11. Water Resources

The Water Resources Element is divided into the following sections:

- General (Section 11.1)
- Water Quality (Section 11.2)
- Water Supply (Section 11.3)
- Work Plan/Implementation Measures (Section 11.4)

Policies in this Element discussing the management of water resources are relative to the areas of water usage that the County has regulatory control, such as the approval of new land use development. The policies in this Element should not be construed to insert the County into the allocation or management of water resources. This is a complicated system over which the County does not have direct regulatory control.

Key Terms

The following terms are used throughout this Element to describe water resource issues.

Acre-foot. The amount of water needed to cover one acre with one foot of water, or approximately 325,851 gallons. In the course of a year the average three-person household uses 0.538 acre-feet of water based on the national average daily per capita water usage of 160 gallons.

Appropriated Right. The right to put to reasonable beneficial use, a quantity of water subordinate to the use thereof by prior appropriators and defined riparian diverters.

Aquifer. A geologic formation that stores water underground and yields significant quantities of water to wells or springs.

Central Valley Project (CVP). Authorized in 1933, the CVP, operated by the United States Bureau of Reclamation, is the largest water storage and delivery system in California, comprising 29 of the State's 58 counties. The project's features include 18 federal reservoirs and 4 additional reservoirs jointly owned with the State Water Project.

Class 1 Water. That supply of water stored in or flowing through Millerton Lake which, subject to defined contingencies, is available for delivery from Millerton Lake and the Friant-Kern and Madera Canals as a dependable water supply during each year.

Class 2 Water. That supply of water which can be made available, subject to defined contingencies, for delivery from Millerton Lake and Friant-Kern and Madera Canals in addition to the supply of Class 1 Water. Because of its uncertainty as to availability and time of occurrence, such water is undependable

in character and is furnished only if, as, and when it can be made available as determined by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation.

Confined Aquifer. A water-bearing subsurface stratum that is bounded above and below by formations of impermeable, or relatively impermeable, soil or rock.

Groundwater Basin. A groundwater reservoir, defined by an overlying land surface and the underlying aquifers that contain water stored in the reservoir. In some cases, the boundaries of successively deeper aquifers may differ and make it difficult to define the limits of the basin.

Groundwater Export. An export of groundwater is defined as the extraction and transfer of groundwater, through natural waterways or man-made conveyance, of one (1) or more acre-feet per year of water to a use outside of Tulare County.

Groundwater Overdraft. The condition of a groundwater basin in which the amount of water withdrawn (by pumping) exceeds the amount of water that recharges the basin.

Groundwater Recharge. The natural or intentional infiltration of surface water into the zone of saturation (for example, into groundwater).

Non-Point Source Pollution (NPS). NPS is water pollution affecting a water body from diffuse sources, such as polluted runoff from agricultural areas draining into a river, or wind-borne debris blowing out to sea. Non-point source pollution can be contrasted with point source pollution, where discharges occur to a body of water at a single location, such as discharges from a chemical factory, urban runoff from a roadway storm drain, or from ships at sea.

Non-Transient System. A water system serving customers who will be exposed to the water supply for an extended period of time.

Reasonable Beneficial Use. This is the measure and limit of an appropriative right.

Safe Yield. The maximum dependable draft that can be made continuously on a source of groundwater supply during a period of years during which the probable driest period or period of greatest deficiency in water supply is likely to occur.

Transient System. A water system serving customers who will be exposed to the water supply for only a short period of time.

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The SDWA, administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) in coordination with the states, is the chief federal legislation regulating drinking water quality.

State Water Project (SWP). Authorized in 1960, the SWP facilities include 20 dams, 662 miles of aqueduct, and 26 power and pumping plants. Major facilities include the multi-purpose Oroville Dam and Reservoir on the Feather River, the California Aqueduct, South Bay Aqueduct, North Bay Aqueduct, and a share of the State-Federal San Luis Reservoir.

Tulare Lake Basin. The State Department of Water Resources (DWR) subdivides the State into ten hydrologic regions for planning purposes, corresponding to the State's major drainage basins. Tulare County is located entirely within the Tulare Lake Basin. This basin is closed in that it does not discharge into the ocean.

Unconfined Aquifer. An aquifer without an upper confining layer of impermeable soil or rock material. The water table is exposed to the atmosphere through a series of interconnected openings in the overlying permeable soil and/or rock layers and is in equilibrium with atmospheric pressure. Therefore, the groundwater is not under pressure, and the water level in a well is the same as the water table outside the well.

Existing Conditions Overview

Demands for water resources within Tulare County are met from four major sources: groundwater, local streams and rivers, imported surface water, and imported surface water by exchange.

Tulare County is located entirely within the Tulare Lake Basin, the closed drainage basin at the south end of the San Joaquin Valley, south of the San Joaquin River watershed, encompassing basins draining to Kern, Tulare, and Buena Vista Lakes.

Groundwater in the Valley portions of Tulare County occurs in an unconfined state throughout areas containing alluvial fans, and in a confined state beneath its western portion. Extensive alluvial fans associated with the Kings, Kaweah, and Tule Rivers provide highly permeable areas in which groundwater in the unconfined aquifer system is readily replenished. Interfan areas between the streams contain less permeable surface soils and subsurface deposits, impeding groundwater recharge and causing well yields to be relatively low. The mineral quality of groundwater in Tulare County is generally satisfactory for all uses.

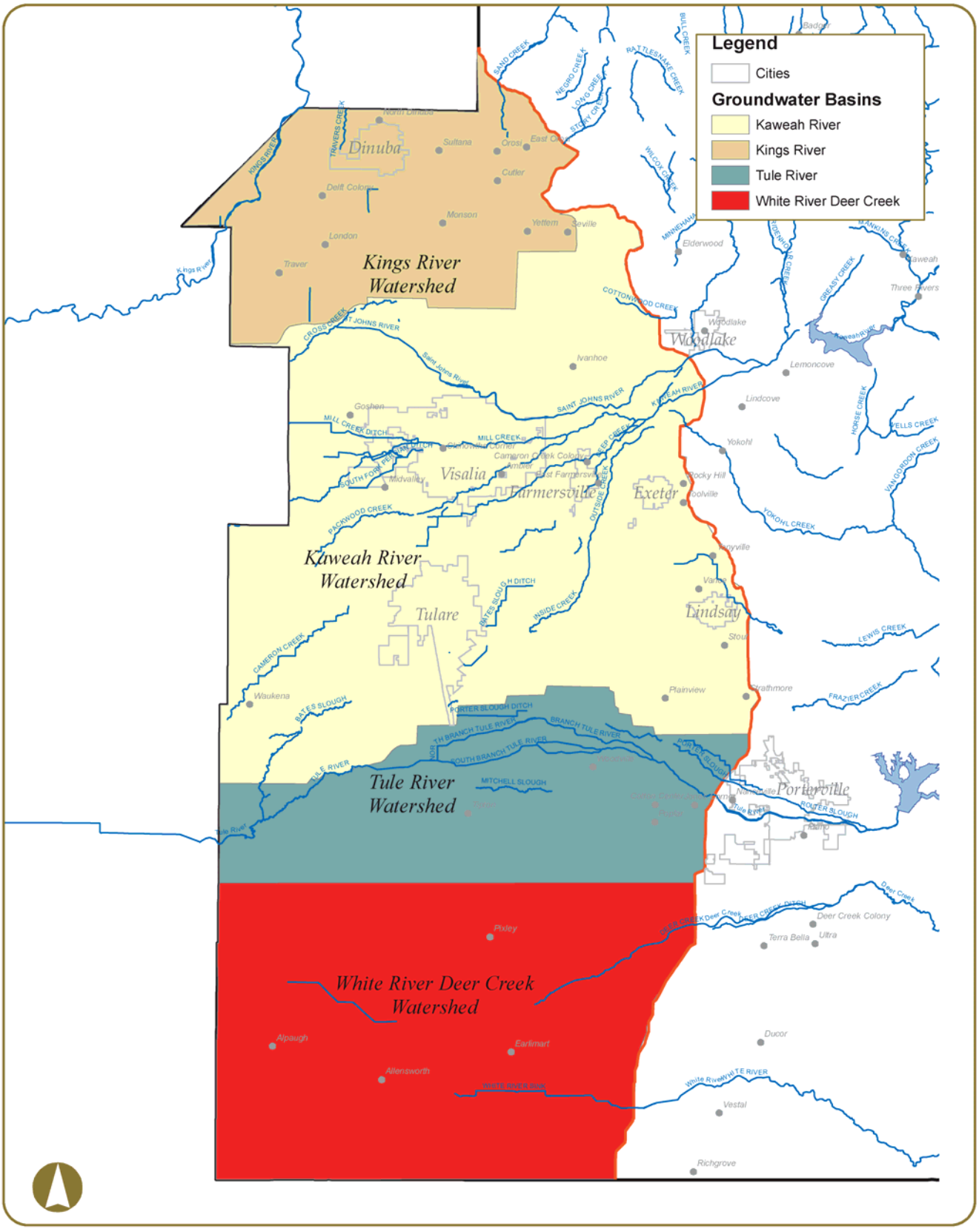
The DWR has estimated the groundwater overdraft by hydrologic region. For the Tulare Lake Basin, the total overdraft is estimated at 820,000 acre-feet per year, the greatest overdraft projected in the State, and 56 percent of the Statewide total overdraft. This overdraft is due to many factors including reductions of surface supplies in recent years by Delta export restrictions, Endangered Species Act requirements, and other factors.

The groundwater overdraft is most pronounced along the western boundary of the County, as manifested by a lowering of pressure levels in the confined aquifers. There is also a progressive lowering of ground water levels along the easterly margins of the Valley basin, particularly in the southerly part of the Kern-Tulare Water District. There are 19 entities in Tulare County with active programs of groundwater management.

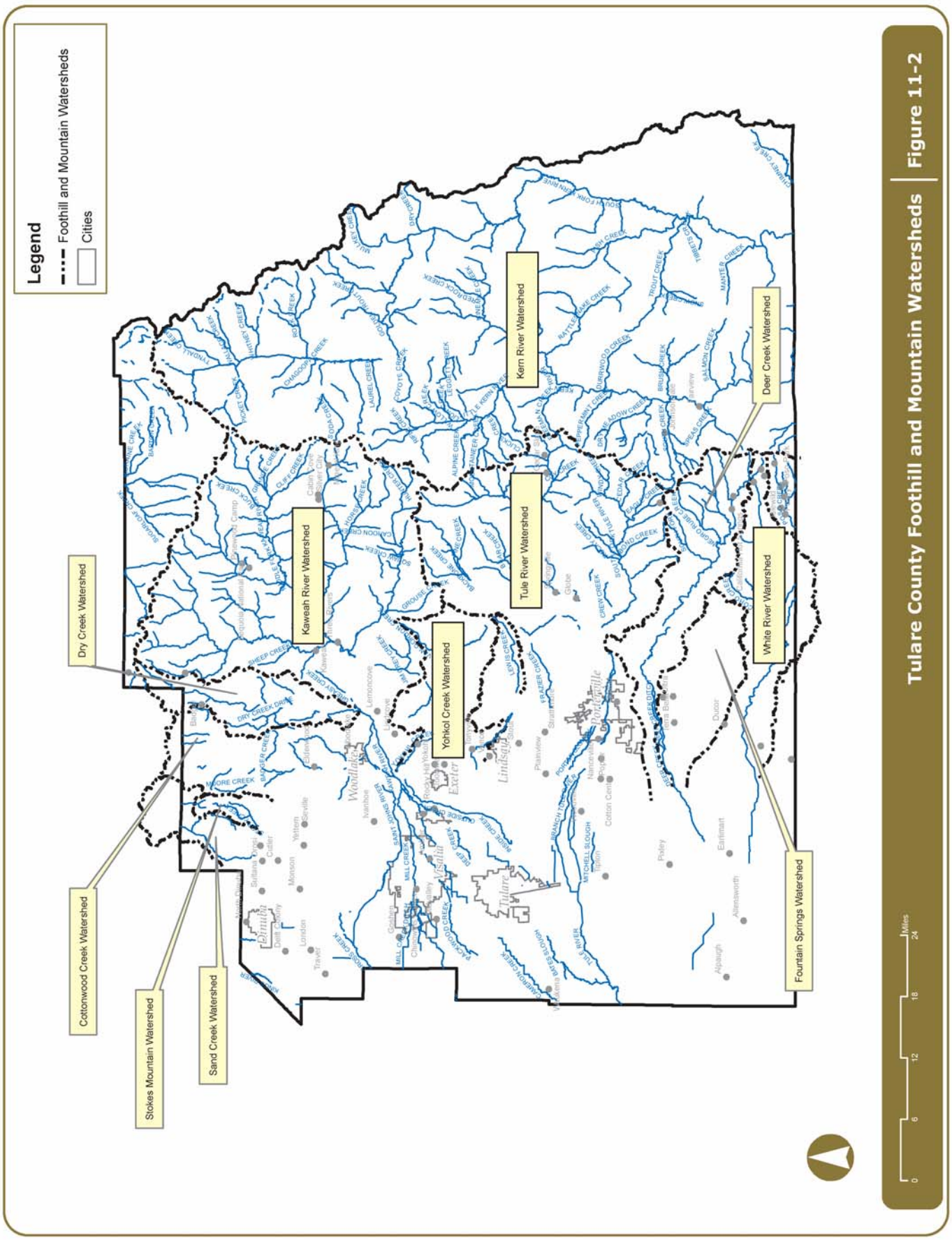
Surface water supplies for the Tulare Lake Basin include developed supplies from the CVP, the SWP, rivers, and local projects. In addition to water from the San Joaquin River delivered by the Friant-Kern Canal, other significant rivers and streams serving Tulare County are the Kings, Kaweah, Tule, Kern (mountain areas only), White River, and Deer Creek (see Figure 11-1: Tulare County Valley Watersheds and Figure 11-2:Tulare County Foothill and Mountain Watersheds).

The predominant water supply system providing service to the foothill and mountain regions of the County are individual systems. Principal among these systems are those which utilize groundwater which is, in most cases, untreated. There exist, however, some limited treatment systems, which are typically maintained by a commercial service contract.

The mineral quality of groundwater extracted for use in Tulare County is generally satisfactory for crop irrigation. The salinity of groundwater typically increases in a westward direction across the San Joaquin Valley. For the Kings River watershed, groundwater along the foothill fringe tends to be high in nitrates, reducing in intensity as the flow extends into the valley floor. The Kaweah River watershed tends to be high in chloride and nitrate concentrations, which also dilute as the groundwater flows into the valley area. The east side of the valley floor in the Tule River watershed contains the highest population of individuals impacted by lower quality groundwater of any area in the County. In the Deer



Tulare County Valley Watersheds | **Figure 11-1**


Legend
Foothill and Mountain Watersheds
Cities
Kaweah River Watershed
Kern River Watershed
Tule River Watershed
Yokhol Creek Watershed
Deer Creek Watershed
White River Watershed
Fountain Springs Watershed
Dry Creek Watershed
Cottonwood Creek Watershed
Stokes Mountain Watershed
Sand Creek Watershed
Tulare County Foothill and Mountain Watersheds
Figure 11-2
Miles
0
6
12
18
24

Creek/White River watershed, water quality along the foothills is characterized by diminished quality from nitrates, phenols, and salts. Like other areas, this impact decreases moving west from the foothills (General Plan Background Report 2010).

Responsible Agencies

The Environmental Health Services Division (EHSD) of the Tulare County Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA) works closely with the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) regarding water quality issues in Tulare County.

The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) provides direct regulatory oversight of all public water systems having 200 or more service connections. CDPH has delegated direct regulatory oversight of public water systems having less than 200 service connections to the Environmental Health Services Division (EHSD). The EHSD's water program provides a periodic inspection of the water source, usually a well, and the water storage components of a public water system. The water program oversees the sampling and analysis of water for bacteriological, inorganic, and organic chemical contamination. Sustainability factors such as source water protection and adequate storage capacity are also evaluated in this program.

Additionally, the EHSD requires sampling and analysis of all new individual domestic water wells in the county. Analysis for bacteria, nitrates, and DBCP are required for wells installed on the valley floor. Analysis for bacteria, nitrates, and radiological constituents are required for wells installed in foothill or mountain locations.

The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) provides direct regulatory oversight of all activities that are deemed to have contaminated, or have the potential to contaminate, the waters of the state. The RWQCB has delegated direct regulatory oversight of activities pertaining to the storage of petroleum products to the EHSD. This program oversees the investigation and remediation of confirmed leaks from either underground or above ground storage tanks at gas stations and bulk gasoline storage facilities. A component of this program is designed to prevent storage tank leaks from occurring and minimizing the environmental impact should leakage occur.

11.1 General

WR-1 To provide for the current and long-range water needs of the County and for the protection of the quality and quantity of surface and groundwater resources.

WR-1.1 Groundwater Withdrawal
The County shall cooperate with water agencies and management agencies during land development processes to help promote an adequate, safe, and economically viable groundwater supply for existing and future development within the County. These actions shall be intended to help the County mitigate the potential impact on ground water resources identified during planning and approval processes.

WR-1.2 Groundwater Monitoring
The County shall support the collection of monitoring data for facilities or uses that are potential sources of groundwater pollution as part of project approvals, including residential and industrial development.

WR-1.3 Water Export Outside County
The County shall regulate the permanent export of groundwater and surface water resources allocated to users within the County to cities and service providers outside the County to the extent necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare. The County shall strive for a "no net loss" where there may be water exchanges serving a public purpose.

WR-1.4 Conversion of Agricultural Water Resources
For new urban development, the County shall discourage the transfer of water used for agricultural purposes (within the prior ten years) for domestic consumption except in the following circumstances:

1. The water remaining for the agricultural operation is sufficient to maintain the land as an economically viable agricultural use,
2. The reduction in infiltration from agricultural activities as a source of groundwater recharge will not significantly impact the groundwater basin.

WR-1.5 Expand Use of Reclaimed Wastewater
To augment groundwater supplies and to conserve potable water for domestic purposes, the County shall seek opportunities to expand groundwater recharge efforts

WR-1.6 Expand Use of Reclaimed Water
The County shall encourage the use of tertiary treated wastewater and household gray water for irrigation of agricultural lands, recreation and open space areas, and large landscaped areas as a means of reducing demand for groundwater resources.

WR-1.7 Collection of Additional Groundwater Information
The County shall support additional studies focused on furthering the understanding of individual groundwater source areas and basins.

WR-1.8 Groundwater Basin Management
The County shall take an active role in cooperating in the management of the County's groundwater resources.

WR-1.9 Collection of Additional Surface Water Information
The County shall support the additional collection of water quality and flow information for the County's major drainages as part of project approvals.

WR-1.10 Channel Modification
Channel modification shall be discouraged in streams and rivers where it increases the rate of flow, rate of sediment transport, erosive capacity, have adverse effect on aquatic life or modify necessary groundwater recharge.

WR-1.11 Groundwater Overdraft
The County shall consult with water agencies within those areas of the County where groundwater extraction exceeds groundwater recharge, with the goal of reducing and ultimately reversing groundwater overdraft conditions in the County.

11.2 Water Quality

WR-2 To provide for the current and long-range water needs of the County and for the protection of the quality of surface water and groundwater resources.

WR-2.1 Protect Water Quality
All major land use and development plans shall be evaluated as to their potential to create surface and groundwater contamination hazards from point and non-point sources. The County shall confer with other appropriate agencies, as necessary, to assure adequate water quality review to prevent soil erosion; direct discharge of potentially harmful substances; ground leaching from storage of raw materials, petroleum products, or wastes; floating debris; and runoff from the site.

WR-2.2 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Enforcement
The County shall continue to support the State in monitoring and enforcing provisions to control non-point source water pollution contained in the U.S. EPA NPDES program as implemented by the Water Quality Control Board.

WR-2.3 Best Management Practices (BMPs)
The County shall continue to require the use of feasible BMPs and other mitigation measures designed to protect surface water and groundwater from the adverse effects of construction activities, agricultural operations requiring a County Permit and urban runoff in coordination with the Water Quality Control Board.

WR-2.4 Construction Site Sediment Control
The County shall continue to enforce provisions to control erosion and sediment from construction sites.

WR-2.5 Major Drainage Management
The County shall continue to promote protection of each individual drainage basin within the County based on the basins unique hydrologic and use characteristics.

WR-2.6 Degraded Water Resources
The County shall encourage and support the identification of degraded surface water and groundwater resources and promote restoration where appropriate.

WR-2.7 Industrial and Agricultural Sources
The County shall work with agricultural and industrial concerns to ensure that water contaminants and waste products are handled in a manner that protects the long-term viability of water resources in the County.

WR-2.8 Point Source Control
The County shall work with the Regional Water Quality Control Board to ensure that all point source pollutants are adequately mitigated (as part of the California Environmental Quality Act review and project approval process) and monitored to ensure long-term compliance.

WR-2.9 Private Wells
The County shall ensure that private wells are adequately constructed to provide protection from bacteriological and chemical contamination and do not provide a hazard as to contaminate the aquifer.

11.3 Water Supply

WR-3 To provide a sustainable, long-term supply of water resources to meet domestic, agricultural, industrial, and recreational needs and to assure that new urban development is consistent with available water resources.

ⓘ *Please see Chapter 2-Planning Framework, under Key Terms for the definition of Urban Development.*

WR-3.1 Develop Additional Water Sources
The County shall encourage, support and, as warranted, require the identification and development of additional water sources through the expansion of water storage reservoirs, development of groundwater banking for recharge and infiltration, and promotion of water conservation programs, and support of other projects and programs that intend to increase the water resources available to the County and reduce the individual demands of urban and agricultural users.

WR-3.2 Develop an Integrated Regional Water Management Plan
The County will participate with other agencies and organizations that share water management responsibilities in the County to enhance modeling, data collection, reporting and public outreach efforts to support the development and implementation of appropriate Integrated Regional Water Management Plans (IRWMP) within the County.

WR-3.3 Adequate Water Availability
The County shall review new development proposals to ensure the intensity and timing of growth will be consistent with the availability of adequate water supplies. Projects must submit a Will-Serve letter as part of the application process, and provide evidence of adequate and sustainable water availability prior to approval of the tentative map or other urban development entitlement.

WR-3.4 Water Resource Planning
The County shall continue participation in State, regional, and local water resource planning efforts affecting water resource supply and quality.

WR-3.5 Use of Native and Drought Tolerant Landscaping
The County shall encourage the use of low water consuming, drought-tolerant and native landscaping and emphasize the importance of utilizing water conserving techniques, such as night watering, mulching, and drip irrigation.

WR-3.6 Water Use Efficiency
The County shall support educational programs targeted at reducing water consumption and enhancing groundwater recharge.

WR-3.7 Emergency Water Conservation Plan
The County shall develop an emergency water conservation plan for County operated water systems to identify appropriate conservation policies that can be implemented during times of water shortages caused by drought, loss of one or more major sources of supply, contamination of one or more sources of supply, or other natural or man-made events.

WR-3.8 Educational Programs
The County shall encourage the development of educational programs, both by water purveyors and public agencies, in order to increase public awareness of water conservation

opportunities and the potential benefits of implementing conservation measures and programs including water quality.

WR-3.9 Establish Critical Water Supply Areas
The County shall designate Critical Water Supply Areas to include the specific areas used by a municipality or community for its water supply system, areas critical to groundwater recharge, and other areas possessing a vital role in the management of the water resources in the County, including those areas with degraded groundwater quality.

WR-3.10 Diversion of Surface Water
Diversions of surface water or runoff from precipitation should be prevented where such diversions may cause a reduction in water available for groundwater recharge.

WR-3.11 Policy Impacts to Water Resources
The County shall monitor actions taken at the federal and State level which impact water resources in order to evaluate the effects of these actions on the County's resources.

WR-3.12 Joint Water Projects with Neighboring Counties
Tulare County will work with neighboring counties to promote development of joint water projects, such as a cross-valley canal, and other efforts to expand water supply.

WR-3.13 Coordination of Watershed Management on Public Land
The County shall work cooperatively with State and federal land managers to coordinate watershed management on public land.

Please see next page.

11.4 Work Plan/Implementation Measures

The following table documents the Implementation Measures included with the General Plan to implement the goals and policies included in this Element.

Implementation	Implements what Policy	Who is Responsible	2012-2015	2015-2020	2020-2030	On-Going
1. County staff shall develop an ordinance that will regulate the permanent extraction and exportation of groundwater from Tulare County. The ordinance will set up a permit process for groundwater export. Conditions considered for this permit will include: a. Find and determine that the extraction will not substantially increase the overdraft of the groundwater underlying the County; b. Will not adversely affect the long-term ability for storage or transmission of groundwater within the aquifer; c. Will not (together with other extractions) exceed the safe yield of the groundwater underlying the County unless the safe yield is exceeded only by extractions in connection with a conjunctive use program approved by the County; d. Will not otherwise operate to the injury of the reasonable and beneficial uses of overlying groundwater users; e. Will not result in an injury to a water replenishment, storage, or restoration project operating in accordance with statutory authorization; and f. Find that the applicant has provided for mitigation which will offset any adverse effect that is determined to exist.	WR-1.1 WR-1.2 WR-1.3	BOS, RMA, Planning	■			
2. Solid waste disposal areas shall not be located where there is possibility of ground or surface water contamination. Solid waste facilities shall be sited in accordance with the Tulare County Siting Element and California Code of Regulations Titles 14 & 27, Division 2.	WR-1.1 WR-1.2 WR-1.8	RMA, Planning				■

Implementation	Implements what Policy	Who is Responsible	2012-2015	2015-2020	2020-2030	On-Going
3. The County shall assure that all watershed planning is done on a complete regional and watershed basis, and that such planning considers a balance between urban and agricultural demands.	WR-1.1 WR-1.7 WR-2.5 WR-3.2 WR-3.4 WR-3.7 WR-3.13	RMA, Planning				■
4. Where feasible, the County shall participate in coordinated local, regional, and Statewide groundwater monitoring and planning programs.	WR-1.2 WR-3.13	Tulare County				■
5. The County shall encourage active participation by local stakeholders and develop groundwater-monitoring partnerships with local groundwater users and developers.	WR-1.2	Water Commission; RMA; HHSA, Env. Health				■
6. The County shall avoid destruction of established recharge sites through such means as clustering development to leave such areas in open space, avoidance of lining channels and streams, alteration of existing agricultural practices, or substitutions made of drainage methods that will transport polluted waters away from such sites.	WR-1.10 WR-2.5 WR-2.7 WR-2.8 WR-3.10	RMA				■
7. The County shall work with federal, State, local and regional agencies to improve local groundwater pollution detection and monitoring.	WR-1.2 WR-1.7	RMA; HHSA, Env. Health				■
8. The County shall encourage responsible agencies and organizations to install and monitor additional groundwater monitoring wells in areas where data gaps exist.	WR-1.2 WR-1.7	RMA	■			
9. The County will research the development of an education program to inform homeowners in the Valley and Mountain areas regarding water quality concerns.	WR-1.7	RMA; HHSA, Env. Health	■			
10. The County shall incorporate provisions, including evaluating incentives, for the use of reclaimed wastewater, water conserving appliances, drought tolerant landscaping, and other water conservation techniques into the County's building, zoning,	WR-1.5 WR-3.1 WR-3.5 WR-3.6 WR-3.8	RMA, Planning; UC Cooperative Extension				■

Implementation	Implements what Policy	Who is Responsible	2012-2015	2015-2020	2020-2030	On-Going
and subdivision ordinances.						
11. The County shall identify and evaluate conditions within established watersheds which are causing deterioration of the water quality, water supply, or declining water yields. The County shall institute the necessary revisions to regulatory documents (Zoning Ordinance, Subdivision Ordinance, etc.) to mitigate these issues.	WR-1.7 WR-1.8	RMA, Planning	■			
12. Development projects involving drainage alterations shall be constructed to minimize soil erosion and silt transport.	WR-1.10 WR-2.1 WR-2.2 WR-2.3 WR-2.4	RMA, Planning				■
13. During preliminary and final road location surveys, roads (excluding bridges and culverts) shall be planned away from natural drainage channels. Stream crossing points should involve a minimum disturbance to banks and existing channels and excessive cuts and accumulations of waste soil near natural drainages avoided.	WR-1.10	RMA, Planning				■
14. Groundwater and soil conditions shall be identified prior to subdividing or road and building construction and such development properly engineered to control or avoid potential land slides in areas of unstable soil, as well as to prevent unnecessary substantial amounts of soil erosion.	WR-2.1 WR-2.2 WR-2.3 WR-2.4	RMA, Planning				■
15. Designs, which respect natural topography and vegetation, can usually achieve effective flood control while retaining the dynamic flow and functional integrity of a natural waterway. Further channeling, straightening and lining waterways should be evaluated until alternative multipurpose modes of treatment such as wider berms and landscaped levees in combination with recreation amenities are provided.	WR-1.10	RMA, Planning				■
16. The County shall consider expanding the role of the Water Commission to examine	WR-2.7	BOS				■

Implementation	Implements what Policy	Who is Responsible	2012-2015	2015-2020	2020-2030	On-Going
contaminant management in cooperation with the agricultural community and industrial interests.						
17. The County shall amend the well ordinance to require deeper seals in areas of known contaminants. The County shall also oversee the proper abandonment of unused wells.	WR-1.2 WR-2.6 WR-2.9 WR-3.1 WR-3.2 WR-3.4 WR-3.9 WR-3.12 WR-3.13	RMA, Planning; HHSA, Env. Health	■			
18. The County will participate in Integrated Regional Water Management Plans.	WR-3.2 WR-3.4	CAO; RMA; HHSA, Env. Health;	■			
19. The County shall adopt an ordinance to require new development proposals to provide a Will-Serve letter as part of the application process and suitable evidence of long-term water availability prior to approval of the tentative map or other entitlement. For subdivisions proposing to use well water, the new ordinance shall evaluate current waiver provisions and evaluate well pump test requirements to demonstrate water supply capabilities.	WR-3.3	RMA, Planning	■			
20. The County will support TCAG's Regional Blueprint efforts to provide an adequate, cost-efficient, and realizable water supply to sustain a high quality of life.	WR-3.4	BOS	■			
21. The County shall maintain and implement its water efficient landscape ordinance consistent with the Department of Water Resources Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance.	WR-3.5	RMA, Planning	■			
22. As part of the County's Emergency Water Conservation Plan, a priority of consumptive uses for various water sources shall be developed to ensure availability of adequate supplies to meet public health and safety needs, and for resource protection. Suggested priority: a. Potable water supply, fire protection, domestic uses,	WR-3.7	RMA; HHSA, Env. Health				■

Implementation	Implements what Policy	Who is Responsible	2012-2015	2015-2020	2020-2030	On-Going
b. Resource protection and preservation, c. Industrial, irrigation, and commercial uses, d. Water oriented or water enhanced recreation, and e. Air conditioning.						
23. The County shall develop an education program to inform residents of water conservation techniques and the importance of water quality and adequate water supplies. Programs may include informational flyers, community workshops, technology transfer fairs, and other various means of education and information dissemination.	WR-3.6 WR-3.8	RMA, Planning; UC Cooperative Extension	■			
24. The County shall protect groundwater recharge areas (including those identified as Critical Water Supply Areas) in the County by carefully regulating the type of development within these areas. Regulations may include, but are not limited to, the limitation of structural coverage and impervious surfaces and prohibition of uses with the potential to discharge harmful pollutants, increase erosion, or create other impacts degrading water quality or affecting groundwater supply.	WR-2.1 WR-3.9	RMA, Planning				■
25. The County shall amend County ordinances to include development standards which protect groundwater basins and surface water drainage areas and provide incentives for use of conservation techniques.	WR-3.9	RMA, Planning	■			
26. The County shall establish development or design standards for the protection of groundwater recharge areas, such as placing limitation on the amount of impervious surfaces, or other planning and zoning techniques.	WR-3.9	RMA, Planning	■			
27. The County shall identify a system of critically inadequate water supply, water transfer facilities, and groundwater recharge areas on a map, incorporating existing canals, creeks and rivers, groundwater	WR-3.9	Water Commission; RMA; HHSA, Env. Health		■		

	Implementation	Implements what Policy	Who is Responsible	2012-2015	2015-2020	2020-2030	On-Going
	recharge basins; proposed sites for regional recharge basins; and needed water transfer facilities. The County shall, in conjunction with stakeholders, draft an ordinance relating to the care and maintenance of this system, such as: discouragement of piping or alteration; encouraging of multi-use as trails and recreational facilities, etc., wherever feasible.						
28.	The County shall work with other local/regional agencies, water purveyors, and interest groups to seek funding sources to implement a variety of surface and groundwater restoration activities.	WR-3.4	RMA; HHSA, Env. Health				■