

**California Water Plan
Update 2009
RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
STRATEGIES**

Water Quality

**PLENARY SESSION
October 15, 2009**

California **Water Plan**
Highlights

INTEGRATED WATER MANAGEMENT



Update 2009 - Department of Water Resources

Public Review Draft

January 14, 2009

SESSION AGENDA

- 1. Welcome and Greetings
- 2. Introduction to **Water Quality Management Objective**
- 3. What the water plan says about **Water Quality Management Objective**
- 4. Overview of the recommendations by category
- 5. Small and Large Group Discussion

Resource Management Strategies

Reduce Water Demand

- Agricultural Water Use Efficiency
- Urban Water Use Efficiency

Improve Operational Efficiency & Transfers

- Conveyance
- System Reoperation
- Water Transfers

Increase Water Supply

- Conjunctive Management & Groundwater Storage
- Desalination –Brackish & Seawater
- Precipitation Enhancement
- Recycled Municipal Water
- Surface Storage – CALFED
- Surface Storage - Regional/Local

Improve Water Quality

- Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution
- Groundwater/Aquifer Remediation
- Matching Quality to Use
- Pollution Prevention
- Urban Runoff Management
- Salt and Salinity Management

Practice Resource Stewardship

- Agricultural Lands Stewardship
- Economic Incentives (Loans, Grants, and Water Pricing)
- Ecosystem Restoration
- Recharge Areas Protection
- Urban Land Use Management
- Water-Dependent Recreation
- Watershed Management
- Forest Management

Floodplain Management

Key Strategies of the Water Quality Management Objective

This group of strategies are aimed at maintaining or enhancing the quality of water for all beneficial uses. They include:

- Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution
- Groundwater/Aquifer Remediation
- Matching Quality to Use
- Pollution Prevention
- Urban Runoff Management
- Salt and Salinity Management

Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution

- This Strategy involves insuring a reliable supply of safe drinking water in California. To achieve this goal, public water systems must develop and maintain adequate water treatment and distribution facilities. In addition, the reliability, quality, and safety of the raw water supply are critical to achieving this goal.

Groundwater Remediation

- The goal of this strategy is to remove contaminants that affect the beneficial use of groundwater. Contaminated groundwater can come from a multitude of sources, both natural and man-made. Active and passive methods of groundwater remediation are used as appropriate for the constituent .

Matching Water Quality to Use

- The goal of this strategy is to increase the availability of water by matching appropriate quality of water to the appropriate use. Other benefits of this strategy are operational efficiency and ecosystem benefits.

Pollution Prevention

- This strategy shows that preventing pollution is more effective and cheaper than remediation. This is consistent with the watershed management approach to water resource problems. Further, prevention ensures protection of instream beneficial uses.

Salt and Salinity Management

- Salt and Salinity management has become a major issue in California. The major focus of the strategy is in managing the salts that build up in surface water, groundwater and soils such that beneficial uses are maintained.

Urban Runoff Management

- This strategy involves the management of runoff from urban land. While primarily a water quality management option it also has shown benefits of flood protection, groundwater augmentation water supply and protection of environmental quality.

Recommendations Categories

- **FUNDING / INCENTIVES** – the things State Agencies can do to support state activities or activities by others, either by providing funds or other forms of incentives.
- **RESEARCH / DATA DEVELOPMENT** – the areas where more information is needed in order to improve and/or maintain implementation of the strategies.
- **GOVERNANCE/ POLICY AND LAW** – the areas where the organizational structures, policies, protocols and laws that affect the strategy can be enhanced.

Recommendations Categories

- **EDUCATION / OUTREACH** – areas where active outreach and education could result in better implementation of the strategy.
- **PLANNING** – Articulates approaches for future action, integrating activities of others, and using system level approaches to improve and/or maintain implementation of the strategy.

FUNDING / INCENTIVES

- Additional **funding for CDPH** for increased technical assistance to small water systems related to asset management and rate setting.
- The State should **prioritize funding** for source water protection activities, including building institutional capacity for watershed planning
- Collect a salt fee on wholesale water deliveries to **fund mitigation of the impacts** of imported and displaced salts.
- **Provide funding** and develop legislation to support development of urban runoff and watershed management plans....

RESEARCH / DATA DEVELOPMENT

- State government should **support research** and development of new treatment technologies through expansion of the funding provided through Prop 50....
- The State should **establish and support research** funding at California universities for wellhead treatment systems
- University **researchers should work with** regulatory agencies to identify environmentally acceptable and economically feasible methods of closing the loop on salt....

GOVERNANCE/ POLICY & LAW

- The legislature should establish a requirement for all public water systems to install a meter on each service connection.
- Coordinate efforts to develop appropriate site design requirements that can be incorporated into either building codes or building standards. (urban runoff)

EDUCATION/ OUTREACH

- California's regulatory agencies must be able to maintain **internship programs** for college students in continue the interest of the next generation in water and environmental regulatory agencies.
- **Communicate with citizens** about pollution of urban runoff and what can be done about it.

PLANNING

- CDPH should work closely with public water systems to **quantify the total needs** for water system infrastructure improvement and replacement.
- State agencies should **assist local agencies** and tribes with authority over land use to prevent contamination of recharge areas.
- **Investigation of the feasibility** of constructing a California Brine Line

Instructions for Break Out Sessions

> **Are there any red flags related to this strategy group?**

What should the next steps be to implement this at the State and Regional levels?

What are measures of success for this strategy group?

Note: Later in the day we will discuss things you would like to see in Water Plan Update 2013. As you review these strategies, consider if there is any topic you would like to raise in the Afternoon discussion.