

Volume 2 Resource Management Strategies (outline)

Ch 1 Introduction

A resource management strategy (RMS) is a project, program, or policy that helps local agencies and governments manage their water and related resources. These strategies can reduce water demand, improve operational efficiency, increase water supply, improve water quality, practice resource stewardship, and/or improve flood management.

Following is chapter organization for each RMS:

[RMS] in California

Potential Benefits of [RMS]

Potential Costs of [RMS]

Major Issues Facing [RMS]

Recommendations to [Promote / Facilitate / Better Manage] [RMS]

Each RMS chapter is placed under a category

Reduce Water Demand

Ch 2 Agricultural Water Use Efficiency

Ch 3 Urban Water Use Efficiency

Improve Operational Efficiency & Transfers

Ch 4 Conveyance—Delta

Ch 5 Conveyance—Regional/Local

Ch 6 System Reoperation

Ch 7 Water Transfers

Increase Water Supply

Ch 8 Conjunctive Management and Groundwater

Ch 9 Desalination

Ch 10 Precipitation Enhancement

Ch 11 Recycled Municipal Water

Ch 12 Surface Storage—CALFED

Ch 13 Surface Storage—Regional/Local

Improve Water Quality

Ch 14 Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution

Ch 15 Groundwater Remediation/Aquifer Remediation

Ch 16 Matching Water Quality to Use

Ch 17 Pollution Prevention

Ch 18 Salt and Salinity Management

Ch 19 Urban Runoff Management

Practice Resources Stewardship

Ch 20 Agricultural Lands Stewardship

Ch 21 Economic Incentives (Loans, Grants, and Water Pricing)

Ch 22 Ecosystem Restoration

Ch 23 Forest Management

Ch 24 Land Use Planning and Management

Ch 25 Recharge Area Protection

Ch 26 Water-dependent Recreation

Ch 27 Watershed Management

Improve Flood Management

Ch 28 Flood Risk Management

Other

Ch 29 Other Strategies: Crop idling for water transfers, Dewvaporation or atmospheric pressure desalination, Fog collection, Irrigated land retirement, Rainfed agriculture, Water bag transport/storage technology