



County of Santa Cruz

Water Advisory Commission

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<https://scceh.com/Home/Programs/WaterResources/WaterAdvisoryCommission.aspx>

2022 -2023 Work Plan

January 2022

OVERVIEW

Consistent with its bylaws, the Water Advisory Commission (WAC) will focus on priority water resource related issues, policies and projects, with the intent of taking one or more of the following actions:

- Advise the Board of Supervisors (BOS) on issues related to water resources.
- Work cooperatively with county departments, other county commissions, public and private agencies, and concerned members of the public, to formulate advice to the BOS.
- Serve as an information clearinghouse to the BOS and other County commissions.
- Advise the BOS on potential areas of cooperation with other public and private agencies and organizations.
- Provide a public forum to educate the WAC and the community.
- Support the work of County staff in implementing water resource programs.
- Monitor and evaluate implementation of key policies and programs and advise the BOS as needed.
- Proactively identify water resource issues of concern that are not being addressed by other advisory bodies to the BOS.

BACKGROUND

The Water Advisory Commission (Commission) was established in 1975 to serve as a policy advisory body to the Board of Supervisors (Board) on issues relating to the use and protection of the county's water resources. The Commission consists of seven members, five of whom are concerned citizens appointed by individual supervisors and two that are appointed at large. The two at large positions represent public water purveyors (200 or more connections) and private or mutual water companies (five to 199 connections) in the County. The Environmental Health Services (EHS) Division of the Health Services Agency provides staff support for the Commission. In January 2022, Sierra Ryan, Water Resources Manager, is serving as lead staff.

Staffing, funding, and other resources available to the Commission necessarily limit the duties and responsibilities of the Commission. Therefore, the Commission utilizes discretion in devoting time to those activities that are most important to achieving its overall goal of

enhancing and preserving Santa Cruz County water resources. County departments (Planning, EHS, and Public Works (DPW) will assist the Commission in its work, by including the Commission in water related correspondence, and by having staff provide timely oral reports on pending issues. For more information about the Commission visit its webpage: <https://sceeh.com/Home/Programs/WaterResources/WaterAdvisoryCommission.aspx>

PRIORITY ISSUES

1. SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

Background

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), codified at Water Code §§10720 et seq., requires that groundwater basins form Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) by 2015 and develop and implement plans to achieve sustainability. Santa Cruz County includes several groundwater basins as identified by the California Department of Water Resources, some of which are high priority and managed; others are low priority and not managed, [click here for a map viewer](#). Groundwater basins in the county managed by a GSA include the Santa Margarita Basin, the Santa Cruz Mid-County Basin, and the Corralitos Basin.

From north to south, the three GSAs that exist within the County are: the [Santa Margarita Groundwater Agency](#) (est. 2015), the [Santa Cruz Mid-County Groundwater Agency](#) (est. 2015), and the [Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency](#) (est. 1984). The County, while not a water purveyor, is involved in each of the three GSAs, either directly via a joint powers authority, or indirectly by means of committee-level participation. The County has the responsibility of reviewing and approving well permit applications, and many domestic wells as well as small state systems are located in unincorporated Santa Cruz County.

SGMA defines a sustainable groundwater basin as one that is not experiencing:

- Significant and unreasonable chronic lowering of groundwater levels indicating a depletion of supply
- Significant and unreasonable reduction of groundwater storage
- Significant and unreasonable seawater intrusion
- Significant and unreasonable degradation of groundwater quality
- Significant and unreasonable land subsidence
- Depletions of interconnected surface water that have significant and unreasonable adverse impacts on beneficial uses of the surface water

WAC Role

The WAC should maintain a focus on the issues of sustainable groundwater management, support regional supply planning efforts (especially in regard to developing conjunctive use and groundwater recharge opportunities), proactively engage the BOS in advancing support for sustainable regional water supply alternatives as they emerge, and advise the BOS as appropriate. The WAC should receive, review, and potentially accept regular reports from County staff and/or representatives from GSAs and the water purveyors within the County.

2. DROUGHT AND CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS ON WATER RESOURCES

Background

[California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment, Central Coast Region Report](#) (Langridge, 2018) states, *“The Central Coast Region is notable for its extensive natural ecosystems, many of which will be impacted by climate change. Hardwood forests, scrublands, and herbaceous grasslands comprise most of its land cover, with significantly less intensive agriculture and small-to medium-sized cities in the region. There is a strong demand for development in rural areas and agriculture is being developed on lands formerly supporting grazing or natural vegetation. The region continues to reflect an economic and social disconnect between prosperous coastal communities and agricultural areas with many low-income farm workers, inequalities that may result in disadvantaged groups suffering disproportionately from the impacts of climate change.”*

With respect to water resources, the report states that climate changes that will affect the Central Coast include:

- Temperatures, both maximums and minimums, are anticipated to increase through the next century, with greater increases in the inland region.
- Precipitation is expected to increase slightly, but precipitation variability will increase substantially.
- Atmospheric river events are expected to increase.
- Sea level is expected to continue rising.
- Fog impacts are uncertain.
- Droughts are predicted to remain a serious challenge to already stressed water supplies.
- Water supply shortages, already common during drought, will be exacerbated.

In 2020, approximately 275,441 people used 51,593 acre-feet of water (including agricultural uses) within the County. Groundwater accounted for 78% of the total supply, surface water accounted for 19%, and recycled water accounted for 3% ([Santa Cruz County Water Resources Report for 2020](#)). Drought conditions lead to less rainfall, and less groundwater recharge, and result in increased water use. Increased groundwater production may lead to lowering of groundwater levels, increased seawater intrusion, groundwater quality degradation, subsidence, and loss of interconnectivity between surface streams and groundwater dependent ecosystems.

WAC Role

The WAC should maintain a focus on drought and climate change impacts on water resources and receive, review, and potentially accept reports from County staff and/or experts in the field. The WAC should proactively engage with the BOS on issues related to climate change impacts on water resources and advise the BOS.

In response to SB 552, signed into law in September 2021, the WAC voted to assume the responsibility of oversight of the County's approach to compliance. The WAC will form a

Drought Response Working Group which will be charged with preparing a plan for drought and water shortage risks and will include the following 5 elements at minimum:

- (1) Consolidations for existing water systems and domestic wells.
- (2) Domestic well drinking water mitigation programs.
- (3) Provision of emergency and interim drinking water solutions.
- (4) An analysis of the steps necessary to implement the plan.
- (5) An analysis of local, state, and federal funding sources available to implement the plan

3. PAJARO RIVER FLOOD PROTECTION PROJECT

Background

The Pajaro Flood Risk Reduction Project was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1966 following overtopping and failure in 1955 of the original Army Corps levees built in 1949. The two local sponsors, the Zone 7 Flood Control District of Santa Cruz County and the Monterey County Water Resources Agency, have been working with the Corps since 1966 to develop a preferred alternative and to finalize environmental review on an improved levee system that will more adequately address flooding in the lower Pajaro River system (including Salsipuedes Creek). In 2021, the Pajaro Regional Flood Management Agency (PRFMA), the “local sponsors,” formed to plan, finance and implement projects and programs to reduce flood risk from the lower Pajaro River and its tributaries in Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties. The PRFMA is a joint powers authority of the County of Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County Flood Control and Water Conservation Zone No. 7, the County of Monterey, the Monterey County Water Resources Agency, and the City of Watsonville.

WAC Role

The WAC should keep informed of the ongoing work of the PRFMA; receive, review, and potentially accept reports from County staff and/or PRFMA; and provide a recommendation to the BOS regarding adoption of a final plan/project alternative that supports improved watershed functions as well as provisions of adequate flood protection.

4. KARST PROTECTION ZONE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Background

County codes have not historically provided protection for karst-derived water resources. These resources are disproportionately important for support of both municipal water supply and cold water fisheries (including coho and steelhead) and, due to their unique geology, are both limited in geographic scope and highly subject to degradation by anthropogenic disturbance.

In 2016, the BOS directed County departments to incorporate karst-protective language into future updates of their respective ordinances and policies. Environmental Health Services initiated updates of their onsite wastewater disposal ordinance, with such language in 2018, and Planning incorporated karst-protective standards in the commercial cannabis cultivation and manufacturing policies, also in 2018.

WAC Role

Review of geologic mapping to determine priority focus areas, periodic review of the status of policy and ordinance updates by County departments, review of the specific details of these changes and subsequent follow up with the BOS as appropriate, should be an ongoing focus for the WAC on this issue. Specifically, the WAC may advocate for protection of key karst zones in future General Plan updates.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND CODE COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE

Background

The WAC has been aware that enforcement of County environmental and resource protection codes (Title 16) has been inconsistent. Due to the dynamics of staffing, the pre-existing historic, non-conforming development that dominates most watersheds in the County, population pressure and other challenges, implementation of these codes is challenging. Given the presence of special status listed species (e.g. steelhead and coho) in County streams, effective implementation of these codes is a high priority.

WAC Role

The WAC should continue to support these efforts. Specifically, the WAC may ask Planning to provide an annual update on code compliance program functions, advocate to the District Attorney's office their support for pursuit of prosecution of egregious violations, evaluate the future role of the County in timber harvest review, and consider how they can support implementation of the Riparian Conservation Program (RCP) in the San Lorenzo River watershed as well as other watersheds throughout the County.

6. OTHER ISSUES AS NEEDED (TBD)

Background

The WAC occasionally becomes aware of issues that warrant investigation and interaction with the BOS regarding County policy. While many of these issues fall within broader subject areas already on the WAC agenda, other issues may arise that are outside of the WAC's current scope.

WAC Role

While the County is well supported by knowledgeable policy-makers and other water stakeholder groups that can inform the BOS, the WAC is the only advisory body specifically focused on water resource management, as enabled by County code, and should maintain and strengthen that role with the BOS as much as possible. These somewhat urgent, new issues are not unusual, and maintaining the ability to respond to them in a timely manner is of great importance to the WAC. The meeting frequency of the BOS and WAC often limits the opportunity for timely engagement on new issues, but the WAC should endeavor to maintain involvement in them, nonetheless. Specifically, the WAC should exercise the option to hold emergency meetings to address issues like this as they arise.

7. COORDINATION WITH OTHER COUNTY COMMISSIONS

Background

In 2014, discussion was initiated between three County commissions (Commission on the Environment (COE), Fish and Wildlife Advisory Commission (FWAC) and Water Advisory Commission (WAC)) that have significant overlap in their scopes regarding protection of water resources and related environmental issues. The Inter-Commission Coordination Working Group (ICCWG) was formed in an attempt to clarify the distinct and shared areas of focus of each commission.

WAC Role

Developing the three commissions' alignment around positions on water resource management issues and identifying and maintaining discrete roles of the commissions respective to their particular subject matter expertise and bylaws should continue to be the focus of this work. The WAC should continue to participate in the ICCWG and joint commission meetings, focus on resolving joint strategies on issues that require coordination with other commissions, reduce redundancy in effort and find synergies with these other commissions' work where possible. This will ensure that the BOS is kept apprised of significant water resource management issues in a meaningful manner that is inclusive of other related significant issues the County currently faces (fisheries conservation and recovery, climate change adaptation, etc.)