

Companion State Plans



Chapter photo. California Capitol Building,
Sacramento.

Contents

Chapter 3. Companion State Plans	3-5
About This Chapter	3-5
Water Management in California	3-6
Overview	3-6
Legal Framework	3-7
Agencies and Departments with Water-related Roles and Responsibilities	3-7
California Government	3-8
Federal Government	3-10
Public Agencies, Districts, Local Governments, and Investor-owned Utilities	3-11
Tribal Governments, Organizations, and Communities	3-11
State Agency Coordination through the Water Plan Steering Committee.....	3-11
Companion State Plans and the California Water Plan	3-13
Companion State Plans	3-13
Water Plan Recommendations, Objectives and Related Actions	3-21
Resource Management Strategies	3-21
Implications and Considerations	3-23
Selected References	3-23

Figures

Figure 3-1 State agencies with featured plans	3-12
---	------

Tables

Table 3-1 Matrix of companion plans and related objectives	3-21
Table 3-2 Matrix of companion plans and resource management strategy categories	3-22

Boxes

Box 3-1 State Departments and Agencies Represented on Water Plan Steering Committee.....	3-6
Box 3-2 Companion State Plans Featured in Update 2009.....	3-15

Chapter 3. Companion State Plans

About This Chapter

The California Water Plan calls for comprehensive and integrated regional management of California’s water resources. To advance State government’s leadership and role in the water community and to promote the Water Plan’s framework, recommendations, and strategies, the State needs to better incorporate water issues, initiatives, and information from other State agencies in the Water Plan update.

Unlike prior Water Plan updates, which were primarily products of the Department of Water Resources (DWR), Update 2009 truly can be viewed as the state’s Water Plan. It has benefited from the first interagency California Water Plan Steering Committee representing 21 State government departments and agencies with jurisdictions over different aspects of water resources and integrates their companion plans and initiatives (Box 3-1).

This chapter describes the Water Plan Steering Committee as a central feature of Water Plan Update 2009 and its efforts to create a plan that embraces companion State programs and policies in order to better understand the full possibilities and constraints for water managers.

The chapter introduces companion State plans—those plans and programs by State departments and agencies that have a direct connection with the Water Plan. It shows how companion State plans were used to develop and augment content in the Water Plan, including its objectives and related actions in Chapter 7 Implementation Plan and the resource management strategies in Volume 2. The chapter concludes with a discussion of the implications of the existing policy framework of companion State plans to shape, guide, and constrain water governance in California, including potential opportunities and impediments for improving water management, integrated resource management, and planning at the statewide and regional levels.

California’s water management system is large and complex, its water governance very decentralized, and it requires cooperation and collaboration among decision-makers at all levels of federal, Tribal, State, regional, and local entities. The Water Plan attempts to cross-reference and coordinate with other State programs to be as accurate, up-to-date, and complete as possible.

California’s water management system is large and complex, its water governance very decentralized, and it requires cooperation and collaboration among decision-makers at all levels of federal, Tribal, State, regional, and local entities.

Box 3-1 State Departments and Agencies Represented on Water Plan Steering Committee

- Air Resources Board
- Business, Transportation and Housing Agency (Caltrans)
- CALFED Bay-Delta Program
- California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA)
- California Energy Commission
- California Environmental Protection Agency
- California Natural Resources Agency
- California Public Utilities Commission
- Department of Boating and Waterways
- Department of Conservation
- Department of Fish and Game
- Department of Food and Agriculture
- Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)
- Department of Housing and Community Development
- Department of Parks and Recreation
- Department of Public Health
- Department of Water Resources
- Governor's Office of Planning and Research
- Native American Heritage Commission
- State Lands Commission
- State Water Resources Control Board and Regional Water Boards

Water Management in California

Overview

California has a large and complex water system with highly decentralized governance that involves State and federal agencies; Tribal governments; thousands of local agencies, governments, and private firms; and millions of households and farms. Decentralization has a major influence on daily management, planning, and policymaking. Competing and conflicting roles and responsibilities make it difficult to integrate regional water management. Differing roles of the various federal, State, and local governments during planning can create coordination problems. The organizational structure of State government can cause insufficient communication, coordination, and cooperation among numerous State agencies and departments responsible for water.

Legal Framework

California’s water governance structure has ancient roots in the oldest surviving common law in history, the public trust doctrine. Additional guidance for California is provided through the following:

- Terms and conditions of statehood granted by the federal government
- California State Constitution
- Code and statute (including propositions)
- Regulations
- Court mandates

The concept of the public trust was furthered through the conditions of American states joining the original 13 colonies. The states were granted sovereign rights to the commons (water, air, and land) and sovereign responsibility for its care. Since then, the public trust doctrine has been used extensively to protect the public’s interest in water. The courts have ruled water is owned by everyone and no one, thus protection must be provided by its steward—State government. This interpretation has been upheld by the US Supreme Court. Some, but not all, states include water code in their constitutions.

Inseparable from water, land conservation has been recognized in the California Constitution as meriting special status with respect to taxation.

This special status is implemented, in part, through the California Land Conservation Act (CLCA) of 1965 (Williamson Act). In the Legislative Declaration of the CLCA, the legislature finds: “That the preservation of a maximum amount of the limited supply of agricultural land is necessary to the conservation of the state’s economic resources, and is necessary not only to the maintenance of the agricultural economy of the state, but also for the assurance of adequate, healthful and nutritious food for future residents of this state and nation.” (Government Code section 51220(a)).

Agencies and Departments with Water-related Roles and Responsibilities

The State and federal governments are responsible for representing and protecting the public trust. In general the companion agencies fill five general water-related roles:

- Regulator
- Landowner
- Service provider
- Funder
- Planner, technical advisor

Those agencies that are landowners and service providers may also be regulated by regulators.

Together, in addition to roles as landowners, the State and federal governments provide assistance, guidance, scientific review, monitoring, and oversight to local governments

“It is hereby declared that because of the conditions prevailing in this State the general welfare requires that the water resources of the State be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable, and that the waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented, and that the conservation of such waters is to be exercised with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use thereof in the interest of the people and for the public welfare.”

California Constitution,
Article 10, Water

“To promote the conservation, preservation and continued existence of open space lands, the Legislature may define open space land and shall provide that when this land is enforceably restricted, in a manner specified by the Legislature, to recreation, enjoyment of scenic beauty, use or conservation of natural resources, or production of food or fiber, it shall be valued for property tax purposes only on a basis that is consistent with its restrictions and uses.”

California Constitution,
Article 13, Taxation

(city- and county-owned municipal water systems, etc.), Native American Indian Tribes, and special districts.

California Government

Many State agencies and departments oversee California's water resources. DWR operates the State Water Project and is responsible for overall water supply planning. The State Water Resources Control Board (**State Water Board**) integrates water rights and water quality decision-making authority and is responsible for overall water quality planning. The Water Board and the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (**Regional Boards**) are responsible for protecting California's water resources. According to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, water quality control plans (also known as Basin Plans) are prepared for each of the 10 hydrologic regions and by statute become part of the California Water Plan. Other State agencies and departments and their roles in water management follow:

- **California Air Resources Board.** Promotes and protects public health, welfare, and ecological resources through the effective and efficient reduction of air pollutants. Through its effort to reduce greenhouse gases in California, ARB plays a role in ensuring water management and use minimizes its greenhouse gas emissions.
- **California Bay-Delta Authority.** Oversees the 23 State and federal agencies working cooperatively through the CALFED Bay-Delta Program to improve the quality and reliability of California's water supplies while restoring the Bay-Delta ecosystem.
- **California Business Transportation and Housing Agency.** Oversees the activities of 13 departments and several economic development programs and commissions. Its operations address financial services, transportation, affordable housing, real estate, managed health care plans, and public safety.
- **California Coastal Commission.** Plans for and regulates land and water uses in the coastal zone consistent with the policies of the California Coastal Act.
- **California Department of Conservation.** Provides services and information that promote environmental health, economic vitality, informed land-use decisions, and sound management of California's natural resources. This department also manages a state watershed program.
- **California Department of Boating and Waterways.** Develops public access to the waterways and promotes on-the-water safety with programs that include aquatic pest control in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta, coastal beach erosion control, and grants for vessel sewage pumpout stations.
- **California Department of Fish and Game.** Regulates and conserves the state's wildlife and is a trustee for fish and wildlife resources (FDC § 1802). It is the State's primary department for managing the native fish, wildlife, plant species, and natural communities for their intrinsic and ecological value. It serves a regulatory role by enforcing the California Endangered Species Act and Fish and Game Code 1600, Streambed Alteration Agreements.

- **California Department of Food and Agriculture.** Promotes food safety, protects public and animal health, and protects California from exotic and invasive plant pests and diseases.
- **California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE).** Manages and protects California’s natural resources. Provides fire protection and stewardship of more than 31 million acres of California’s privately owned wildlands and offers varied emergency services in 36 of the state’s 58 counties via contracts with local governments.
- **California Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks).** Manages more than 270 park units, which protect and preserve culturally and environmentally sensitive structures and habitats, threatened plant and animal species, ancient Native American sites, and historic structures and artifacts. Responsible for almost one-third of California’s scenic coastline and manages many of the state’s coastal wetlands, estuaries, beaches, and dune systems.
- **California Department of Pesticide Regulation.** Regulates pesticide sales and use and plays a significant role in monitoring for the presence of pesticides and in preventing further contamination of the water resource.
- **California Department of Public Health.** Regulates public water systems; oversees water recycling projects; permits water treatment devices; certifies drinking water treatment and distribution operators; supports and promotes water system security; provides support for small water systems and for improving technical, managerial, and financial capacity; oversees the Drinking Water Treatment and Research Fund for MTBE and other oxygenates; and provides funding opportunities for water system improvements, including funding under Proposition 84, Proposition 50, and the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund.
- **California Department of Toxic Substances Control.** Provides technical oversight for the characterization and remediation of soil and water contamination.
- **California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA).** As part of the Governor’s efforts to streamline the State’s emergency response capabilities, AB 38 combined the Office of Emergency Services and the Governor’s Office of Homeland Security into this cabinet-level California agency in 2009. Cal EMA is responsible for overseeing and coordinating emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and homeland security activities in the state.
- **California Energy Commission.** Responsible for the forecast, regulation, and development and promotion of technology as the State’s primary energy policy and planning agency.
- **California Environmental Protection Agency.** Restores, protects, and enhances the environment to ensure public health, environmental quality, and economic vitality.
- **California Integrated Waste Management Board.** Manages the estimated 76 million tons of waste generated each year by reducing waste whenever possible, promoting the management of all materials to their highest and best use, and protecting public health and safety and the environment.
- **California Public Utilities Commission.** Regulates privately owned water and other utility companies.

- **Central Valley Flood Protection Board.** Plans flood controls along the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their tributaries in cooperation with the US Army Corps of Engineers.
- **Colorado River Board.** Protects California’s rights and interests in the resources provided by the Colorado River.
- **Delta Protection Commission.** Responsible for preparation of a regional plan for the “heart” of the Delta.
- **Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR).** Provides legislative and policy research support for the Governor’s office. The State Clearinghouse coordinates the State-level review of environmental documents pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act; provides technical assistance on land use planning and CEQA matters; and coordinates State review of certain federal grants programs.
- **Native American Heritage Commission.** Protects Native American burials from vandalism and inadvertent destruction; provides a procedure for the notification of most likely descendants regarding the discovery of Native American human remains and associated grave goods; brings legal action to prevent severe and irreparable damage to sacred shrines, ceremonial sites, sanctified cemeteries, and place of worship on public property; and maintains an inventory of sacred places.
- **Sierra Nevada Conservancy.** Initiates, encourages, and supports efforts that improve the environmental, economic, and social well-being of the Sierra Nevada region, its communities, and the citizens of California. The region, which comprises all or part of 22 counties and more than 25 million acres, is California’s principal watershed, supplying 65 percent of the developed water supply.
- **State Lands Commission.** Manages public trust lands of the State (the beds of all naturally navigable rivers, lakes, and streams, as well as the State’s tide and submerged lands along California’s more than 1,100 miles of coastline). The public trust doctrine is applied to ensure that the public trust lands are used for water-related purposes, including the protection of the environment, public recreation, and economic benefit to the citizens of California.

Federal Government

Many federal agencies play important roles in the regulation and management of California’s water resources:

- **Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).** Regulates the interstate transmission of electricity, natural gas, and oil. FERC also reviews proposals to license hydropower projects.
- **National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries).** Protects and preserves living marine resources, including anadromous fish.
- **National Park Service.** Manages national parks, including their watersheds.
- **US Army Corps of Engineers.** Plans, designs, builds, and operates water resources projects (navigation, flood control, environmental protection, disaster response, etc.).
- **US Bureau of Land Management (BLM).** Manages federal lands.

- **US Bureau of Reclamation (USBR).** Operates the Central Valley Project (CVP), the largest water project in California; and regulates diversions from the Colorado River.
- **US Department of Agriculture (USDA).** Manages forests, watersheds, and other natural resources.
- **[USDA] Natural Resource Conservation Service.** Provides technical and financial assistance to conserve, maintain, and improve natural resources on private lands.
- **US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).** Protects human health, safeguarding the natural environment.
- **US Fish and Wildlife Service.** Conserves, protects, and enhances fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats.
- **US Geological Survey.** Provides water measurement and water quality research.
- **Western Area Power Administration.** Manages power generated by the Central Valley Project.

Public Agencies, Districts, Local Governments, and Investor-owned Utilities

Local city and county governments and special districts have ultimate responsibility for providing safe and reliable water to their customers. Not all water suppliers and distributors are publicly managed. Mutual water companies, for example, are private corporations that perform water supply and distribution functions similar to public water districts. Investor-owned utilities may also be involved in water supply activities and are regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission. In general, California has two methods for forming publicly managed special districts that develop, control, or distribute water: (1) enact a General Act under which the districts may be formed as set forth in the Act, and (2) enact a Special Act creating the district and prescribing its powers.

Tribal Governments, Organizations, and Communities

Working with the trust responsibilities of several federal agencies, California's Tribal governments and communities are responsible for meeting the water needs of the residents, businesses, industries, and visitors of their respective reservations, rancherias, and allotment lands held in trust by the federal government. Responsible federal agencies include the US Bureau of Indian Affairs, US Environmental Protection Agency, Indian Health Service, and the US Bureau of Reclamation, among others. Tribal governments and communities may also participate in local, regional, and statewide water planning and management activities at their discretion. Many Tribal communities, however, are served by substandard water systems and contaminated watersheds and groundwater sources in need of major improvements.

State Agency Coordination through the Water Plan Steering Committee

To achieve comprehensive and integrated management of California's water resources, the Water Plan Steering Committee guided the development of Water Plan Update 2009.

Figure 3-1 State agencies with featured plans

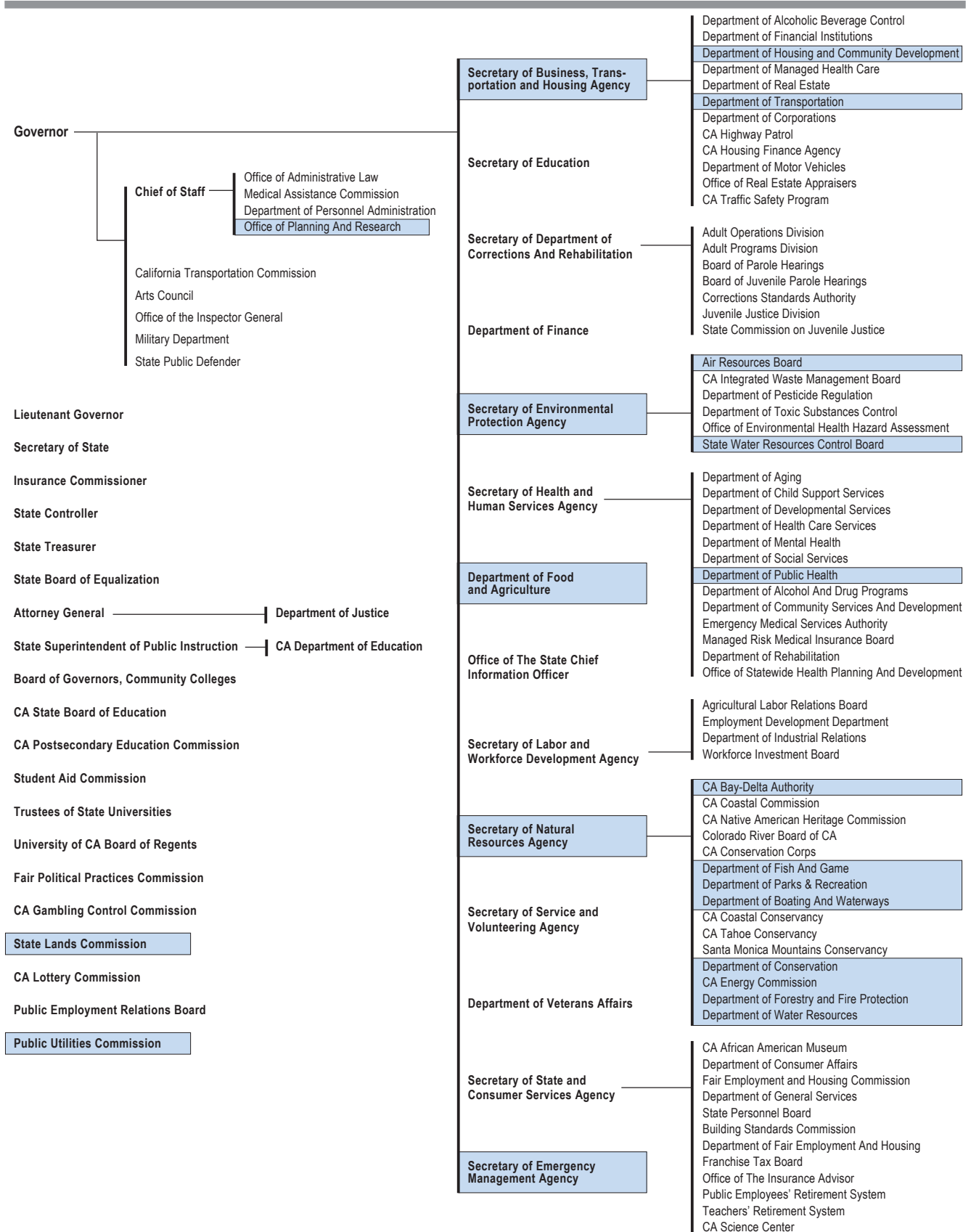


Figure 3-1 shows State government structure and highlights participating agencies and departments. In the past, DWR had performed this role with little formal input from other State agencies. The Steering Committee collaborates to develop a more comprehensive Water Plan that strategically integrates California's water supply, water use efficiency, water quality, flood management planning, and environmental stewardship, as well as respective agency missions and goals.

Working together, the State agencies sought to improve water governance by taking action on the following:

- Review and revise as needed the vision, mission, and goals of the Water Plan, and update its recommendations and implementation plan. Develop multiple scenarios of future California water conditions and use scenarios to evaluate different combinations of resource management strategies (called response packages) for a range of water demand and supply assumptions plus climate change.
- Develop climate change scenarios to evaluate impacts on California's water resources and water systems and to identify and recommend statewide and regional adaptation strategies.
- Update the regional reports for the 10 hydrologic regions and for the Delta and Mountain Counties as areas of special concern. Use information gained from the integrated regional water management and local water and flooding efforts to describe critical issues, key initiatives, effectiveness of regional planning efforts, and region-specific response strategies.
- Update the 27 resource management strategies with current research and information. Expand strategy narratives to describe their suitability for integrated flood management, new challenges, and their current and future implementation in various regions.
- 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 and where reuse of water is occurring.
- Improve information exchange and data integration, data, and analytical tools to inform all Water Plan activities and decisions and to assist California water planners and managers.
- Incorporate findings and recommendations from companion State government plans and initiatives into Update 2009.

Companion State Plans and the California Water Plan

Companion State Plans

A major effort of the Steering Committee was to identify other State planning processes, policies, plans, and procedures that had a direct connection with the Water Plan. The goal was to create awareness among agencies and the public of related planning documents. This assessment allows agencies to work collaboratively to leverage each other's resources and objectives, and overcome barriers.

A review gathered about 130 State agencies plans with some nexus. Of those at least 40 plans had direct relevance to the Volume 2 Resource Management Strategies, and many informed the recommendations, objectives, and related actions in Volume 1 The Strategic Plan. The companion plans focus on different resources and programs, respective to their agencies, but they each provide part of the overall framework of California's water governance.

The 23 companion plans featured in Update 2009 substantially inform the water planning process (Box 3-2). In some cases, such as with the State Water Board, the relationship is legally required; in others, the relationship draws from a mutual governance responsibility. Short descriptions of the 23 plans follow.

California Transportation Plan 2025 (Department of Transportation)

The California Transportation Plan (CTP) is a statewide, long-range transportation plan for meeting California's future mobility needs. The CTP defines goals, policies, and strategies to achieve a vision for California's future transportation system. This plan, with a minimum 20-year planning horizon, is prepared in response to federal and State requirements and is updated every five years. CTP 2025 was approved in 2006 and updated by an addendum in October 2007 to comply with new federal planning requirements governing development of the plan.

The 23 companion plans featured in Update 2009 substantially inform the water planning process.

Delta Vision

By executive order, The Governor established the Delta Vision Blue Ribbon Task Force in 2006 to create a vision to repair the ecologically damaged Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and then write a strategic plan that would sustain the Delta while ensuring a reliable water supply. The Governor's order also charged the Cabinet Secretaries to meet as the Delta Vision Committee, review those Delta Vision reports, and make implementation recommendations to the Legislature and Governor. The committee report was filed December 2008. Find this report and other Delta Vision reports at <http://www.deltavision.ca.gov/>.

Delta Vision Committee Implementation Report

On December 31, 2008, the Delta Vision Committee submitted its final implementation report to the Governor and Legislature recommending actions on how the Delta should be managed to fulfill its co-equal goals of water supply reliability and ecosystem restoration. The committee praised the work of the Delta Vision Blue Ribbon Task Force, accepting all of the recommended goals proposed by the task force and adopting nearly all of the task force's recommended strategies. The implementation report includes near-term actions necessary to achieve Delta sustainability and to avoid catastrophe.

Box 3-2 Companion State Plans Featured in Update 2009

- 2007 Integrated Energy Policy Report (California Energy Commission 2007)
- 2009 California Climate Adaptation Strategy (California Natural Resources Agency)
- California Department of Public Health Strategic Plan 2008-2010 (CDPH 2008)
- California Drought, An Update (DWR Apr 2008)
- California Outdoor Recreation Plan 2008: An Element of the California Outdoor Recreation Planning Program (CORP) (State Parks 2009)
- California Transportation Plan 2025 (April 2006) and 2030 (Caltrans Oct 2007)
- California Water Plan Update 2009 Draft Tribal Communication Plan (Tribal Communication Committee, Summer 2008)
- California Wildlife Action Plan (DFG 2007)
- Climate Change Scoping Plan: A Framework for Change (California Air Resources Board Dec 2008)
- Critical Water Shortage Contingency Plan (Governor's Advisory Drought Panel 2000)
- Delta Vision Committee Implementation Report (31 Dec 2008)
- Delta Vision Strategic Plan-Final (Governor's Delta Vision Blue Ribbon Task Force, Oct 2008)
- Delta Vision: Our Vision for the California Delta (Governor's Delta Vision Blue Ribbon Task Force, 19 Jan 2008)
- FloodSAFE Strategic Plan (DWR May 28, 2008 public review draft)
- General Plan Guidelines (Office of Planning and Research 2003)
- Managing an Uncertain Future; Climate Change Adaptation Strategies for California's Water (DWR Oct 2008)
- Preparing for California's Next Drought – Changes Since 1987–1992 (DWR 2000)
- Regional Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans) (Water Boards)
- State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (Governor's Office of Emergency Services 2007)
- Strategic Workplan for Activities in the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary (State Water Boards July 2008)
- Water Action Plan (CPUC Nov 2005)
- Water Boards Strategic Plan 2008-2012 (Water Boards 2008)
- Water-Energy Climate Change Mitigation Strategies-Draft (WETCAT Mar 2008 Draft)

Delta Vision Strategic Plan (Blue Ribbon Task Force)

In October 2008, Governor Schwarzenegger's Delta Vision Blue Ribbon Task Force finalized and adopted the Delta Vision Strategic Plan a comprehensive set of recommendations designed to ensure long-term sustainable management of the Delta.

The plan was developed to balance the need for a reliable water supply for California with protection for the Delta's environmental resources. The Delta Vision Strategic Plan broadens the focus of past efforts to recommend actions that address the full array of economic, natural resource, infrastructure, and governance issues necessary to achieve a sustainable Delta.

Delta Vision: Our Vision for the California Delta (Blue Ribbon Task Force)

In 2007, the Governor's Delta Vision Blue Ribbon Task Force issued a vision document for sustainable management of the Delta (directed by Executive Order S-17-06). Its goal is to manage the Delta over the long term in a way that restores and maintains identified functions and values important to the environmental quality of the Delta and the economic and social well being of Californians. The report presents a comprehensive vision that addresses, water, land use, and institutional and environmental elements; 12 linked and integrated recommendations; and near-term actions.

**Water-Energy Climate Change Mitigation Strategies
(WETCAT March 2008 Draft)**

The Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32) requires California Air Resources Board to prepare a scoping plan to achieve reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in California. The 2008 scoping plan proposes six greenhouse gas emission reduction strategies for the water sector: (1) water use efficiency, (2) water recycling, (3) water system energy efficiency, (4) reuse of urban runoff, (5) increased renewable energy production, and (6) a public goods charge for water.

**Climate Change Scoping Plan: A Framework for
Change (California Air Resources Board 2008)**

The Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32) required the Air Resources Board to prepare a scoping plan to achieve reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in California. The Scoping Plan, approved by the ARB Board December 2008, provides the outline for actions to reduce California's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

California Department of Public Health Strategic Plan for 2008-2010

In 2008, the newly established California Department of Public Health (CDPH) released its first strategic plan that defines its mission, vision, core values, goals, and related objectives. The strategic plan will serve as a roadmap for CDPH short- and long-term work through 2010. CDPH narrowed its five goals to areas of public health that require immediate attention while remaining achievable with limited or no additional resources.

2007 Integrated Energy Policy Report

The 2007 Integrated Energy Policy Report (IEPR) was prepared in response to Senate Bill 1389 (chapter 568, Statutes of 2002). The report fulfills the requirement of

AB 1389 and was developed under the direction of the California Energy Commission's 2007 IEPR committee. The Energy Commission asserted that the statewide targets should be set to achieve all of the state's cost-effective energy efficiency and strongly supported capturing all cost-effective efficiency savings potential as well as renewable energy development.

Water Action Plan (California Public Utilities Commission)

On December 15, 2005, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) approved a Water Action Plan for the state that sets policy goals and objectives in regulating investor-owned water utilities and highlights the actions that the CPUC anticipates or will consider taking in order to implement those objectives.

California Wildlife Action Plan (Department of Fish and Game and Wildlife Health Center at UC Davis)

California Wildlife: Conservation Challenges, the State's wildlife action plan, was developed and produced as a collaboration between the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) and the Wildlife Health Center at the University of California, Davis. This report identifies species of habitats of greatest conservation need, the major stressors affecting native wildlife and habitats, and statewide and region-specific actions needed to restore and conserve California's wildlife.

2009 California Climate Adaptation Strategy (California Natural Resources Agency)

To prepare for the expected impacts of climate change, California has developed a statewide adaptation strategy in coordination with efforts targeting greenhouse gas mitigation policies. This is a report to the Governor in response to Executive Order S-13-2008. It synthesizes the most up-to-date information on expected climate change impacts to California for policymakers and resource managers to provide strategies to promote resiliency to these impacts and develop implementation plans for short- and long-term actions. As part of the report, geographical maps and interactive planning tools are available to help local communities assess what climate impacts may happen in their area. As California's adaptation effort continues, more region-specific planning tools will be made available to help communities plan effectively for climate change.

Managing an Uncertain Future; Climate Change Adaptation Strategies for California's Water (DWR)

In October 2008, DWR released a climate change white paper that discusses the need for California's water managers to adapt to impacts of climate change, some of which are already affecting water supplies. The report proposes 10 adaptation strategies in four categories. The primary purpose of the white paper is to identify some of the important challenges California faces from long-term climate change and to recommend

water management adaptation strategies to respond to the effects of climate change. Disturbing trends in the latter 20th century—including earlier snowmelt, an increase in peak floodflows coupled with predictions of longer droughts, and a rise in the sea level—call for immediate and strategic action. Many of the recommended strategies call for more integrated management of State and local water supply and flood systems. The report also identifies the need for additional investment in scientific information used to support decisions about adaptation strategies.

Preparing for California’s Next Drought – Changes Since 1987–1992 (DWR)

In 2000, this report provided input to the deliberations of the Governor’s Advisory Drought Planning Panel, which released “Critical Water Shortage Contingency Plan” later in 2000 (see below). After a two-year drier-than-normal period and with the experience of the 1987-1992 drought, DWR initiated “Preparing for California’s Next Drought” to review items that DWR should consider in near-term drought planning. The report begins with an overview of California hydrology and water supply, describes conditions encountered in the 1987-1992 drought and summarizes changes in conditions and their implications. The report concludes with a list of actions that the DWR can take to respond to future flood conditions.

Critical Water Shortage Contingency Plan (Governor’s Advisory Drought Planning Panel)

In 2000, the “Critical Water Shortage Contingency Plan” was prepared in response to the commitment in the CALFED Bay-Delta Program’s Record of Decision (ROD) that the Governor would convene a panel to develop a “contingency plan to reduce the impacts of critical water shortages primarily for agricultural and urban water uses.” The DWR director chaired the panel. The plan identifies available resources and funding mechanisms to reduce the impacts of critical water shortages during initial implementation of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program. The panel’s recommended actions were intended to address measures not explicitly contained in the CALFED ROD and to accelerate implementation of actions not scheduled to be carried out in the early year of CALFED Stage 1.

California Drought, An Update (DWR)

Released in April 2008, this report covers recent hydrologic conditions and impacts since 2000 through water year 2007. It updates the status of selected water management activities having a bearing on drought preparedness and highlights advances in hydroclimate research related to drought.

FloodSAFE Strategic Plan Public Review Draft (DWR)

In 2006, DWR launched FloodSAFE California. FloodSAFE is the first statewide initiative designed to help improve integrated flood management with a significant emphasis on the Central Valley and Delta, where communities and resources are at

high risk of catastrophic damage. DWR leads the FloodSAFE program with active participation from local, regional, State, Tribal, and federal partners.

State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (Cal EMA formerly Governor’s Office of Emergency Services)

Cal EMA, formerly the Governor’s Office of Emergency Services, led the effort to complete the 2007 Enhanced State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP), which includes a flood component. The SHMP is the official statement of the State’s hazard identification, vulnerability analysis, and hazard mitigation strategy. The SHMP is the result of a collaborative multi-agency planning process that included DWR.

General Plan Guidelines (Governor’s Office of Planning and Research)

The 2003 General Plan Guidelines advises cities and counties how to write a general plan that expresses a community’s long-term vision, fulfills statutory requirements, and contributes to creating a great community. Each city and county in California must prepare a comprehensive, long-term general plan to guide its future. OPR is required to adopt and periodically revise guidelines for the preparation and content of general plans. Notably, the 2003 General Plan Guidelines introduced guidance for addressing environmental justice and for developing optional water and energy elements.

California Outdoor Recreation Plan 2008 (State Parks)

California State Parks’ Planning Division develops the California Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP), the statewide master plan for parks, outdoor recreation, and open space for California. The CORP provides policy guidance to providers of outdoor recreational lands, facilities, and services throughout California, including federal, State, local, and special district agencies. The CORP is also the primary tool for prioritizing Land and Water Conservation Fund grant allocations to local governments. The CORP is updated periodically. The most recent was produced in 2008 and approved in 2009.

Regional Water Quality Control Plans (State Water Boards)

The Water Quality Control Plans, or Basin Plans, for the 10 hydrologic regions are the state’s water quality control planning documents. They designate the beneficial uses and water quality objectives for all water in California, including surface water and groundwater. They also include programs of implementation to achieve water quality objectives. Basin Plans are developed and adopted by the Regional Boards and then approved by the State Water Board, US Environmental Protection Agency, and the Office of Administrative Law, where required.

Water Boards Strategic Plan Update 2008-2012 (State Water Boards)

In 2008, the State Water Board and the nine Regional Boards released an update of their strategic plan. Reflecting the many changes to the environmental regulatory

landscape that occurred since publication of the Water Boards 2001 Strategic Plan, the new plan highlights key actions to reduce fragmentation and leverage resource. The plan institutionalizes processes to continuously evaluate consistency and effectiveness of program implementation across the Water Boards. Most of the actions of the plan to manage and protect the State's water resources will be implemented within watersheds to eliminate fragmented management approaches. Considering trends and challenges, the Water Boards Strategic Plan Update is designed to support functioning, sustainable watersheds where progress can be measured through environmental goals of healthy surface water and groundwater, and increasing reliance on sustainable water supplies.

Strategic Workplan for Activities in the San Francisco Bay/ Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary (State Water Boards 2008)

In December 2007 and January 2008, resolutions adopted by the State Water Boards directed staff to develop a strategic work plan that describes the coordinated activities of the Water Boards to address Bay-Delta issues, prioritizes the scope of individual activities, and specifies timelines and resource needs. It describes high-priority Bay-Delta activities the Water Boards will take through 2013.

The Water Boards recognize that they have neither the capacity nor the responsibility to conduct all the planning and implementation activities needed to protect and restore fisheries, aquatic habitats, and other beneficial uses in the Bay-Delta. Accordingly, the workplan identifies activities that will need to be coordinated with other efforts. Overall, the workplan identifies a range of actions that constitute a reasonable sharing of responsibility to protect the Bay-Delta and the public trust, while still protecting diverse public interests.

California Water Plan Update 2009 Draft Tribal Communication Plan (Tribal Communication Committee 2008)

In 2008, the Tribal Communication Committee prepared the Tribal Communication Plan to help those involved in the California Water Plan—including DWR and all other State and federal agencies—to communicate appropriately and effectively with all California Native American Tribes about water-related issues that may affect them in their territories and ancestral homelands. More specifically, it aims to promote and increase the quality of all California Native American Tribes' participation in California Water Plan Update 2009 and all future Water Plan update processes to ensure the description and inclusion, protection, and advancement of Tribal water and culturally related needs and rights. It identifies key messages, materials, and partners as well as 22 specific actions for communication. It provides a procedure for dispute resolution and criteria for evaluating success of activities.

A longer list of State agency and department plans that relate to water governance can be found in Volume 4 Reference Guide.

Table 3-1 Matrix of companion plans and related objectives

Title	Agency	Water Plan Objectives
California Transportation Plan 2025 and 2030	BTH (Caltrans)	1, 4, 10, 13
Delta Vision Committee Implementation Plan	CALFED / DV BRTF	5, 6, 7, 13
Draft Water-Energy Climate Change Mitigation Strategies	CARB	1, 5, 9, 13
California Department of Public Health Strategic Plan (2008-2010)	CDPH	4, 13
2007 Integrated Energy Policy Report	CEC	2, 9, 13
Water Action Plan 2005	CPUC	2, 9, 10, 13
California Wildlife Action Plan, DFG	DFG	3, 5
Managing an Uncertain Future; Climate Change Adaptation Strategies for California's Water	DWR	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11
2009 California Climate Adaptation Strategy Discussion Draft Public Review Draft	CNRA	1, 8, 10, 11
Preparing for California's Next Drought: Changes Since 1987–1992	DWR	3, 8
Critical Water Shortage Contingency Plan, Governor's Advisory Drought Panel	DWR	1, 3, 8
California Drought, an Update	DWR	8
Draft FloodSAFE Strategic Plan	DWR	6, 8, 13
State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (2007)	OES	8
General Plan Guidelines	OPR	6, 13
California Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP)	Parks	5, 13
Regional Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans)	State Water Board	1, 2, 4, 7, 13
Water Boards Strategic Plan 2008-2012	State Water Board	1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 13
Draft Bay-Delta Strategic Work Plan	State Water Board	4, 7, 10
Update 2009 Draft Tribal Communication Plan*	TCC	12
* This is a stakeholder generated plan rather than a State agency plan.		

Water Plan Recommendations, Objectives and Related Actions

The objectives and related actions presented in Chapter 7 Implementation Plan are taken in part from DWR's Climate Change Adaptation White Paper dated August 20, 2008, and from other companion State plans. Many objectives derived from companion State plans were developed to meet various resource management and communication goals.

Table 3-1 shows the companion plans that have content related to the Water Plan objectives found in Chapter 7 Implementation Plan.

Resource Management Strategies

The companion State plans have several connections with the Update 2009 Volume 2 Resource Management Strategies. Table 3-2 (Matrix of companion plans and resource management strategy categories) shows how each featured plan relates to the resource management strategy categories. Several companion plans have cross-cutting recommendations such as the need to both improve water quality and practice resource stewardship.

Table 3-2 Matrix of companion plans and resource management strategy categories

Title	Agency	Reduce Water Demand	Improve Operational Efficiency & Transfers	Increase Water Supply	Improve Water Quality	Practice Resource Stewardship	Improve Flood Mgmt
CA Transportation Plan 2025 and 2030	BTH (Caltrans)	X			X	X	X
Delta Vision Committee Implementation Plan	CALFED / DV BRTF	X	X	X	X	X	X
Draft Water-Energy Climate Change Mitigation Strategies	CARB	X	X	X			
CA Dept of Public Health Strategic Plan (2008-2010)	CDPH				X	X	
2007 Integrated Energy Policy Report	CEC	X	X			X	
Water Action Plan 2005	CPUC	X					
CA Wildlife Action Plan, DFG	DFG	X	X		X	X	X
Managing an Uncertain Future: Climate Change Adaptation Strategies for California's Water	DWR	X	X	X	X	X	X
Preparing for California's Next Drought: Changes Since 1987-1992	DWR		X			X	
Critical Water Shortage Contingency Plan, Governor's Advisory Drought Panel	DWR		X			X	
California Drought, an Update	DWR	X	X	X		X	
Draft FloodSAFE Strategic Plan	DWR			X	X	X	X
State of CA Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (2007)	OES					X	X
General Plan Guidelines	OPR	X			X	X	X
California Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP)	Parks					X	X
Regional Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans)	SWRCB			X	X	X	X
Water Boards Strategic Plan 2008-2012	SWRCB	X			X	X	
Draft Bay-Delta Strategic Work Plan	SWRCB				X	X	
Update 2009 Draft Tribal Communication Plan	TCC						

*Additional State and other government plans are referenced in the Resource Management Strategies

Implications and Considerations

The new complexities of managing water resources require rigorous, collaborative, multidiscipline approaches. The formation of the Steering Committee and the use of companion plans to inform objectives and recommendations meet that requirement and mark a substantial change in State water planning.

As may be expected, the convening State agency group has already expanded collaboration opportunities. During this planning cycle, the Steering Committee has assisted with planning for drought, flood management, water reduction goals, climate change, and water-energy efficiency. The role of this group is expected to grow as other planning processes are engaging water planners in their decision processes.

The inclusion of companion plans is an important step in moving toward comprehensive and integrated water management. The Companion State Plans chapter provides a substantial service to decision-makers by creating:

- A simple reference guide to the agencies and relevant plans
- A more comprehensive view of the complex network of water-related efforts
- More understanding of inter-relationship of policies
- Increased opportunity for collaboration in creating policy
- Opportunities for consistency of State policy
- A multidisciplinary structure for the Water Plan document

The formation of the State agency group has additional benefits for improving communication with the stakeholder community. The State agencies and departments are investigating initiation of more joint efforts. This will result in less cost to the agencies and streamlined interaction for stakeholders. Further, the group provides a simple entrance point for federal, Tribal, regional, and local agencies seeking communication with the State on water issues.

Selected References

- CALFED Bay-Delta Program. 2008. Delta Vision: Our Vision for the California Delta. www.deltavision.ca.gov/BlueRibbonTaskForce/FinalVision/Vision_12_Page_Summary.pdf
- CALFED Bay-Delta Program. 2008. Delta Vision Strategic Plan. www.deltavision.ca.gov/
- California Department of Fish and Game. 2007. California Wildlife Action Plan. www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/wap/report.html
- California Department of Parks and Recreation. 2002-2003. California Outdoor Recreational Plan. www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=23880
- California Department of Public Health. 2008. California Department of Public Health Strategic Plan 2008-2010. www.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/document/draftscopingplan_appendices_contents.pdf
- California Department of Water Resources. 2008. California Drought, An Update. www.water.ca.gov/drought/nextdrought.cfm

The new complexities of managing water resources require rigorous, collaborative, multidiscipline approaches. The formation of the Steering Committee and the use of companion plans to inform objectives and recommendations meet that requirement and mark a substantial change in State water planning.

The formation of a State agency group has additional benefits for improving communication with the stakeholder community.

This will result in less cost to the agencies and streamlined interaction for stakeholders.

- California Department of Water Resources. 2008. Draft FloodSAFE Strategic Plan. www.water.ca.gov/floodsafe/
- California Department of Water Resources. 2008. Managing an Uncertain Future; Climate Change Adaptation Strategies for California’s Water. www.water.ca.gov/climatechange/articles.cfm
- California Department of Water Resources. 2000. Preparing for California’s Next Drought – Changes Since 1987–1992. www.water.ca.gov/drought/nextdrought.cfm
- California Department of Water Resources. 2000. Critical Water Shortage Contingency Plan, Governor’s Advisory Drought Panel. www.water.ca.gov/drought/docs/Contingency_Plan-text.pdf
- California Energy Commission. 2007. 2007 Integrated Energy Policy Report. www.energy.ca.gov/2007publications/CEC-100-2007-008/CEC-100-2007-008-CMF.PDF
- California Governor’s Cabinet Secretaries. 2008. Delta Vision Committee Implementation Plan. 31 Dec.
- California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services. 2007. State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. hazardmitigation.oes.ca.gov/docs/SHMP_Final_2007.pdf
- California Governor’s Office of Planning and Research. 2003. General Plan Guidelines. www.opr.ca.gov/planning/publications/General_Plan_Guidelines_2003.pdf
- California Natural Resources Agency. 2009. 2009 California Climate Adaptation Strategy: A Report to the Governor of the State of California in Response to Executive Order S-13-2008. Available: www.climatechange.ca.gov/adaptation/
- California Public Utilities Commission. 2005. Water Action Plan 2005. ftp://ftp.cpuc.ca.gov/PUC/hottopics/3water/water_action_plan_final_12_27_05.pdf
- Regional Board Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans). www.waterboards.ca.gov/plans_policies/
- State Water Resources Control Board. 2008. Draft Bay-Delta Strategic Work Plan. www.waterrights.ca.gov/baydelta/strategic_workplan.htm
- State Water Resource Control Board. 2008. Water Boards Strategic Plan 2008-2012. www.deltavision.ca.gov/StrategicPlanningDocumentsandComments.shtml#5thDraft
- Tribal Communication Committee. 2008. Update 2008 Draft Tribal Communication Plan. www.waterplan.water.ca.gov/tribal2/docs/CWP_TCC_CommPlan_v25df_08-26-08.pdf
- Water Energy Team of Climate Action Team. 2008. Draft Water-Energy Climate Change Mitigation Strategies. www.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/document/draftscopingplan_appendices_contents.pdf