistance to conserve rivers, preserve open space, and develop trails and greenways. Note: RTCA does not provide monetary grants or loans.	Projects will be evaluated on how they meet the following criteria: 1) A clear outcome leading to on the ground success; 2) Commitment, cooperation, and cost-sharing by applicant; 3) Opportunity for significant public involvement; 4) Protection of significant natural and/or cultural resources and enhancement of outdoor recreational opportunities; and 5) Consistency with the National Park Service mission.	Nonprofits, community groups, tribes, or tribal governments; and state or local government agencies.
Resource Stewardship	Natural Resources Conservation Service	Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention	Funding for activities that promote soil conservation and the preservation of the watersheds of rivers and streams throughout the US.	Matching funds are not required: applicants must generally provide matching ranging from 0%-50% in cash or in-kind resources depending on such factors as project type and the kinds of structural measures a project proposes.	States, local governments, and other political subdivisions; soil or water conservation districts; flood prevention or control districts and tribes. Potential applicants must be able to obtain all appropriate land and water rights and permits to successfully implement proposed projects.

Funding Objective	Agency	Program	Brief Description	Key Points	Eligibility
Water Quality	United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development	Water and Waste Disposal Program	Program that provides financial assistance (loans and grants) for community water, wastewater, and drainage systems in rural areas	Funds may be used for planning, design, and construction of new or existing systems; eligible projects include storage, distribution, source development; no funding limits, but average project size is $3-5 million. Greater funding share provided for low-income communities. Grants may be made for up to 75% of eligible project costs.	Cities, towns, public bodies, and census designated places with populations less than 10,000. Must demonstrate financial need.
Water Supply	United States Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation)	WaterSMART Challenge Grant Programs	Reclamation provides 50/50 cost share funding to irrigation and water districts and states for projects focused on water conservation, efficiency, and water marketing. Past and proposed programs have included Water and Energy Efficiency Grants, Advanced Water Treatment Pilot and Demonstration Projects, Grants to Develop Climate Analysis Tools.	Matching funds are required. Applicants must provide a minimum 50% of project costs in non-Federal cash or in-kind resources.	Eligible applicants include irrigation and water districts, state governmental entities with water management authority. Projects must be located in Western United States.

Funding Objective	Agency	Program	Brief Description	Key Points	Eligibility
Resource Stewardship	US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	North American Wetlands Conservation Act	The Small Grants Program provides funding, up to $75,000, for projects that provide long-term protection of wetlands and wetlands dependent fish and wildlife. Funding available under the Standard Grants Program averages $40M annually for the whole U.S. and is provided to projects exceeding $75,000 per proposal.	Partners must match the grant request at a 1 to 1 ratio.	Organizations and individuals who have developed partnerships to carry out wetlands conservation projects in the US, Canada, and Mexico. Small Grants only apply to the U.S.

Source: Modified from Upper Santa Clara River Watershed IRWM Plan Update

Another important source of revenue is in-kind support and cash contributions provided by local agencies as a match for grant funding or to fund programs and projects for which grants are not available. Local entities in Ventura County have a long history of providing funding for water management programs and projects regardless of the availability of grant funding.

10.2.2 Certainty and Longevity of Funding For WCVC IRWM Program

The WCVC is committed to continuing the coordinated IRWM planning and implementation program. As previously mentioned, the MOU was recently extended by 5 years, to 2018. The first MOU was executed in 2004 and has been amended or extended, twice. WCVC stakeholders recognize that the availability of State and Federal funding support is uncertain and that in the future local entities may need to bear a greater financial burden to continue funding implementation of IRWM projects. Local agencies are examining opportunities to expand local revenue-generating mechanisms such as increasing pumping fees within groundwater management agencies, increasing consumer rates and fees, implementing more cost-effective joint, multi-use projects, and instituting penalties for violation of water use ordinances. These sources will expand the local base of funding and help mitigate reductions in the availability of outside funding.

10.2.3 Certainty of Ongoing Operation and Maintenance Costs

Support and Financing for Operation and Maintenance of Implemented Projects

Most of the implementation projects identified in the WCVC IRWM Plan will require ongoing operation and maintenance (O&M) and therefore incur costs associated with that O&M. Ongoing O&M funding is expected to derive from many of the same sources that were identified to fund project implementation. For all types of projects, the availability and certainty of O&M funding is an important consideration in evaluating the project's viability and overall cost/benefit.

The source of O&M funding is largely dependent upon the type of the project as follows:

<u>Projects that Result in a Commodity or Service for Which a User Pays a Fee</u>

These projects includes potable water supply, treatment, and distribution; wastewater treatment and collection; recycled water supply, treatment, and distribution; and the Salinity Management Pipeline. Users of these services typically pay for it on a unit-price (per unit volume), fixed-price (per unit time), or combined basis. O&M costs are covered by the funds paid by those users. Public agencies generally establish fair rates via a cost of service study, which considers the O&M associated with the facilities. Private entities (such as private water companies) undergo a California Public Utilities Commission process for the establishment of rates that includes consideration of O&M costs. O&M costs may also be partially supported by property tax assessments, grants, and other sources. The source of funding for O&M costs for these types of projects is typically quite certain and reliable.

Other Types of Projects

These projects include environmental and habitat restoration, water quality improvement (not associated with commodity/service projects above), and stormwater management projects. These types of projects typically do not result in a commodity that is purchased by users, and therefore the source of O&M funding tends to be quite different and somewhat less certain. However, these types of projects also tend to have much lower O&M costs and some may require no O&M at all. Support and financing will likely come primarily from local sources, including user rates, fees, and assessments, and may include grants and endowment-related operational funding, particular for non-governmental organizations.