

Abstract

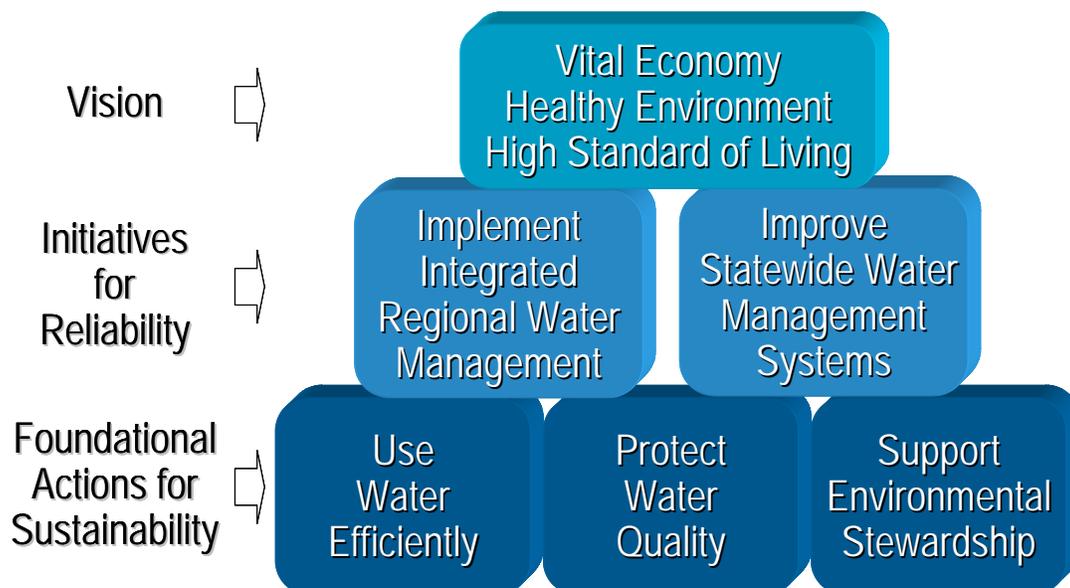
California Water Plan Update

March 25, 2005

The Department of Water Resources (DWR) has changed the process for preparing the *California Water Plan Update* and the information it contains. The Water Plan has become a strategic planning document that describes the role of State government and the growing role of California's regions in managing the state's water resources.

In preparing *Update 2005*, DWR sought the participation of California's water communities, responded to new State laws, and, by working with an Advisory Committee, developed a new approach to planning California's water future. DWR significantly expanded the public forum for updating the California Water Plan by establishing the 65-member Advisory Committee and a 350-person Extended Review Forum and seeking input from 2,000 other interested members of the public.

As a strategic planning document, this water plan provides California's water communities with a vision, mission, and goals for meeting challenges of sustainable water use through 2030 in the face of uncertainty (see box, page 2). The plan provides a Framework for Action to stimulate progress now to ensure a sustainable and reliable water supply in 2030. This framework will focus and prioritize State government's water planning, oversight, and technical and financial assistance on several foundational actions and initiatives.



The Framework for Action also identifies a number of support activities that are essential to accomplishing its foundational actions and initiatives. These support activities include providing effective State leadership, assistance and oversight; clarifying roles and responsibilities; and developing funding strategies to help local agencies and governments meet the needs of Californians. The support activities also include investing in new water technologies, adapting for global climate change impacts, improving water data management and analysis, increasing scientific understanding, and making decisions equitable across all communities.

Vision

California's water resource management preserves and enhances public health and the standard of living for Californians; strengthens economic growth, business vitality, and the agricultural industry; and restores and protects California's unique environmental diversity.

Mission

To develop a strategic plan that guides State, local, and regional entities in planning, developing, and managing adequate, reliable, secure, affordable, and sustainable water of suitable quality for all beneficial uses.

Goals

- State government supports good water planning and management through leadership, oversight, and public funding.
- Regional efforts play a central role in California water planning and management.
- Water planning and urban development protect, preserve, and enhance environmental and agricultural resources.
- Natural resource and land use planners make informed water management decisions.
- Water decisions are equitable across all communities.

We need the cooperation of State, federal, and local agencies and governments, non-governmental organizations, and water end-users to implement this strategic plan. *California Water Plan Update 2005* has recommendations for decision-makers, resource managers, water suppliers, and water-users (listed on page 3). And for the first time, the water plan includes a proposal for carrying out its recommendations. For each recommendation, the implementation plan includes specific near-term and comprehensive long-term actions, resources assumptions, implementation challenges, and performance measures. *Update 2005* also includes the actions in the CALFED Bay-Delta Program Record of Decision, and it is consistent with new water legislation and recommendations from recent State-sponsored water proposals.¹

If we make the right choices and investments, California's water resources can protect public health and improve the standard of living for all Californians; strengthen economic growth, business vitality, and the agricultural industry; and protect and restore California's watersheds and unique ecosystems.

California Water Plan Update 2005 contains water data, information, and studies used to develop the strategic plan. *Update 2005* outlines today's water challenges and evolving water management responses; it presents benefits and costs of 25 resource management strategies (see page 4); it reports regional water conditions and activities; it considers multiple future scenarios and their water demands; and it describes an approach to improve data management and analytical tools for future plan updates.

Update 2005 is presented in five volumes: (1) Strategic Plan, (2) Resource Management Strategies, (3) Regional Reports, (4) Reference Guide, and (5) Technical Guide. In April 2005, DWR will distribute the Public Review Draft, and in June hold public hearings to receive comments. The final *California Water Plan Update 2005* is expected to be published in fall 2005. More information is available online at

www.waterplan.water.ca.gov

¹ The Water Desalination Task Force, the State Recycling Task Force, the Stormwater Quality Task Force, the Floodplain Management Task Force, the Governor's Advisory Drought Planning Panel, and California's Groundwater (DWR Bulletin 118-03).

Recommendations

California Water Plan Update 2005 provides recommendations for the next 25 years. These recommendations are directed at decision-makers throughout the state (we say California), executive and legislative branches of State Government, and DWR and other State agencies.

- 1.** California needs to invest in reliable, high quality, sustainable, and affordable water conservation, efficient water management, and development of water supplies to protect public health, and to maintain and improve California's economy, environment, and standard of living.
- 2.** State government must provide incentives and assist regional and local agencies and governments and private utilities to prepare integrated resource and drought contingency plans on a watershed basis; to diversify their regional resource management strategies; and to empower them to implement their plans.
- 3.** State government must lead an effort with local agencies and governments to inventory, evaluate, and propose management strategies to remediate the causes and effects of contaminants on surface and groundwater quality.
- 4.** California needs to rehabilitate and maintain its aging water infrastructure, especially drinking water and sewage treatment facilities, operated by State, federal, and local entities.
- 5.** State government must continue to provide leadership for the CALFED Bay-Delta Program to ensure continued and balanced progress on greater water supply reliability, water quality, ecosystem restoration, and levee system integrity.
- 6.** State government needs to take the lead in water planning and management activities that: (a) regions cannot accomplish on their own, (b) the State can do more efficiently, (c) involve inter-regional, inter-state, or international issues, or (d) have broad public benefits.
- 7.** California needs to define and articulate the respective roles, authorities, and responsibilities of State, federal, and local agencies and governments responsible for water.
- 8.** California needs to develop broad and realistic funding strategies that define the role of public investments for water and other water-related resource needs over the next quarter century.
- 9.** State government should invest in research and development to help local agencies and governments implement promising water technologies more cost effectively.
- 10.** State government should help predict and prepare for the effects of global climate change on our water resources and water management systems.
- 11.** DWR and other State agencies should improve data, analytical tools, and information management needed to prepare, evaluate, and implement regional integrated resource plans and programs in cooperation with other federal, tribal, local, and research entities.
- 12.** DWR and other State agencies should explicitly consider public trust values in the planning and allocation of water resources and protect public trust uses whenever feasible.
- 13.** DWR and other State agencies should invite, encourage, and assist tribal government representatives to participate in statewide, regional, and local water planning processes and to access State funding for water projects.
- 14.** DWR and other State agencies should encourage and assist representatives from disadvantaged communities and vulnerable populations, and the local agencies and private utilities serving them, to participate in statewide, regional, and local water planning processes and to get equal access to State funding for water projects.

Resource Management Strategies

<p>Reduce Water Demand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Agricultural Water Use Efficiency ➤ Urban Water Use Efficiency 	<p>Improve Operational Efficiency & Transfers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conveyance ➤ System Reoperation ➤ Water Transfers
<p>Improve Water Quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Drinking Water Treatment & Distribution ➤ Groundwater/Aquifer Remediation ➤ Matching Quality to Use ➤ Pollution Prevention ➤ Urban Runoff Management 	<p>Increase Water Supply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conjunctive Management & Groundwater Storage ➤ Desalination – Brackish & Seawater ➤ Precipitation Enhancement ➤ Recycled Municipal Water ➤ Surface Storage – CALFED ➤ Surface Storage - Regional/Local
<p>Practice Resource Stewardship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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 	

Range of Water Supply Benefits

This graph shows the potential range of additional water supply benefits by 2030 of eight strategies. Low estimates are shown in the lower (darker) section of each bar. Supply benefits may not be additive among different strategies. Actual benefits will depend on how regions implement mixes of management strategies.

