

CHAPTER 3

Plan Development Process, Schedule, and Phasing

The purpose of this chapter is to discuss the plan development process, including stakeholder involvement and integration, and coordination. The formation of the NSV Board and the TAC are discussed in detail in Chapter 1 Governance and Region Description.

3.1 STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT AND INTEGRATION

The NSV Board gives the opportunity to all stakeholders to actively participate and influence the IRWMP decision making process on an ongoing basis. For the purpose of this IRWMP, the term “stakeholder” is defined as any individual or organization with an interest in, or who would be impacted by, the work of the NSV Board.

The NSV Board and TAC are considered stakeholders and have actively participated in all aspects of the IRWMP development. Chapter 1 – Governance and Region Description describes how the NSV Board and TAC members were selected. As described in Chapter 1, the 18-member NSV Board consists of three individuals selected by each of the respective county Boards of Supervisors and includes landowners, water purveyors, members of the Board of Supervisors and other elected officials. NSV Board meetings are public and subject to the Ralph M. Brown Act of 1953 (Brown Act), so that all people interested in the NSV IRWMP process have an opportunity to express their thoughts directly to the NSV Board. The TAC was established as a working-level group to act as staff to the NSV Board.

An emphasis on stakeholder involvement is essential due to the nature of working with six different counties and the variety of water users within. An ongoing collaborative water planning process should engage a wide range of stakeholders and provide a balance of the region's interest groups, to address the region's objectives and RMSs. The following describes the NSV Board's open door to stakeholders, the region's stakeholder composition, the region's disadvantaged communities, technology and information access for stakeholders, and the NSV Board's decision making process.

3.1.1 Open door to Stakeholders/Stakeholder Involvement

The NSV Board keeps an open door to the region's stakeholders through a variety of means. First, all members of the public are welcome to attend NSV Board and TAC meetings to learn about the IRWMP development process, hear deliberations of the NSV Board and TAC, and share information and viewpoints. NSV Board and TAC meetings abide by the Brown Act, which promotes a high degree of transparency and timely communication. NSV Board and TAC agendas, potential action items, and meeting materials are made publicly available at least 72 hours in advance of every noticed meeting. Meeting agendas are posted at the physical location of meeting and the agenda and meeting materials are emailed to the list of stakeholders on the NSV IRWMP stakeholder e-mail list as well as posted on the NSV IRWMP website. The NSV Board's pledge to Brown Act compliance means that during the NSV Board and TAC meetings, the NSV Board and TAC receive public comment prior to making any decisions. There is also a standing item on every NSV Board and TAC agenda to receive public comment at each meeting for items not listed on the agenda.

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Another way that the NSV Board keeps an open door is through continuously receiving comments through the NSV IRWM website, through the info@nsvwaterplan.org email address, and through TAC County staff representatives. Received comments are typically referred to the appropriate TAC County staff representative or consultant for response, and/or included in meeting materials as correspondence. Comments received through the website or email and their corresponding responses are also logged in a spreadsheet. If the comments are addressed specifically to the NSV Board or TAC, they are included in the next NSV Board and/or TAC meeting's agenda package. The website in particular is a good way for stakeholders who are new to the IRWM process to learn about IRWM basics, the activities completed by the NSV IRWM region to date, NSV Board and TAC members, and future opportunities for public involvement.

The third primary way that the NSV Board has maintained an open door with stakeholders is through holding public workshops throughout the IRWMP development process. As described in Chapter 2, Phase 1 identified the region's needs, issues, and aspirations, and then developed goals and objectives for the region consistent with the region's identified needs, issues, and aspirations. A series of public workshops was held in January 2012 in Red Bluff, Oroville, and Colusa to solicit and discuss the needs and aspirations of the region's stakeholders in order to develop appropriate goals and objectives for the IRWM Plan. Phase 2 identified and reviewed potential projects and programs submitted for inclusion in the plan by project proponents. During Phase 2, a series of public workshops was held in September 2012 in Redding, Chico, and Yuba City to discuss the project submission process, discuss the proposed project prioritization process, and facilitate interaction between proponents of submitted projects and with the public. Flyers announcing each public workshop and inviting new stakeholders to attend are shown in Appendix E. A third series of public workshops will be conducted when the draft IRWMP is available for public review in mid-2013.

The NSV Board and TAC have never restricted involvement, or composition of the NSV Board and TAC, due to inability of an individual or group to contribute financially to the IRWM process. Stakeholder comments and involvement have been encouraged through all of the methods mentioned above without regard for any of the stakeholders' ability to contribute financially.

3.1.2 Stakeholder Composition and Identification

The stakeholders in the NSV region are diverse. The composition of stakeholders and their identification is described in the following text.

3.1.2.1 Stakeholder Composition

A wide range of stakeholders have attended meetings and indicated interest in the NSV Board and the IRWMP. Participating stakeholders include, but are not limited to: water users such as wholesale and retail water purveyors, water districts, municipalities, agricultural water users, Tribes, various landowners, environmental stewardship groups, members of local political activist groups, resource conservation districts, wastewater agencies, flood control and drainage agencies, and university staff. The NSV IRWM stakeholder e-mail list currently contains contact information for 260 stakeholders.

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3.1.2.2 Stakeholder Identification

As indicated above and in Chapter 1 Governance and Region Description, the NSV Board and TAC represent a significant number of stakeholders, including the six counties, water purveyors, and landowners. Stakeholders other than the NSV Board and TAC have been and continue to be identified through several means. One way is through signing in or commenting at NSV Board, TAC, and public workshop meetings. As described in section 3.1.1, all NSV Board and TAC meetings are openly announced to invite new stakeholders. At all public NSV IRWM meetings, a voluntary sign-in sheet is provided so that the NSV Board has a record of who attends, and new attendees can be added to the NSV IRWM stakeholder e-mail list. Note, however, some stakeholders regularly attend meetings but choose not to sign in. For example, a typical TAC meeting has ±20 members of the public (in addition to the TAC members and consultants) in attendance, yet most sign-in sheets from these meetings record fewer than 10 people. Many of the people that attend the meeting and do not sign in make public comments during the meeting and may identify themselves at that time. So, some stakeholders are identified through a combination of meeting sign-in sheets and public comments.

Another way that stakeholders are identified is through comments received through the website and through the info@nsvwaterplan.org email. Many comments were received during the goals and objectives development process from interested parties that did not necessarily attend meetings. For example, comments were received from CSU Chico professors that had never attended the meetings.

Members of the NSV Board and TAC also announce IRWM meetings through their individual organizations – either at their NSV Board meetings, through their newsletters, or other forms of communication. Many new stakeholders have been identified by NSV Board and TAC members as a result of their local outreach.

3.1.3 Outreach to DAC Stakeholders

In addition to the methods of identifying and involving stakeholders described above, the NSV IRWM group has targeted outreach to DACs in an attempt to involve additional underrepresented stakeholders in the IRWMP development process.

DAC outreach is primarily conducted by County staff, building upon existing relationships. In November 2011, in the early part of Phase 1, the TAC County staff representatives and other County staff with existing relationships with DAC representatives attended an all-day DAC training session conducted by the consultant. In this training, County staff received overview information on the IRWMP development process and how to convey this message to DACs in their counties. County staff also brainstormed ideas for how to explain the IRWMP development to various DACs and reviewed outreach toolkit materials that were developed for this purpose. The outreach tool-kit materials, aside from the January 2012 outreach workshop flyer, are included in Appendix E. Also included in Appendix E is a fact sheet, PowerPoint presentation, and a questionnaire (in both English and Spanish) about water-related needs and aspirations. County staff received these toolkits for their use at meetings and other community events in which they might have the opportunity to share information about the IRWMP process with DACs. Part of their immediate charge was to distribute and collect questionnaires. As a result of

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DAC targeted outreach, County staff collected 189 questionnaires from DACs (out of a total of 349 received questionnaires).

Although many of the County staff was already familiar with the DACs existing in their counties, a map (Figure 3-1 – located at the end of Chapter 3) was also created and referenced to ensure that Census Block Group areas with high concentrations of DACs were not overlooked in the DAC targeted outreach. As shown on Figure 3-1, a significant portion of the NSV IRWMP region consists of DACs.

After Phase 1, TAC County staff representatives on the TAC have continued to communicate with other County staff from their respective counties to ensure that IRWM announcements are conveyed to DACs.

3.1.4 Outreach to Tribal Stakeholders

In addition to the methods of identifying and involving stakeholders described above, the NSV IRWM group has targeted outreach to Tribes in an attempt to involve additional underrepresented stakeholders in the IRWMP development process.

In-person Tribal outreach has been conducted by County staff. In December 2011, the TAC County staff representatives and other County staff with existing relationships with Tribes attended an all-day Tribal training session. In this training, County staff received information on California Indian history and culture, federal Indian law and Tribal sovereignty, and the difference between collaboration and formal government-to-government consultation. County staff that had existing relationships with Tribes in their county have communicated with these Tribes about the NSV IRWMP process using materials from the outreach toolkit described in section 3.1.3.1. Tribal focus groups were offered at the first round of public workshops in Phase I; however, there were not enough meeting participants interested in separate Tribal focus groups at the workshops to conduct those focus groups.

In addition to in-person outreach to Tribes, hard copy letters signed by the NSV Board Chair were sent to Tribal chairpersons and other representatives (such as Tribe environmental directors, project managers, and executive directors) periodically throughout the IRWM process. In December 2011, a letter was sent to invite Tribes to participate in the IRWM planning process and to attend the first round of public outreach workshops, including the Tribal focus groups, in January 2012. In March 2012, a letter was sent regarding the opportunity to comment on the proposed goals and objectives. In June 2012, a letter was sent to provide an update on the IRWM process, transmit a copy of the adopted goals and objectives, and to invite Tribes to submit their water projects to the NSV IRWM group during July and August. In September 2012, a letter was sent to notify Tribes that the project solicitation process would be re-opened in October, solicit the Tribes' comment on the project prioritization process, and invite the Tribes to attend the second round of public workshops in September. A copy of each of the letters sent to the Maidu Nation, as an example, is provided in Appendix F. The full list of Tribes that received these written communications is:

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- Berry Creek Rancheria
- Colusa Indian Community Council
- Cortina Rancheria
- Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu
- Greenville Rancheria
- Grindstone Indian Rancheria
- Mechoopda Tribal Council
- Mooretown Rancheria
- Nor-Rel-Muk Nation
- Paskenta Tribal Council
- Redding Rancheria
- Tsi-Akim Maidu
- Maidu Nation
- Honey Lake Maidu
- Wadatkuta Band of the Northern Paiute of the Honey Lake Valley
- Wintu Tribe of Northern California
- Shasta Indian Nation
- Shasta Nation
- Susanville Indian Rancheria
- Winnemem Wintu Tribe

This list of Tribes includes both Tribes with lands in the NSV region as well as Tribes with ancestral lands in or bordering the NSV region. The list includes both federally and non-federally recognized Tribes (*i.e.* California Native American Tribes).

3.1.5 Technology and Information Access

Technological tools such as the project website, online project submittal process, and NSV IRWMP stakeholder email list have been important ways to provide easy and timely access to information for stakeholders who use the internet. However, the NSV Board has been sensitive to the fact that not everyone in the region has easy access to the internet and therefore makes announcements and resources available in ways other than via email and websites.

First, although NSV Board and TAC meeting notices and materials are emailed to the NSV IRWM stakeholder email list and posted on the website, a hard copy is also posted at the meeting location and TAC County representatives typically announce meeting dates, times, and cancellations at standing meetings of interested local groups such as their county water committee or water commission, Resource Conservation District (RCD) Board, or Farm Bureau Board. At the meetings themselves, hard copies of meeting materials are also made available. These meeting materials have included key documents in both draft and final forms, such as the NSV IRWMP goals and objectives.

Second, hard copies of fact sheets and other informational materials have been provided at each public outreach workshop. The County staff assigned to perform outreach to DACs and Tribes provided both hard copy and electronic copies of the Phase 1 questionnaire on needs and aspirations, including hardcopy questionnaires in Spanish as appropriate. Also, the materials included in the DAC/Tribal outreach tool-kits were provided in an alternate black and white version to make printing materials more affordable for County staff and thereby encourage the circulation of a higher volume of printed materials where appropriate. In Phase 2, materials describing the project submittal process and the project ranking system were provided in hardcopy at the second round of public workshops. Project submission forms in Phase 2 were made available not only on the website, but also in Word document format for submissions via

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email and in hard copy format for submission via “snail mail” as needed. In Phase 3, hardcopies of the draft IRWMP will be made available for public comment.

In addition to materials produced and disseminated by the NSV IRWM group, general comments have been solicited and received from the public in a variety of formats. For example, in addition to electronically-submitted comments, hardcopy comment forms were disseminated at public workshops for handwritten comments on needs and aspirations and goals and objectives (Phase 1) and project prioritization and integration (Phase 2). As needed, consultants assisted members of the public with writing and submitting their comments at workshops.

3.1.6 Decision Making Process

The general decision-making process for the NSV Board, as described in the Governance section of Chapter 1, involves the NSV Board making all final decisions at publicly noticed Brown Act compliant meetings. The NSV Board’s decisions are informed by recommendations from the TAC, various subcommittees – such as the Project Review Subcommittee and the Governance Subcommittee – and public comment. For major changes in the Bylaws, such as the number of members on the NSV Board, change in the NSV Board’s purpose, or annual budgets, the County Boards of Supervisors may need to give their approval to their counties’ appointed NSV Board members before the NSV Board can make a decision. As part of the Brown Act compliance any decision that the NSV Board will consider is clearly listed on the publicly noticed agendas at least 72 hours in advance of NSV Board meetings.

The TAC does not make IRWMP decisions; rather it creates recommendations to the NSV Board for consideration. However, TAC actions to recommend items to the NSV Board for its consideration are also clearly listed on the publicly noticed TAC agendas at least 72 hours in advance of TAC meetings as part of Brown Act compliance. Like the NSV Board, the TAC considers recommendations from various subcommittees – such as the Project Review Subcommittee and the six TAC County staff representatives – and public comment prior to creating recommendations to the NSV Board.

3.2 COORDINATION

The NSV IRWM region aims to successfully coordinate with projects and activities with project proponents and stakeholders within the region, neighboring IRWM regions, and government agencies. Coordination is a key activity in the NSV IRWM region due to its geographically large nature and the involvement of six counties. Coordination with stakeholders within the region as well as stakeholders neighboring the region is important to avoid redundancies and create efficiencies – such as cooperating on projects where appropriate. These coordination efforts are described in the following sections.

3.2.1 Coordination of Activities within an IRWM Region

The NSV IRWM region coordinates its efforts with project proponents and stakeholders in the region to avoid conflict within the region and to maximize the utilization of the region’s resources. There are several ways in which the region’s project proponents and stakeholders can coordinate their IRWM-related activities. To begin with, summaries of all of the projects submitted to the NSV Board for ranking were made available to the public on the NSV IRWM

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website's projects database. Printed copies of this summary were also provided at the NSV Board and TAC meetings following each submittal deadline as well as at the Round 2 public workshops. At the Round 2 public workshops, the majority of the workshop time was set aside for a poster session with project proponents in which meeting attendees had an opportunity to interact with attending project proponents. This poster session also provided an opportunity for project proponents to talk with each other and, in some cases, consider integrating or coordinating their projects. The poster session increased awareness amongst project proponents and stakeholders about potential upcoming projects in the region.

Another way that the NSV region facilitates coordination is by inviting project proponents of key projects of interest to the region to provide informational presentations at NSV Board and TAC meetings. For example, the proposed Sites Reservoir project was presented and discussed at the August 16, 2012 TAC meeting and the September 10, 2012 NSV Board meeting.

The six TAC County staff representatives have also facilitated greater coordination between stakeholders and project proponents as the County staff are often the people with the most knowledge about projects in their county. As the NSV IRWM process has increased their knowledge of proposed local projects, the six TAC County staff representatives can use this information in their interactions internally with their own county's staff members, across county staffs, and with the region's various stakeholders.

3.2.2 Identification and Coordination with Neighboring IRWM Regions

As described in Chapter 1, there are several neighboring and overlapping IRWM efforts. The neighboring and overlapping IRWM efforts are shown in Figure 3-2 below and described in further detail in Chapter 1 (Section 1.10).

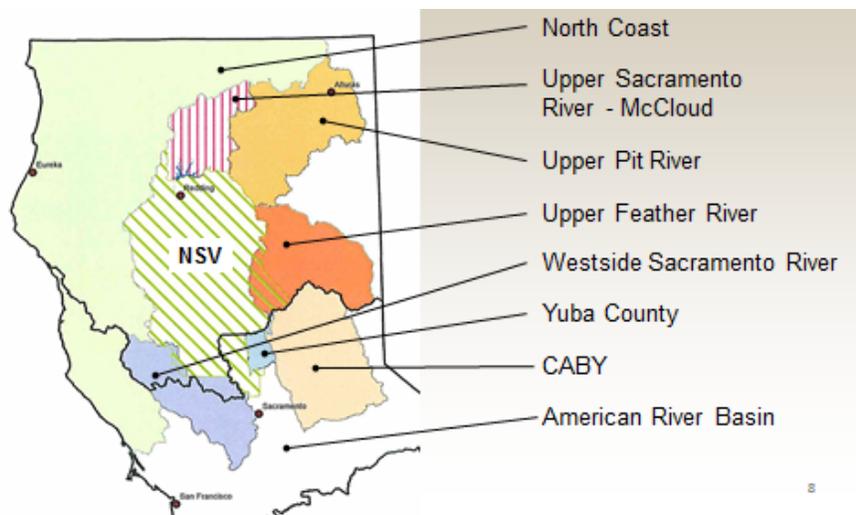


Figure 3-2. Neighboring IRWM Regions

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Representatives from the NSV IRWM region have been participating in meetings with other IRWM planning areas throughout the Prop 84 SRFA in an attempt to coordinate all efforts throughout the larger region. Since 2008, this group of IRWMP representatives has met several times to discuss an approach to integrated planning that would provide for the needs of all potential participants within the SRFA.

The IRWMPs in the SRFA cover a large geographic area and need to address a wide range of issues including: water supply, surface and groundwater management, land use and environmental stewardship. Although there are many similarities throughout the larger region, due to the vast geographic area, there are many different approaches to the management of resources that make each planning area unique.

The NSV region coordinated with several IRWMPs between 2008 and 2010, and they continue to coordinate on grant funding pursuits and on specific projects and issues where there is an overlap of interests.

The neighboring and overlapping IRWM efforts that are most critical to the NSV IRWM effort are the:

- Upper Feather River
- Westside Sacramento River

The relationships between the NSV IRWM effort and the two IRWM efforts listed above, as well as the relationship with the SRFA are discussed below.

3.2.2.1 Relationship with Upper Feather River IRWMP

The NSV IRWM region has an overlapping area with the Upper Feather River IRWM region in the portion of Butte County that includes the Upper Feather River watershed. Butte County and the Upper Feather River IRWM agree that coordination of projects within this overlap area is appropriate and plan to address the means of coordination through an MOU. The MOU will address planning and management in the overlap area, determine areas of responsibility, and provide for appropriate consultation on certain matters. For example, the communities of Paradise, Magalia, and Concow are located on the western edge of the watershed in Butte County. For purposes of municipal water and wastewater services, any integrated management issues would best be addressed by those communities coordinating with Butte County, the NSV IRWM and the other population centers in the valley. For forest management and Fire Safe activities, there is already coordination between the Plumas National Forest and the Butte County Fire Safe Council, which will be enhanced through the MOU.

3.2.2.2 Relationship with Westside Sacramento (Yolo, Solano, Napa, Lake, Colusa) IRWMP

The NSV IRWM region has an overlapping area with the Westside Sacramento IRWM region in the portion of Colusa County that includes the Bear Creek watershed, which is tributary to the Cache Creek watershed. Although the NSV IRWM region includes the entirety of Colusa County, it collaborates and coordinates with the Westside IRWMP. Colusa County, the Westside IRWMP, and the NSV IRWMP agreed early on that coordination of projects within this overlap

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area is appropriate and plan to address the means of future cooperation and coordination through an MOU. The MOU will address planning and management in the overlap area, determine areas of responsibility, and provide for appropriate consultation on certain matters. For example, for purposes of municipal water and wastewater services in the Bear Creek watershed, integrated management issues may be addressed by Colusa County through the NSV IRWMP; however, for ecosystem management in the Bear Creek watershed, integrated management issues may be addressed by the Colusa County Resource Conservation District in collaboration with the Westside IRWMP.

3.2.2.3 Relationship to the Sacramento River Funding Area

The NSV IRWM region is engaged in coordination and planning with all of the IRWM regions in the SRFA. DWR's map of IRWM funding regions identifies eight planning efforts in the SRFA: American River Basin, Cosumnes American Bear Yuba (CABY), Northern Sacramento Valley, Upper Feather River, Upper Pit River, Upper Sacramento-McCloud, Westside-Sacramento, and Yuba County Water Agency.

Beginning in June of 2008, representatives from each of the 10 Regions [American River Basin, Cosumnes American Bear Yuba (CABY), Four Counties (now Northern Sacramento Valley, NSV), Sacramento Valley (now superseded by NSV, American River Basin, and Westside), Lake County (now superseded by Westside), Napa-Berryessa (now superseded by Westside), Solano (now superseded by Westside), Upper Feather River, Yolo County (now superseded by Westside-Sacramento), and Yuba County Water Agency] met to discuss common interests and have met on five subsequent occasions through 2010. The six meetings were focused on communication and collaboration, identifying joint projects and several specific objectives, which include:

- Ensuring that adjacent or overlapping regions define an appropriate level of coordination,
- Recognizing the need for additional planning, and the need for state funding to support it, in all of the independent regions,
- Exploring the concept of an equitable funding distribution among regions within the SRFA, for possible proposal to DWR, and
- Sending a common message that the SRFA, as the major source of water for much of the rest of the state, should receive a significant portion of the “inter-regional” funds.

The various IRWMPs in the region have developed specific agreements or understandings with adjacent plans with which they have a boundary overlap. Over the course of the SRFA meetings, the group identified the specific planning needs of each IRWM area based both on the evolution of events within the area and also the then-anticipated Proposition 84 guidelines for IRWM update and revision. The group discussed possible formulas for the distribution of funds, development of a single region-wide approach to planning allocations, development of subareas within the region to facilitate development of funding allocation formulas and other similar topics. However, discussions at that time were unsuccessful in coming to mutual agreement. The most recent coordination occurred in January 2013 via email to communicate and coordinate

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amongst the SRFA IRWM regions who would be applying for Prop 84 Round 2 IRWM implementation funding.

Ongoing coordination throughout the SRFA is expected to continue indefinitely and to be memorialized by an area-wide MOU or other agreement in the future.

3.2.2.4 Neighboring IRWMPs Requiring Minimal Coordination

The Trinity River watershed and the Sacramento River watershed form the boundary between the NSV IRWM region and the North Coast IRWM region and water does not naturally flow from one to the other, nor do they share a common groundwater basin. Therefore, coordination between the two IRWM efforts is minimal. However, the Trinity River Project and Central Valley Project are operated by the United States Bureau of Reclamation and Trinity operations send critical cold water to the Sacramento Valley annually. Should a project in the North Coast IRWM contemplate changing this, more extensive coordination would be required.

The Upper Pit River flows into Shasta Lake upstream of the NSV IRWM watershed and therefore coordination with the Upper Pit IRWM effort exists. The Shasta County Water Agency also participated in development of the Upper Pit IRWMP.

The Upper Sacramento-McCloud IRWMP, immediately upstream of Shasta Dam, has recently begun. Although Shasta County is not directly involved in the Upper Sacramento-McCloud, it is aware of the IRWMP effort and will have an opportunity to comment on the draft IRWMP. Shasta County will make sure that none of the projects in the NSV IRWMP require coordination with the Upper Sacramento-McCloud IRWMP.

Yuba County, immediately east of Sutter County, developed an IRWMP in 2008. The Yuba County IRWMP was primarily focused on protecting the fisheries and riparian habitat of the Yuba River, which is a tributary of the Feather River, but is not included in the NSV IRWMP planning area.

For a short length, the NSV IRWMP also shares a boundary with the CABY IRWMP, which lies east of the Yuba County IRWMP.

3.2.2.5 Joint Project Opportunities and/or Conflicts

At this time, no projects that would require coordination with neighboring IRWM regions have been identified. The Westside IRWMP (Yolo, Solano, Napa, Lake and Colusa) overlaps the NSV IRWMP region on the west side of Colusa County (Bear Valley/Cache Creek). To avoid conflicts, no projects for this area were submitted to the NSV IRWMP. Any projects in this area were submitted to the Westside IRWMP. Representatives from Colusa County are involved in both IRWMP projects. However, projects that require coordination may arise in the future. For this reason, the NSV and Westside IRWM regions plan to develop an MOU as described in section 3.2.2.2.

Similarly, on the east side of Butte County, the Upper Feather River Watershed IRWMP, which includes portions of Butte County and Plumas County, overlaps the NSV IRWMP region upstream of the Oroville Dam. As with the Westside, to avoid conflicts, no projects upstream of

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Oroville Dam were submitted to the NSV IRWMP and all projects in that area were submitted to the Upper Feather River IRWMP. Refer to Chapter 1 for more information on the relationship between the NSV and Upper Feather River IRWMPs.

3.2.3 Coordinating with Agencies

There are several State, federal, and local agencies with an important role in developing the IRWMP. The role of these is described in the sections that follow.

3.2.3.1 Coordination with State Agencies

The State agencies that have been involved in the NSV IRWMP process include the DWR and the Department of Fish & Wildlife (DFW, formerly the Department of Fish & Game). A DWR representative from the Northern Region office participates on the TAC as a non-voting member and provides a report on DWR recent and upcoming activities that may be of interest to the IRWM region at each NSV Board meeting. Representatives from the DFW have attended TAC meetings and provided periodic public comment. DFW also submitted a number of projects on behalf of local entities during the 2012 project solicitation process.

The NSV Board has also coordinated with DWR extensively due to the fact that the IRWMP development has been funded with a grant administered by DWR. Because DWR has contracted with each of the IRWM regions, DWR has also served as a valuable resource to the NSV IRWM region for coordinating with neighboring regions.

Other state agencies are involved in a minor role. The California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) is involved to the extent that they will process the CEQA documents needed to permit many of the IRWM implementation projects. The State Water Resources Control Board is involved to the extent that water rights issues are part of IRWM implementation projects. The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board and Department of Public Health are involved indirectly in that compliance with their waste discharge requirements is a driver for many of the IRWM implementation projects. The Central Valley Flood Protection Board is involved indirectly in that it oversees implementation of the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan; the NSV IRWM will be coordinated with the Regional Flood Management Planning activities of the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan.

State agencies can assist in communication through announcing Board and TAC meetings and public workshops through their agencies' regular communication channels (e.g. websites, newsletters, *etc.*). The state agencies can also aid in gaining stakeholder cooperation through its roles on particular projects as well as agencies' roles in the IRWM planning process. For example, the NSV region has taken advantage of the local DWR representative's willingness to participate in the NSV IRWM process and therefore has a local DWR representative on the TAC as well as a standing Board meeting agenda item for DWR to provide updates to the Board. Face-to-face interaction, through participation on the TAC and presentations to the Board, has enhanced communication and cooperation between DWR and the region's stakeholders.

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3.2.3.2 Coordination with Federal Agencies

To date, there has not been a need for the NSV Board to coordinate directly with federal agencies, and representatives from federal agencies have not attended IRWM meetings. However, projects in the NSV IRWMP are often influenced by federal actions and requirements, and project proponents interact with federal agencies as appropriate in the design, permitting, and implementation of projects. For example, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers sets the design and engineering standards for flood control projects, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency prepares the flood insurance mapping, which have created the need for some of the IRWM flood control implementation projects. The Bureau of Reclamation also operates the Central Valley Project, which many of the local agencies and water districts rely on for irrigation water supply.

3.2.3.3 Coordination with Local Agencies

Many local agencies are heavily involved in the development of the IRWM Plan. The following agencies have a staff representative on the NSV Board or TAC:

- Western Canal Water District (NSV Board rep)
- Reclamation District 108 (NSV Board rep)
- Anderson Cottonwood Irrigation District (NSV Board rep)
- Rio Alto Water District (NSV Board rep)
- Tehama County RCD (NSV Board rep)
- Sutter Extension Water District (NSV Board alternate rep)
- Tehama County Public Works (TAC rep)
- Sutter County RCD (TAC rep)
- Colusa County RCD (TAC rep)
- Glenn County Agriculture Department (TAC rep)
- Butte County Department of Water and Resource Conservation (TAC rep)
- Sutter County Public Works Department (TAC rep)
- Tehama Colusa Canal Authority (TAC rep)
- Shasta County Water Agency (TAC rep)

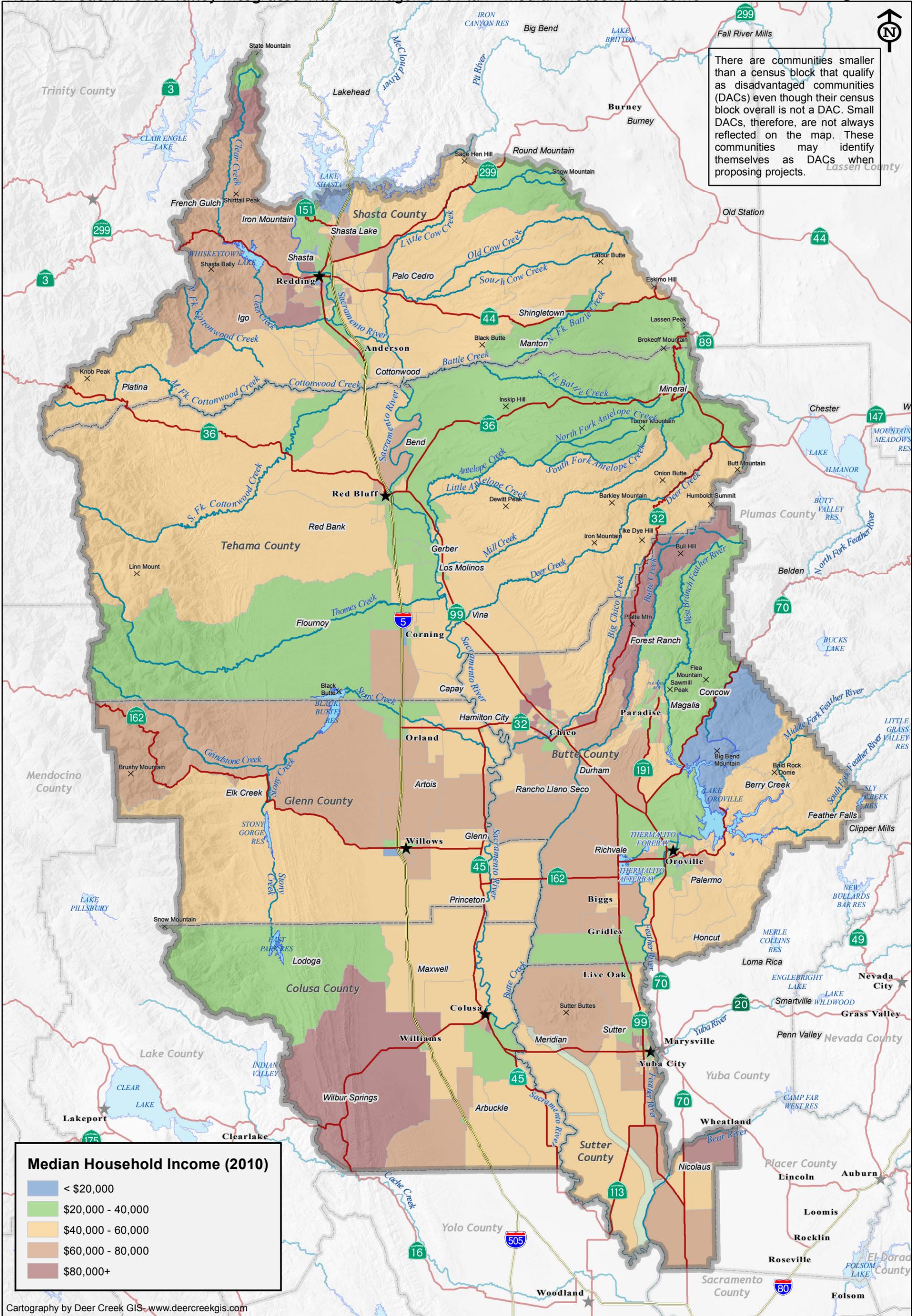
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In addition to the agencies with direct connection to the NSV Board and TAC, the following non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private water companies have either reached out to the NSV RWMG, or the NSV RWMG has solicited input from the following NGOs and private water companies:

- Butte Creek Watershed Conservancy
- Big Chico Creek Watershed Alliance
- Little Chico Creek Watershed Group
- Cherokee Watershed Alliance
- Butte Sutter Area Groundwater Users Corporation
- Butte County RCD
- Glenn County RCD
- Battle Creek Watershed Group
- Cottonwood Creek Watershed Group
- Deer Creek Watershed Conservancy
- Mill Creek Watershed Conservancy
- Sutter County RCD
- California Water Service, Chico, serving the City of Chico and Hamilton City
- California Water Service, Oroville, serving Oroville
- Del Oro Water Company, serving areas on the Paradise Ridge
- California Water Service, Willows, serving the City of Willows

The NSV Board has also reached out to the Family Water Alliance. The Northern California Water Association is represented in the TAC.



Data Source: Ca. Department of Water Resources.
 IRWM Grant Program: <http://www.water.ca.gov/irwm/grants/resourceslinks.cfm>
 Based on the DWR's Proposition 84 and 1E IRWM Guidelines, dated August, 2010,
 communities with a Median Household Income of less than \$48,706
 (80% of the Statewide MHI) are considered 'Disadvantaged'.

