California Water Plan Update 2009
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

_improve operational efficiency and transfers_

PLENARY SESSION
October 15, 2009
SESSION AGENDA

1. Welcome and Greetings
2. Introduction to 4 Strategies to Improve Operational Efficiency and Transfers
3. What the water plan says about Improving Operational Efficiency and Transfers
4. Overview of the recommendations by category
5. Small and Large Group Discussion
Reduce Water Demand
- Agricultural Water Use Efficiency
- Urban Water Use Efficiency

Improve Operational Efficiency & Transfers
- Conveyance – Delta
- Conveyance – Regional/Local
- 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 Flood Management
- Flood Risk Management

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

Practice Resource Stewardship
- Agricultural Lands Stewardship
- Economic Incentives (Loans, Grants, and Water Pricing)
- Ecosystem Restoration
- Forest Management
- Land Use Planning & Management
- Recharge Areas Protection
- Water-Dependent Recreation
- Watershed Management
Improving Operational Efficiency and Transfers

These four strategies involve finding ways to increase the water carrying capacity of existing systems to more efficiently move water from the source of supply to where it will be used. Methods may include making changes to existing operational procedures, or new construction to remove system bottlenecks and improve water carrying capacity.
These Four Resource Management Strategies are:

- Conveyance related to the Sacramento – San Joaquin Delta.
- Regional and Local Conveyance systems and improvements.
- Re-operation of an existing water system.
- Water Transfer programs and opportunities.
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.
State and regional agencies should provide funding assistance to improve conveyance, reoperation and transfers.

Develop incentives to encourage the development and implementation of system conveyance improvements.

Develop recommendations to identify and reduce economic impacts that might result from water transfers of system reoperation.

Consider financial assistance for local and regional groundwater management activities that promote sustainable coordinated use of surface and groundwater.
Consider potential impacts of alternative climate change hydrology when evaluating conveyance alternatives, system reoperation and water transfers.

Develop performance metrics as a tool to evaluate effectiveness of alternative system improvements and transfers.

State and regional agencies should complete statewide assessment of water system capacity constraints, to prioritize those that have the most benefits.
State government should consider implementation of the Delta Vision Blue Ribbon Task Force recommendations.

State and federal agencies should work to resolve long-term water transfer concerns and impacts, and develop policies that protect all parties involved in transfers.

Develop recommendations to streamline government approvals, permits, and mitigation of impacts to minimize delays to the implementation of needed water transfers and conveyance improvements.

State government should consider ways to improve water rights laws to provide more flexibility for water transfers.
State and regional agencies should continue to expand public education about water operations and issues, to foster understanding and support the need for program improvements.

All agencies should expand opportunities for community participation in water decision-making processes, through expanded public outreach programs using new electronic medias and technology.

Improve cross-coordination and cooperation between federal, State and regional agencies for shared issues and water planning needs.
State agencies should use the recommendations from the Bay-Delta Conservation Plan and the Delta Vision Blue Ribbon Task Force to guide planning studies and evaluation of alternatives.

Federal, State and regional agencies should promote consideration of reduced energy consumption as a requirement when planning water system improvements and transfers.

All planning studies should include evaluation of climate change and associated impacts when evaluation system improvements.

For water transfers, develop recommendations with monitoring programs that will standardize the evaluation of water amounts, specific and cumulative impacts, and appropriate mitigation measures.
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.