

Bay Area IRWMP Coordinating Committee

May 19, 2008
1:00 to 3:00 p.m.

Elihu Harris State Office Building, Room 12, 1515 Clay Street, Oakland, CA

Agenda

1. Roll Call of Appointed Functional Area Representatives
2. Review Agreements/Action Items from 4/21/08 Meeting
3. Major Items
 - a. Review of May 13 DWR Prop 84 Workshop
 - b. Providing comments from CC on proposed Prop 84 guidelines.
 - c. IRWM Plan Update
 - Process for Plan update
 - Meeting with DWR
 - d. Grant Proposals and Funding Allocations
4. Updates
 - a. Website committee
 - b. Planning and process subcommittee
 - c. 4-Party Agreement and consultant selection status
 - d. Outreach to Tomales Bay and Coastside
5. Announcements
6. Agenda and details for next IRWMP CC meeting

Bay Area IRWMP Coordinating Committee

Agreements and Action Items from April 21, 2008 Meeting

1. Roll Call of Appointed Functional Area Representatives

WS-WQ	WW-RW	FP-SW	Watershed	Other
Kill Keene, SCWA Molly Petrick, SFPUC	Paula Kehoe, BACWA, SFPUC		Melanie Denninger, SCC; Harry Seraydarian, NBWA	Chair: Paul Helliker, MMWD
Brian Campbell, EBMUD; Thomasin Grim, MMWD;	Brian Campbell, EBMUD; Renee Webber, North Bay Water Reuse Authority & SCWA	Carol Mahoney, Zone 7; Brian Mendenhall, SCVWD; Paul Curfman, Marin Co FC&WCD	Dale Hopkins, RWQCB; A.L. Riley, RWQCB	Carl Morrison, Morrison & Assoc.; Maria Pang, DWR; Juliet Lamont, Env. Consultant/Sierra Club

2. Review Agreements/Action Items from 3/21/08 Meeting

The Chair suggested reorganizing today's agenda in order to ensure adequate time for the most important discussion items, such as review and response to the PnP subcommittee work product and prioritizing IRWMP update work items.

3. Updates

a. Website committee

Carl Morrison distributed a two-page printout from the new web site. The site is up and running, the address is: bairwmp.org. The consultant anticipates that within 30-60 days the site will be more interactive and more "browsable" for content. It is now possible to post meeting notices and other material. We should be able to post the next CC meeting agenda package on the web site, and send an e-mail message with a link to access/download the agenda package. One advantage to this approach is that individuals could then access the agenda package prior to CC meetings, regardless of whether they have received an announcement e-mail.

b. 4-Party Agreement and consultant selection status

Melanie Denninger reported that three applicants (RMC, Winzler Kelley, and Stan Williams with Peter Sakai) have responded to the re-release of the RFQ. Interviews are scheduled for May 1, 2008.

c. Outreach to Tomales Bay and Coastsides

- Paul Helliker will be attending the Tomales Bay Watershed Council meeting on Thursday, April 24. A meeting has not yet been arranged with the San Mateo County Coastsides group.

4. Major Items

a. Providing comments from CC on proposed Prop 84 guidelines.

Carl Morrison reported that while we had agreed that a group composed of one person from each FA would participate in drafting the “Prop 84 comments” document, only a couple people had actually come forward to volunteer. We discussed the draft comments included with the agenda package, although Carl made it clear that he did not believe it was a comprehensive list. Feedback included:

- Disagreement over item #5 in the draft list, regarding prioritizing grant funds for projects that would not otherwise receive local funding.
 - DWR should revise contracting procedures in order to facilitate multiple entities working on regional projects (as opposed to the current contracting policies which make it difficult if not impossible for regions such as the Bay Area to execute an implementation grant contract).
 - DWR should include language endorsing local project selection processes.
 - We should revisit the letter the CC sent in October; it had some good suggestions and we ought to review that prior to finalizing this letter.
- The following people volunteered to help work on drafting the comment letter: Paula Kehoe, Bill Keene, Brian Mendenhall, and Melanie Denninger, with Carl Morrison coordinating the effort and writing a strawman document to circulate and then synthesize comments received into a final document for CC review.
- We decided to revise our time line so that the comments could be finalized after DWR’s Proposition 84 meeting, to be held on May 13. The new target is for the CC to approve/finalize the comments document at the next CC meeting, on May 19; May 15th is the deadline for including the draft document with the May CC agenda package.

b. Planning and Process subcommittee

Carol Mahoney, Brian Mendenhall and Thomasin Grim briefly described the work effort the PnP group has started in order to address DWR’s comments regarding updating the IRWMP objectives section.

General discussion then included relating the IRWMP objectives to the CA Water Plan’s water management strategies, and whether or not to establish targets for the IRWMP objectives and potential sources to help derive those targets.

- There was agreement that we should update the IRWMP objectives, but we did not agree on how or next steps.

We discussed the questions “What do we want this IRWMP to do?” and “How can any entity take responsibility for implementing projects other than the project proponent?” and “What does ‘implement the IRWMP’ mean?” It was pointed out that in the beginning, the CC essentially served as “gatekeeper” and forum for the IRWM Plan and grant proposal development process. We agreed that there seems to be a difference between what DWR is suggesting the IRWMP and the CC should do and what we participating entities believe is realistic or possible.

We discussed adding language to more fully describe the “complexity” issues the SF Bay Area region faces, as well as possibly a section discussing potential subregions and subregional efforts. We discussed updating the Plan to include a section that more fully describes the real situation here in the SF Bay Area, how the CC functions, what is possible and what is not possible; in other words, take the approach of carefully and clearly outlining what is workable within existing constraints and circumstances. It was

pointed out that the Plan already describes existing conditions. But, those existing conditions could be more fully and accurately described and a rationale for our approach more fully developed so that it is made clear that this region's unique characteristics mean that our approach is the most effective one.

We discussed creating two documents: 1) an outline for a Plan update which could be shared with representatives from DWR in order to get their buy in for our approach before we start doing the work, and 2) a "statement of existing conditions" per paragraph above.

Since our goal is to have an IRWM Plan that is deemed acceptable to DWR, we agreed we should seek some clarity as to our approach and concept for the end results before moving forward. Maria Pang was asked who at DWR we should approach in order to address these complex issues; she indicated that Tracie Billington or possibly John Woodling would be the appropriate individuals.

- Agreed that Paul Helliker will schedule a meeting which will include himself, one rep from each FA, Maria Pang and Tracie Billington. Based upon the outcome of that conversation, we will decide at the CC level what to do next regarding the IRWMP update.

c. Discuss approach for IRWM Plan update.

(Included in above discussion.)

d. Create and prioritize a list of IRWM Plan update work items.

(Included in above discussion.)

5. Announcements

No announcements.

6. Agenda and details for next IRWMP CC meeting.

Next CC meeting will be held May 19, 2008, from 1-3 p.m.

Agenda items include:

Review and approve draft Prop 84 comment letter

Summary of meeting with DWR

Review of May 13 DWR Prop 84 Workshop

Discuss/develop process for Plan update – shall we go back to the 4 FA approach or update the Plan as a whole?

Create a prioritized list of items to be worked on as part of the IRWM Plan update.

Future presentation by Phil Stevens.

Integrated Regional Water Management Grant Program Workshops

Department of Water Resources
May 13, 15, and 22, 2008

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Agenda

- IRWM Plan Standards
- Region Acceptance Process
- Integration of Flood Management
- Disadvantaged Communities
- Executive Actions & Legislation Update
- Schedule & Wrap Up

- Discussion period to follow each topic

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Purpose

- Update IRWM Stakeholders on IRWM Program and to solicit public input on the program.

Outcomes

- DWR receives early, specific input on IRWM program.
- Interested stakeholders understand the current status of the IRWM Program.

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Overview of Prop 84 IRWM

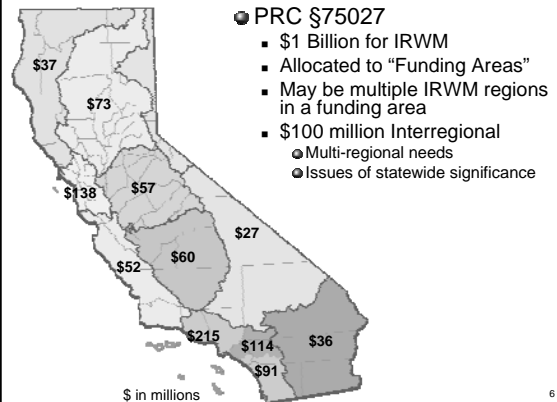
- Budget Update
- Public Resources Code (PRC) §75026 *et seq.*
- PRC §75026(a)
 - Assist local public agencies
 - Defines what an IRWM plan shall do
 - Defines projects eligible for funding
 - Consistent with an adopted IRWM
 - Multiple benefits
 - One or more project elements, PRC § 75026(a) 1-11
- PRC §75026(b) – Program Preferences

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Overview of Prop 84 IRWM

- PRC §75028(a)
 - Competitive grants within each funding area
 - May establish standards & procedures
 - Development & approval of local project selection processes
 - Defer to approved local project selection
 - Review projects only for consistency with PRC §75026
- PRC §75028(b) – No reallocation of funds

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Prop 84 Regional Flood Management Planning

- Prop 84 Chapter 3 – Flood Control
 - \$275 million for various actions including
 - "...implement a multi-objective management approach for floodplains..." (PRC §75032(e))
 - Amount Available
 - To be determined

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Prop 1E Stormwater-Flood Management Grant Program

- PRC §5096.827
- \$300 million
- Stormwater Flood Management Projects
 - Designed to manage stormwater runoff to reduce flood damage
 - Provide other benefits, where feasible

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IRWM Plan Standards

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IRWM Plan Standards

- Goals:
 - Revise standards to provide impetus to improve quality and content of plans.
 - New standards not change over course of Prop 84 funding source.

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IRWM Plan Standards

- Mandated Changes
 - Bond law changes
- Process Improvement Changes
 - Separate "standards" from "guidance"
 - Prop 50 lessons learned
- Other changes, such as
 - Climate Change
 - Integration of flood management

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IRWM Plan Standards

- Draft of Standards
 - Still developing & refining
 - Best available direction
- Comparison Table
- Example Guidance

- Discussion/Q&A

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Discussion/Q&A

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Region Acceptance Process

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Review of Initial Concepts (Sept. 2007)

- “Pre-screening” prior to Step 1
 - Avoid repeat of Prop 50 Round 1 consolidations
 - Identify regional planning efforts
 - Early identification of consolidation needs
 - Evaluate funding needs
 - Formal process vs. Ad-hoc process

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Philosophy

- State grant program not the sole purpose of IRWM planning
- “Promote [IRWM] to ensure sustainable water uses, reliable supplies, better water quality, environmental stewardship, efficient urban development, protection of agriculture, and a strong economy” (CWP 2005)

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Regional Acceptance Process

- Rationale
 - Ensure effective planning and management prior to investment of State grant funds
 - Foster development of sustainable regional efforts
- Will apply to all IRWM Regions
 - New and Existing

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Region Acceptance Process

- Nurture effective IRWM Planning
- “Early intervention”
 - Address possible problems
- Will formalize process

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Process Steps

- Informal Session
 - Individual & meetings
 - DWR and IRWM effort(s) in Funding Area
 - Identify questions & concerns that should be addressed before “formal” submittal
- IRWM effort submits documentation
- DWR review & draft recommendations
- Public Review
- Final Decision

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Region Acceptance Process

- DWR Actions
 - Accept/Deny
 - Request additional information
 - Defer pending consolidation/coordination
- Who will make decision?
 - Initial discussions & recommendations
 - Division management & District Chiefs
 - Final decision – DWR Director

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Region Acceptance Process

- Need to consider:
 - Impact on grant schedules
 - Time to complete
 - Timing of Planning & Implementation grants
 - Structure to be efficient and effective
 - Minimize duplication of effort in Step 1 or Step 2

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Region Acceptance Process

- Need to consider:
 - Collective look at each Funding Area
 - Overlapping/Adjacent regions
 - Scheduling release of funds
 - Structuring competitive grant program
 - Integration of Flood Management

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Region Acceptance Process

- Need to consider:
 - Differing information needs for planning versus implementation grants
 - Amount of information available from “developing” regions
 - What happens when region is not accepted
 - Technical Assistance

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Discussion/Q&A

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Integration of Flood Management

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How to foster integration of:

- IRWM & Flood Management
- Incentive-based
 - Grant funding for planning
 - IRWM & Regional Flood Management (RFM)
 - Grant funding for implementation
 - IRWM & Stormwater-Flood Management
 - Funding dependent upon IRWM Plan
- DWR Example – California Water Plan

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RFM Planning Funds

- Funding from Prop 84
- Use to support:
 - Enhance existing Flood Management component of IRWM Plan
 - Begin RFM planning
- Proposal – Additive grant funding
 - Up to \$1 million for IRWM Planning, plus
 - Up to \$1 million for RFM Planning

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Stormwater-Flood Management

- Funding from Prop 1E
- Must demonstrate reduction in flood damage
 - “How to” guidance
- Non-state cost share of not less than 50%
 - Cannot waive or reduce
- Proposal – Maximum grant amount
 - \$30 million/project

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Stormwater-Flood Management

- Not part of the State Plan of Flood Control
 - PRC §5096.805(j)
 - Need to provide technical assistance
 - Tiered Evaluation
 - “Obviously” not part
 - Unclear – DWR consultation
 - Detailed technical analysis

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Stormwater-Flood Management

- Consistent with applicable IRWM plan
 - Must be included in an IRWM plan
- Consistent with Basin Plan
 - Coordinate with RWQCB
- DWR will also coordinate with SWRCB
 - Prop 84 Stormwater Grant funding
 - Input on water quality issues

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Stormwater-Flood Management

- Implementing Legislation – AB739 (Laird)
- Develop Guidelines
- Coordinate with SWRCB
- Project Preferences
 - Not receiving funds from:
 - PRC §§ 5096.824 or 75034
 - Provides multiple benefits:
 - Water quality improvements, ecosystem, reduces in-stream erosion & sedimentation, groundwater recharge

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Should DWR Consider?

- Additional Program Priorities
 - Advancing regional flood management
 - Meeting IRWM Objectives and Priorities
 - Meeting needs of Disadvantaged Communities (DACs)
 - Fostering Low Impact Development
 - Projects with highest flood damage reduction
- How?
 - Scoring Criteria
 - Funding Set Asides

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Discussion/Q&A

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Disadvantaged Communities Assistance

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DAC Assistance

- Intent is to assist DACs to effectively participate in the long-term IRWM process
- Foster inclusion of DACs in IRWM solutions
- Not designed to comprehensively address immediate needs of DACs

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DAC Assistance

- \$10 million proposed over 2 years
 - \$5 million Planning Grant component
 - \$5 million DAC Assistance component
 - \$2.5 million/year/component
- Proposal – Assistance cap
 - \$500,000 per
 - Funding Area?
 - Region?
 - Project?

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DAC Assistance – Year 1

- Funding for planning grants, plus
- Considering a Pilot Program
 - Directed funding to entities to perform varying examples of DAC assistance
 - Looks at possible assistance models
 - Successful items transfer to Year 2 grant program

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DAC Assistance – Year 2

- Grant program
 - Part of the planning grant application
 - May include assistance for:
 - Targeted DAC outreach
 - DAC participation in the IRWM planning
 - Technical assistance for needs assessment, design, technical writing
 - Feasibility Studies
 - Construction of projects of immediate

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Discussion/Q&A

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Executive Actions and Legislation Update

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Executive Actions

- EO S-02-06
 - Small Business/DVBE
- ES S-02-07
 - Bond Accountability
 - Reporting
 - Performance
 - <http://www.bondaccountability.ca.gov/>

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Legislation Update - Enrolled

- AB739
 - Stormwater Management
- AB566
 - IRWM funds may be used to support CIMIS
- AB1420
 - Demand Management Measures

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Implementation of AB1420

- Affects Urban Water Suppliers receiving water management grants
- Affects agreements executed after
 - January 1, 2009
- Initial compliance
 - “Foundational BMPs”
- Future compliance
 - “Quantitative BMPs”

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Implementation of AB1420

- Allowed to receive grant funding if:
 - Document full implementation of BMP
 - Document not cost effective
- Not fully implementing or not cost effective:
 - Submit finance plan, schedule, and budget to DWR for approval

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Implementation of AB1420

- Can comply as:
 - Retail Urban Water Supplier
 - Wholesale Urban Water Supplier
 - Regionally with multiple Urban Water Suppliers
- DWR Contact – Dave Todd
(916) 651-7027 or dtodd@water.ca.gov

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Legislation Update - Active

- AB2501
 - Includes appropriation language
- AB1654
 - Provides direction on content of IRWM Plans

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Schedule

- Regional Acceptance – Summer 2008
- Draft Guidelines – Late Summer 2008
- Final Guidelines – End of 2008
- Planning Grant Solicitations – Early 2009
- Awards – Mid 2009
- Implementation Grants to follow

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Wrap up

- Meeting Rotation Schedule
- Next Steps
- Electronic Input
 - Word compatible file
 - Emailed to DWR_IRWM@water.ca.gov
 - Received by June 5, 2008
 - Questions – Joe Yun @ (916) 651-9222

<http://www.grantsloans.water.ca.gov/grants/irwm/integregio.cfm>

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Changes made to IRWM Plan Standards from P50 through the P84 process

Standard	Prop 50	Prop 84 – Draft of Language	Comment
Regional Agency or Regional Water Management Group	Describe the regional water management group or regional agency responsible for development and implementation of the Plan. Include the member agencies and organizations and their management responsibilities related to water. Demonstrate that all agencies and organizations, including but not limited to, public agencies, not-for-profit organizations, and privately owned water utilities regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, that were necessary to address the objectives and water management strategies of the Plan were involved in the planning process.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included as part of the Governance Standard
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not part of Prop 50 Plan Standards 	<p>The IRWM plan must document Governance that ensures the IRWM plan will be updated and implemented beyond existing grant programs. The IRWM plan must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name a regional water management group responsible for development and implementation of the Plan. A Regional Water Management Group must, at a minimum, meet the definition of California Water Code §10537. The IRWM plan must include a description of the Regional Water Management Group and explain how the make up of the group meets the definition of California Water Code §10537, and is sufficient in breath of membership and participation to develop and implement the IRWM Plan. The IRWM Plan must be adopted by the Regional Water Management Group and individual project proponents. Contain a description of the IRWM governance structure. Contain a description of how the chosen form of governance addresses/ensures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision making, Equal access and participation, Communication within the IRWM structure and outside that structure, Interim changes and formal changes to the IRWM plan, Long term implementation of the IRWM plan, and Coordination with neighboring IRWM efforts and state and federal agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added based on Prop 50 experience.

Changes made to IRWM Plan Standards from P50 through the P84 process

Standard	Prop 50	Prop 84 – Draft of Language	Comment
<p>Region Description</p>	<p>Explain why the region is an appropriate area for integrated regional water management. Describe internal boundaries within the region (boundaries of municipalities; service areas of individual water, wastewater, and land use agencies, including those not involved in the Plan; groundwater basin boundaries, watershed boundaries, county boundaries, etc.), major water related infrastructure, and major land-use divisions. Describe the quality and quantity of water resources within the region, including surface waters, groundwater, reclaimed water, imported water, and desalted water. Describe water supplies and demand for a minimum 20-year planning horizon. Describe important ecological processes and environmental resources within the regional boundaries and the associated water demands to support environmental needs. Describe the social and cultural makeup of the regional community; identify important cultural or social values. Describe economic conditions and important economic trends within the region.</p> <p>In certain cases, individual agencies or organizations may participate in different regional efforts depending on geography, Plan objectives, or other relevant factors. For such cases, the application should include an explanation of why participation in various regional efforts is appropriate.</p>	<p>The IRWM Plan must include a description of the management region. Each IRWM effort is responsible for defining its management region. The region description must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A description of the watersheds and the water system, natural and manmade, which are being managed. Provide a description of the quality and quantity of water resources within the region, including but not limited to surface waters, groundwater, reclaimed water, imported water, and desalted water. • A description of internal boundaries within the region, including but not limited to boundaries of municipalities; service areas of individual water, wastewater, and land use agencies, including those not involved in the Plan; groundwater basin boundaries, watershed boundaries, county boundaries, etc. • A description of major water related infrastructure and major land-use divisions. • A description of water supplies and demand for a minimum 20-year planning horizon. Including a discussion of important ecological processes and environmental resources within the regional boundaries and the associated water demands to support environmental needs. • A description of the social and cultural makeup of the regional community. Identify important cultural or social values. Identify disadvantaged communities in the management area. Describe economic conditions and important economic trends within the region. • A description of major water related issues, including the effects of climate change, and conflicts in the defined management region. Include a description of water issues of identified DAC communities. • An explanation of how the boundaries of the management region were determined and why the region is an appropriate area for integrated regional water management. • Identification of any neighboring IRWM efforts, overlapping IRWM efforts, and how the water management issues of the subject management region differ from adjacent or overlapping regions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added the description of major water related issues and conflicts to make this a section that contains the problem statement. • Arranged bullets so they may be steps to arrive at regional boundaries.

Changes made to IRWM Plan Standards from P50 through the P84 process

Standard	Prop 50	Prop 84 – Draft of Language	Comment
Objectives	Identify Plan objectives and the manner in which they were determined. The Plan must address major water related objectives and conflicts within the region, including at a minimum, water supply, groundwater management, ecosystem restoration, and water quality.	<p>The IRWM plan must clearly present IRWM objectives, and a description of the process used to develop those objectives. IRWM objectives must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address major water related issues and conflicts of the region, • Be measurable by some practical means so achievement of objectives can be monitored. <p>The IRWM plan may prioritize objectives for the region and contain an explanation of the prioritization.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added prioritization here to replace regional objectives. • Clarifications based on comments from Prop 50.

For Discussion Purposes

Changes made to IRWM Plan Standards from P50 through the P84 process

Standard	Prop 50	Prop 84 – Draft of Language	Comment
<p>Water Management Strategies</p>	<p>Document the range of water management strategies considered to meet the objectives. Strategies to be considered include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecosystem Restoration* Environmental and habitat protection and improvement* Water Supply Reliability* Flood management* Groundwater management* Recreation and public access* Storm water capture and management* Water conservation* Water quality protection and improvement* Water recycling* Wetlands enhancement and creation* Conjunctive use Desalination Imported water Land use planning NPS pollution control Surface storage Watershed planning Water and wastewater treatment Water transfers <p><small>*Pursuant to CWC §§79562.5 and 79564, these water management strategies must be considered to meet the minimum Plan Standards.</small></p>	<p>The IRWM plan must document the range of resource management strategies considered to meet the IRWM objectives and identify which resources management strategies were incorporated into the IRWM plan. The effects of climate change on the IRWM management area must factor into the consideration of resources management strategies. Resources management strategies to be considered must include but are not limited to:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Reduce Water Demand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural Water Use Efficiency Urban Water Use Efficiency <p>Improve Operational Efficiency and Transfers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conveyance System Reoperation Water Transfers <p>Increase Water Supply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conjunctive Management & Groundwater Storage Desalination - Brackish and Seawater Precipitation Enhancement Recycled Municipal Water Surface Storage—CALFED Surface Storage—Regional/Local <p>Improve Flood Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Modify Flooding</i> <i>Modify Impacts of Flooding</i> <i>Modify Susceptibility to Flooding</i> <i>Preserve and Restore Natural Resource</i> <p><small>Note: Resources Management Strategies shown in <i>italics</i> are being considered for California Water Plan 2009.</small></p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Improve Water Quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution Groundwater / Aquifer Remediation Matching Water Quality to Use Pollution Prevention Urban Runoff Management <p>Practice Resources Stewardship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural Lands Stewardship Economic Incentives (Loans, Grants, and Water Pricing) Ecosystem Restoration Recharge Areas Protection Urban Land Use Management Water-Dependent Recreation Watershed Management <p>Other Strategies</p> <p><i>Other Strategies (includes crop idling for water transfers, dewvaporation, fog collection, irrigated land retirement, rainfed ag and transoceanic water bags) are coming soon.</i></p> </div> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be renamed “Resources Management Strategies”; terminology consistent with Prop 84 and the California Water Plan • Additional Strategies per PRC §75026(a)

Changes made to IRWM Plan Standards from P50 through the P84 process

Standard	Prop 50	Prop 84 – Draft of Language	Comment
Integration	Present the mix of water management strategies selected for inclusion in the Plan and discuss how these strategies work together to provide reliable water supply, protect or improve water quality, and achieve other objectives. Include a discussion of the added benefits of integration of multiple water management strategies, as compared to stand alone alternatives.	<p>The IRWM plan must provide opportunities, structures, and processes that develop, foster, and demonstrate integration. Integration may occur on many levels. IRWM plans must contain structures, processes, and procedures that foster one or more of the following types of integration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder/Institutional Integration • Resource Integration • Watershed Integration • Data/Information Integration • Planning Decision Integration 	
Regional Priorities	Include short-term and long-term priorities for implementation of the Plan. Discuss the process used to determine the regional priorities and the process for modifying priorities in response to regional changes.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add prioritization to Objectives standard. • This clarification was made based on comment on Prop 50.
Implementation	Identify specific actions, projects, and studies, ongoing or planned, by which the Plan will be implemented. Identify the agency(ies) responsible for project implementation and clearly identify linkages or interdependence between projects. Demonstrate economic and technical feasibility on a programmatic level. Identify the current status of each element of the Plan, such as existing infrastructure, feasibility, pilot or demonstration project, design completed, etc. Include timelines for all active or planned projects and identify the institutional structure that will ensure Plan implementation.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation was replaced by Governance and Project Review Process. • Implementation language was weaker than and partially redundant with Governance and Project Review Process.

Changes made to IRWM Plan Standards from P50 through the P84 process

Standard	Prop 50	Prop 84 – Draft of Language	Comment
Project Review Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not part of Prop 50 standards 	<p>The IRWM plan must contain a process(es) employed by the IRWM effort to identify implementation projects for inclusion in the IRWM plan. This review process must include the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How the project contributes to the IRWM objectives; How the project is related to selected resource management strategies; Technical feasibility of the project; Project benefits; Specific benefits to disadvantaged communities’ water issues; Environmental Justice considerations; Project costs and financing; Project Economic Analysis, including water quality and water supply benefits and other expected benefits; Project status; Potential for integration; Potential for meeting the project goals with an alternative project/modified project; Strategic considerations for IRWM plan implementation, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purposefully integrating projects, Purposefully implementing a project as is, Purposefully meeting project goals with an alternative project/modified project, and IRWM objective priorities; and Contribution of the project in combating climate change (energy efficiency, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, reduction of carbon foot print, or reduction in water demand) as opposed to alternative projects. <p>The IRWM plan must also specify the process for submitting projects for inclusion into the IRWM plan. The IRWM plan must include an implementation list of projects or a link to where a list of implementation projects exists.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Prioritization. Added based on PRC §75028(a)

Changes made to IRWM Plan Standards from P50 through the P84 process

Standard	Prop 50	Prop 84 – Draft of Language	Comment
Impact and Benefit	<p>Discuss at a screening level the impact and benefits from Plan implementation. Include an evaluation of potential impacts within the region and in adjacent areas from Plan implementation. Identify the advantages of the regional plan; including a discussion of the added benefits of the regional plan as opposed to individual local efforts. Identify which objectives necessitate a regional solution. Identify interregional benefits and impacts. Describe the impacts and benefits to environmental justice or disadvantaged communities. Include an evaluation of impacts/benefits to other resources, such as air quality or energy.</p>	<p>The IRWM plan must contain an initial, screening level discussion of potential impacts and benefits of plan implementation. This discussion must include, but is not limited to the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential benefits and impacts from the regional plan versus individual local efforts; • Potential benefits and or impacts within the IRWM plan region; • Potential benefits and impacts to other management regions (adjacent or more distant); • Potential interregional impacts and benefits; and • Potential impacts and benefits to resources other than water such as air quality or energy. 	
Technical Analysis and Plan Performance	<p>Include a discussion of data, technical methods, and analyses used in development of the Plan. Include a discussion of measures that will be used to evaluate Project/Plan performance, monitoring systems that will be used to gather performance data, and mechanisms to adapt project operations and Plan implementation based on performance data collected.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separated technical analysis from Plan performance for clarification. • PRC §75026(a) calls out plan performance.
Plan Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was a combined standard Technical Analysis and Plan Performance under Prop 50 	<p>The IRWM plan must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The metrics that will be used to evaluate project/plan performance, including but not limited to: • Obtaining plan objectives, • Stakeholder outreach and involvement, • Monitoring systems that will be used to gather performance data • Mechanisms to adapt project operations and plan implementation based on performance data collected, and • Process to formally update or amend the IRWM plan. 	

For Discussion Purposes

Changes made to IRWM Plan Standards from P50 through the P84 process

Standard	Prop 50	Prop 84 – Draft of Language	Comment
Data Management	<p>Include mechanisms by which data will be managed and disseminated to stakeholders and the public, and include a discussion of how data collection will support statewide data needs. Assess the state of existing monitoring efforts for water quantity and water quality, and identify data gaps for which additional monitoring is needed.</p> <p>If the Plan includes a water quality component, include a discussion of the integration of data into the State Water Board’s SWAMP and Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment (GAMA) Program. Appendix E provides a listing of web links for accessing information on the State Water Board’s statewide data management strategies.</p>	<p>The IRWM plan must include mechanisms and processes by which data will be collected, stored, and disseminated to IRWM participants, stakeholders, the public, and the State. The IRWM plan must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A description of data management process for the IRWM region. • An explanation of how the data collection systems and data management protocols are shared throughout the IRWM region. • An explanation of how the data management system supports local planning efforts with shared data. • An explanation of how data will be shared with State agencies. 	
Financing	<p>Identify beneficiaries and identify potential funding/financing for Plan implementation. Discuss ongoing support and financing for operation and maintenance of implemented projects.</p>	<p>The IRWM plan must identify and explain potential financing for plan implementation, including but not limited to the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List possible, as well as known, local efforts and grant opportunities for funding the projects that implement the IRWM plan. • Include explanations of certainty, magnitude, longevity of potential funding and the effects on plan implementation. • Include an explanation of how any operation and maintenance costs would be covered. 	
Statewide Priorities	<p>Identify issues of statewide significance or State agency priorities that will be met or contributed to by implementation of the Plan, Proposal, or specific projects. Describe how the Plan, Proposal, or specific projects were developed to meet issues of statewide significance or State agency priorities.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not included. Prop 84 moves Statewide Priorities to a Program Preference.
Relation to Statewide Water Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not included 	<p><i>Currently under review</i></p>	
Technical Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was a combined standard Technical Analysis and Plan Performance under Prop 50 	<p>The IRWM plan must contain a discussion of data, technical methods, and analyses used to develop the IRWM plan.</p>	

Changes made to IRWM Plan Standards from P50 through the P84 process

Standard	Prop 50	Prop 84 – Draft of Language	Comment
Relation to Local Water Planning	Discuss how the Plan relates to planning documents and programs established by local agencies. Demonstrate coordination with local land-use planning decision-makers. Discuss how local agency planning documents relate to the IRWM strategies and the dynamics between the two planning documents. Discuss the linkages between the Plan and local planning documents.	<p>The IRWM plan must contain references to the local water planning documents on which it is based, including the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A listing of local water plans used in the IRWM plan, • A discussion of how the IRWM plan relates to planning documents and programs established by local agencies, and • A description of the dynamics between the IRWM plan and local planning documents. 	
Relation to Local Land Use Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not included; was part of Relation to Local Planning Standard. 	<p>The IRWM plan must contain a description of the relationship between local land use planning entities and the IRWM effort including, but not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A description of the current relationship between local land use planning entities and IRWM entities. • A description of current and future efforts to establish an interactive relationship between land use planning and IRWM planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relation to local land use planning modified based on Prop 50 experience and PRC§75026(b)(2) • Separation of the water planning and land use planning to provide more emphasis on relation to land use planning.
Stakeholder Involvement	Identify stakeholders included in developing the Plan. Identify how stakeholders were identified, how they participate in planning and implementation efforts, and how they can influence decisions made regarding water management. Include documentation of stakeholder involvement such as inclusion of signatory status or letters of support from non-agency stakeholders, i.e. those who have not “adopted” the Plan. Include a discussion of mechanisms and processes that have been or will be used to facilitate stakeholder involvement and communication during implementation of the Plan. Discuss watershed or other partnerships developed during the planning process. Discuss disadvantaged communities within the region and their involvement in the planning process. Discuss efforts to identify and address environmental justice needs and issues within the region. Identify possible obstacles to Plan implementation.	<p>The IRWM plan must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify IRWM stakeholders including but not limited to watershed groups, disadvantaged communities, environmental justice communities, and tribal interests and their current level of participation. • Describe or reference the outreach protocols used to identify, inform, invite, and involve stakeholder groups in the IRWM process. • Explain IRWM committees, roles, or positions that stakeholders can occupy including how a stakeholder goes about participating in those committees, roles, or positions. • Discuss mechanisms and processes that have been or will be used to facilitate stakeholder involvement and communication during implementation of the IRWM plan • Demonstrate that all agencies and organizations that were/are necessary to address the objectives and resource management strategies of the Plan were/are involved in the planning process. • A discussion of partnerships developed during the planning process. 	

Changes made to IRWM Plan Standards from P50 through the P84 process

Standard	Prop 50	Prop 84 – Draft of Language	Comment
Coordination	Identify State or federal agencies involved with strategies, actions, and projects. Identify areas where a State agency or other agencies may be able to assist in communication, cooperation, or implementation of Plan components or processes, or where State or federal regulatory decisions are required for implementation.	<p>The IRWM plan must identify agencies and entities outside the IRWM effort targeted for coordination and cooperation. The IRWM plan must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify State or federal agencies important to the implementation of the IRWM plan and associated projects and the agencies roles. • Identify areas where a State or other agencies may be able to assist in communication, cooperation, or implementation of IRWM plan components or processes. • Identify State or federal regulatory decisions that are required for IRWM plan or project implementation. • Identify any neighboring IRWM efforts and how cooperation or coordination with the other IRWM efforts will be accomplished. 	
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not included 	<i>Currently under review</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added per AB32. • Not certain if this is separate standard or will be built into other standards such as Project Review Process.

For Discussion Purposes

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Standard:

The IRWM plan must document the range of resource management strategies considered to meet the IRWM objectives and identify which resources management strategies were incorporated into the IRWM plan. The effects of climate change on the IRWM management area must factor into the consideration of resources management strategies. Resources management strategies to be considered must include but are not limited to:

Table 1 – Resource Management Strategies	
<p>Reduce Water Demand Agricultural Water Use Efficiency Urban Water Use Efficiency</p> <p>Improve Operational Efficiency and Transfers Conveyance System Reoperation Water Transfers</p> <p>Increase Water Supply Conjunctive Management & Groundwater Storage Desalination - Brackish and Seawater Precipitation Enhancement Recycled Municipal Water Surface Storage - CALFED Surface Storage - Regional/Local</p> <p>Improve Flood Management <i>Modify Flooding</i> <i>Modify Impacts of Flooding</i> <i>Modify Susceptibility to Flooding</i> <i>Preserve and Restore Natural Resource</i></p>	<p>Improve Water Quality Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution Groundwater / Aquifer Remediation Matching Water Quality to Use Pollution Prevention Urban Runoff Management</p> <p>Practice Resources Stewardship Agricultural Lands Stewardship Economic Incentives (Loans, Grants, and Water Pricing) Ecosystem Restoration Recharge Areas Protection Urban Land Use Management Water-Dependent Recreation Watershed Management</p> <p>Other Strategies <i>Other Strategies (includes crop idling for water transfers, dewvaporation, fog collection, irrigated land retirement, rainfed ag and transoceanic water bags) are coming soon.</i></p>

Note: Resources Management Strategies shown in italics are being considered for California Water Plan 2009.

Guidance

Resource Management Strategies

The intent of the Resource Management Strategy standard is to encourage diversification of water management approaches as a way to mitigate for uncertain future circumstances and comply with § 75026 (a) of the public resource code.

A strategy as defined in the California Water Plan Update 2005 is a project, program, or policy that helps local agencies and governments manage their water and related resources. An example is urban water use efficiency as a strategy for reducing water use. A pricing policy or other incentive for customers to reduce water use is also a strategy.

The discussion in this section of guidance focuses on strategies as separate topics. In reality, the strategies are often connected to one another as well as to other activities such as land use planning. The operating assumption in this section is that to intentionally find ways to diversify a water management portfolio, considering differing strategies individually is helpful. Other IRWM Plan standards such as integration, address the relationships and synergies that can be gained by combining strategies.

In light of the water issues described in the Regional Description Section of your IRWM Plan and the IRWM Plan Objectives, the IRWM effort must consider strategies that will help achieve the plan objectives. Considering water management strategies should be done from the perspective of maximizing the diversity of strategies versus relying on a single strategy. Considering a strategy means reviewing a strategy and making a decision as to the applicability of the strategy in meeting the IRWM plan objectives. The review process and

decision process should be performed according to an IRWM's chosen governance. For each strategy considered, the Plan should document the reasoning behind the decision. This can be stated briefly, for example, if the IRWM region has no waters high in salt, Desalination as a strategy for increasing water supply is not applicable. From the IRWM plan perspective what is important is that the plan documents how strategies were considered (what process); what strategies were considered (at a minimum all those in the standard); and which strategies are viable for implementation. Whatever process is used (i.e. technical advisory input, stakeholder input, etc.) the value is in creating an intentional opportunity to diversify the water management portfolio. The Department's desire is to see IRWM efforts take advantage of the opportunity not simply run a process that arrives at a status quo strategy that has always been applied in the region.

IRWM efforts should note that in an IRWM Plan the Regional Description, Plan Objectives, and Governance Sections should support and be consistent with the decisions being made in the Water Strategies section.

The strategies listed in the standard (Table 1) are separated into seven categories. When considering strategies that will meet the objectives of your IRWM Plan, consider the categories: reduce water demand, improve operational efficiency and transfers, increase water supply, improve flood management, improve water quality, and practice resource stewardship. This may help an IRWM plan consider more than just the listed strategies as there may be additional strategies that are locally appropriate. Within each of these categories, the standard lists the specific strategies from the California Water Plan Update 2005. Each strategy contained in the standard is more fully explained in the California Water Plan Update, 2005, Volume 2:

<http://www.waterplan.water.ca.gov/previous/cwpu2005/index.cfm#vol2>.

The sections below contain a summary of what's in the water plan and additional information that may be helpful in understanding the water management strategies.

Insert text here on paying attention to CWP update 2009 addition of strategies and how that may affect IRWM plans.

Strategies that Reduce Water Demand

Water use efficiency whether agricultural or urban, addresses making the most of the water supply through appropriate application. Appropriate application in this context usually means understanding the minimum water requirement (quantity and quality) for a given task and delivering or applying the water in a manner that matches that requirement.

Agricultural water use efficiency typically involves improvements in technologies and management practices of agricultural supplies that result in water supply, water quality, and environmental benefits. Improvements in agricultural water use efficiency primarily occur from three activities:

- Hardware – improving on-farm irrigation systems and water supply delivery systems;
- Water management – improving the management of irrigation and water supply systems;
- Crop water consumptions – reducing non-beneficial evapotranspiration.

Urban water use efficiency involves technological and behavioral improvements in residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional water use that lower demand or lower per capita water use.

Strategies that Improve Operational Efficiency & Transfers

Conveyance refers to the infrastructure that moves water through whatever system exists in an IRWM region. Conveyance infrastructure includes natural watercourses as well as constructed facilities like canals, pipelines, pumping plants, diversion structures, distribution systems, and fish screens. Groundwater aquifers are also used to convey water. Improvements to conveyance can result in increasing water supply, protecting water quality, and increasing system operational flexibility.

System Reoperation means changing existing operations and management procedures for water facilities to meet multiple beneficial uses. Reoperation may improve the efficiency of existing uses or increase the emphasis of one use over another.

Water transfers can a temporary or permanent sale of a water right by a water right holder; a lease of the right to use water from the water right holder; or a sale or lease of a contractual right to water supply. Water transfers are sometimes seen as merely moving water from one beneficial use to another. However, in practice many water transfers become a form of flexible system reoperation linked to many other water management strategies.

Strategies that Increase Water Supply

Conjunctive management is the coordinated operation of surface water storage and use, groundwater storage and use, and conveyance facilities to meet the water management objective. The three primary components of conjunctive management to increase average water deliveries are recharge groundwater when surface water is available, switch to groundwater in dry years, and monitor to evaluate and respond to changes in groundwater, surface water, or environmental conditions.

Desalination is a water treatment process for the removal of salts from water, and is applied to waters of various salinities, ranging from brackish to sea water. In California the principal method for desalination is reverse osmosis.

Precipitation enhancement refers to the practice of artificially stimulating clouds to produce more precipitation than they would naturally. Commonly called cloud seeding, precipitation enhancement involves seeding clouds with silver iodide or liquefied propane to enhance droplet formation.

Recycled municipal water refers to treating of wastewater, storing, distributing, and using the recycled water. Californians have used recycled water since the late 1800s and public health protections have been in place since the 1900s. The use of recycled water has increased over the past several decades as water agencies seek to increase water supplies.

Surface storage – CALFED refers to the five potential surface storage reservoirs identified in the CALFED Record of Decisions. The five investigations are: Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation, North-of-the-Delta Off-stream Storage, In-Delta Storage Project, Los Vaqueros Reservoir Expansion, and the Upper San Joaquin River Basin Storage Investigation.

Surface storage – Regional/local refers to the use of reservoirs to collect water for later release and use. Reservoirs can be formed by building dams across active streams or by building off-stream reservoirs where the majority of the water is diverted into storage from a nearby water source.

Strategies that Improve Flood Management – TO BE ADDED

Strategies that Improve Water Quality

Drinking water treatment and distribution refers to physical, biological, and chemical treatment of water to improve the quality for potable use and the conveyance of that treated water to end users. Equal access to drinking water is just one of the challenges in water management. Other challenges include maintaining water quality throughout a distribution system, matching water quality to use, and an ever emerging array of contaminants.

Groundwater remediation/Aquifer remediation refers to the removal of contaminants, natural or anthropogenic, from groundwater and the use of treated water for beneficial use. Often times, pump and treat systems are used for remediation. Once extracted from the ground, the water is treated, and then the water can be returned to the aquifer directly or diverted to some other use.

Matching water quality to water use is a strategy that relies on the principle that not all water uses require the same quality of water. With our ever increasing ability to reliably identify and detect compounds in water and our knowledge about what compounds and their concentrations are beneficial, necessary, or harmful in specific applications provides the opportunity to match water quality to water use. For example, water that we consider clean enough to drink, may be deficient in compounds beneficial to waters in a riparian eco-system; conversely, drinking water may contain too many compounds for water used in a research laboratory. With the use of a recycled water source, there is an opportunity to treat water to differing levels of quality and deliver that water to appropriate uses.

Pollution prevention can improve water quality for all beneficial uses by protecting water at its source. As pollution sources encroach on water sources, active steps may be necessary to preserve the existing quality of the water source. Restoring natural functions of watersheds can help preserve not only water quality but ecological function.

Urban runoff management is a series of activities to manage runoff for other beneficial uses. Urban runoff management is often linked to other strategies including pollution prevention, land use management, watershed management, and conjunctive management. One method of urban runoff management is low impact development (LID). LID seeks to reduce the amount of runoff generation at a developed site through design practices. Additional information on LID can be found at:

<http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/lid/index.html>

<http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/funding/lid/projects.html>

<http://www.lowimpactdevelopment.org>

<http://www.epa.gov/nps/lid/>

<http://www.huduser.org/publications/destech/lowimpactDev1.html>

Strategies that Practice Resource Stewardship

Agricultural lands stewardship refers to agricultural land as defined by the California Land Conservation Act. The goal of this approach is to promote sustainable agricultural practices with an economic return, while managing these productive lands for multiple benefits, including water management improvements.

Economic incentives (Loans, Grants, Water Pricing) refers to financial assistance and pricing policies intended to influence water management. Economic incentives can influence amount of use, time of use, wastewater volume, and source of supply.

Ecosystem restoration focuses on rehabilitating ecosystems so that they supply important elements of their original structure and function in a sustainable manner. As understanding of the linkage between water management and the health of the natural infrastructure grows, the benefits of restoration to water supply and water quality improvements are increasingly evident. While ecosystem restoration is apt to many situations, IRWM regions are encouraged to also consider and practice preservation. Resource stewardship should not be narrowly defined as only restoring what has been degraded. If there are areas within an IRWM region where healthy functioning ecosystems exist, it is often more economical and ethical to preserve the state of health and the benefits derived from a functioning ecosystem rather than allowing degradation to elicit a reactive management stance.

Floodplain management as discussed in the California Water Plan Update 2005, refers to reducing risks to life and property and providing benefits to natural resources by allowing floodplains to function in their flood relieving capacities attached to the water infrastructure rather than attempting to maintain rivers within their channels and off floodplains. Since the 2005 update, the evolution of IRWM plans, now points to including a much more robust flood management component in IRWM plans so that IRWM plans can function as regional flood management plans. IRWM plans are encouraged to not only consider floodplain management as a strategy but to further incorporate flood management throughout their IRWM Plans.

Recharge areas protection refers to protecting or preserving natural or man-made recharge areas so that the quantity and quality of groundwater in the aquifer is maintained. Existing and potential recharge areas should be protected so they remain functional and do not conduct contaminants into the groundwater.

Urban land use management refers to urban development patterns. The type of use and level of intensity has a direct relationship to water supply and quality. For example, although impervious surfaces make up a small percentage of most watersheds, the increase in runoff from these surfaces can result in larger amounts and more rapid runoff that can alter stream flow and watershed hydrology. As part of an urban land use management strategy, low impact development practices as mentioned previously, can provide ways to lessen the impact of development.

Water-dependent recreation is included among the water management strategies because recreation is an important consideration for water managers. Water management can have significant effects on recreation. Water-dependent recreation can be divided into two categories, one that occurs in water such as boating or fishing and one that is enhanced by water such as wildlife observation or hiking.

Watershed management is the process of evaluating, planning, managing, restoring, and organizing land and other resource use within an area of land that has a single common drainage point. Watershed management assumes that a prerequisite for any project is the sustained ability for the watershed to maintain the functions and processes that support the native ecology of the watershed. This implies an integration of human needs and ecological condition that allows the watershed to sustain ecological integrity over time while providing for sustainable community needs.

**Bay Area IRWMP Coordinating Committee
Draft Comments Regarding Proposition 84 Guidelines**

May 14, 2008, draft

1. **Planning Grants.** Consideration should be given to developing planning grant guidelines that will encourage cooperation of regional planning efforts within a funding area. Simply awarding planning grants to any qualified regional planning effort may well result in a fracturing of integrated planning in a funding area instead of prompting cooperation among multiple planning efforts. In addition, the amount of a planning grant should be proportionate to the overall allocation to the funding area and, in the case of a subregion if such a grant is awarded, the size, population and geographic and institutional complexities of such subregion within the funding area.
2. **Complexity of Regions.** In funding areas where there are competing regional planning efforts, both planning and implementation grant guidelines should take into consideration the complexity of the region, meaning its geographical size, population, number of political entities and agencies, etc.
3. **Funding for disadvantage communities.** Bond funds specifically designated for disadvantaged communities in IRWMP regions should be awarded to the pertinent IRWM planning entity (or its contracting agency) to ensure that any DAC activity funded with such monies is coordinated with such IRWMP entity. The DWR guidelines should also require strict accountability standards to ensure that DAC designated funding is appropriately spent on DAC planning efforts and projects. DWR could provide project development technical assistance to DACs not in an IRWMP region so that they would be better prepared to participate in an IRWMP in the future. Planning grant funds for DAC purposes should be in addition to any cap placed on what a planning region may receive so as not to create a disincentive to include DACs in regional planning.
4. **Relation to local planning.** IRWMP guidelines should recognize that water resources management agencies have limited control over land-use decisions. The guidelines could suggest, however, that IRWMP entities coordinate directly with land-use agencies to integrate water resources management and a water element into their general plans.
5. **Use of implementation grant funds.** IRWMP guidelines should indicate that implementation grants should primarily be used to fund multiple-purpose projects that provide benefits to several water management elements.
6. **State deference to IWMP project prioritization.** Proposition 84 bond language permits DWR to defer to the local region the development of project prioritization for funding. IRWMP guidelines should indicate that the DWR will, in fact, defer to local project prioritization as long as the projects meet the requirements for consistency with the purposes of the bond funds.

7. **Clarification on Prop 84 and Prop 1E funding.** DWR guidelines should make it clear that Prop 1E funding under IRWMP programs is in addition to the Prop 84 allocation to the funding area. Guidelines also should provide that applicants need not designate from which proposition funds are sought if both could apply. DWR should make that decision, such as it does with the consolidated grant program, so that proposals are evaluated on their merits and not on the applicant selecting the right program for the funding sources. *(Based on discussion at DWR's May 13 workshop in Oakland this comment may need further revision.)*

8. **Grant contracts.** IRWMP guidelines should spell out the provisions, especially those that to date have been found problematic with Prop 50 grant recipients, that Prop 84 grant recipients will be expected to accept in contracts with DWR. DWR also should recognize the significant difference in contracts with regions with many project proponents as opposed to single agencies with only one or several projects, and make revisions to contract language that reflects the differences. An example is the "joint liability" provision.

**SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA
INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT (IRWM) PLAN
IMPLEMENTATION GRANT PROCESS**

Regional Organization and Decision Making:

1. The Bay Area IRWM Coordinating Committee (or its successor) will make final decisions about what projects to include in an IRWM grant application.
 - a. If a dispute arises the parties involved may present information to the Coordinating Committee (or successor) prior to a final decision.
 - b. The Chair of the Coordinating Committee (or successor) will notify the parties involved in a dispute about the final decision with written reasons supporting it.
2. The participants in an IRWM grant application and award will be responsible for preparing the application and entering into contractual arrangements to accept an award from the Department of Water Resources.
 - a. Non-governmental entities may be included among the participants, but the official grant applicant / grantee must be a public agency.
 - b. The ability to financially contribute toward an application's cost may be waived for projects proposed by environmental justice or community based organizations.

Sub-Regional Issues:

3. Criteria regarding formation of sub-regions and sub-regional prioritization:
 - a. The sub-regional area must be within the SF Bay Area IRWMP region and encompass several water resources management agencies.
 - b. The sub-regional participants must provide a coordinator to participate in meetings with the Coordinating Committee (or successor) and other sub-regions to communicate back and forth.
 - c. The sub-regional process must be conducted in an inclusive manner where interested parties are allowed to participate in meetings and have access to documents.
 - d. Each sub-region may prioritize projects in the sub-region meeting minimum criteria set by the Coordinating Committee (or successor).

Funding Allocation:

4. The Coordinating Committee (or successor) will decide how much grant funding should be allocated to regional projects and to sub-regions.
 - a. A sub-committee may be utilized to recommend criteria for project funding and to help coordinate among sub-regions.
 - b. Considerations for criteria will include, but not be limited to:
 - i. The amount of grant funding available;

- ii. Requirements and conditions in the grant solicitation;
 - iii. IRWMP objectives and progress to date;
 - iv. A uniform scoring or assessment methodology;
 - c. Funding to further develop high priority projects not currently ready to proceed may be considered for approval by the Coordinating Committee (or successor), provided such costs are eligible for grants.
5. The funding allocation to each sub-region shall be based on % population and % land area. The numbers used for population and area in each sub-region must be derived from a common data base (i.e. DWR).

Example Calculation:

- a. For discussion purposes assume \$40 million is available to the Bay Area in FY 08-09 from the Prop 84 IRWM Program with 20% dedicated to regional projects (\$8M) and 80% to sub-regions (\$32M).
- b. Three allocation methods are presented below based on varying percentages of population and land area within the Bay Area IRWMP.

Example Sub-Regions			Method 1	Method 2	Method 3
			50% Population	75% Population	30% Population
Sub-Region	Population	Land Area	50% Land Area	25% Land Area	70% Land Area
1: SON-MAR	353,220	489,014	13% - \$3.98M	9.1% - \$2.92M	15% - \$4.82M
2: NAPA-SOL	396,267	480,867	13% - \$4.04M	9.6% - \$3.07M	15% - \$4.82M
3: COCO-AL	2,234,738	711,973	32% - \$10.3M	35% - \$11.1M	30% - \$9.74M
4: SC-SM-SF	3,071,275	890,326	43% - \$13.7M	47% - \$14.9M	40% - \$12.6M
Total	6,055,500	2,572,180	\$32,000,000	\$32,000,000	\$32,000,000

- Notes:
- Method 2 is similar to the Prop 84 IRWM allocation formula and the method used in Round 1 of Prop 50 for the Bay Area. Method 3 is similar to Round 2 in the Bay Area. Method 1 is between.
 - Calculations for other sub-regional configurations can be performed by using appropriate population and land area numbers for each method. Bookend type examples are:
 - Tomales Bay (Pop. 11,000, Area 140,160 ac.):
 - o 2.8% or \$0.90M, under Method 1.
\$32M * (50%*11,000/6,055,500 + 50%*140,160/2,572,180)
 - o 1.5% or \$0.48M under Method 2.
 - o 3.9% or \$1.24M under Method 3.
 - City and County of San Francisco (Pop. 776,733, Area 29,443 ac.):
 - o 7.0% or \$2.24M, under Method 1.
\$32M * (50%*776,733/6,055,500 + 50%*29,493/2,572,180)
 - o 9.9% or \$3.17M under Method 2.
 - o 4.7% or \$1.49M under Method 3.