MEETING SUMMARY

CALIFORNIA WATER PLAN UPDATE 2009
ALL REGIONS FORUM
SEPTEMBER 17, 1:00 - 6:00 P.M. | SEPTEMBER 18, 9:00 A.M. – 5:00 P.M.
DOUBLE TREE HOTEL
2001 POINT WEST WAY
SACRAMENTO, CA

Meeting Purpose and Goals:

- Review Input from the Water Plan Summer 2007 Regional Workshops
- Application of Future Scenarios in regional planning
- Discuss regional applications and priorities related to the 25 Resource Management Strategies

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DAY 1

Welcome and Opening Remarks

Opening Remarks:

Kamyar Guivetchi, California Department of Water Resources (DWR)

Kamyar Guivetchi, manager of DWR's Statewide Water Planning Branch, welcomed everyone to the inaugural All-Regions Forum for the *California Water Plan Update 2009* (*Update 2009*). This was the first time that the Water Plan had brought together people from all regions in California in one place to talk about regional and interregional issues. Kamyar said he was pleased to see familiar faces from other parts of the *Update 2009* process, including members of the Public Advisory Committee (AC), the State Agency Steering Committee (SC), and the Statewide Analysis Network (SWAN), alumni from the previous AC, and many people who attended the regional workshops in summer 2007.

Agenda Review

(Workbook pp. 2-5)

Lisa Beutler, Associate Director and facilitator from the Center for Collaborative Policy (CCP), previewed the meeting agenda and workbook. The agenda, workbook, and all other meeting materials are available on the website: http://www.waterplan.water.ca.gov/materials

General Work Plan Through 2009

(Workbook pp. 6-7)

Kamyar Guivetchi, DWR, gave a PowerPoint presentation called "General Work Plan 2007-2009" that explained the key documents and work plan for accomplishing key activities through 2009. Kamyar emphasized the roles of the regions and SWAN in his presentation. *Update 2009* will derive from the following 8 key activities:

Activities	Description
Strategic Plan	1. Review and revise as needed the vision, mission, and goals of the Water Plan, and update its initiatives, recommendations, and actions.
Scenarios	2. Develop multiple scenarios of future California water conditions, and use them to evaluate different combinations of resource management strategies for a range of water demand and supply assumptions.
Climate Change	3. Develop climate change scenarios to evaluate impacts on California's water resources and water systems, and to recommend statewide and regional adaptation strategies.

Regional Reports	4. Update the Regional Reports for the 10 Hydrologic Regions, and for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and Mountain Counties as areas of special concern. Use information gained through the regional outreach process to describe critical issues, initiatives, and the effectiveness of regional planning efforts.
Management Strategies & Response Packages	5. Update the 25 Resource Management Strategies. Expand strategy narratives to describe their suitability for integrated flood management, new challenges and opportunities from global climate change, and future implementation in regions
Water Portfolios	6. Estimate and present actual water uses, supplies, and quality (Water Portfolios) for water years 1998 through 2005. Improve methods for representing consumptive and non-consumptive environmental water uses, and where reuse of water is occurring
Analytical Tools	7. Improve information exchange, conceptual models, and analytical tools.
Companion Plans	8. Incorporate findings and recommendations from companion State strategic Plans

Key Documents and Due Dates:

- December 2007 – Draft Assumptions & Estimates Report
- December 2008 – Public Review Draft and Final Assumptions & Estimates Report
- December 2009 – Final Water Plan

Using the "Key Activities & Document Review" table (Workbook page 7), Kamyar indicated when each of the 8 key activities and draft documents would be reviewed by the different public venues (i.e. AC, Regional Workshops, All-Regions Forum, Plenary, and SWAN).

The takeaway message is that people will have multiple opportunities to participate and review each of the activities and documents of Water Plan Update 2009.

Regional workshops will take place throughout the regions each year, and the workshops will be in a different city each year. The All-Regions Forum will take place once a year and will alternate locations between Northern and Southern California. Meetings of the public Advisory Committee, because it comprises statewide organizations, will take place in Sacramento. Plenary meetings will be in Sacramento as a centralized location in the state.

Review of Regional Workshops

(Workbook pp. 8-10)

Paul Dabbs, DWR, presented the status and key findings of the Water Plan Regional Workshops that took place between June and September 2007. DWR, with support from regional entities, held interactive Regional Workshops in order to discuss and solicit input on the next Water Plan. Workshop summaries and flipchart transcripts are available on the Water Plan's Regional Outreach web page at www.waterplan.water.ca.gov/regional. Input from workshops reflected the diversity of the different regions, but there was also considerable overlap in topics of concern, including common themes about need for better integration of objectives for water supply, water quality, floodplain management, and watershed management, and better integration of land use and water planning efforts. A list of themes was included on pages 9-10 of the workbook.

In small groups, the audience discussed the following questions from their workbook:

- Where do you see key differences in the regional perspectives?
- Within this list, what are the critical priorities for your region
- What are issues that need to be addressed at the statewide level rather than at the regional level? Where do you see needs for consistent policy statewide?

Audience feedback is shown below, grouped into topical categories.

Regional Priorities:

Education & Intra-Regional Communication

- Water awareness education campaign
- process of implementing resource management strategies needs more discussion
- Continued support for IRWMPs
- Support exploration and dialogue of better ways to address water supply, quality, and enhancement of the environment
- Increased water use efficiency through education of water consumers and setting a framework for retail suppliers
- Collaborative approach for drought and emergency planning

Water Supply

- Delta water supply reliability
- conveyance and storage
- urban water supply reliability and water quality
- deal with reduction of flows to south due to drought and environmental concerns

Water Quality:

- Delta conveyance source water quality
- Drinking water quality and stormwater quality
- Groundwater water quality– needs to be cleaned up

Water Use Efficiency and Reuse

- More investment in water reuse, recycling and regional sustainability
- IRWMP should facilitate recycled water use
- Artificial recharge

Regional Autonomy & Self-Sufficiency:

- Regional autonomy for recycled water use and conjunctive management
- Enhance regional sufficiency with recycled water
- Reduce regional interdependencies

Water Rights & Protection of Areas of Origin

- Protection of water rights for areas of origin
- Protection and availability of groundwater; overdraft
- Equal quality and conservation for supply and receipt side (i.e. Receiving and sending areas have comparable conservation requirements and comparable water quality)
- State should recognize Mountain Counties as a separate funding area

Environment & Sustainability

- Water for environmental enhancement
- Agricultural land stewardship and environmental management
- Salinity management and economic viability
- More water for environment
- Urban Water Management Plans should be quantified to realistically assess sustainability
- Ecosystem restoration services

Social Equity

- Participation of disadvantaged communities in IRWMPs
- Local resource development
- Rising costs and affordability

Land Use and Floodplains

- Floodplain management in pre-planning process → Delta
- Integration of land use policies
- Disruption of supply has various causes – focus more on the floodplain – pay attention and provide funding sources

Issues to be addressed at Statewide Level:

Education

- Water awareness campaign (launch something like the Flex Your Power campaign)

Energy and Climate Change

- Water-energy linkage
- Clarification of AB 32 implementation and its affect on statewide water resources
- Determine how the State will deal with drought conditions across the state and reductions in SWP flows.
- Projection of climate change impacts and policies for adaptation
- Meet green energy needs – desalination, etc.
- Rational regulations (energy crisis permitting)
- Water-energy – consistent technical standards (e.g. for appliances, etc.)

Issues for Rural Communities

- Equity of resources available to rural counties
- Groundwater protection and flood protection for rural communities

Urban Issues

- Water quality in Bay Area from Delta

Environment and Sustainability

- Green design for construction
- Policy on stream flows for wildlife
- Delta fix – not just supply but quality also (salinity, multi-purpose storage)
    - Impacts on endangered species
    - Environmental sustainability for Delta water supply
- Invasive species control (especially Quagga mussels)

Water Supply

- Encourage rainwater capture to supplement water supply
- Policy on water transfer and banking
- Reliability of industrial water supply
- Additional funding for desalination in the South Coast

Reliability Water Conveyance, Storage, and Transfers

- SWP/CVP operations
- Fix the Delta; multi-purpose surface storage
- Import reliability during droughts in urban areas

Water Use Efficiency and Reuse

- Statewide standards on recycled water use/safety
- Water recycling and reuse
- Legislative mandate for purveyors to adopt water use efficiency guidelines
- Dependency of industry in Silicon Valley on freshwater
- Agricultural water use management
- Water quality for recycle and reuse

Data and Analytical Tools

- More online data access
- Management of conveyance infrastructure

Planning

- Water elements of general plans – review and audit
- Water planning and land use planning
- Link water supply impacts to urban growth requirements (with funding consequences)
- IRWMPs – consistency for hydrologic boundaries
- IRWMPs and green house gas production
- State should compile IRWMP results and support the process
- Better definition of "region" – What is it? How are regions determined?
- Calculation of externalities for economic costs of water
- Water management plan – protected use should not exceed water supply

Governance, Oversight, and Evaluation

- Encourage Regional Water Quality Control Boards to work collaboratively with local agencies
- public funding for implementation; equity of funding
- Approach to land use planning and water management
- Approach to regional self-sufficiency; meaning of self-sufficiency
- Mountain Counties are identified differently from the hydrologic regions; funding is awkward – Mountain Counties should be identified as a separate funding area
- Stormwater reuse policy – broaden State agency participation
- Regional planning integration and coordination into State level
- Consistent regulatory approaches/oversight
- Clear, common, consistent vision among the State agencies
- Requirement for coordinating land use planning
- State evaluation for what is working/not working for recycled water, conservation, resuse
- Greater and consistent opportunities for funding options/access

Statewide Water Analysis Network (SWAN) Scenarios Workshop

The All-Regions Forum transitioned into a SWAN workshop called "Case Studies in Implementing Scenarios for Regional Planning." The purpose of the workshop was to describe use of scenarios for the California Water Plan, present case studies in implementing scenarios for regional planning, and solicit feedback from implementing scenarios in *Update 2009*. The workshop was led by Rich Juricich, with 3 featured presenters:

- David Purkey, Stockholm Environment Institute
- David Groves, RAND Corporation
- David Yates, National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR)

A common theme among the regional scenario case studies was use of the California Water Plan Update 2005's Scenario Framework (see Figure 1). The case studies were compared and contrasted in a Scenarios Matrix (see Figure 2).

The separate meeting summary for the SWAN Workshop is posted on the Water Plan Meeting materials, available here:
http://www.waterplan.water.ca.gov/materials/index.cfm?date=sep17b07

Figure 1: California Water Plan Update 2005 Scenario Framework

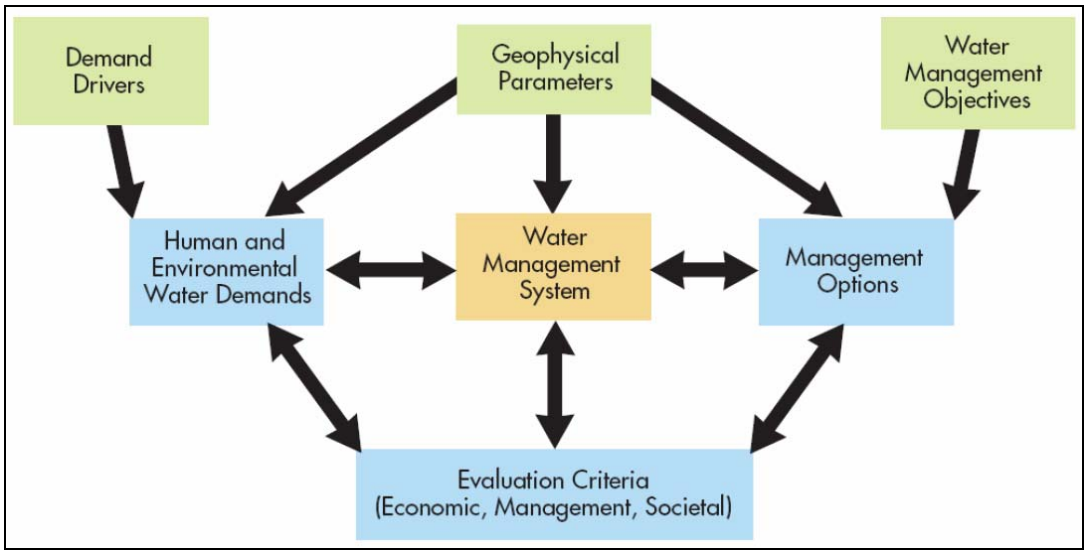
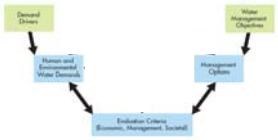


Figure 2: Scenarios Matrix - Lessons Learned

	Scenario Framework	Geographic domain	Level of integration	Level of System detail	Climate/hydrology
2005 CWP		Statewide, by Hydrologic Region	No integration between demand scenarios and management options	Coarse demand factor representation. Management options derived from other studies	Annual data for past hydrology (water portfolios), no climate or hydrologic signal in scenarios
Simple Scenarios for Southern California		Southern California. Demand by county, supply by region	Arithmetic combination of supply and demand. Factor changes to baseline estimates	Coarse demand factor representation. Management options derived from other studies and related to supply and demand projections	Annual projections of supply and demand. No interannual variability. No climate signal.
Sacramento WEAP application		Sacramento Basin, including Bay-Delta and Trinity Diversion	Full integration with demand and supply elements interacting dynamically during simulation	Full system detail with all critical system components represented explicitly	Monthly precipitation, temperature, RH and wind. Rainfall/snowmelt simulation->runoff. Water quality simulation.
Robust management strategies for IEUA		Inland Empire Utilities Agency service area.	Integrated supply and demand and long-term water management plans	Aggregated representation of large system components.	Monthly precipitation, temperature, RH and wind. Rainfall/snowmelt simulation->runoff. Parameterizations of effects on imports.
2009 CWP	**???**	**???**	**???**	**???**	**???**

DAY 2

Welcome

Kamyar Guivetchi welcomed everyone to Day 2 of the All Regions Forum and reviewed what had happened the previous day. He also responded to questions from the audience.

Q&A:

- A question was asked if there was a discrepancy in reporting scale between the Update 2009 scenario approach (potential demand), which will be statewide level, and the resource management strategy responses packages (potential supply), which are developed at the regional and local level.

  Kamyar responded that much of the water supply in California is locally governed. Because resources are essentially local, exports and imports between regions are a small piece of the larger puzzle. A major challenge of moving toward regional planning is maintaining a balance between statewide planning and local governance. The State anticipates future demand and lets local agencies handle the supply side without dictating too much what particularly strategies to use. Regions manage their resources as appropriate to their circumstances. Through the IRWMP process, the State encourages locals to work together through incentives and has resisted dictating what regional boundaries ought to be. Part of the challenge is that California is very large and diverse, and its 10 hydrologic regions are as large and complex as some states.

- A question was asked if the Water Plan would attempt to look into water transfer law.

  Kamyar responded that no subject is "off the table" and that the Water Plan can certainly have findings and recommendations and a discussion on water transfers as a resource management strategy. Although the Water Plan does not have implementation or regulatory authority, it is used to inform and recommend actions to the Governor, the Legislature, the water community, and the public at large.

- A question was asked whether or not DWR and the public Advisory Committee would be listened to by the local governments, and whether local governments would take the initiative to change their codes and ordinances.

  Kamyar responded that the Water Plan is working hard to communicate with local authorities. The Advisory Committee membership was designed to include cities, counties, and land use planning organizations, such as the California County Planning Commissioners Association.

- A comment was raised that the State Water Project should be separate from DWR, that DWR should not be run as a utility but instead should represent all water interests in the state.

  Kamyar responded that the "State Water Plan" is the "other S.W.P." in DWR, and that the Water Plan process is independent from the State Water Project administration. DWR wears two separate hats as a utility and as a resource agency. One of the 2 key initiatives in the *Water Plan Update 2005* is to "improve statewide water management systems." Water management systems includes infrastructure as a well as organizational structure. The State Water Project is just one part of the larger picture of the Water Plan.

25 Resource Management Strategies – Regional Application

(Workbook pp. 14-17)

A resource management strategy is a project, program, or policy that helps local agencies and governments manage their water and related resources. Participants met in small groups according to regional affiliation to discuss the current and future potential for each of the different resource management strategies for their respective regions. In their regional groups, they ranked each strategy with a score of 1, 2, or 3 (1 is highest potential). Each group gave a 2-minute overview on their key findings from the exercise.

Group Report-Outs:

Mountain Counties Regional Overlay:

- Mountain Counties Region has 7 or 8 rivers, most of which cannot be placed together
- There are many independent jurisdictions
- Regional geography makes it difficult to transfer water between regions.

South Coast Hydrologic Region

- Highly dependent on water use efficiency measures and interregional conveyance systems to bring imported water into the region
- Desalination of both brackish and seawater is becoming increasingly viable, although cost is still an issue
- These priorities are expected to continue into the future
- There needs to be more coordination between land use management and water supply strategies

Sacramento River Hydrologic Region

- Reducing water demand and recycling municipal water are being implemented right now
- Currently relatively little use of conjunctive groundwater management or system reoperation, but they are is expected to increase in importance
- Precipitation enhancement and desalination have relatively little importance now or in the foreseeable future
- Resource stewardship (e.g. watershed management) ranked with moderate scores
- Flood management is considered extremely important now and in the future.
  - Levee enhancement

- Levee maintenance
- Setback levees

Colorado River Hydrologic Region

- Two distinct sub-regions:
  - desert without population (i.e. Imperial County)
  - desert with population (i.e. Riverside County)
- Much use of demand reduction strategies
- Agricultural areas rely operational efficiencies and water transfers
- Urban areas rely on conjunctive management and groundwater storage

South Lahontan Hydrologic Region

- North and South Lahontan have completely different issues
- South Lahontan faces challenges with rapid urban development and population growth in urban areas such as Palmdale, Apple Valley, and Victorville
- Land use planning is not in synch with planning for water supply and water quality.
- Agricultural land stewardship has low implementation now but should be higher in the future
- Greenfield developments and alteration of stream channels threatens aquifers with loss of recharge areas and increasing exposure to contaminants

North Lahontan Hydrologic Region

- It is the only watershed where most water flows north; Truckee River, Carson, and Walker rivers flow into Nevada.
- Interstate issues with Oregon, Nevada, and New Mexico. Much surface water is reserved for Nevada interests.
- Surface storage and groundwater storage capacity is very limited.
- Maintenance of water quality is currently the region's biggest issue.
- Town of Truckee is growing very quickly.

Tulare Lake and San Joaquin River Hydrologic Regions (joint discussion group)

- Pollution prevention – mitigating salt deposition and salination of water supplies – is a top concern
- Desalination of brackish groundwater and water transfers are important.
- Flood management is very important (shared concern with Sacramento River region)
  - Levee enhancement
  - Levee maintenance
  - Setback levees
- Agricultural and urban water use efficiency have moderate scores for implementation now, but that will increase in the future.
- Floodplain management will continue to low implementation unless there are additional incentives.

Central Coast

- Rated all strategies as moderate or high implementation now and in future (except for CALFED Surface Storage).
- It is a highly diverse region with limited imported water
- Suggest adding "Wastewater Management" as a separate resource management strategy

San Francisco Bay Area

- Water demand reduction has strong implementation region-wide
- Conveyance and system reoperation are also of high importance, with individual agencies acting separately

Delta Regional Overlay

- The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta is not a homogenous region; there are many subregions with different interests
- Conveyance is an extremely important issue for the region and statewide
- Agricultural land stewardship is a high priority
- There is Delta-wide land use planning through the Delta Protection Commission's *Land Use and Resource Management Plan for the Primary Zone of the Delta*, but there needs to be more it

Resource Management Strategy Discussions

(Workbook pp. 18-27)

DWR staff members gave presentations explaining each of the strategies by category. After each presentation, the audience met in small groups to consider prepared sets of questions in their workbooks.

Each group gave a 2-minute report-out summarizing their discussion.

(Workbook pp. 18)

Strategies to Reduce Water Demand

David Inouye, DWR Southern District, gave an overview of resource management strategies to reduce water demand:

- Agricultural Water Use Efficiency
- Urban Water Use Efficiency

Data from Group Report-outs:

Key regional differences in the water use efficiency strategies and/or the way they are used:

- Everyone thinks someone else should reduce water use.
- State should not dictate what farmers should plant, but provide incentives to crops that are less water intensive.
- Cost-benefit ratios vary across regions; for example, in Sacramento where price of water is less, conservation is not as appealing as to users in the South Coast
- Incentives are required – when everyone gives something there is more incentive reduce.
- Have a dialogue that places value on both area of origin and destination areas.
- Agricultural vs. nonagricultural
- Depends of how many people live in region, where they live in the region, and what they do for a living
    - South Coast and Bay Area have most emphasis on Urban WUE
    - Sacramento Valley has more potential savings with Ag WUE
    - In Mountain Counties, Urban WUE is emphasized, even though most of its water is used by agriculture.
- Coastal vs. inland (salt disposal)

Current inter-regional linkages & challenges:

- State should not dictate what farmers should plant, but provide incentives to crops that are less water intensive.
- Need for incentives and performance measures: opportunity for State Architect to set water efficiency standards with state bond grants for public school construction
- Urban water is also transferred to agriculture (recycled municipal water)
- Water saved in one region doesn't necessarily mean more water is available to another region

Major regional priorities (versus statewide) for increasing water use efficiency:

- Outdoor recreation
- Building codes
- Emergency planning

Issues that should be addressed at the statewide level:

- Demand-hardening; "low lying fruit" already picked (ultra low flow toilet replacements done during the last drought)
    - Investment in new efficiency technologies
        - Research and development
- Environmental Justice:
    - Representation: many disadvantaged communities may not be represented in water decisions – funding is needed to support their participation
    - Low income communities are disadvantaged with fund-matching and competitive grant programs; they often cannot afford technology retrofits.

Circumstances where regions should have flexibility to tailor approaches to increase water use efficiency:

- Tiered water pricing
- All circumstances

Strategies to Improve Operational Efficiency

(Workbook pp. 19-20)

Pierre Stephens, DWR Central District, gave an overview of the 3 resource management strategies to improve operational efficiency:

- Conveyance
- System Reoperation
- Water Transfers

Current inter-regional linkages & challenges:

- Protection of the Delta

Major regional priorities (versus statewide) for increasing water use efficiency:

- Local control
- Emergency preparedness coordination
- Protection of groundwater basins
- Rehabilitation of aging infrastructure
- Bay Area: Inter-ties, seismic upgrades, energy provisions, conservation, recycling, aging infrastructure
- South Coast: Water imports, preservation and reoperation of conveyance systems
- North Lahontan: Nonpoint source pollution, repair existing water distribution systems

Issues that should be addressed at the statewide level:

- Delta conveyance
- State and federal coordination – especially Colorado River and Resource agencies
- SWP and CVP Reliability
- Statewide operational improvements to help all users
- Coordination between State agencies and regions
- Assessment of State and local resources
- Mitigating water transfer impacts
- Exploration of new storage facilitates

Strategies to Increase Water Supply

(Workbook pp. 21-22)

Tito Cervantes, DWR Northern District, gave an overview of resource management strategies to increase water supply:

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

Key regional differences in the water supply strategies and/or the way they are used:

- Bay Area:
  - Conjunctive use only if have groundwater basin, or contract with other needs Local control by an entity with (GW) rights
  - Focus on recycled supply
- South Coast
  - Regional differences depend on availability of local supply
  - Very dependent on conjunctive management and recycled use
  - Groundwater is adjudicated in many basins, which facilitates conjunctive management
  - Urban runoff management varies in implementation
  - aggressive recycled water and desalination research and development
  - local storage
  - conjunctive use
- Mountain Counties
  - Can do cloud seeding
  - Limited groundwater

- Limited viable reservoir sites
- Sacramento River:
  - Lots of storage capacity, less control over its use
- Statewide
  - Storage benefits can be shared by many regions

- Creative approaches to increase supply include:
  - Forest management
  - Exotic species removal
  - Put meanders back in streams
  - Creating flood meadows

  These increase storage capacity and help offset impact of a lower snowpack
    - Acquisition opportunity

- Factors that influence regional difference in water supply strategies:
  - Geography and land use
    - i.e. varying opportunity for recycled water use
  - Coastal v. inland
  - Groundwater aquifers v. surface water
  - Affordability of projects
    - Financial capability, resources
  - Water rights issues
    - Protection

Major regional priorities for increasing water supply:

- New surface storage to better capture receding line of hydrograph
- Conservation
- Recycled water
  - Change public perception
  - Instead of desalination
- Bay Area desalination (brackish)
- Better outreach about regional supply
- Increased local water supply for regional self sufficiency
- Improve reliability
- Sacramento River:
  - CALFED storage for flexibility
- South Coast
  - Recycled water
  - Reduction of demand through conservation
  - Everything but cloud seeding and CALFED storage

- Statewide
  - Stormwater capture, retention, and storage
  - Groundwater storage
  - Overcome restraints (permits, water rights, etc.) to maximize local resources
  - Unknown issues regarding Tribal rights and environmental justice needs
- Increase local supply; less dependence on imports
- Groundwater basins: maximize storage and conjunctive use
- In the multi-benefit mix – use least cost alternatives
- Recycled water
- Healthy Delta
- Smart Growth
- Sustainability
- Delete precipitation enhancement (don't have precipitation to enhance)

Under what circumstances should regions have flexibility to tailor approaches to increase water supply:

- During severe drought, need flexibility to join together to implement solutions
  - Change public perception
  - Instead of desalination

- As long as the practice meets legal and ethical requirements and is consistent with adopted plan (local, regional, state, fed)
- Local control on regional transfers
  - 3rd party impacts – oversight
- Local input/role/voice in all regional water supply decisions/issues

Advice regarding Water Quality discussion:

- Avoid contamination of groundwater by recycled water application
- Increase interaction
  - Example: link higher treatment level to reduced South Coast imports
- Encourage the state to develop a statewide water quality plan:
  - with implementation goals and objectives
  - with financing sources and supporting technology
- Show how the State can help overcome local barriers
  - Clean water for vegetable crops to ensure safety
    - prevent contamination
  - Origins of all food to be labeled

Strategies to Improve Water Quality

(Workbook pp. 23-24)

Lew Moeller, DWR, gave an overview of resource management strategies to increase water supply:

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

Key regional differences in the water quality strategies and/or the way they are used:

- Match Water Quality to Use
  - human → agricultural
  - agricultural → human
  - human → aquatic
  - agricultural → aquatic
- Improve water quality v. Water use efficiency
- California Water Plan needs to look at different perspectives
- Risk-based analysis
- Goal: meet existing water quality objectives
  - Health-based, risk-based
- Need to effectively integrate water quality into California Water Plan
  - Integrate Basin Planning with California Water Plan
- Focus on beneficial use
  - Find objectives, find ways to get there
- Ensure IRWMPs integrate with Basin Plans

- Surface water v. groundwater
- Separate?, connected?
- Delta Vision chapter, other high level issues
- Vision statement, sustainability
- Water Plan as a mechanism to unite water management spectrum
- Sacramento River
  - New Strategy? "agricultural runoff management"
    - pesticides
    - fertilizer
- Statewide
  - differences in Best Management Practices and local regulations
  - Storage benefits can be shared by many regions

Major regional priorities (versus statewide) for increasing water quality:

- Wastewater treatment
- Irrigated lands
- Food safety
- Air quality, atmospheric deposition
- Stormwater
- Enforcement of existing regulations
- Environmental justice
  - Ability to pay for operation and maintenance
- Salinity
- Watershed management
  - Preserving open space
  - Coordination
- Groundwater remediation
  - Wellhead protection
  - Seawater intrusion
  - Source protection

Under what circumstances should regions have flexibility to tailor approaches to increase water quality:

- Vision that is sustainable for 30, 40, 50 years and is good for the environment and beneficial uses
- Develop broad, flexible policy with long-term perspective
- Think multi-faceted regulatory flexibility
- Need mechanism to determine
  - who is best to oversee surface water quality
  - rates
  - contaminated water
  - funding
  - legal implications
  - enable consolidation between small systems and larger systems
    - enable them to meet standards

Advice regarding Water Supply discussion:

- Better water quality with more storage (supply and quality are interdependent)
- Broader, more inclusive
- No requirement for greywater
- Unregulated chemicals – cumulative impact

Strategies to Practice Resource Stewardship

(Workbook pp. 25-26)

Stefan Lorenzato, DWR, gave an overview of resource management strategies to reduce water demand:

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

Discussion on resource stewardship strategies and/or the way they are used

- Separate category for resource stewardship strategies marginalizes them
- All strategies/strategy categories are intrinsically linked
- General plans (LA) don't integrate/link (impediment)
- Link with regulatory benefits (i.e. DFG, habitat conservation plans, natural communities conservation plans/incentives)
- Disseminate the California Water Plan (with long-term vision) to other agencies for buy-in
- IRWMP's pull together different planning documents (i.e. watershed and habitat Conservations plans and water or functional areas)
- State agency collaborative on State's vision for long-term comprehensive water resources management
- This should be "Watershed Management"
- Balancing sustainable human benefits with sustainable ecosystem maintenance
- Sustainability for long-term
- Increase collaboration and interest between those who work to sustain the ecosystem and those who work with human benefits
- Education and outreach about watershed for all stakeholders (critical aspect)
    - Managers
    - Agencies
    - Private entities
    - Individual community members
- Some IRWM plans still have segregated projects; need to have this holistic approach
- State provide facilitators to get to middle ground so all needs and options are heard

Linkages among these strategies in your regional plans and IRWMPs:

- Agricultural land stewardship requires water rights to preserve the lands
- Removal of non-native vegetation plants from stream systems is a linkage for watershed and ecosystem
- Urban land use planning to avoid floodplains and agricultural land negative impacts
- Linkage for regional plans is to make sure that all stakeholder interests are involved
- Link (or change) ecosystem restoration to include ecological mitigation
- Linkage with coastal and saltwater ecosystem resources (include this in the Water Plan)
- California Water Plan should have a statewide map showing all floodplains and recharge areas
- Need consistencies between agencies
    - hard to follow rules that conflict between agencies
    - need process to deal with conflicts ("Solomon Court")

- Sacramento Valley IRWMP – all strategies exist, but some not emphasized
  - develop strategic plan to address issues
  - develop implementation plan
- Different regions have different priorities – need to identify priorities (regional or local level)
- State needs to continue planning processes – to develop strategies (adaptive management)
- Whole new group of stakeholders changes rules with introduction of new resource stewardship topic (i.e., after forest fire, CDF "restores" area – then the flood come along and we get mud flows)

What is needed to improve stewardship at the regional or state levels:

- All regional plans (state, regional, agency) to use same values for protection of available water supplies
- More education and outreach for resource stewardship concepts
- Mission statement: we are all stewards of the resources/environment
- We need to look at "greater good"
- CEQA "overriding benefit" not in the Endangered Species Act
- Leadership issue – overrides case law – use common sense
- More research, evaluation
- Early dialog – before, and separate from, decision process
- Regulatory boundaries need to be clear
  - Dialog between flood control agencies and DFG (for example)
- Establish trust

Preview of October 22-23 Plenary

(Workbook pp. 28)

All attendees of the All Regions Forum were encouraged to participate in the upcoming Water Plan Plenary on October 22-23, 2007 at the Double Tree Hotel in Sacramento. On the last page of the workbook was a concept agenda for the first-ever Water Plan Plenary. The Plenary is intended to bring together everyone involved with the Water Plan (i.e. Regional representatives, Advisory Committee members, Steering Committee members, SWAN members, general public, and project team staff) into a common venue to share ideas and network. The Plenary will be organized in a conference-style format, with multiple tracks covering many different topics at once. Key topics to be covered at the Plenary included sustainability indicators, climate change, integrated flood management, and updating the resource management strategies.

Closing Thoughts

Kamyar Guivetchi, DWR, closed the meeting with a word of thanks to everyone who attended. Special appreciation was given to DWR Southern District for staff support. Kamyar wished everyone a safe journey home.

Attendance (104):

Fatema Akhter, Los Angeles DWP
Jane Beesley, Rivers and Mountains Conservancy
Richard Bell, MWDOC
Ryan Bonen, Sutter County Resource Conservation District
Danielle Borish, San Bernardino County
David Bradshaw, FID
Kirby Brill, Mojave Water Agency
Brian Campbell, East Bay MUD
Celeste Cantú, SAWPA
Rosa Castro, CBMWD
Joan Chaplick, MIG
Jim Chatigny, Mountain Counties Water Resources Association
Wayne Clark, MWD of Orange County
Dan Colby, San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority
Leroy Corlett, Indian Wells Valley Water District
Jim Cornwell, USBR
Darrel Cozad, Integrated Planning and Management, Inc.
Jonathan Daly, City of Corona
David De Jesus, MWDSC
Joyce Dillard
Anisa Divine, Imperial Irrigation District
Stephen Dopudja, R.W. Beck
Andy Draper, MWH
Kerry Eden, Corona DWP
Marilyn Falharty, CDFG R5
Amy Fowler, Santa Clara Valley Water District
John Fraser, E.I.D.
Fran Garland, Contra Costa Water District
Ilene T. Gallo, Caltrans
Monica Gasca, LACSD
Elise Goldman, West Basin MWD
Robert Hartoorian, LAVWND
Douglas Headrick, SBVWMA
Tracy Hemmeter, SCVWD
Barbara Hennigan, Butte-Sutter Basin Area Groundwater Users
Mark Horne, PBS&J
Kirsten Johnson, Mohave Desert Resource Conservation District
Ken Kirby, Kirby Consulting Group
Frank Kno, Los Angeles County Public Works Flood Control District
Greg Krzys, USBR
Bob Lane, Sempra
Denise Landsteadt, SDCWA
Renee Lato, Santa Ana Watershed Association
Mike Limbaugh, MWA
Larry Lloyd, SCRCD
Shelley Luce, SMBRC
Todd Manley, NCWA
Liz Mansfield, EID
Marilyn McKay, Mission Springs Water District
Toby Moore, Golden State Water Company
Carl Morrison, Bay Area IRWMP
Mark Norton, SAWPA
Lorena Ospina, PBS&J
Molly Petrick, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
Cathy Pieroni, City of San Diego
David Purkey, SEI-US
Leighanne Reeser, West Basin MWD
John Ricker, County of Santa Cruz
Jack Safely, WMWD
Carolyn Shaffer, County of Orange RDMD
Mark Stadler, San Diego County Water Authority
Eben Swain, Tahoe Conservation District
Stacie Takeguchi, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
Minam Torres, Environmental Justice Coalition for Water
Reymundo Trejo, Boyle Engineering
Jason Weeks, WRD
Ed Winkler, RWA
David Yates, NCAR
Ken Zimmer, Los Angeles County Public Works

Advisory Committee Members:

Lloyd Fryer, Kern County Water Agency (State Water Contractors)
Jack Hawks, California Water Association
Ron Sprague, California County Planning Commissioners
John Sullivan, League of Women Voters
Susan Tatayon, The Nature Conservancy

State Agency Steering Committee Members:

Liz Haven, State Water Resources Control Board
Charles Wynne, CA Governor's Office of Emergency Services

Other State Agency Personnel:

Suzanne Butterfield, Member, Delta Protection Commission
Lori Clamurro, CA Department of Fish and Game
Chi Diep, California Department of Public Health
Bob Languell, State Water Resources Control Board
Karl E. Longley, Chair, Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
Craig J. Wilson, CA Department of Fish and Game
Mike Plaziak, California Water Boards – Lahontan

DWR Staff & CCP Facilitators:

Lisa Beutler, CCP
Tracie Billington, DWR
Xavier Tito Cervantes, DWR
Paul Dabbs, DWR
Sina Darabzand, DWR
Kamyar Guivetchi, DWR
David Inouye, DWR
Vern Knoop, DWR
Chang H. Lee, DWR
Stephen Lorenzato, DWR
Lew Moeller, DWR
Brian Moniz, DWR
Allan Oto, DWR
Victor Pacheco, DWR
Mohammad Rayej, DWR
Dave Scruggs, DWR
Pierre Stephens, DWR
David Sumi, CCP
Judie Talbot, CCP
Evelyn Tipton, DWR
Jennifer Wong, DWR