Shared Vision Planning
Stakeholder Involvement in the Technical Analysis

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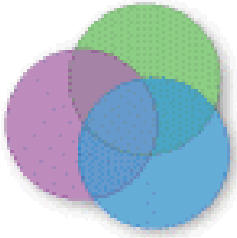
Water management is characterized by…

- Persistent conflict
- complexity & uncertainty in natural systems (hydrology, ecology etc.)
- Groups with conflicting interests & values demanding involvement

- Need to understand how to integrate technical analysis into a public, multi-stakeholder decision process



Shared Vision Planning

- PLANNING PRINCIPLES
- SYSTEMS MODELING
- COLLABORATION

integrates tried-and-true **planning principles, systems modeling and collaboration** into a practical forum for making resource management decisions;

Shared Vision Planning relies on Collaborative Model-building

"the process of building a model is a way of working out a shared view of what is being managed and how the managing should be done." K. Lee

SVP means **involving stakeholders in the technical analysis** – in the data and technical relationships

- Builds understanding of the system
- Builds confidence in the analysis
- Builds trust between stakeholders

Model Characteristics Support Collaborative Planning

- **Integrated** – All stakeholder interests and their interactions are in one place
- **User Friendly** – capable of being used by multiple stakeholders and decision makers
- **Understandable/Transparent** – assumptions, input, relationships, & output
- **Relevant** to the interests and values of stakeholder and decision makers
- **Adaptable/Flexible** to changing conditions or evolving process

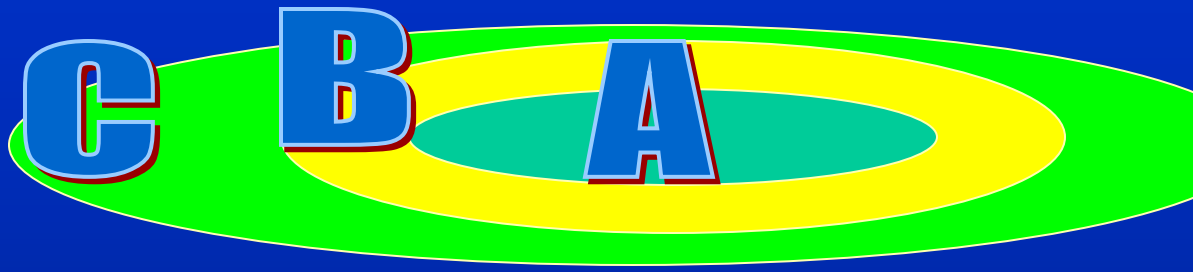
What is different?

- The integrated, technical model sets SVP apart from other "collaborative" planning processes.
- The collaborative, integrated, & transparent nature of the modeling sets SVP apart from traditional technical analysis

A Quick Example - Lake Ontario Regulation Study

- Five year, $25 Million study on re-regulation of Lake Ontario-St. Lawrence River
- Co-sponsored by the US and Canada through the International Joint Commission
- Collaboratively-built models help interest groups identify and begin to quantify the relationships between hydrology and their interests.

Structured Stakeholder-involvement in Model building



Circle A

- Modelers from Corps + Envi Canada + contractors
- email, weekly teleconferences

Circle B

- Working groups on Navigation, Hydropower, M&I water supply, Environment, recreational boating, coastal (lake) erosion
- Working groups developed technical information and passed it to the Circle A team

Circle C –

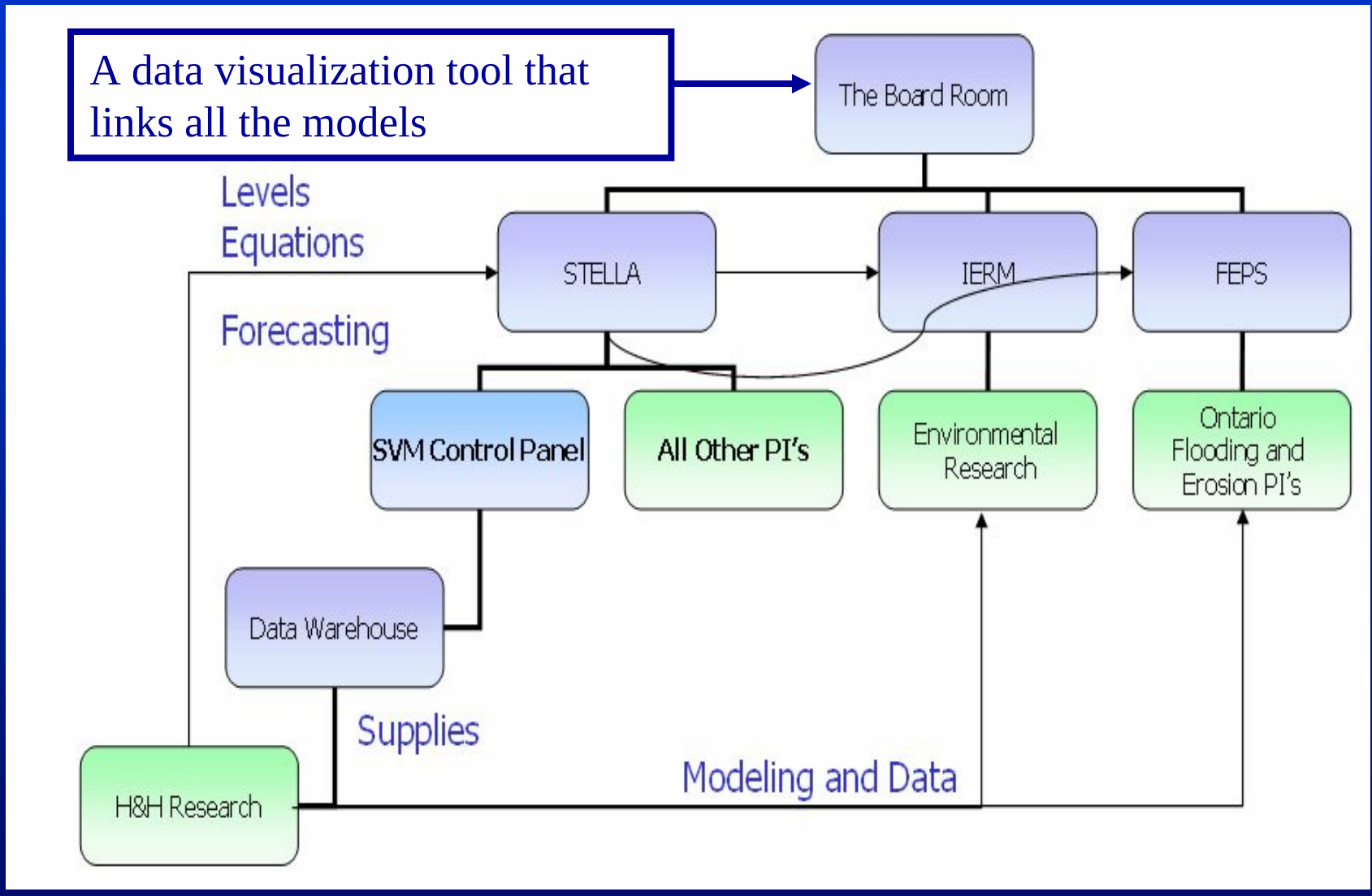
- The most interested members of the public
- Technical experts in subsidiary studies
- Road Show presentations at stakeholder gatherings

Circle D

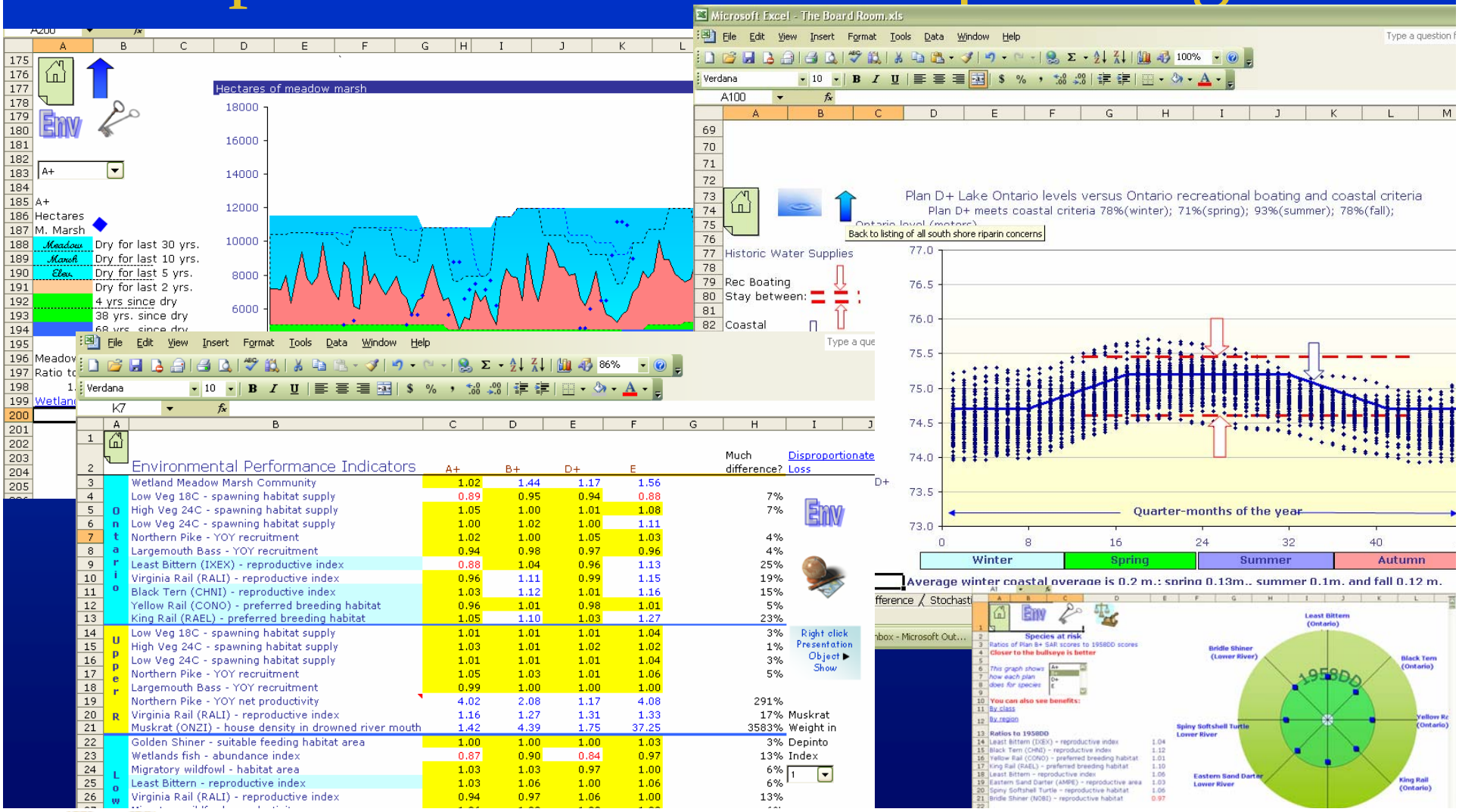
- Practice Decision-Making workshop with US-Canada Study Board

Stella linked w/process models

A data visualization tool that links all the models



Evaluation using dynamic Excel spreadsheet in workshop settings



Stakeholder Involvement in the Technical Analysis is not just Theory

- **Drought Exercises for the Potomac River** (DC) Interstate Commission for the Potomac River;
- **SVP Cases -** Five Pilots in the National Drought study, ACT-ACF, Rappahannock (Va), Mississippi Headwaters, Willamette TMDLs (OR), Cache la Poudre (CO), El Dorado Irrigation District (CA) Drought Preparedness
- **Middle Rio Grande River** (NM) water allocation and ESA issues – Sandia National Labs;
- **Roanoke River** (VA/NC)– Hydrologics, Inc., TNC;
- **Urban Water Management for Los Angeles** – CDM
- **Okavango River (southern Africa)** – Natural Heritage Institute;

- USGS, EPA, BuRec, all have initiatives

So, a "long-term vision" of applying SVP to Calif State Water Plan

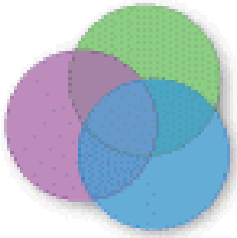
- Can't be done –
  - SVP has always been applied to specific decisions that need to be made
  - Decentralized decision-making on technically intricate issues over a vast spatial scale
  - Too many well-informed, politically-savvy stakeholders
- Challenge is to adapt SVP
  - collaboration, systems modeling, and planning principles

Some ideas

- Focus on the "why?" & "what" – objectives and vision of stakeholder involvement in technical analysis – assume iterative development
- Openness in the process and the modeling foments trust in both
- Multiple levels of models – simple to complex - based on "process" objectives
- Pilots & surveys of process ideas alongside technical tools
- Exercise & update both the technical analysis and the collaborative process
- Link the Process and Technical sides of water planning

- Make this a "shared vision" by engaging other groups (doable for 2009 update)

On to Jay Lund



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Some ideas

- 1st specify the "why?" - why involve stakeholders in the technical analysis for the water plan.
- 2nd - Develop a "vision" of what this involvement would look like.
  - Intersecting of regional plans,
  - what-if games with uncertainty analysis,
  - web-based,
  - linked to data from exist, smaller scale more detailed studies,
  - glossary's of terms,
  - validated in small, stakeholder groups,
  - linking/adaptive management tool,
  - ability to test delta, recovery/ecosystem restoration policies,
  - game for use in education for K-12 and use by legislators and governors, ...
- 3rd Make this a "shared vision" by engaging other groups (doable for 2009 update)

Shared Vision Planning Steps

1. *Build a team* and identify problems.
2. Develop objectives & metrics for evaluation
3. Describe the status quo; what will the future look like if we do nothing?
4. Formulate alternatives to the status quo.
5. Evaluate alternatives and develop team recommendations.
6. *Institutionalize* the project or plan.
7. *Exercise and update* the plan (adaptive management).

stakeholders, decision makers, & experts

may differ from national objectives and metrics

based on a collaboratively built model

done iteratively using the team

team uses *collaboratively built model* to evaluate impacts

collaborative decision is made, & implemented by decision makers

exercises ensure the plan is implemented as designed & *updated* based on new information

Tier I: Conceptual Framework

Tier II: Integrated Planning / Screening / Negotiating Model

Tier III: Detailed Data Sets and Numerical Models

Quality | Hydrology | Ecologic | Economic

Applying SVP to State Water Plan

- Given that it will fail …
  - how do we get useful things out of the process? How can we incrementally move forward?
  - How can we establish relationships, ideas, and technical information that will make solutions and management easier in the future?