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7 PLAN BENEFITS AND IMPACTS

This section contains a “high” level discussion of the plan implementation to help stakeholders begin to understand the potential benefits and impacts of implementing the IRWM Plan. High level implies that the benefit/impact analysis is not extensive or exhaustive but does provide sufficient detail to require updating as the plan matures, projects change, and plan performance is measured over time. At a minimum, the section will be updated as part of a normal 5-year plan update and re-adoption cycle.

This section examines benefits and impacts three different ways. The first considers the IRWM Plan’s overall Goals and Objectives (**Section 4**) and associates primary benefits and impacts to each. The second discusses the benefits and impacts of implementing the Plan’s Goals and Objectives specifically to adjacent IRWM Regions, Disadvantaged Communities (DACs), Environmental Justice and Native American Tribal Communities.

The last portion of this section provides a discussion of how the various natural and man-made resources will be affected by the IRWM Plan’s implementation.

7.1 BENEFITS AND IMPACTS TO SLO REGION

The ultimate purpose of plan implementation is to provide benefits that support and achieve the overall IRWM Plan vision, and Goals and Objectives of the San Luis Obispo Region. Benefits are to be accomplished through watershed stewardship and comprehensive management of water resources in a practical, cost effective, and responsible manner. The following section describes the potential benefits and impacts associated with implementation of the five recommended IRWMP Goals within the San Luis Obispo County IRWM Region.

7.1.1 Water Supply Goal

The Water Supply Goal is intended to be an integrated regional water supply program that combines a variety of water management and infrastructure plans and projects to provide flexibility in water supply, increase reliability of supply, and reduce dependence on imported supplies throughout the region. The goal’s focus is to improve water quantity and water quality for beneficial uses in the IRWM region. The types of plans and projects implemented for purposes of the Water Supply Goal work together closely with other goals to protect the region’s water resources. The primary benefits of the Water Supply Goal are:

- Protect and improve the quantity and quality of water sources
- Meet all federal and state drinking water standards
- Implement inter-agency projects including emergency inter-ties between systems, jointly developed facilities, water exchanges, and other methods of enhancing reliability through cooperative efforts over the development of new supplies
- Maximize water conservation for both M&I and agricultural uses

- Expand desalination water opportunities by 2010
- Expand reclaimed water use to make up 10 percent of total water use by 2020
- Address Climate Change

The Water Supply Goal provides numerous benefits to the region as a whole, with some impacts to the locally affected communities and adjacent areas. **Table 7-1** identifies potential benefits and impacts of implementing this goal.

Table 7-1: Benefits and Impacts of the Water Supply Goal

Water Supply Goal
<p>Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improves water quality and brings low income communities in to compliance with drinking water standards • Increases conservation and recycled water opportunities. • Improves water supplies and ensures their long-term sustainability. • Reduces salts and nitrates in groundwater and drinking water supplies. • Improves effluent water quality and complies with new waste discharge requirements. • Facilitates actions to begin addressing Climate Change in the region. • Reduces point and non-point discharges to regional surface waters. • Develops strategies to share water resources regionally and implement inter-agency projects. • Facilitates inter-agency coordination on regional desalinization projects. • Increases local, reliable water supplies for the region. • Coordinated public education efforts regarding recycled water use. • Reduces demand for State Water Project water. • Optimizes the regional use of State Water Project water. • Improves conjunctive use of groundwater resources. • Improves local reservoir operation conditions. • Provides regional supply for future increased demands.
<p>Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential temporary impacts during construction. • Potentially significant financial impacts to benefit assessment region. • Potential environmental impacts from intake facilities and brine disposal.

7.1.2 Ecosystem and Watershed Restoration Goal

The Ecosystem and Watershed Restoration Goal is made up of plans and projects that protect, enhance, and restore the region’s natural resources. The primary benefits of the Ecosystem Program are:

- Purchase and conserve through easements, preserve, enhance, and restore land in ecologically sensitive ecosystems
- Manage public land access to encourage public involvement and stewardship
- Manage and restore ecosystems and stream flows to fish bearing streams, support a region-wide fish passage barrier prevention, circumvention and removal program, and implement fish-friendly stream and river corridor restoration projects

- Reduce the effects of invasive plant species, manage public properties to re-establish rare and special status native plant populations, and promote native drought tolerant plantings in municipal and residential landscaping
- Implement the San Luis Obispo County Native Tree Management Guidelines and promote the voluntary guidelines in the San Luis Obispo County Native Tree Resolution for tree protection and restoration programs, urban forest management, and wild lands fire management
- Support the development and implementation of TMDLs
- Conserve natural resources
- Improve the understanding of Climate Change through research and monitoring

The Ecosystem and Watershed Restoration Goal provides numerous benefits to the region as a whole, with some impacts to the locally affected communities and adjacent areas. **Table 7-2** identifies potential benefits and impacts of implementing projects under this goal.

Table 7-2: Benefits and Impacts of the Ecosystem and Watershed Restoration Goal

Ecosystem and Watershed Restoration Goal
<p>Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes public awareness and involvement in estuarine management issues by regional stakeholders and tourists. • Protects the long-term stability and protection of agriculture and open space throughout the region. • Protects wetland and riparian corridor protection and restoration, open spaces such as development of pocket parks and green belts in urbanized areas throughout the region. • Establishes policies and guidelines for the retention of storm water on-site for percolation, and utilization of Low Impact Development principles to ensure that proposed development conforms to good design and flood management standards. • Protects Coastal Waters from pathogen contamination. • Protects sensitive Coastal habitats. • Protects recreational value of the Coastal areas.
<p>Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential conflicts with individual agency plans and policies. • Potential temporary impacts during construction.

7.1.3 Groundwater Monitoring and Management Goal

The Groundwater Monitoring and Management Goal is designed to monitor, protect, and improve the region’s groundwater through a collaborative approach. The primary objectives of the Groundwater Program are:

- Develop monitoring and reporting programs for groundwater basins in the region
- Protect and improve groundwater quality from point and non-point source pollution, including nitrate contamination; MTBE and other industrial, agricultural, and commercial sources of contamination; naturally occurring mineralization, boron, radionuclide, geothermal contamination; and seawater intrusion and salts

- Increase discharge of an improved quality of treated wastewater to maintain and protect existing groundwater supplies
- Conduct public education and outreach about groundwater protection
- Identify areas of known or expected conflicts and target stakeholders on specific actions that they should take to help protect groundwater basin quality and supply
- Recharge groundwater with high quality water

The Groundwater Monitoring and Management Goal will provide numerous benefits to the region as a whole, with some impacts to the locally affected communities and adjacent areas.

Table 7-3 identifies potential benefits and impacts of implementing projects under this goal.

Table 7-3: Benefits and Impacts of the Groundwater Monitoring and Management Goal

Groundwater Monitoring and Management Goal
<p>Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops a resource and groundwater management plan for the regionally significant groundwater basins. • Improves water supply reliability via greater flexibility to implement conjunctive use options between local groundwater supplies, desalination supply and imported State Water supply for the region. • Compiles regional information and identifies optimal recharge locations throughout the region. • Compiles region-wide information and identifies regional ordinance options for groundwater management. • Provides information necessary to cooperatively manage the groundwater basin to provide the maximum water supply benefits to the region.
<p>Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential conflicts with individual agency policies and ordinances.

7.1.4 Flood Management Goal

The Flood Management Goal is designed to implement an integrated, watershed approach to flood management throughout the region. The primary benefits of the Flood Management Goal are:

- Distinguish the root cause of flooding problems stemming from new development, existing development, and mandatory regulation
- Integrate ecosystem enhancement, drainage control, and natural groundwater recharge into development projects
- Develop financial programs for drainage and flood control projects
- Evaluate and minimize the risk of dam and levee failures, or other flood control structures
- Develop and implement public education, outreach, and advocacy on improved flood protection for low income areas

The Flood Management Goal will provide numerous benefits to the region as a whole, with some impacts to the locally affected communities and adjacent areas. **Table 7-4** identifies potential benefits and impacts of implementing this goal.

Table 7-4: Benefits and Impacts of the Flood Management Goal

Flood Management Goal
<p>Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops a regional model on how to approach flood management issues, including steps on how to integrate solutions for multiple benefits and community acceptance. • Cooperatively developed by the communities from Arroyo Grande to Oceano, the Coastal San Luis Resource Conservation District, and the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District for the benefit of those communities. • Eliminates redundancy of efforts by individual agencies allowing program cost reductions. • Cooperatively developed by the communities from San Luis Obispo to Avila Beach and the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District for the benefit of those communities. • Improves steelhead passage that benefits habitat value for the upper watershed.
<p>Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential temporary impacts during construction.

7.1.5 Water Resources Management and Communications Goal

The Water Resources Management and Communications Goal is designed to implement an integrated, watershed approach to Water Resources Management and Communications throughout the region. The primary benefits of the Water Resources Management and Communications Goal are:

- Develop financial programs for water, drainage and flood control projects
- Develop and implement public education, outreach, and advocacy for sustainable water resources management in low income areas

The Flood Management Goal will provide numerous benefits to the region as a whole, with some impacts to the locally affected communities and adjacent areas. **Table 7-5** identifies potential benefits and impacts of implementing this goal.

Table 7-5: Benefits and Impacts of the Water Resources Management and Communications Goal

Water Resources Management and Communications Goal
<p>Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides reliable, consistent outreach in managing regional water supplies. • Brings those areas of the agricultural region to enable their long-term stability and productivity within the regional community along with urban and rural uses. • Reduces regional groundwater conflicts. • Eliminates redundancy of efforts by individual agencies allowing program cost reductions. • Provides policies and best management practices consistent with applicable IRWM goals and objectives. • Coordinates public education efforts with focused attention to low income areas. • Protects water resources for the beneficial use of regional stakeholders.
<p>Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential higher cost of water to maintain finance options and increased local funding.

7.2 BENEFITS AND IMPACTS TO OTHERS

Project activities invariably have direct and indirect benefits and impacts to neighboring Regions and other communities. **Map 3-01** depicts the neighboring IRWM Regions to San Luis Obispo County. Our adjacent Regions include Greater Monterey County, Kern County and Santa Barbara County. Greater Monterey County and Santa Barbara County Regions are a part of the Central Coast Funding Area along with the SLO Region, so we enjoy an “integrated” partnership in achieving sustainable water resources for the Central Coast.

Beyond the inter-Region connectivity, this section also identifies general benefits and impacts any project proponent will need to be cognizant of when developing projects. Effects of achieving the Goals (**Section 4**) of the SLO County IRWM Plan on Disadvantaged Communities (DACs), achieving Environmental Justice (EJ) and on Native American Tribal Communities are broadly discussed in **Table 7-6** through **Table 7-10**.

Table 7-6: Inter-Regional, DAC, EJ and Tribal Benefits and Impacts of the Water Supply Goal

Water Supply Goal (Section 4.4.1)		
	Benefits	Impacts
Inter-regionally	n/a	Watershed or groundwater projects in areas that outflow into two adjacent regions could reduce the water available to those regions.
Disadvantaged Community (DAC)	Supply enhancement projects are particularly vital to DAC's as many of the Region's DAC's have a single water source. These projects allow DAC's to weather changes to their water supply due to climate change, overuse, etc.	Additional and/modernized infrastructure could require additional maintenance funding.
Environmental Justice (EJ)	Regional supply projects could alleviate EJ stress on communities with impacted local groundwater supply.	Additional and/modernized infrastructure could require additional maintenance funding.
Native American Tribal Communities	n/a	Watershed or groundwater supply projects could negatively impact in-stream flows and fish populations. In addition, with many archaeological resources in the region, construction projects could disturb existing artifacts and in-situ cultural resources.

Table 7-7: Inter-Regional, DAC, EJ and Tribal Benefits and Impacts of the Ecosystem and Watershed Restoration Goal

Ecosystem and Watershed Restoration Goal (Section 4.4.2)		
	Benefits	Impacts

Inter-Regionally	Upstream projects on watersheds that flow out of SLO County (i.e. Salinas River) will provide enhanced ecological conditions for the receiving regions to build upon.	n/a
Disadvantaged Community (DAC)	Regional watershed projects that include DAC areas provide enhancement that a DAC could not bring about on their own.	Any additional maintenance requirements of DAC's could be financially burdensome.
Environmental Justice (EJ)	Any users of watersheds that have been impacted by pollution benefit from pollution reduction.	Any additional maintenance requirements of could be financially burdensome, particularly if the affected community is small and the environmental burden is large.
Native American Tribal Communities	Increased stream flows and enhancement of conditions for fish population growth are priorities of our local Tribal communities.	n/a

Table 7-8: Inter-Regional, DAC, EJ and Tribal Benefits and Impacts of the Groundwater Monitoring and Management Goal

Groundwater Monitoring and Management Goal (Section 4.4.3)		
	Benefits	Impacts
Inter-Regionally	Upstream projects that benefit groundwater basins with interconnectivity outside of SLO County (i.e. Santa Maria Basin) will qualitatively improve basin-wide conditions.	Projects with groundwater extraction can put additional strain on basins.
Disadvantaged Community (DAC)	Many local DAC's rely on groundwater. Any basin improvement would have direct benefit to DACs.	Projects increasing supply or improving groundwater quality take time to show material benefits.
Environmental Justice (EJ)	Projects addressing groundwater contamination directly address EJ concerns.	Groundwater remediation projects can take decades to complete and produce odors, sounds, etc.
Native American Tribal Communities	Healthier groundwater water basins lead to healthier streams and would benefit Tribal interests.	Given there are interactions between groundwater and surface water, any reduction to groundwater could negatively impact fish and stream health.

Table 7-9: Inter-Regional, DAC, EJ and Tribal Benefits and Impacts of the Flood Management Goal

Flood Management Goal (Section 4.4.4)
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	Benefits	Impacts
Inter-Regionally	Upstream flood management projects on watersheds that flow out of SLO County (i.e. Salinas River) will provide enhanced flood control for those receiving regions.	Conversely to benefits, flood control projects could meter and/or reduce the total flow in streams that leave the County and negatively affect supply or other beneficial uses of the stream in neighboring regions.
Disadvantaged Community (DAC)	Aging flood protection infrastructure (i.e. Arroyo Grande Creek levee) threatens a local DAC, improvement projects provide increased protection for communities like these.	Flood control projects can be financially burdensome given the local, state, and federal permitting requirements. Flood projects can take decades to be implemented for the same reasons.
Environmental Justice (EJ)	Flood control projects can help mitigate costs of flood insurance and raise property values.	n/a
Native American Tribal Communities	Flood-related projects that restore existing floodplains and nature flows help achieve Tribal goals.	Flood control projects that alter natural flow patterns impact Tribal communities and their interests.

Table 7-10: Inter-Regional, DAC, EJ and Tribal Benefits and Impacts of the Water Resources Management and Communications Goal

Water Resources Management and Communications Goal (Section 4.4.5)		
	Benefits	Impacts
Inter-Regionally	Increased communication between regions enhances breaks down silos and aid in achieving shared regional goals.	Projects may experience delays gathering additional input from stakeholders, though the input is valuable, it does take time.
Disadvantaged Community (DAC)	DACs tend to lack Technical, Managerial and Financial (TMF) resources to execute management and communication projects/programs that would help inform DACs of the issues facing the community and provide avenues for participation in the solution.	n/a
Environmental Justice (EJ)	Enhanced communication and management can increase awareness and information sharing, as well as be a catalyst for change in one's community.	n/a
Native American Tribal Communities	Enhanced communication with Tribal communities increases an agency's or community's ability to engage with and learn from our Native American Tribal Communities.	n/a

7.3 BENEFITS AND IMPACTS TO RESOURCES

Other resources affected by the IRWM Plan, other than water resources and ecosystem management are included in **Table 7-11** to provide the full spectrum of analysis which takes place at the project implementation stage, largely via the CEQA/NEPA process, or in accordance with IRWM standards if pursuing IRWM funding. The following are the areas anticipated to be evaluated for impacts and benefits when projects proceed to the implementation stage.

Table 7-11: Other Resource Impacts and Benefits

Resource	Impacts	Benefits
<p>Aesthetics Resources There is an interest in maintaining scenic open vistas, the “small town” feel, and neighborhood qualities.</p>	<p>To the degree that new facilities are required, they can be evaluated at a project level to address community concerns about aesthetic resource effects. In coastal areas, any new facilities, such as desalination plants or wastewater treatment plants, including recycled water, would also require review and permitting by the California Coastal Commission.</p>	<p>Implementation of the IRWM Plan will seek preservation of open space, community separators, and the open scenic vistas currently enjoyed by the region’s residents.</p>
<p>Agricultural Resources Includes the protection and enhancement of agricultural activities in the region.</p>	<p>Changes in crop types and water use efficiency measures, may be required to maintain the same level of agricultural production. While it is not possible to state which agricultural areas may need to review water use practices, it can be stated that a growing population together with growing environmental water demands may create changes in agricultural water use.</p>	<p>The implementation of the IRWM Plan should create a high level of certainty with regards to water supplies and agricultural land use that will provide land managers with a strong foundation on which to base an agricultural investment strategy, thereby strengthening agriculture in the region.</p>
<p>Air Quality Standards Normally, San Luis Obispo County meets all federal air quality standards; however, during certain days state standards for ozone and fine particulates are not met.</p>	<p>Ozone generation is closely related to population and growth issues. The San Luis Obispo County Clean Air Plan and City and County general plans work together to facilitate “smart growth” principles that strive to limit the necessity for vehicle trips. Key strategies may involve compact urban development and limitations on urban sprawl.</p>	<p>Implementation provides support to existing policies in City and County General Plans, the Clean Air Plan, and various other planning, land use, and resource documents. Because water is such a key component in growth and growth pattern issues, providing water resources in a manner consistent with existing Clean Air and growth management policies regarding those same issues can be viewed as bolstering both efforts.</p>
<p>Biological Resources San Luis Obispo County is extremely diverse in biological resources including, but not limited to, natural ecosystems, estuaries, fisheries, wetlands, and flora and fauna.</p>	<p>Implementation of the IRWM Plan is not expected to result in substantial negative impacts to biological resources within the region. To the degree that new facilities are required, they can be evaluated at a project level to address community and agency concerns about biological resource effects.</p>	<p>IRWM policies designed to protect and enhance agricultural areas, wildlife habitat, environmental water needs, and to protect watersheds may be needed to further benefit biological resources.</p>

Table 7-11: Other Resource Impacts and Benefits, Continued

Resource	Impacts	Benefits
<p>Cultural Resources Local communities and Native American Tribal groups are strongly interested in protecting prehistoric sites, while historical societies and related groups are involved with protecting and enhancing historic resources.</p>	<p>Project-level analysis and design will limit biological impacts accompanied by adequate mitigation efforts, if needed.</p>	<p>Implementation in a manner consistent with current General Plan policies focuses growth in or adjacent to existing urban areas. The outcomes may include preservation of open space, community separators, and the pre-historic and historic resources currently existing in these areas.</p>
<p>Environmental Justice Environmental Justice (EJ) is the fair treatment of all people regardless of race, color, nation of origin, or income and meaningful involvement of people within communities.</p>	<p>The potential adverse impacts related to EJ include minorities or low-income areas who may be excluded from the environmental and land use policy setting resulting in a disproportionate impact from one or more environmental hazards.</p>	<p>Plan Implementation includes EJ by providing reliable and sustainable water supplies and flood control. All IRWM projects consider EJ in their planning, outreach, construction, and operations.</p>
<p>Natural Hazards/ Hazardous Materials The San Luis Obispo County region is seismically active, containing both portions of the San Andreas Fault system as well as numerous other active faults. Coastal portions of the County are subject to tsunami hazards, while numerous areas present unstable soils and landslide concerns. Further, the presence of substantial areas of ultra-mafic rock gives rise to concerns about naturally-occurring asbestos, mercury and nickel ore, and other heavy metals.</p>	<p>Consideration of natural hazards occurs with all IRWM projects. As a part of planning and execution, consideration takes place of construction activities and associated environmental hazards, including, but not limited to, the risk of spills of petroleum products and mobilizing airborne contaminants.</p>	<p>Projects adjacent to existing urban areas consider and facilitate avoidance of natural hazard impacts (such as flood zones and high fire hazard areas) and/or manmade impacts (such as rerouting construction or chemical transport vehicles through less populated areas).</p>
<p>Population/Housing San Luis Obispo County region ranks as one of the least affordable in the nation, with the typical home priced well above the income range of the average resident.</p>	<p>While it cannot be said that the costs of providing water-related services (water supply, wastewater disposal, and flood control) are major contributors to housing costs in the region, these elements could exacerbate the situation if not planned for appropriately.</p>	<p>Project implementation considers reducing the region's water related costs, primarily by reducing infrastructure and treatment costs through economies of regionalization and integration of projects/programs.</p>

Table 7-11: Other Resource Impacts and Benefits, Continued

Resource	Impacts	Benefits
<p>Public Services/Utilities The San Luis Obispo region has a significant number of water supply, drainage, and sanitary sewage facilities, each with separate master plans.</p>	<p>The IRWM Plan considers the regional master plans for providing water, disposing of wastewater, and dealing with flood hazards in a manner that is consistent with long-term community sustainability.</p>	<p>Project implementation provides integration with public services serving as a portion of the blueprint from which planning of the provision of vital public services occurs. The IRWM Plan, together with City and County smart growth policies built in the General Plans, provides these services in the most efficient manner possible.</p>
<p>Transportation/Circulation Transportation plans are influenced depending on the location and level of water resources management to sustain growth (existing and new), and increased tourism.</p>	<p>To the extent new growth and/or increased tourism occurs because of improved water resources, additional strain to existing transportation systems may take place.</p>	<p>Implementation of the IRWM Plan supports existing policies in City and County General Plans, transportation and circulation plans, and various other planning, land use, and resource documents. Because water is such a key component in growth, providing water resources in a manner consistent with existing growth management policies regarding those same issues will bolster both efforts.</p>

7.4 BENEFITS AND IMPACTS OF PAST IRWM PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

A comprehensive look back of the past plans and projects completed in SLO County through the IRWM Program can be found in **Section 8 - Plan Performance and Monitoring**.

7.5 IMPLEMENTATION LIST PROJECTS BENEFITS AND IMPACTS

As described in **Section 6 – Project Review Process**, the RWMG compiled a list of 25 projects being developed by members, the Implementation List. The projects expect to have a horizon of 5 years or less for implementation. **Table 7-12** provides a general benefit and impact discussion of each project and highlights DAC, EJ, and Native American Tribal Communities where appropriate.

Specific project benefits and impacts are discussed and explored in detail in a project’s CEQA document. Additionally, should a project receive funding from an IRWM grant opportunity, projects will provide detailed impact and benefit analysis in a Project Performance and Monitoring Plan.

Table 7-12: Benefits and Impacts of Implementation List Projects

2019 Implementation List Projects Benefits and Impacts		
Project Sponsor Project Name (Alphabetical by Sponsor)	Benefit(s)	Impact(s)
Cambria CSD <i>WWTP Nutrient Removal and Efficiency Improvements</i>	Provides supply relief to a community with active water curtailment. Additional benefits from the energy saving measures.	n/a
Cayucos Sanitary District <i>Cayucos Sustainable Water Project, Phase 1</i>	The project enables the community of Cayucos to have control of their Wastewater process and provide recycled water for agricultural uses.	As with many wastewater treatment projects, brine effluent will impact the disposal area
Cayucos Sanitary District <i>Cayucos Sustainable Water Project, Phase 2</i>	Sustainable supply opportunity for Cayucos and Whale Rock Reservoir as a whole	Construction impacts, undetermined affects to reservoir of augmenting natural supply with treated wastewater
City of Pismo Beach <i>Central Coast Blue</i>	Provides additional supply to the Northern Cities Mgmt. Area of the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin. Multi-agency collaboration for a regional solution	Construction impacts of the groundwater injection wells and advanced treatment facilities proposed are primarily in a DAC.
City of San Luis Obispo <i>One Water SLO</i>	Increased recycled water production, effluent treated to the Municipal and Domestic Water Supply standard	Construction impacts change in effluent patterns to lower San Luis Obispo Creek.
City of San Luis Obispo <i>Mid Higuera Bypass</i>	Enhanced flood protection for downtown SLO which historically floods during high flow events	The project will disturb riparian and streambed corridors.
City of San Luis Obispo <i>Recycled Water Distribution System Expansion</i>	Provides additional access to recycled water, allowing users where able to reduce consumption of potable water	Construction impacts, additional vegetation monitoring/placement for species/types that are more favorable to recycled water.
City of San Luis Obispo <i>Meadow Park Stormwater Capture and Use</i>	Reduces dependence on potable water for irrigation of a large park. Provides stormwater control in flood area.	Construction impacts and temporary closure of park faculties. Potable water reduction dependent on rainfall
Coastal San Luis RCD <i>Remediation and BMP Implementation in the Oso Flaco Watershed</i>	Helps reduce Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) levels for in Oso Flaco Lake for pesticides and toxicity.	n/a
Coastal San Luis RCD <i>Livestock and Land Program</i>	Provides tools and educations to reduce the flow of animal byproduct to water supplies (i.e. streams) during rain events	Requires multiple individual property owners to buy in to see regional benefits
County of San Luis Obispo <i>Oceano 13th St. Drainage</i>	Project will help alleviate annual flooding in a high traffic area of a DAC	Construction impacts of road closures and land disturbances.

Table 7-12: Benefits and Impacts of Implementation List Projects, continued

2019 Implementation List Projects Benefits and Impacts		
Project Sponsor Project Name (Alphabetical by Sponsor)	Benefit(s)	Impact(s)
County of San Luis Obispo <i>Mountain Springs Road Sediment Control</i>	Protects urban population downstream from debris flows and flash floods	Construction and environmental impacts of expanded basin
Estrella-El Pomar-Creston Water District <i>Huer Huero Recharge Project</i>	Increases groundwater recharge in a priority basin (see map 3-2)	Would reduce downstream flow potential
Los Osos CSD <i>8th Street Well Construction</i>	Implements part of a multiple agency groundwater management plan, project helps mitigate seawater intrusion issues	Construction impacts and possible impacts to upper aquifer due to increased reliance.
Morro Bay National Estuary Program (NEP) <i>Los Padres CCC Center Stormwater LID</i>	Captures and treats runoff from the California Conservation Corps (CCC) center that enters adjacent Chorro Creek	Minor immediate impacts of changing flow patterns
Morro Bay NEP <i>Water Conservation Partnerships in Chorro Valley</i>	Achieves IRWM Integration and regional approaches to enhancing supply and habitat of the Chorro creek watershed and therefore Morro Bay.	n/a
Morro Bay NEP <i>Baywood Park 2nd Street Stormwater Management</i>	Captures and treats stormwater runoff that enters Morro Bay, infiltrates water to a basin with known seawater intrusion	Construction impacts and maintenance requirements
Nipomo CSD <i>Supplemental Water Project, Final Phase</i>	Additional supply for a groundwater dependent area, multi-agency collaboration for a regional solution	construction impacts and increased embedded energy in water
Oceano CSD <i>Oceano LID Project</i>	Project provides stormwater control faculties and infiltration for a DAC with known flooding issues	Construction impacts at a school and in residential neighborhoods
San Miguel CSD <i>Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion</i>	Increased effluent treatment and provides supplemental water supply to a Disadvantaged Community	Construction impacts increase in costs of service to a DAC
San Miguelito Mutual Water Company <i>Lower San Luis Obispo Creek Fish Passage Improvement and Seawater Intrusion Barrier</i>	Project co-developed between SMMWC and Central Coast Salmon Enhancement. Mutual benefits to environment and a small groundwater basin supply	Habitat disturbance and in-stream construction impacts
San Simeon CSD <i>Reservoir Expansion Project</i>	Provides additional fire protection and capacity to store potable water for periods of drought or low groundwater levels	Construction impacts increase in costs of service to a DAC

Table 7-12: Benefits and Impacts of Implementation List Projects, continued

2019 Implementation List Projects Benefits and Impacts		
Project Sponsor Project Name (Alphabetical by Sponsor)	Benefit(s)	Impact(s)
Upper Salinas-Las Tablas RCD <i>Santa Rosa Creek Floodplain Feasibility Study</i>	Expects to provide options for improving the function and effects of the floodplain to the ecosystem (steelhead) and groundwater	n/a (study)
Upper Salinas-Las Tablas RCD <i>Santa Rosa Creek Streamflow Enhancement</i>	Achieves supply, ecosystem, flood control, groundwater and water mgmt. objectives for the Santa Rosa Creek watershed	Agricultural impacts in order to increase dry season flows
Upper Salinas-Las Tablas RCD <i>SLO County Key Percolation Zone Study</i>	Project will map areas that would be most effective for groundwater recharge	n/a (study)