

Appendix A

List of Interviews

This appendix lists the 44 agency representatives and stakeholders interviewed to prepare the 2011 Delta Vision Report Card.

State Agencies and Legislative Staff

- Delta Stewardship Council – Phil Isenberg and Joe Grindstaff
- Natural Resources Agency – John Laird and Jerry Meral
- Department of Water Resources – Mark Cowin, Kamyar Guivetchi, Dale Hoffman-Floerke, Gary Bardini, and Bob Yeadon
- Department of Fish and Game – John McCamman and Scott Cantrell
- California Water Commission – Anthony Saracino and Sue Sims
- Delta Protection Commission – Mike Machado
- Delta Conservancy – Mary Nejedly Piepho and Campbell Ingram
- State Water Resources Control Board – Tom Howard, Barbara Evoy, and Les Grober
- Delta Science Program and Interagency Ecological Program – Cliff Dahm and Anke Mueller-Solger
- Assembly Water, Parks, and Wildlife Committee – Tina Cannon Leahy

Federal Agencies

- U.S. Department of the Interior – David Nawi
- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation – Don Glaser and Sue Fry
- U.S. Geological Survey – Roger Fujii
- National Marine Fisheries Service – Maria Rea
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Col. William Leady and Paul Roberschotte
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency – Karen Schwinn
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service – Luana Kiger

Stakeholders

- Northern California Water Association – David Guy and Todd Manley
- Southern California Water Committee – Rich Atwater
- Planning and Conservation League – Jonas Minton
- Metropolitan Water District of Southern California – Jeff Kightlinger
- Central Delta Water Agency – Tom Zuckerman
- Bay Institute – Gary Bobker
- Environmental Defense Fund – Cynthia Koehler
- Westlands Water District – Jason Peltier
- Association of California Water Agencies – Tim Quinn
- Defenders of Wildlife – Kim Delfino
- State and Federal Contractors Water Authority – Byron Buck
- Environmental Justice Coalition for Water – Debbie Davis

Appendix B

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

This appendix describes the status and progress of the 85 actions recommended in the *Delta Vision Strategic Plan*. Actions are grouped by the evaluation topics described in Section 2 of the 2011 Delta Vision Report Card.

Near-Term Actions	B-3
Governance	B-9
Ecosystem Restoration and Recovery	B-17
Delta Vitality and Security	B-31
Water Supply Reliability	B-44

Acronyms

The following are the acronyms used in this appendix.

AWMC	Agricultural Water Management Council
BDCP	Bay-Delta Conservation Plan
BFA	State Board of Food and Agriculture
BTH	California Business, Transportation, and Housing Agency
Cal EMA	California Emergency Management Agency
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
Caltrans	Department of Transportation
CCWD	Contra Costa Water District
CDFA	California Department of Food and Agriculture
CDPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
CUWCC	California Urban Water Conservation Council
CVP	Central Valley Project
CVFPB	Central Valley Flood Protection Board
CVFPP	Central Valley Flood Protection Plan
Central Valley Regional Board	Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
CWC	California Water Commission
Conservancy	Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act
Delta	Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta
DFG	California Department of Fish and Game
DOC	U.S. Department of Commerce
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
DPC	Delta Protection Commission
DSC	Delta Stewardship Council
DVSP	Delta Vision Strategic Plan
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
ERP	Ecosystem Restoration Program
ESA	Endangered Species Act
IEP	Interagency Ecological Program
IRWMP	Integrated Regional Water Management Plan
ISB	Independent Science Board
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System

2011 Delta Vision Report Card

NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
OCAP	Operational Criteria and Plan
Reclamation	Bureau of Reclamation
Regional Board	Regional Water Quality Control Board
Resources	Natural Resources Agency
SLC	State Lands Commission
State Board	California State Water Resources Control Board
SWP	State Water Project
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

Progress Evaluation

The Delta Vision Foundation assessed the status of each action in the *DVSP* using a ten-point scale (0 to 10), as follows.

Progress and Completion		
0 points	No action	No action by Governor, Legislature, or Agency Director to initiate
1 point	Authorized	Legislative authority granted and Administrative direction and initial funding provided
2 points	Initiated	Purpose defined, work plan and schedule developed, team assembled
3 points	Planned	Planning complete, ready for implementation.
4 points	In Progress Early	Implementation begun, funding authorized, workforce mobilized
6 points	In Progress Mid	Implementation substantially underway
8 points	In Progress Late	Implementation nearing completion
10 points	Completed	Action completed, ongoing adaptive management and maintenance

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name
Action Description

State Lead
Other Responsible Organizations

Evaluation Topic: 1 - Near-term Actions

NTA01 Water Diversion Information

State Board

Obtain needed information on water diversion and use.

State Board, DWR

Progress Score: 3 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Sections 85086(a), 85230, and 5100

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) directed the State Board to establish an effective system of Delta watershed diversion data collection and public reporting by December 31, 2010. As required by the legislation, the State Board appointed Craig Wilson as the Delta Watermaster, effective August 1, 2010 and delegated authority to him on October 5, 2010. The State Board has an online reporting tool for water rights diversion reporting. SBX7-8 requires diverters to report annually now and monthly after January 1, 2012.

The State Board adopted emergency regulations on November 2, 2010 to add chapter 2.7 to the California Code of Regulations (CCR) providing for electronic filing of reports of water diversion or use. The regulations require mandatory electronic filing of reports on the State Board website to report: (1) Changes in Name, Address, or Ownership; (2) Supplemental Statements of Water Diversion and Use; (3) Progress Reports by Permittee; (4) Reports of Licensee; and (5) Notices of Groundwater Extraction and Diversion. The chapter also requires watermasters who choose to file annual reports with the Board to file such reports on electronic spreadsheets acceptable to the Board.

The State Board has created a computer database and online information system for water rights reporting, the Electronic Water Rights Information Management System (eWRIMS). eWRIMS contains information on water right permits and licenses that have been issued by the State Water Resources Control Board and its predecessors. The eWRIMS Report Management System provides water right holders the ability to report monthly diversion and use electronically. Four types of water use reports are supported by the system: Supplemental Statements of Diversion and Use, Report of Licensee, Progress Report by Permittee, and Groundwater Extraction Notices.

eWRIMS consists of both a tabular database and an integrated geographic information system (GIS). Users can search eWRIMS data by several criteria, including the water right owner's name, watershed, stream system, and county. Users can then plot the results. The GIS will visually display the point(s) of diversion for each of the water rights that match search criteria. In the GIS, users can view important information about each water right that you've selected.

On May 31, 2011 the State Board's Office of Delta Watermaster developed an interoffice memorandum on measurement of water diversions. The memorandum (1) discusses the factors that should be taken into consideration when determining appropriate water diversion measurement devices and (2) recommends several State Board actions related to measurement devices.

The State Board will hold a workshop to consider information regarding water diversion measurement on Thursday, July 21, 2011. This informal workshop will include presentations on water diversion measurements, practices, requirements, and trends. The workshop will also provide an opportunity for participants to provide comments.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

NTA02 Delta Information Collection

Delta Protection Commission

Initiate collection of improved socio-economic, ecosystem, and physical structure data about the Delta to inform policy processes and project level decision making by all public agencies, local, state, and federal.

DWR, DFG, DPC, DSC, State Board, Regional Boards, and Local Govts

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:** Public Resources Code section 29759, Water Code Section 85086(a), Water Code 12924, Water Code Sections 13167 and 13181

Status Description:

Delta data collection is the responsibility of several agencies.

Diversions - Water Code section 85086(a) instructs the State Board to establish an effective system of Delta watershed diversion data collection and public reporting by December 31, 2010 (see NTA01).

Groundwater - Water Code section 12924 establishes a program for the collection of groundwater elevation data. As a result, DWR has created the California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring Program (CASGEM) to collect groundwater elevations and make the data available online. The first reporting deadline is January 1, 2012.

Aquatic species and habitat - The IEP initiated an inventory of research and monitoring in the Delta to improve information sharing and facilitate decision-making. The IEP includes: DWR, DFG, and the State Board; USFWS, Reclamation, USGS, USACE, NMFS, and USEPA; and the San Francisco Estuarine Institute.

Water quality - In November 2007, CalEPA and Resources signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to establish the California Water Quality Monitoring Council (Monitoring Council). Water Code Sections 13167 and 13181 and the MOU require the Monitoring Council to develop recommendations to: improve the coordination and cost-effectiveness of monitoring; enhance the integration of data; and increase public accessibility to data.

On March 11, 2011 the Aquatic Science Center (under the State Board, the Central Valley Regional Board, and the Bay Area Clean Water Agencies) issued the first annual "Pulse of The Delta 2011: Monitoring and Managing Water Quality in the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta. Re-Thinking Water Quality Monitoring," highlighting water quality issues, including wastewater treatment plant discharges. The Planning team of the Delta Regional Monitoring Program (initiated by the State Board and the Central Valley Regional Board) continues to discuss the use of Delta dischargers in a pilot for improving the California Environmental Data Exchange Network, potentially using the California Integrated Water Quality System as a conduit for information.

Socio-economic - Public Resources Code section 29759 requires the DPC to adopt an economic sustainability plan by July 1, 2011. That plan will inform the DSC policies regarding the socioeconomic sustainability of the Delta region.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

NTA03 In-stream Flow Analysis

Department of Fish and Game

Accelerate completion of in-stream flow analyses for the Delta watershed by the Department of Fish and Game. DFG, USFWS, NMFS

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Section 85084.5

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) directed DFG, in consultation with USFWS and NMFS, to develop and recommend to the State Board Delta flow criteria and quantifiable biological objectives for aquatic and terrestrial species of concern dependent on the Delta by November 2010. DFG completed its report "Quantifiable Biological Objectives and Flow Criteria for Aquatic and Terrestrial Species of Concern Dependent on the Delta" on November 23, 2010.

DFG released the 2010 in-stream flow program annual report in February 2011, which provides a general work plan for 2011.
(<http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=26865>)

The DFG In-stream Flow Program has initiated contracts and hired two staff with funds provided under Proposition 84 for this work. DFG continues to coordinate with the State Board regarding which Delta tributaries will be prioritized.

NTA04 Middle River Two Barrier Project

Department of Water Resources

Conduct a Middle River Corridor Two Barrier pilot project.

DWR, DFG, Central Valley Regional Board, SLC, Reclamation

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Sections 85085 and 85350

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) directed DFG to coordinate with the State Board, the regional water quality control boards, and the SLC and their efforts to cooperate with Reclamation to construct and implement the Two-Gates Fish Protection Demonstration Project by December 1, 2010. The legislation appropriated \$28M to DWR for the project.

Work on the Two Barrier Project has been suspended do to high cost and concerns that it would not achieve the desired benefits and could have significant impacts on listed fish by increasing predator habitat and adversely affecting critical habitat. Non-structural approaches to managing turbidity in the south Delta to minimize adverse effects on Delta smelt are being pursued as an alternative. Export pump operations were modified in 2011 to test if reducing pumping during high turbidity would reduce smelt losses at the pumps. Initial results were promising.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

NTA05 CCWD Alternate Intake Project

Complete construction of an alternative intake for the Contra Costa Water District.

Contra Costa Water District

CCWD

Progress Score: 10 **Enacting Legislation:**

Status Description:

The Alternate Intake Project is complete and was dedicated on July 20, 2010.

NTA06 Three Mile Slough Barrier

Evaluate the effectiveness of a Three Mile Slough Barrier project.

Department of Water Resources

DWR, Reclamation, DFG

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Section 85085(b)

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) directed DFG to evaluate the effectiveness of the Three Mile Slough Barrier project. This project is being evaluated as part of the Franks Tract investigations. In February 2009, Reclamation published the "Initial Alternatives Investigation Report" on potential improvements in the North and Central Delta. The report recommends further investigation of the Three Mile Slough Barrier and the West False River Barrier. The Draft EIR on the projects was planned for Spring 2011, with a Record of Decision in Spring 2012, and construction beginning in Summer 2012. The project has been delayed because federal budget has not been appropriated for Reclamation participation and review.

NTA07 Clifton Court Fish Screen Demonstration

Construct a demonstration fish protection screen at Clifton Court Forebay.

Department of Water Resources

DWR, DFG

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:**

Status Description:

On October 5, 2010, MWD of So Cal, CCWD, SCVWD, ACWD, and Zone 7 submitted an application to DSC for a low-flow fish screening alternatives study funded by the applicants. The study builds on the DWR "Low-flow Intake Technical Analysis Report" (December 2009). The DSC Early Actions Committee recommended the project for inclusion in the DSC Interim Plan. The final report is expected soon, which will be followed by an independent science review. Preliminary results indicate that there would be fish and water supply benefits from installing fish screens at Clifton Court that would operate only during low flow diversion periods (typically in the winter).

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

NTA08 Near-term Ecosystem Restoration

Department of Fish and Game

Advance near-term ecosystem restoration opportunities.

DWR, DC, DFG

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Sections 85085(c) and (d)

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) directed DFG to expeditiously move ahead with the DVSP near-term actions and assist in implementing early action ecosystem restoration projects. These projects include, among others, the Dutch Slough and Meins Landing tidal marsh restorations.

The Dutch Slough Restoration Phase One planning is completed; DFG is working with the Coastal Conservancy to determine responsibilities and funding for operations and maintenance.

The Meins Landing restoration planning is also complete. However, the project may be need to be revised to accommodate existing pipelines on the island; DWR is currently investigating the cost and feasibility of alternatives.

DFG will be finalizing plans and permitting to begin construction on the 900-acre Hill Slough and Calhoun Cut restoration projects in 2012.

DWR is also investigating near-term restoration actions in the following areas:

-Twitchell Island Cross-Levee Tidal Wetlands Restoration Project

-McCormack-Williamson Tract

-Prospect Island

-Mayberry Farms

NTA09 Emergency Response Materials

Department of Water Resources

Stockpile rock and other emergency response materials.

DWR

Progress Score: 3 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Section 83002.7

Status Description:

In October 2010, DWR informed the DSC Early Actions Committee that stockpiles of rock have been placed in the Delta. Additional work is necessary to establish transfer facilities, secure and commit private sector resources, and prepare operational plans.

The DSC has recommended that DWR, in consultation with local agencies, should expand their emergency stockpiles to make them regional in nature and usable by a larger number of agencies and DWR, as a part of this plan, should evaluate the potential of creating stored material sites by “over-reinforcing” western Delta levees (Third Draft, Delta Plan, April 22, 2011, page 93.).

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

NTA10 Emergency Response Capacity Improvement

Emergency Management Agency

Assess and improve state capacity to respond to catastrophic events in the Delta.

Cal EMA, DPC, BTH, DFG, DWR

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Section 85305(a)

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation directed that the Delta Plan must attempt to reduce risks to people, property, and State interests and that the DSC may incorporate into the Delta Plan the emergency preparedness and response strategies for the Delta developed the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Multi-Hazard Coordination Task Force (Task Force). As part of the Delta Plan, the DSC has recommended formation of a regional emergency response organization for the Delta.

The Task Force was chartered on March 15, 2010. The specified Task Force deliverables include:

- Identify an appropriate interagency unified command system organizational framework.
- Coordinate the development of a draft emergency preparedness and response strategy for the Delta region.
- Develop and conduct an all-hazard emergency response exercise in the Delta.
- Make recommendations to the Governor, Legislature and, Cal EMA Secretary to be submitted prior to January 1, 2011.

The "Final Draft SB 27 Task Force Report" was presented at the Task Force meeting of February 8, 2011. The report is expected to be released to the public soon.

Cal EMA and other agencies conducted emergency response exercises for a simulated flood event in the Delta the week of May 16, 2011.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

Evaluation Topic: 2 - Governance

1.1.1 Statutory Co-equal Goals

Legislature

Write the co-equal goals into the California Constitution or into statute.

Governor and Legislature

Progress Score: 10 **Enacting Legislation:** Public Resources Code Section 29702, Water Code Sections 85054, 85020, 85021, 85022(c), and 85023

Status Description:

Enacting legislation complete. Accurately defines the Delta Vision Strategic Plan (DVSP) objectives including The Two Co-Equal Goals and policy objectives.

1.1.2 Administrative Co-Equal Goals

Governor

Incorporate the co-equal goals into the mandated duties and responsibilities of all state agencies with significant involvement in the Delta.

Governor and Legislature

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:**

Status Description:

At this stage, it is difficult to evaluate the degree to which the administration and executive leadership have directed State agencies to incorporate the Two Co-Equal Goals. Interviews with primary responsible agencies have shown that all agencies are considering the Two Co-Equal Goals and how to incorporate them into agency strategies and actions. Further definition of the Two Co-Equal Goals is needed in all agencies.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

1.1.3 Funding Co-Equal Goals

Legislature

Require the achievement or advancement of the co-equal goals in all water, environmental, and other bonds, and operational agreements and water contracts or water rights permits that directly or indirectly fund activities in the Delta.

Governor and Legislature, Resources, CalEPA

Progress Score: 1 **Enacting Legislation:** Division 26.7, Section 79700

Status Description:

The Delta Plan requires that by 2100 the Two Co-Equal Goals of restoring the Delta ecosystem and providing a more reliable water supply for California will be the foundation of all State water management policies. Under the Delta Plan, no water rights decisions or water contracts that, directly or indirectly, affect the Delta may be made without considering the Two Co-Equal Goals.

The proposed water bond (SBX7-2) funds both ecosystem restoration and water supply reliability activities. The bond measure is scheduled for the November 2012 ballot.

The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-8) appropriated \$546 million of previously approved bond funds for activities in or related to the Delta: \$250M for integrated regional water management, \$32M for flood control, \$170M to reduce risk of levee failure that would jeopardize water conveyance, \$70M for stormwater flood management projects, and \$24M for grants to support natural community conservation plans.

Although it will be some time before all operating agreements, water contracts, and water rights permits reflect the Two Co-Equal Goals, the State Board updated their strategic plan ("California Water Boards 2010 Update to Strategic Plan 2008-2012" (June 2010)), which notes that the State Board's newly restated mission is "to preserve, enhance, and restore the quality of California's water resources, and ensure their proper allocation and efficient use, for the benefit of present and future generations."

7.1.1 Delta Stewardship Council

Legislature

Establish a California Delta Stewardship Council to replace the Bay-Delta Authority and take over CALFED programs.

Governor and Legislature

Progress Score: 10 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Sections 85034(c) and 85280(c)

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation established the DSC as an independent State agency with a proposed 2011-2012 budget of \$43,972,000. Per the Fourth Staff Draft of the Delta Plan, the fundamental purpose of the DSC's "legally enforceable management plan" is to achieve the Two Co-Equal Goals and to "...develop, adopt and commence implementation of the Delta Plan by January 1, 2012."

The DSC assumed the duties and responsibility of the previous CALFED Bay-Delta Authority, as mandated by Water Code sections 85034(c) and 85280(c), which were added by the 2009 water legislation.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

7.1.2 Delta Conservancy

Legislature

Establish a California Delta Conservancy as early as possible in the 2009 legislative session.

Governor and Legislature

Progress Score: 10 **Enacting Legislation:** Public Resources Code Sections 32320 and 32322

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation established the Conservancy to act as a primary State agency to implement ecosystem restoration in the Delta. The Conservancy selected their Executive Officer, Campbell Ingram, in March 2011. The Conservancy Strategic Plan is due within 2 years.

All DVSP recommendations have been met, except: the Chair is elected by members, not appointed by the Governor as recommended. On February 17, 2011, Cindy Messer, Conservancy Interim Executive Officer, reported to Conservancy Board that no funding is available for fiscal year 2011-12 for strategic plan implementation, rent, and student services and that funding is uncertain for future years.

7.1.3 Delta Protection Commission

Legislature

Strengthen the Delta Protection Commission through legislation.

Governor and Legislature

Progress Score: 10 **Enacting Legislation:** Public Resources Code Sections 29735

Status Description:

The Legislature made the following changes to the DPC governance and authority:

- Directed the DPC to prepare and submit to the Legislature recommendations regarding the potential expansion of, or change to, the Primary Zone or the Delta.
- Tasked the DPC with issuing recommendations to the Stewardship Council on "methods of preserving the Delta."
- Reduced the terms of office of DPC members from 4 years to 2 years.
- Reduced DPC size from 23 members to 15 members.
- Instructed the DPC to develop an economic sustainability plan for the Delta.
- Gave the DPC authority to facilitate implementation of joint habitat restoration and enhancement plans.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

7.1.4 Delta Science and Engineering Program

Legislature

Require the California Delta Stewardship Council to create a Delta Science and Engineering Program and a Delta Science and Engineering Board by September 1, 2009.

Governor and Legislature

Progress Score: 10 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Resources Code Section 85280

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) established the Delta Independent Science Board (ISB), whose members are to be appointed by the DSC. The ten current Delta ISB members were appointed by the DSC on May 27, 2010 for five-year terms. The DSC developed and approved a "Charge to the Delta ISB" on August 26, 2010. The Delta ISB replaces the previous CALFED Independent Science Board. The ISB has been reviewing and commenting on the drafts of the Delta Plan.

As required by the legislation, the DSC also has appointed a lead scientist, Clifford Dahm.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

7.1.5 Water Diversion Compliance

State Board

Improve the compliance of diversions water use with all applicable laws.

State Board, DWR

Progress Score: 3 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Sections 85086, 85230, and 5100

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) requires the State Board to "establish an effective system of Delta watershed diversion data collection and public reporting" by December 31, 2010.

SBX7-1 also requires the State Board to appoint a Delta Watermaster and delegate authorities to "exercise the board's authority to provide timely monitoring and enforcement of board orders and license and permit terms and conditions.... The Delta Watermaster's authority shall be limited to diversions in the Delta, and for the monitoring and enforcement of the board's orders and license and permit terms and conditions that apply to conditions in the Delta."

Additional legislation (SBX7-8) modified the reporting requirements for surface water diversions. The State Board or DWR are allowed to promulgate emergency regulations to implement the reporting requirements. The law requires any diverter who diverts water after December 31, 1965 to report by July 1 their diversions from the previous year. There are some limited exceptions. Diversers are required to begin reporting monthly starting January 1, 2012.

The penalty for willful misstatements is \$1,000 and/or 6 months in jail. The State Board may impose penalties of \$1,000 and \$500 per day for failure to submit reports. The legislation also continuously appropriates \$3.75M annually from the Water Rights Fund for 25 enforcement personnel at the State Board.

The State Board adopted emergency regulations on November 2, 2010 to add chapter 2.7 to the California Code of Regulations (CCR) providing for electronic filing of reports of water diversion or use. The regulations require mandatory electronic filing of reports on the State Board website to report: (1) Changes in Name, Address, or Ownership; (2) Supplemental Statements of Water Diversion and Use; (3) Progress Reports by Permittee; (4) Reports of Licensee; and (5) Notices of Groundwater Extraction and Diversion. The chapter also requires watermasters who choose to file annual reports with the State Board to file such reports on electronic spreadsheets acceptable to the Board.

7.2.1 Delta Plan

Delta Stewardship Council

Develop a legally enforceable California Delta Ecosystem and Water Plan.

Governor and Legislature, DSC

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Section 85300

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation requires the DSC to develop a Delta Plan.

The DSC issued the Fourth Staff Draft Delta Plan on June 13, 2011. Three more drafts are calendared, with final document for approval in November 2011, to take effect in January 2012.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

State Lead

Action Description

Other Responsible Organizations

7.2.2 Delta Plan Adaptive Management

Delta Stewardship Council

Institutionalize adaptive management through updates to the California Delta Ecosystem and Water Plan every five years.

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Section 85300

Status Description:

The Delta Reform Act requires updates to the Delta Plan every five years. This requirement has been incorporated into the Fourth Staff Draft Delta Plan. The DSC Delta Science Program is developing an adaptive management strategy as part of the Delta Plan.

7.2.3 Adaptive Management Program

Delta Stewardship Council

Charge the Delta Science and Engineering Board, with support of the Delta Science and Engineering Program, to develop a science-based adaptive management program to provide for continued learning of, and adaptation to, actions implemented by state, federal, and local agencies in the Delta.

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Resources Code Section 85280

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation established the Delta ISB with a mission to "provide the best possible unbiased scientific information to inform water and environmental decision-making in the Delta. That mission shall be carried out through funding research, synthesizing and communicating scientific information to policymakers and decision makers, promoting independent scientific peer review, and coordinating with Delta agencies to promote science-based adaptive management. The Delta Science Program shall assist with development and periodic updates of the Delta Plan's adaptive management program."

The DSC Delta Science Program is developing an adaptive management strategy as part of the Delta Plan.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

7.3.1 Financing Principles

Legislature

Enact a series of principles regarding design of financing into legislation authorizing the Delta Stewardship Council.

Governor and Legislature

Progress Score: 0 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Resources Code Section 85350

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) authorizing the DSC did not include financing principles. The proposed 2012 water bond, (SBX7-2), includes provisions authorizing the California Water Commission to develop guidelines for determining the public benefits that would be eligible for the funds dedicated to water storage projects.

The DSC is preparing financing recommendations as part of the Delta Plan. These include: immediate and near term funding recommendations; suggestions with respect to revenue sources to repay capital costs and to pay for ongoing operations, maintenance and replacement costs; capital funding sources such as federal appropriations, State general fund appropriations, State-issued debt, local debt, and private funding; and various user and stressor fees.

7.3.2 Delta Governance Funding

Legislature

Establish a base of revenues outside the state General Fund for the work of the California Delta Stewardship Council, the Delta Conservancy, the Delta Protection Commission, and related core activities of the Department of Fish and Game, the Department of Water Resources, and the State Water Resources Control Board.

Governor and Legislature, DSC

Progress Score: 0 **Enacting Legislation:**

Status Description:

Other than the Water Bond (SBX7-2), no apparent direction has been provided on financing the work of the DSC, DC, DPC, and other agencies.

7.3.3 New Funding Sources

Legislature

Find new revenue sources beyond the traditional bond funds or public allocations.

Governor and Legislature, DSC, Others?

Progress Score: 0 **Enacting Legislation:**

Status Description:

Several bills have been proposed in the Legislature to provide long-term funding for ecosystem and water supply reliability projects in the Delta and/or statewide. Other bills would establish principles or an outline of a finance plan. None of these bills has passed.

Senator Wolk has proposed legislation (SB571) in the current session that would direct the CWC to develop a financing plan for water projects across the state and review and approve funding allocations, similar to the California Transportation Commission.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

7.4.1 Federal Participation

Delta Stewardship Council

Use existing authority under the CALFED Record of Decision to maximize participation of federal agencies in implementation of the Delta Vision Strategic Plan until the California Delta Ecosystem and Water Plan is completed.

DSC, Others?

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code section 85082

Status Description:

The DSC is engaging federal agencies in the Delta Plan by seeking their input and review of each iteration.

The Resources Agency has been, and will continue to, coordinate with federal agencies in the BDCP planning process.

7.4.2 Coastal Zone Management Act Consistency

Delta Stewardship Council

Prepare the California Delta Ecosystem and Water Plan according to guidelines of the Coastal Zone Management Act, in order to achieve ongoing federal consistency.

DSC

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code sections 85300 (d)(1)(A) and 85300(d)(2)

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation directed the DSC to craft the Delta Plan consistent with the federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. Sec. 1451 et 9 seq.), and submit the Plan for approval to the United States Secretary of Commerce. The DSC will seek this CZMA approval per the Fourth Staff Draft of the Delta Plan.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

Evaluation Topic: 3 - Ecosystem Restoration and Recovery

3.1.1 Floodplain Inundation

Department of Fish and Game

Increase the frequency of floodplain inundation and establish new floodplains.

DFG, DC, DWR

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:**

Status Description:

Yolo Bypass - BDCP Conservation Measure 2 (CM2) in the November 18, 2010 draft of the Conservation Strategy called for development of a Yolo Bypass fisheries enhancement plan. This includes increasing the availability of floodplain habitat in the bypass for fish rearing and spawning. As currently written, CM2 would inundate the bypass by notching the Fremont Weir on the eastside of the bypass. The conservation measure will also include feasibility studies of alternative methods to increase floodplain habitat in the bypass such as the westside option as proposed by the Yolo Basin Foundation. The NMFS OCAP Biological Opinion on Reasonable and Prudent Alternatives requires Reclamation and DWR to prepare an implementation plan for restoration of habitat in the Yolo Bypass by December 31, 2011.

Seasonally Inundated Floodplain Restoration - The BDCP has proposed CM5-Seasonally Inundated Floodplain Restoration, which includes restoring 10,000 acres of seasonally inundated floodplain habitat within the north, east, and/or south Delta.

Mokelumne River – The Ecological Management Unit (EMU) Restoration Priorities of the “Ecosystem Restoration Program’s Conservation Strategy for Stage 2 Implementation for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Ecological Management Zone” (California Department of Fish and Game, July 21 2010) include developing a mosaic of seasonal floodplain, riparian, shallow subtidal, and tidal marsh areas at the Cosumnes-Mokelumne Confluence.

San Joaquin River and upstream - The EMU Restoration Priorities (above) also recommend that, with respect to the Lower San Joaquin River: (1) a mosaic of seasonal floodplain, riparian, shallow subtidal, and tidal marsh areas be developed; and (2) lands be acquired in the South Delta EMU that will accommodate shallow subtidal and tidal marsh areas.

DFG and DWR have signed a contract to work together on the California Water Plan and FloodSafe. This agreement will help the FloodSafe Plan and the next Water Plan to be more comprehensive with respect to the Delta Ecosystem and its watershed, including floodplain habitat.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action #	Action Name	State Lead
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
3.1.2	Tidal Habitat Restoration	Department of Fish and Game
<i>Restore tidal habitats and protect adjacent grasslands and farmlands throughout the Delta, with active near-term pursuit of restoration targets.</i>		DFG, DC, DWR
Progress Score:	2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Sections 85085(c) and (d)
Status Description:		
DFG issued final ERP Conservation Strategy for the Delta on July 21, 2010.		
DWR issued Final Habitat Expansion Plan (HEP) February 3, 2011; implementation of habitat expansion action(s) will begin in 2011.		
Conservancy issued Interim Strategic Plan February 3, 2011.		
The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) directed DWR to "assist in implementing early action ecosystem restoration projects, including, but not limited to, Dutch Slough tidal marsh restoration and Meins Island tidal marsh restoration." (Meins Island refers to Meins Landing.)		
DFG is working with DWR and the Coastal Conservancy to support implementation of the Dutch Slough project in 2012. The DFG Ecosystem Restoration Program is providing funding for implementation. The Miens Landing project continues in the planning process. (See NTA08)		
DFG will be finalizing plans and permitting to begin construction on the 900-acre Hill Slough restoration in summer 2012 and the Calhoun Cut restoration project in 2012.		
DWR has initiated planning to implement 800 acres of tidal habitat restoration as required by the Incidental Take Permit for Sacramento splittail, issued by DFG.		

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

3.2.1 Habitat Corridors

Department of Fish and Game

Improve physical habitats along selected corridors by 2015.

DFG, DC, DWR

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:**

Status Description:

Habitat corridor improvements are expected to be implemented through the DFG Ecosystem Restoration Program (ERP), the DWR FloodSafe Environmental Stewardship Program, and the Conservancy Strategic Plan.

DFG projects that contribute to this action include Dutch Slough (expected to go to construction by June 2012), Lindsey Slough, Hill Slough and Liberty Island, the McCormack Williamson flood corridor, and the Putah Creek re-alignment in the Yolo Bypass. Two 2005 Prop 50 grants to develop habitat on working landscapes have also added habitat in the Delta and Delta watersheds upland in Yolo and Solano County. There were a number of agricultural habitat development projects on Delta islands. In Yolo and Solano Counties, nine Sacramento perch breeding ponds connected to the Delta were created in addition to miles of riparian habitat on Willow Slough and other agricultural water delivery channels.

According to the Delta Plan Ecosystem Restoration Policy 5 (4/22/11 draft): "New or amended local or regional land use plans shall not substantially reduce opportunities for ecosystem restoration, habitat creation, channel modification for ecosystem benefit, or increased connectivity between water and land; or direct such uses away from their most effective locations as identified in the maps, legends and accompanying text of Figures 4 and 5 of the Draft Ecosystem Restoration Program's Conservation Strategy for Stage 2 Implementation for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Ecological Management Zone" (California Department of Fish and Game 2010).

3.2.2 Fish Migration Flows

State Board

Provide adequate flows at the right times to support fish migrations, and reduce conflicts between conveyance and migration, by 2012.

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Sections 85084.5 and 85086

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation directed the State Board to develop new Delta flow criteria by August 2010 as necessary to protect public trust resources. The new criteria are intended to inform planning decisions for the Delta Plan and the Bay Delta Conservation Plan.

On August 3, 2010, the State Board adopted Resolution 2010-0039 approving the final report on new flow criteria for the Delta ecosystem. On August 25, 2010 the State Board submitted the final flow criteria report to the Delta Stewardship Council.

Per statutory requirements, in December 2010 the State Board submitted to the legislature a prioritized schedule and estimate of costs to complete in-stream flow studies for the Delta and for high priority rivers and streams in the Delta watershed and Sacramento River watershed by 2018.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

3.2.3 Flood Conveyance Capacity Expansion

Department of Water Resources

Immediately use the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan to identify areas of the San Joaquin River within and upstream of the Delta where flood conveyance capacity can be expanded.

DWR

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Section 85306

Status Description:

According to the "CVFPP Progress Report" (January 2011), place-based flood management actions will be developed in the next phase, underway now. The draft CVFPP, which will identify flood conveyance capacity expansion options in the north Delta and South Delta, is expected in late 2011.

3.2.4 Delta Recreational Investment

Delta Protection Commission

Using the National Heritage Area and regional economic development planning efforts, begin immediately to identify ways to encourage recreational investment along the key river corridors.

DPC, Local Governments, DC, CDPR

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:**

Status Description:

The DPC is preparing a feasibility study on NHA designation for the Delta (expected December 2011) and a Delta Economic Sustainability Plan (final report expected by the end of 2011).

CDPR released the draft "Recreation Proposal for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and Suisun Marsh" for public review in April 2011.

3.3.1 Fish Entrainment

Department of Water Resources

Reduce fish kills in Delta pumps by instituting diversion management measures by 2009, implementing near-term conveyance improvements by 2015, and relocating diversions.

DWR, Reclamation, Others?

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:**

Status Description:

The courts have implemented revised requirements for SWP and CVP diversions. DWR and Reclamation are implementing the measures stipulated in the OCAP biological opinions. DWR has tested non-physical barriers at the head of Old River to reduce entrainment. Initial tests showed reduced entrainment but increased predation at the barrier. In related work, DWR is studying predation near the pumps to determine reduction targets.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

State Lead

Action Description

Other Responsible Organizations

3.3.2 Invasive Species

Department of Fish and Game

Control harmful invasive species at existing locations by 2012, and minimize or preclude new introductions and colonization of new restoration areas to non-significant levels.

DFG, DWR, State Board

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:**

Status Description:

DFG published its Aquatic Invasive Species Management Plan in January 2008, which focused on threats from more than 300 invasive species. The July 21, 2010 DFG report, "Ecosystem Restoration Program Conservation Strategy for Stage 2 Implementation for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Ecological Management Zone," directly addresses DVSP Action 3.2.2 with the following list of potential Stage 2 NIS actions for the Delta:

Action 1: Implement the CALFED NIS Strategic Plan and DFG's California Aquatic Invasive Species Management Plan (CAISMP) to prevent new introductions; limit or eliminate NIS populations; and reduce economic, social, and public health impacts of NIS infestation.

Action 2: Fund the Department of Boating and Waterways Egeria densa mapping program. Investigate non-chemical means of control.

Action 3: Research and monitor programs that increase understanding of the role of NIS in Delta ecosystems.

Action 4: Study the effectiveness of local treatment of zebra and quagga mussels using soil bacterium.

Action 5: Standardize methodology for sampling programs to measure changes in NIS populations.

Action 6: Collect and analyze water quality sampling data (e.g., salinity and water temperature) for correlation between NIS distribution and habitats.

Action 7: Identify NIS introductions with the greatest potential for containment or eradication.

Action 8: Monitor new invasions of non-native wildlife, and develop responses to quickly contain and control them.

Action 9: Investigate potential parasites as a means to control invasive clam and mussel populations.

Prevention is the least ecologically harmful, and most cost effective, way to combat Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS), which are a subset of all NIS species. Statewide AIS preventative actions by DFG that impact the Delta include: assessing live bait as a vector; developing live bait regulations; developing a fish hatchery AIS protocol; developing and distributing AIS information in state hunting, fishing, and boating regulations and licenses; providing outreach for boat inspection and decontamination; sponsoring quagga and zebra mussel workshops; sponsoring AIS workshops for water body managers; compiling AIS prevention and control programs; identifying reciprocal AIS inspection programs; and coordinating statewide AIS data.

USFWS is reported to be issuing an AIS rapid response and economic feasibility study for the Delta by Fall 2011.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

3.4.1 In-stream Flows

Department of Fish and Game

Charge the Department of Fish and Game with completing recommendations for in-stream flows for the Delta and high priority rivers and streams in the Delta watershed by 2012 and for all major rivers and streams by 2018.

Governor and Legislature, DFG

Progress Score: 1 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Sections 85084.5 and 85087

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation directed DFG to prepare a report by November 2010 on Delta flow criteria and quantifiable biological objectives for aquatic and terrestrial species of concern dependent on the Delta. DFG submitted the final “Quantifiable Biological Objectives and Flow Criteria for Aquatic and Terrestrial Species of Concern Dependent on the Delta” to the State Board on November 23, 2010. A draft version had been released in September 2010.

As a result of the settlement in California Coastkeeper Alliance v. McCamman, (Super. Ct. Sacramento County, 2007, No. 07-CS-01353, Notice of Final Settlement and Dismissal, May 30, 2008), DFG instituted its “In-stream Flow Program” website in 2010 (http://www.dfg.ca.gov/water/instream_flow_docs.html). DFG continues to seek funding through grant programs and other efforts for implementation of the In-stream Flow Program per the “DFG In-stream Flow Program Annual Report 2010” released February 9, 2010.

DFG’s first in-stream flow study, “Minimum Instream Flow Recommendations: Butte Creek, Butte County” was transmitted to the State Board in May 2009. DFG anticipates transmitting flow recommendations for the McCloud River in 2011.

The DFG In-stream Flow Program has initiated contracts and hired two staff with funds provided under Proposition 84 for this work. DFG continues to coordinate with the State Board regarding which Delta tributaries will be prioritized.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action #	Action Name	State Lead
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
3.4.2	Wet Period Diversions	State Board
<i>Develop and adopt management policies supporting increased diversion during wet periods, a joint effort of the State Water Resources Control Board, the Department of Fish and Game, the Department of Water Resources, and related federal agencies, by 2012.</i>		State Board, DFG, DWR, Fed. Agencies
Progress Score:	2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 85086(c)(1)
Status Description:		
<p>The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) directed the State Board to prepare a report on Delta flow criteria. On August 3, 2010, the State Board adopted Resolution 2010-0039 approving the final report "Development of Flow Criteria for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Ecosystem Prepared Pursuant to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009." DFG, USFWS, NMFS reviewed the report. It contains the recommendations on increased diversion during wet periods. On August 25, 2010 the State Board submitted the final flow criteria report to the DSC.</p> <p>DFG participates in various fish protection oversight committees related to implementation of the State and federal listed species incidental take permits and mitigation measures (Endangered Species Act and California Endangered Species Act). DFG provides scientific and technical input to allow exports when water flows are high and when DFG does not believe there will be harm to listed species. The longfin smelt CESA Incidental Take Permit also has exceptions for pumping reduction actions when flows in the Sacramento or San Joaquin rivers exceed threshold corresponding to "wet" conditions.</p> <p>Note 1: The State Board report will be used by the State Board in its on-going and subsequent proceedings, including the review and development of flow objectives in the San Joaquin River, the currently-underway update to the 2006 Bay-Delta Plan, and the associated water rights proceedings to implement the Bay-Delta Plan updates. The State Board's adoption of draft changes to the Bay-Delta Plan and Water Right decision/order is scheduled for the end of the fourth quarter of 2011.</p> <p>Note 2: On March 15, 2011, the Delta Watermaster recommended that both the State Board's Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco-San Joaquin Delta Estuary and Strategic Work plan for Activities in the San Francisco-San Joaquin Delta Estuary be incorporated into the Delta Plan.</p>		
3.4.3	Delta Outflow	State Board
<i>Adopt new State Water Resources Control Board requirements by 2012 to increase spring Delta outflow. Commence implementation no later than 2015.</i>		State Board
Progress Score:	2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 85086(c)(1)
Status Description:		
<p>The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) directed the State Board to prepare a report on Delta flow criteria. On August 3, 2010, the State Board adopted Resolution 2010-0039 approving the final report "Development of Flow Criteria for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Ecosystem Prepared Pursuant to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009." DFG, USFWS, NMFS reviewed the report. It includes the Action 3.4.3 recommendation on increased spring outflow. On August 25, 2010 the State Board submitted the final flow criteria report to DSC. In addition, see Action 3.4.2, notes 1 and 2.</p>		

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action #	Action Name	State Lead
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
3.4.4	Fall Delta Outflow	State Board
<i>Adopt new State Water Resources Control Board requirements by 2012 to reintroduce fall outflow variability no later than 2015.</i>		State Board
Progress Score:	2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 85086(c)(1)
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) directed the State Board to prepare a report on Delta flow criteria. On August 3, 2010, the State Board adopted Resolution 2010-0039 approving the final report "Development of Flow Criteria for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Ecosystem Prepared Pursuant to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009." DFG, USFWS, NMFS reviewed the report. It includes the Action 3.4.4 recommendation on fall outflow variability. On August 25, 2010 the State Board submitted the final flow criteria report to DSC. In addition, see Action 3.4.2, notes 1 and 2.		
3.4.5	San Joaquin River Flow Objectives	State Board
<i>Increase San Joaquin River flows between February and June by revising the State Water Resources Control Board's Vernalis flow objectives and the state and federal water projects' export criteria. Revise the flow objectives and criteria no later than 2012.</i>		State Board
Progress Score:	2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 85086(c)(1)
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) directed the State Board to prepare a report on Delta flow criteria. On August 3, 2010, the State Board adopted Resolution 2010-0039 approving the final report "Development of Flow Criteria for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Ecosystem Prepared Pursuant to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009." DFG, USFWS, NMFS reviewed the report. It includes the Action 3.4.5 recommendations on increased spring flows. On August 25, 2010 the State Board submitted the final flow criteria report to DSC. In addition, see Action 3.4.2.		
The State Board is reviewing and updating the San Joaquin River flow objectives, and the program for implementing those objectives, to be completed by June 2012. As part of the Bay-Delta Plan update, the State Board is preparing environmental documents to evaluate the effects of potential modifications to southern Delta salinity objectives and San Joaquin River flow objectives. The State Board held a scoping meeting on June 6, 2011 to receive comments on the proposed updates. Additional information is available at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/bay_delta/bay_delta_plan/water_quality_control_planning/index.shtml		

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

State Lead

Action Description

Other Responsible Organizations

3.4.6 San Joaquin Fall Pulse Flows

State Board

Provide short-duration San Joaquin River pulse flows in the fall starting by 2015.

State Board

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Section 85086(c)(1)

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) directed the State Board to prepare a report on Delta flow criteria. On August 3, 2010, the State Board adopted Resolution 2010-0039 approving the final report "Development of Flow Criteria for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Ecosystem Prepared Pursuant to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009." DFG, USFWS, NMFS reviewed the report. It includes the 3.4.6 recommendations on short duration pulse flows. On August 25, 2010 the State Board submitted the final flow criteria report to DSC. See action 3.4.2.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

3.4.7 Delta Waterway Geometry

Department of Fish and Game

Reconfigure Delta waterway geometry by 2015 to increase variability in estuarine circulation patterns.

DFG, DWR

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Section 85302(e)

Status Description:

Water Code Section 85302(e): “The following subgoals and strategies for restoring a healthy ecosystem shall be included in the Delta Plan....(4) Restore Delta flows and channels to support a healthy estuary and other ecosystems.”

DFG issued final ERP Conservation Strategy for the Delta on July 21, 2010. The proposed Stage 2 Actions for Channel Geometry include:

Action 1: Conduct further Delta Cross Channel operational studies.

Action 2: Conduct further experiments with salinity control gates in Suisun Marsh.

Action 3: Study Two-Gates and the effectiveness of barges as barriers.

Action 4: Study bubble curtain effectiveness as barriers, and their effects on other species.

DWR, in cooperation with other agencies, is testing non-physical barriers at the head of Old River and Georgiana Slough. Initial results at Old River indicate some benefit for fish protection from the barrier, but increased predation near the barrier that offsets the benefits.

AB 627 (Bill Berryhill) introduced 2/16/11: This bill would require the DWR to undertake an expedited evaluation and feasibility study with regard to the implementation of a specified Delta Corridors Plan as part of the State Water Resources Development System. The bill would require DWR to consult with DFG to study specified impacts and benefits of the Delta Corridors Plan and to include in the study an assessment of the incorporation of the Two-Gates Fish Protection Demonstration Project managed by the Bureau of Reclamation into the Delta Corridors Plan. DWR would be required to prepare and submit to the Legislature, on or before January 1, 2013, a report that includes its feasibility findings. If the department determines the implementation of the plan is feasible, DWR would be required to include recommendations with regard to specific facilities to be constructed, and to identify potential funding sources, for the purposes of implementing the plan. The bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to appropriate money to DWR to pay for the costs of the feasibility study required by the bill.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

3.5.1a Wastewater Discharges

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control

Require the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board to immediately re-evaluate wastewater treatment plant discharges into Delta waterways and upstream rivers and set discharge requirements at levels that are fully protective of human health and ecosystem needs.

Central Valley Regional Board

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:**

Status Description:

The Central Valley Regional Board issued a new NPDES permit on December 9, 2010 to the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). The WWTP is the largest wastewater discharger in the Delta, discharging 14 tons of ammonia/ammonium per day. The new permit imposes new ammonia effluent limits and requires tertiary treatment and nitrogen removal (Sacramento County Regional Sanitation District, Regional WWTP, NPDES Permit Order No. R5-2010-0014).

On May 4, 2011, Central Valley Regional Board issued a Record of Decision upholding the more stringent waste discharge requirements for the Sacramento Regional WWTP. The Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (Discharger) and the California Sport Fishing Protection Alliance had requested a reexamination of the proposed permit requirements.

The Central Valley Regional Board has authority over the second largest POTW discharging treated sewage into the Delta is the Stockton Regional Wastewater Control Facility (WWCF). The WWCF was upgraded over the last decade to include treatment processes for ammonia. The upgraded facility is significantly reducing ammonia in the treated effluent (per the USEPA Unabridged Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking: Water Quality Challenges in the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. February, 2011, pages 27-29).

In 2006, the Central Valley Water Board, the State Board, and stakeholders began a joint effort to address salinity and nitrate problems in California's Central Valley and adopt long-term solutions for enhanced water quality and economic sustainability called the Central Valley Salinity Alternatives for Long-Term Sustainability (CV-SALTS).

In July 2008, the Central Valley Salinity Coalition (CVSC) was formed to represent stakeholder groups working with the Board in the CV-SALTS effort. Its purpose is to organize, facilitate, and fund efforts needed to fulfill the goals of CV-SALTS. Information is posted on their website: www.cvsalinity.org. Program information can be found at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/salinity/index.shtml

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

3.5.1b Irrigated Agricultural Lands Discharges

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control

Require the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board to adopt by 2010 a long-term program to regulate discharges from irrigated agricultural lands.

CVWRCB

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:**

Status Description:

The Central Valley Regional Board has proposed a long-term program to regulate irrigated lands. The Central Valley Regional Board released a draft programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) for a proposed long-term Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program (ILRP) in July 2010. The final PEIR and Central Valley Regional Board action are planned for 2011.

Per the Executive Officer's Report of February 3, 2011, staff is currently working on modifications to the Draft PEIR and recommended ILRP in response to comments received. The next major milestone of the project, circulation of a Final EIR and recommended long-term ILRP in March 2011 has been delayed. Board orders to implement the long-term ILRP are proposed to be developed for Board consideration during the year following Board certification of the PEIR.

3.5.1c Urban Runoff

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control

Require the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board to review by 2012 the impacts of urban runoff on Delta water quality and adopt a plan to reduce or eliminate those impacts.

Central Valley Regional Board

Progress Score: 1 **Enacting Legislation:**

Status Description:

The Central Valley Regional Board operates under the California Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program. This program was fully approved by the USEPA in 2000 under Section 319 of the Clean Water Act and Section 6217 of the Coastal Zone Reauthorization Amendments of 1990 (CZARA). Statewide, the program continues to receive at least \$10 million from USEPA annually. The USEPA characterized the Program as an "effective and dynamic" program as recently as February 2011 (USEPA Unabridged Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking: Water Quality Challenges in the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, February, 2011, page 17).

On July 29, 2010 the Central Valley Regional Board adopted Resolution No. R5-2010-0079 directing staff to establish a drinking water policy for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and Upstream Tributaries. The goal is to develop a policy to ensure consistent source water protection. Funding from a Proposition 50 grant was reinstated following the Resolution and staff has been meeting bi-weekly with the Central Valley Drinking Water Policy Workgroup to complete the grant scope-of-work. A report prepared in March 2011, "Urban Runoff Source Control Evaluation for Central Valley Drinking Water Policy," provides urban runoff studies and includes predicted future regulatory scenarios and cost estimates. The report is available at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/drinking_water_policy/

Staff will complete an outline, work plan, and funding proposal for the Policy by July 29, 2011 and bring a final Policy to the Board by July 29, 2013.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

3.5.2 Drinking Water Intake Relocation

Department of Water Resources

Relocate as many Delta drinking water intakes as feasible away from sensitive habitats and to channels where water quality is higher.

DWR and local water agencies

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:**

Status Description:

Contra Costa Water District - CCWD completed its Alternate Intake Project in July 2010 (Near-term Action #5).

City of Stockton - The City of Stockton Delta Water Project is approved and under construction. The project will initially divert and treat 30 million gallons per day (mgd) from the San Joaquin River on Empire Tract. At full capacity (2050), the plant can treat 160 mgd.

North Bay Aqueduct - DWR has proposed to implement the North Bay Aqueduct Alternate Intake Project (NBA AIP) to improve water quality and to provide reliable deliveries of State Water Project (SWP) supplies to its contractors, the Solano County Water Agency (SCWA) and the Napa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (Napa County FC&WCD). Public Scoping for the EIR was completed in January 2010. The Draft EIR is expected in late 2011.

3.5.3 Mercury TMDL Programs

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control

Establish Total Maximum Daily Load programs by 2012 for upstream areas to reduce organic and inorganic mercury entering the Delta from tributary watersheds.

Central Valley Regional Board

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:**

Status Description:

The Delta Methylmercury TMDL Stakeholder Group published a working draft entitled the "Adaptive Management Plan for Implementing the Delta Methylmercury Control Program," on June 22, 2010. Other Mercury TMDLs programs are underway in the American River, Cache Creek, Bear Creek, Sulphur Creek, and Harley Gulch.

The State Board proposed the approval of the April 22, 2010 amendments to the "Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins" (Basin Plan), including TMDL program for the control of methylmercury and total mercury. Comments were due by May 23, 2011. The tentative date for the State Board to consider mercury TMDL amendments to the Basin Plan is June 21, 2011.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

3.5.4 Comprehensive Delta Monitoring

Delta Stewardship Council

Begin comprehensive monitoring of water quality and Delta fish and wildlife health in 2009.

ISB, IEP, State Board, Central Valley Regional Board, USGS, DFG

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:**

Status Description:

Numerous agencies and programs are collecting data related to water quality and Delta fish and wildlife health. These agencies include the State Board, Central Valley Regional Board, the DWR (through Municipal Water Quality Investigations), the Interagency Ecological Program, and the DFG. The regulatory drivers are the federal Clean Water Act, the National Endangered Species Act, the Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and the California Endangered Species Act.

The State Board, Central Valley Water Board, and San Francisco Bay Water Board adopted in June 2010 the “Strategic Workplan for Activities in the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary.” It outlines a comprehensive data-monitoring program for the Delta. The short-term (i.e. within 1-2 years) data-monitoring goal is to establish a framework for regularly gathering, compiling, assessing, and reporting readily available. The long-term goal (i.e. within 3-5 years) is to develop a Regional Monitoring Program (RMP) for the Delta.

The Central Valley and San Francisco Bay Water Boards have formed the Delta Regional Monitoring Program (Delta RMP) to assess water quality and to develop a comprehensive monitoring plan for the Delta. The RMP has completed the following the establishment of a monitoring directory and the release of the first annual report, Pulse of the Delta, in March 2011. The first issue of “Pulse of the Delta: Monitoring and Managing Water Quality in the Sacramento – San Joaquin Delta,” can be retrieved at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/delta_water_quality/comprehensive_monitoring_program/

Currently, the focus is on assessing water quality data. The Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) database is a subset of the California Environmental Data Exchange Network (CEDEN) database (<http://www.ceden.org>). These data are accessible to stakeholders, and visually display water quality within selected watersheds. Next steps include comparing these data with other databases, and working with stakeholders to identify their expectations and needs. The Water Quality Monitoring Council is developing the Water Quality Portal for the Estuary. It will eventually be used to identify open issues with respect to water quality monitoring.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

Evaluation Topic: 4 - Delta Vitality and Security

2.1.1 NHA Designation

Natural Resources Agency

Apply by 2010 for the designation of the Delta as a federally recognized National Heritage Area.

Resources, DPC

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Section 85301(b)(1)

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation directed the DPC to include in their proposed Delta protection plan to the DSC a plan for achieving state and federal special designation for the Delta.

Senator Dianne Feinstein's 2010 bill to designate the Delta as an NHA without completion of a feasibility study was dropped in December of 2010. As a result, the DPC is completing a feasibility study. In January 2011, DPC issued a timeline targeting completion of the feasibility study by December 2011. If the feasibility study shows broad community support, then Congressional approval and funding will be needed. Feinstein's bill was reintroduced on January 25, 2011. It requests funding of \$10 Million.

2.1.2 Delta Recreation Area

Natural Resources Agency

Expand by 2010 the State Recreation Area network in the Delta, combining existing and newly designated areas.

Resources, CDPR

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Section 85301(c)(1)

Status Description:

In 2009, CDPR published the Central Valley Vision Implementation Plan (CVVIP), a "catalog of potential initiatives," for Central Valley parks and recreation including the Delta. The CVVIP recommended a set of initiatives consistent with the Delta Vision Strategic Plan recommendations, including development of campsites, picnic sites, and previously undeveloped land, as well as restoration of about 500 acres of wildlife habitat.

The 2009 water legislation directed CDPR to prepare and submit to the DPC a proposal for expanding the Delta network of State recreation areas, combining existing and newly designated areas, and including any plans or concepts included in the CVVIP.

In April 2011, the CDPR published a draft report, "Recreation Proposal for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and Suisun Marsh." It contains all the CVVIP plans and concepts as well as many other specific actions to expand the Delta network of recreational areas.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action #	Action Name	State Lead
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations

2.2.1	Delta Agriculture Support	Department of Food and Agriculture
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<i>Establish special Delta designations within existing federal and state agricultural support programs.</i>	CDFA, DPC, DC, USDA
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Progress Score: 2 Enacting Legislation: Water Resources Code Section 85301(c)(2)

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation directed the Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) to prepare and submit a proposal to the DPC to establish market incentives and infrastructure to protect and enhance the economic and public values of Delta agriculture.

The State Board of Food and Agriculture (BFA) met on May 25, 2011, to address the Delta Plan. The purpose of the meeting was to begin to examine the best agricultural options for farmers, ranchers and other stakeholders while maintaining the Two Co-Equal Goals for the Delta. Staff from the DPC participated in a panel discussion at the meeting.

The DPC’s Economic Sustainability Plan (ESP) will include the key impacts of the Delta economy on the larger regional and statewide economies, highlighting sectors within the larger economies that receive significant economic support from the Delta economy. The development of the ESP will be completed by a team of consultants headed by the University of the Pacific, in conjunction with the University of California at Berkeley. Input is also being received from the CDPR and CDFA.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

2.2.2 Agricultural Sustainability Research

Department of Food and Agriculture

Conduct needed research and development for agricultural sustainability in the Delta.

CDFA, DPC, USDA

Progress Score: 1 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Section 85301(c)(2)

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation directed the CDFA to prepare and submit a proposal to the DPC to establish market incentives and infrastructure to protect and enhance the economic and public values of Delta agriculture.

CDFA's "California Agricultural Vision: Strategies For Sustainability" (December 2010) noted that unless a long-term solution is found to the problems of the Delta, lands that rely on water from the Central Valley Project and the State Water Project could be permanently removed from agricultural production. Immediate action endorsed by the State Board of Food and Agriculture included asking the Agriculture & Natural Resources Division of the University of California (UC-ANR) to conduct a study of California's long-term agricultural land, water, and other resource needs, based on future demand for food, fiber, renewable energy, and ecosystem services, and on the influence of urbanization, water availability, climate change, energy costs, technology, and other factors on future agricultural productivity and production capacity.

The DPC's Economic Sustainability Plan (ESP) will include research and analysis needed to prepare specific long-term sustainability recommendations for agriculture in the Delta. The development of the ESP will be completed by a team of consultants headed by the University of the Pacific, in conjunction with the University of California Berkeley. Input is also being received from the CDPR and CDFA.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

2.2.3 Delta Agricultural Markets

Department of Food and Agriculture

Establish new markets for innovative agricultural products and enterprises in the Delta.

CDFA, DPC, USDA

Progress Score: 1 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Section 85301(c)(2)

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation directed CDFA to prepare and submit a proposal to the DPC to establish market incentives and infrastructure to protect and enhance the economic and public values of Delta agriculture.

CDFA's "California Agricultural Vision: Strategies For Sustainability" (December 2010) recommended that the State Board of Food and Agriculture (BFA) should encourage a partnership between agricultural and nonprofit organizations to study the potential of regional food markets to create economic opportunity for all California agricultural producers, ranging from those who now produce only for the global market to those who are trying to expand existing regional markets for their products.

On March 21, 2011, in accordance with the directive of the 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1), CDFA presented to the DPC and the DSC its evaluation of policy alternatives to benefit agriculture in the Delta. The report was prepared for CDFA by the University of California, Agricultural Issues Center.

The BFA met on May 25, 2011, to address the Delta Plan. The purpose of the meeting was to begin to examine the best agricultural options for farmers, ranchers and other stakeholders while maintaining the Two Co-Equal Goals for the Delta. Staff from the DPC participated in a panel discussion at the meeting.

The DPC has initiated a process for developing a Delta-wide agricultural conservation easement program.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action #	Action Name	State Lead
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
2.3.1	Delta Economic Development Plan	Delta Protection Commission
<i>Charge the Delta Protection Commission with facilitating a consortium of local governments to create a regional economic development plan that addresses agriculture, recreation, tourism, and other innovative land uses.</i>		Governor and Legislature, DPC, Local Governments
Progress Score:	2	Enacting Legislation: Public Resources Code Section 29759
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation required the DPC to prepare and adopt an Economic Sustainability Study (ESP) for the Delta. The DSC will review the plan for consistency and may adopt the recommendations as part of the Delta Plan. The ESP will inform the DSC policies regarding the socioeconomic sustainability of the Delta region. The ESP includes two phases:		
Phase I – Developing the Framework Study. Developed through stakeholder input, the Framework Study includes key drivers and the identification of industries and assets that affect the Delta economy. The results of Phase I can be found in the “ESP Framework Study Report Volume I & Volume II” (www.delta.ca.gov), which was completed on December 6, 2010.		
Phase II – Drafting the ESP. This phase will include defining a baseline of economic values for the Delta, such as agriculture, recreation, tourism, and commercial activities. Alternative planning scenarios will be studied. These will include ways to sustain legacy towns, impacts (both positive and negative) of the programs being discussed to achieve the Two Co-Equal Goals, and projected risks (e.g. Sea level rise, and seismic risk) to the economic sustainability of the Delta. Phase II is being completed by a team of consultants headed by the University of the Pacific in conjunction with the University of California Berkeley. Input is also being received from DPR and CDFA. The DPC estimates completion of the ESP by the end of 2011.		
Key milestones include:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working Papers, including: (1) Review of Key Delta Policy Studies; (2) Delta Public Safety & Infrastructure Plan; (3) Delta Legacy Community Action Plans; (4) Delta Skills Development Strategy; (5) Delta Agriculture Plan; (6) Delta Recreation & Tourism Plan; and (7) Other Economic Sectors Plan - Key Stakeholders Outreach Report - Administrative Draft Economic Sustainability Plan - Public Draft Economic Sustainability Plan - Revised Legacy Community Action Plans - General Public Outreach Report - Final Economic Sustainability Report - Final Outreach Summary Report 		

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

2.3.2 Delta Enterprise Zones

Establish special enterprise zones at the major "gateways" to the Delta as part of the economic development plan.

Office of Planning and Research

OPR, Local Governments, Legislature and Governor

Progress Score: 0 **Enacting Legislation:**

Status Description:

On January 10, 2011, Governor Brown proposed the elimination of Enterprise Zone tax incentives. Subsequently, in May 2011, the Governor modified his proposal to allow a business to claim a hiring credit when it creates a new position and hires a new employee. The proposal has not yet been voted upon.

2.4.1 Delta Investment Fund

Initiate the Delta Investment Fund with state funding.

Legislature

Governor and Legislature

Progress Score: 10 **Enacting Legislation:** Public Resources Code Section 29778.5

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation established the Delta Investment Fund, which may receive funds from federal, State, local, and private sources. The funds must be used in accord with DSC Economic Sustainability Plan. The Legislature provided an initial allocation of \$250,000.

2.4.2 Delta Investment Fund Structure

Structure the Delta Investment Fund so that it can accept revenues from federal, state, local, and private sources.

Legislature

Governor and Legislature

Progress Score: 10 **Enacting Legislation:** Public Resources Code Section 29778.5

Status Description:

The Legislature established the Delta Investment Fund, which may receive funds from federal, State, local, and private sources. The funds must be used in accord with DSC Economic Sustainability Plan. The Legislature provided an initial allocation of \$250,000.

2.4.3 Delta Investment Fund Management

Place the Fund under the joint management of the Delta Protection Commission and a consortium of local governments.

Delta Protection Commission

Governor and Legislature

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:** Public Resources Code Section 29778.5

Status Description:

The Legislature established the Delta Investment Fund, which may receive funds from federal, State, local, and private sources. The funds must be used in accord with the DSC Economic Sustainability Plan. The Legislature provided an initial allocation of \$250,000. The Fund is subject to appropriation by the Legislature to the DPC. The restructuring of the DPC incorporates local government into the management of the Delta Investment Fund.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

6.1.1 Delta Emergency Response Plan

Emergency Management Agency

Complete a Delta-wide regional emergency response plan by 2010 that establishes legally binding regional coordination.

Cal EMA, DPC, DWR, and Local Governments

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Section 12994.5 and Water Code Section 85305

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation directed that the Delta Plan must attempt to reduce risks to people, property, and State interests and that the DSC may incorporate into the Delta Plan the emergency preparedness and response strategies for the Delta developed the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Multi-Hazard Coordination Task Force (Task Force). As part of the Delta Plan, the DSC has recommended formation of a regional emergency response organization for the Delta.

Water Code Section 12994.5 established the Task Force, led by Cal EMA, to develop a draft emergency preparedness and response strategy for the Delta by January 1, 2011. The Task Force, which includes DPC, DWR, and a representative of each of the five Delta counties, was chartered on March 15, 2010 with deliverables to include:

- Identify an appropriate interagency unified command system organizational framework;
- Coordinate the development of a draft emergency preparedness and response strategy for the Delta region;
- Develop and conduct an all-hazard emergency response exercise in the Delta.
- Make recommendations to the Governor, Legislature and, Cal EMA Secretary to be submitted prior to January 1, 2011.

The Task Force presented the "Final Draft SB 27 Task Force Report" at its meeting on February 8, 2011. The report and its recommendations have not yet been publically released. (Also see discussion in Near Term Action 10). Section 12994.5 sunsets on January 1, 2013. Per Section 12994.5(d), the Task Force will cease to exist on the date on which the report is submitted.

On September 3, 2010, Cal EMA completed, and presented to the Governor's Office, the 2010 State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (Multi-Hazard Plan), which includes planning for the Delta region.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

6.1.2 Emergency Management Actions

Emergency Management Agency

Immediately begin a comprehensive series of emergency management and preparation actions.

Cal EMA, DPC, DWR, and Local Governments

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Sections 12994.5 and 85305

Status Description:

Delta Vision Strategic Plan Action 6.1.2 proscribes 14 recommended Delta emergency management activities to be undertaken by DWR, Cal EMA, the Delta counties' Flood Response Group, the Army Corps, DOD, FEMA, and the Coast Guard. DWR reports that these actions have been discussed and included in the Delta Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, with the exception of bond funding for emergency response actions, which is not allowed by bond requirements. Cal EMA is expected to release the Plan soon. (See Action 6.1.1.)

One of the important activities recommended was to conduct an emergency exercise in the Delta. A Golden Guardian Statewide Exercise Series (GG11) was held May 17, 18, and 19, 2011. The exercise focused on California's strategy in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from a catastrophic flood in the Inland Delta Region. The Final After Action Report is due by July 20, 2011 and will be posted on the Cal EMA site. The goal of GG11 was to coordinate prevention, preparation, response and recovery mechanisms of city, county and State governmental entities, and private sector and volunteer organizations.

Delta Plan Chapter 7 "Reduce Risk to People, Property, and State Interests in the Delta" incorporates the Delta Multi-Hazard Coordination Plans and Inland Mass Evacuation Plans.

Further monitoring of the implementation status of all the recommendations of Action 6.1.2 is necessary, especially with respect to their coverage in Chapter 7 and the Delta Multi-Hazard Coordination Plans and Inland Mass Evacuation Plans.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

6.1.3 Highway Protection Strategies

Department of Transportation

Conduct a comprehensive analysis of the costs and benefits of highway protection strategies, and adopt a policy based on its findings by 2012.

Caltrans

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Section 85307(c)

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation suggests that the DSC, "...in consultation with the Department of Transportation, may address in the Delta Plan the effects of climate change and sea level rise on the three State highways that cross the Delta." Caltrans has provided comments to the DSC.

Caltrans has completed the following reports:

- "Guidance on Incorporating Sea Level Rise," which analyzed the costs and benefits of highway protection strategies (May 16, 2011). The report is intended for use by Caltrans Planning staff and Project Development Teams to determine whether and how to incorporate sea level rise concerns into the programming and design of projects.
- "Corridor System Management Plan for State Route (SR) 4" (October 25, 2010). No discussion of sea level rise.
- "Vulnerability of Transportation Systems to Sea Level Rise, Preliminary Assessment" (2009), which assesses the vulnerability of the State's transportation system to sea level rise due to climate change.

Caltrans is preparing a "SR-12 Comprehensive Corridor Evaluation and Corridor Management Plan," from SR-29 to I-5. Among other things, this report will evaluate the impacts of sea level rise, levee failure and flooding in the Delta. The "Final Existing Conditions Technical (ECT) Report" was issued April 2011. A final plan is due out in January 2012.

A SR 160 Corridor System Management Plan is still needed.

6.1.4 Infrastructure Protection Strategies

Delta Stewardship Council

Complete a comprehensive analysis of the costs and benefits of infrastructure protection strategies. Adopt a policy based on its findings by 2012.

BTH, CPUC, ERCDC

Progress Score: 1 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Section 85307

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation suggests that the DSC, "...in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and the Public Utilities Commission, may incorporate into the Delta Plan additional actions to address the needs of Delta energy development, energy storage, and energy transmission and distribution."

Further research required to determine the status of DSC coordination with the ERCDC and the CPUC.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

6.2.1 South Delta Land Use Oversight

Delta Protection Commission

Immediately strengthen land use oversight of the Cosumnes/Mokelumne floodway and the San Joaquin/South Delta lowlands.

Legislature, DPC

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:** Public Resources Code Section 29773.5

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation directed the DPC to prepare and submit to the Legislature recommendations regarding the potential expansion of, or change to, the Primary Zone or the Delta. In December 2010, the DPC completed the "Sacramento San Joaquin Delta Primary Zone Study," which recommended that the Cosumnes/Mokelumne River Central, Bethel Island and Andrus/Brannan Island be redesignated as part of the Primary Zone and that the area within the City of Rio Vista city limits be changed from the Primary Zone to Secondary Zone. The DPC will submit the report to the Legislature when the DPC Economic Sustainability Plan is complete.

6.2.2 Central Delta Land Use Oversight

Delta Protection Commission

Immediately strengthen land use oversight for Bethel Island, the city of Isleton, and Brannan-Andrus Island.

Legislature, DPC

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:** Public Resources Code Section 29773.5

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation directed the DPC to prepare and submit to the Legislature recommendations regarding the potential expansion of, or change to, the Primary Zone or the Delta. In December 2010, DPC completed the "Sacramento San Joaquin Delta Primary Zone Study," which recommended that the Cosumnes/Mokelumne River Central, Bethel Island and Andrus/Brannan Island be redesignated as part of the Primary Zone and that the area within the City of Rio Vista city limits be changed from the Primary Zone to Secondary Zone. The DPC will submit the report to the Legislature when the DPC Economic Sustainability Plan is complete.

6.2.3 Delta At-Risk Lands Plans

Department of Water Resources

Immediately prepare local plans for these five at-risk locations within the primary zone: Walnut Grove (including the residential area on Grand Island), Locke, Clarksburg, Courtland, and Terminous.

DWR, DPC, Local Governments

Progress Score: 1 **Enacting Legislation:**

Status Description:

DWR is coordinating with these communities as part of the Special Projects and Subventions programs. Specific flood protection plans for these areas have not been completed.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action #	Action Name	State Lead
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
6.2.4	Delta Land Use Consortium	Department of Water Resources
<i>Immediately form a landowner consortium to create a new land use strategy that fosters recreation, increases habitat, reverses subsidence, sequesters carbon, improves handling of dredged material, and continues appropriate agriculture on Sherman, Twitchell, and Jersey Islands.</i>		DWR, Local Agencies
Progress Score:	2	Enacting Legislation:
Status Description:		
DWR is working with local Reclamation Districts on Sherman, Twitchell, and Jersey islands to implement several projects in habitat enhancement, subsidence reversal, carbon sequestration, and dredged material reuse.		
6.3.1	Delta Levee Investment Plan	Delta Stewardship Council
<i>Require the Department of Water Resources, in cooperation with local Reclamation Districts and other agencies, to develop a comprehensive plan for Delta levee investments.</i>		Governor and Legislature, Resources, DSC, DWR, CVFPB, Others
Progress Score:	2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 85306
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation requires the DSC, in consultation with CVFPB, to recommend in the Delta Plan priorities for State investments in levee operation, maintenance, and improvements in the Delta, including both levees that are a part of the State Plan of Flood Control and nonproject levees.		
DWR submitted a draft levee investment strategy to the DSC in early 2011. The DSC has included the following recommendation in the draft Delta Plan (DSC Delta Plan Finance Plan Recommendation 11, Third Draft 4/22/2011, p. 113):		
"By January 2015, the Department of Water Resources should complete a report on recommendations for prioritized State investments for levee operations, maintenance, and improvements in the Delta. The report should be developed, based upon a Delta-wide comparative benefit/cost analysis. Benefits should be specifically identifiable and calculable but broadly based, not limited to an analysis of the value of land behind a levee. Such a report should be developed in collaboration with the Council, local agencies, federal agencies and the proposed new Delta Flood Management Assessment District."		

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

6.3.2 Levee Bond Fund Priorities

Prioritize the \$750 million appropriated by Proposition 1E and Proposition 84 funds for the improvement of Delta levees, including in legacy towns.

Department of Water Resources

DWR, CVFPB?

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Section 85306

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation requires the DSC, in consultation with CVFPB, to recommend in the Delta Plan priorities for State investments in levee operation, maintenance, and improvements in the Delta, including both levees that are a part of the State Plan of Flood Control and nonproject levees.

DWR submitted a draft levee investment strategy to the DSC in early 2011. The DSC has proposed, as part of the draft Delta Plan, that DWR finalize the funding guidelines by January 2015 (see action 6.3.1).

6.3.3 Delta Levees Classification Table

Require those preparing the comprehensive levee plan to incorporate the Delta Levees Classification Table to ensure consistency between levee designs and the uses of land and water enabled by those levees.

Delta Stewardship Council

Governor and Legislature, Resources, DWR, CVFPB

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:**

Status Description:

The DSC has incorporated the Delta Levees Classification Table into the 3rd Draft of the Delta Plan.

6.3.4 Levee Subventions Program

Continue the existing Department of Water Resources levee subventions program until the comprehensive levee plan is completed.

Department of Water Resources

DWR

Progress Score: 3 **Enacting Legislation:**

Status Description:

The DWR Flood Control Subventions Section, along with the CVFPB (formerly Reclamation Board), provide financial assistance to local agencies cooperating in the construction of federally authorized flood control projects. The CVFPB administers the State financial assistance for major USACE projects in the Central Valley while the Flood Control Subventions Section is responsible for disbursing funds for all other State authorized projects. The program is ongoing, but a lack of steady funding and cash flow reliability reduce effectiveness.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic		
Action #	Action Name	State Lead
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations

6.3.5	Levee Priorities Authority	Delta Stewardship Council
<p><i>Vest continuing authority for levee priorities and funding with the California Delta Stewardship Council to ensure a cost-effective and sustainable relationship between levee investments and management of the Delta over the long term.</i></p>		Governor and Legislature, DSC, CVFPB
Progress Score:	2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 85306
<p>Status Description: The 2009 water legislation directs DSC, in consultation with the Central Valley Flood Protection Board, to recommend in the Delta Plan priorities for State investments in levee operation, maintenance, and improvements in the Delta, including both levees that are a part of the State Plan of Flood Control and nonproject levees.</p>		

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

Evaluation Topic: 5 - Water Supply Reliability

4.1.1 Statewide Water Use Efficiency

Department of Water Resources

Improve statewide water use efficiency and conservation.

DWR, State Board, CUWCC, AWMC, Others

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Sections 10608, 85303

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation included SBX7-7, which addresses urban and agricultural water use efficiency and conservation. DWR has prepared a 5-year work plan and schedule for implementation. SBX7-1 requires that the Delta Plan promote statewide water conservation, water use efficiency, and sustainable use of water.

DWR is working with the State Board, the California Public Utilities Commission, and other agencies to develop a common water use reporting form by the end of 2011.

4.1.2 Urban Water Demand

Department of Water Resources

Reduce urban per-capita water demand through specific recommended actions.

DWR, CUWCC, Others

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Section 10608

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation included SBX7-7, which establishes methods for urban retail water suppliers to determine targets for achieving increased water use efficiency by the year 2020, in accordance with the overall goal of a 20-percent reduction.

In February 2011, DWR published "Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use." DWR has also published "Guidebook to Assist Urban Water Suppliers to Prepare a 2010 Urban Water Management Plan" incorporating the requirements of SBX7-7 (March 2011). Updated Urban Water Management Plans are due to DWR from water providers by July 2011.

DWR has developed a regulation regarding process water. The California Water Commission is reviewing the proposed regulation, which is expected to be final by Summer 2011.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

4.1.3 Agricultural Water Efficiency

Department of Water Resources

Ensure the most efficient use of water in agriculture.

DWR, AWMC, CDFA, Reclamation, USDA,
Others

Progress Score: 2 Enacting Legislation:

Status Description:

DWR has prepared a 5-year work plan for implementing the agricultural water measurement requirements of SBX7-7. DWR has drafted an agricultural water measurement regulation, which is being reviewed by the California Water Commission. The rule is expected to be final by Fall 2011. DWR is developing guidelines for Agricultural Water Management Plans. The guidelines are expected to be complete by the end of 2011.

The State Water Resources Control Board will hold a workshop on July 20, 2011 to explore the State of California's agricultural water use efficiency, including practices, requirements, trends, and the challenges and opportunities for further efficiency.

On May 18, 2011, DOI Deputy Secretary David J. Hayes and USDA Deputy Secretary Kathleen Merrigan announced that agencies of DOI and USDA will provide \$9.1 million in funding to five water/power delivery districts to save water, improve water management and create new supplies for agricultural irrigation. The USDA NRCS will work with each district to determine the appropriate sign-up/application periods for the district's eligible growers.

These grants arise out of the cooperative pilot program to fund water use efficiency projects under the 2009 Interim Federal Action Plan for the Bay Delta, jointly sponsored by the Reclamation and the NRCS.

4.2.1 Water Recycling

Legislature

Modify the Water Recycling Act of 1991 to add a statewide target to recycle on the order of 1.5 million acre-feet of water annually by 2020.

Governor and Legislature

Progress Score: 0 Enacting Legislation:

Status Description:

In 2009, the Legislature considered a measure to increase the statewide target for recycled water (AB410 De La Torre). This bill would refer to the existing statewide recycling goal as a target, (recycle a total of 700,000 acre-feet of water per year by the year 2000 and 1,000,000 acre-feet of water per year by the year 2010) and would additionally set a target to recycle a total of 1,525,000 acre-feet of water per year by 2020, and 2,525,000 acre-feet of water per year by 2030 for the purpose of maximizing the use of recycled water in the state. The legislation passed in the Assembly, but did not reach a floor vote in the Senate.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action #	Action Name	State Lead
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations

4.2.2 Desalination

Legislature

Enact legislation now to encourage local water agencies to at least triple the current statewide capacity for generating new water supplies through ocean and brackish water desalination by 2020.

Governor and Legislature

Progress Score: 0 Enacting Legislation:

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation did not include provisions with respect to desalination.

The DWR "California Water Plan Update 2009" makes several recommendations to facilitate greater use of desalination in California. These include: ensuring adequate funding to develop emerging desalination technologies; providing technical assistance and funding to local agencies; providing guidance on permitting requirements; and ensuing adequate planning to make certain of a collaborative process. DWR’s 2008 California Desalination Planning Handbook remains the seminal resource for desalination planning.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

State Lead

Action Description

Other Responsible Organizations

4.2.3 Urban Stormwater Goals

Legislature

Request that the State Water Resources Control Board set goals by 2015 for infiltration and direct use of urban storm water runoff throughout the Delta watershed and its export areas.

Governor and Legislature, State Board

Progress Score: 1 **Enacting Legislation:**

Status Description:

In 2009, the Legislature approved SB 790 (Pavley). The bill authorizes grants for projects designed to implement or promote low-impact development for new or existing developments that will contribute to the improvement of water quality or reduce stormwater runoff and for projects designed to implement specified stormwater resource plans. The bill would authorize a city, county, or special district to develop, jointly or individually, stormwater resource plans. The bill would authorize a regional water management group to coordinate its planning activities to address or incorporate into its plan any stormwater resource planning that is undertaken pursuant to the bill's provisions.

The State and Regional Water Boards adopted a stormwater reuse target in the Recycled Water Policy, approved by the Office of Administrative Law in May 2009, to "Increase the use of stormwater over use in 2007 by at least 500,000 acre feet per year (AFY) by 2020 and by at least one million AFY by 2030."

On March 16, 2011 the State Board's "Status of Water Boards' Strategic Priority Actions" list identified the following actions among their highest priority for timely completion and committed to direct the resources needed to ensure completion of these priorities by the end of 2012.

Statewide Phase II Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) General Permit. The MS4 General Permit, which currently covers more than 250 entities in California, expired in May 2008. State Board staff is developing a second five-year term period.

Stormwater Industrial General Permit Reissuance. The statewide General Permit for Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities (commonly referred to as the Industrial General Permit), was last reissued in 1997. It is due to be reissued using the approach and principles (including numeric limits) adopted in the 2009 General Construction Permit.

SWB Action Item 5 is the Caltrans MS4 Permit. Stormwater discharges from the Caltrans Municipal Separate Storm Sewer system (MS4) are regulated under an individual NPDES permit.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

State Lead

Action Description

Other Responsible Organizations

4.2.4 Diversion Data Collection

State Board

Request agencies to ensure that accurate and timely information is collected and reported on all surface water and groundwater diversions in California by 2012.

Progress Score: 3 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Section 5101 and 5107

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation included (SBX7-8), which modified the reporting requirements for surface water diversions and added civil and criminal penalties, which had been previously lacking. The State Board or DWR are allowed to promulgate emergency regulations to implement the reporting requirements. The law requires any diverter who diverts water after December 31, 1965 to report by July 1 their diversions from the previous year. There are some limited exceptions. Diversers are required to begin reporting monthly starting January 1, 2012.

The penalty for willful misstatements is \$1,000 and/or 6 months in jail. The State Board may impose penalties of \$1,000 and \$500 per day for failure to submit reports. The legislation also continuously appropriates \$3.75M annually from the Water Rights Fund for 25 enforcement personnel at the State Board.

The State Board adopted emergency regulations on November 2, 2010 to add chapter 2.7 to the California Code of Regulations (CCR) providing for electronic filing of reports of water diversion or use. The regulations require mandatory electronic filing of reports on the State Board website to report: (1) Changes in Name, Address, or Ownership; (2) Supplemental Statements of Water Diversion and Use; (3) Progress Reports by Permittee; (4) Reports of Licensee; and (5) Notices of Groundwater Extraction and Diversion. The chapter also requires watermasters who choose to file annual reports with the Board to file such reports on electronic spreadsheets acceptable to the Board.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

State Lead

Action Description

Other Responsible Organizations

4.2.5 Drought Contingency Plans

Department of Water Resources

Require that all water purveyors develop an integrated contingency plan by 2015 in case of Delta water supply curtailments or drought.

Governor and Legislature, State Board, DWR

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Section 85021

Status Description:

DWR completed the first statewide drought contingency plan in November 2010 as part of the California Water Plan.

Water Code Section 85021 requires that “each region that depends on water from the Delta watershed shall improve regional self-reliance for water through investment in water use efficiency, water recycling, advanced water technologies, local and regional water supply projects and improved regional coordination of local and regional water supply efforts.”

DWR supports Integrated Regional Water Management planning through guidance, grants, and technical assistance. According to the DWR “Propositions 84 & 1E Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Guidelines” (August, 2010), all proposals must “effectively address long-term drought preparedness by contributing to sustainable water supply and reliability during water shortages. Drought preparedness projects do not include California water emergency response actions, such as trucking of water or lowering well intakes.”

Desirable IRWM grant proposals submitted to DWR must achieve one or more of the following:

1. Promote water conservation, conjunctive use, reuse and recycling
2. Improve landscape and agricultural irrigation efficiencies
3. Achieve long term reduction of water use
4. Support efficient groundwater basin management
5. Establish system interties

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

4.2.6 Integrated Water Management

Department of Water Resources

Establish a regulatory framework that encourages efficient and integrated management of water resources at local, regional, and statewide levels, with a focus on specific actions.

Governor and Legislature, State Board, DWR

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Section 85021

Status Description:

Water Code Section 85021 states that “The policy of the State of California is to reduce reliance on the Delta in meeting California’s future water supply needs through a statewide strategy of investing in improved regional supplies, conservation, and water use efficiency. Each region that depends on water from the Delta watershed shall improve its regional self-reliance for water through investment in water use efficiency, water recycling, advanced water technologies, local and regional water supply projects, and improved regional coordination of local and regional water supply efforts.”

On February 22, 2011, DWR awarded \$21,046,952 in Planning Grants to 30 regional entities. These grants are intended to foster development or completion of Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plans, to enhance regional planning efforts, and to assist more applicants to become eligible for Implementation Grant funding.

In May 2011, DWR announced proposed IRWM implementation funding for 23 projects totaling \$200 million. Local and regional matching funds bring the total value of these projects to \$1 billion.

5.1.1 Dual Conveyance Feasibility

Natural Resources Agency

Direct the Department of Water Resources and other allied agencies to further investigate the feasibility of a dual conveyance facility, building upon the Bay-Delta Conservation Plan effort.

Governor and Legislature, Resources, DWR

Progress Score: 1 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Sections 85020(f), 85304, and 85320(b)(2)(B)

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation directed that the BDCP should review and analyze a “reasonable range of Delta conveyance alternatives,” including “through-Delta, dual conveyance, and isolated conveyance alternatives and including further capacity and design options of a lined canal, an unlined canal, and pipelines.” The legislation further directs that the Delta Plan promote options for new and improved infrastructure relating to water conveyance in the Delta, storage systems, and the operation of both to achieve the Two Co-Equal Goals.

The BDCP Working Draft (November 2010) describes construction and operation of a north of Delta diversion up to 15,000 cubic feet per second (cfs) to be operated in conjunction with and preferentially to south Delta diversion facilities, except at times necessary to meet fish conservation goals.

Resources is establishing working groups to evaluate critical operational issues associated with alternate conveyance facilities. The draft environmental review is planned for 2012.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

5.1.2 Storage and Conveyance Recommendations

Legislature

Direct the Department of Water Resources, the Department of Fish and Game, and other allied agencies to recommend the size and location of new storage and conveyance facilities by the end of 2010. Develop a long-term action plan to guide design, construction, and operation, and present the recommendation and plan to the California Delta Stewardship Council for a consistency determination.

Governor and Legislature, Resources, DWR, DFG, Reclamation, Others

Progress Score: 0 Enacting Legislation:

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) specified the evaluation and compliance requirements for conveyance alternatives in the BDCP process. The legislation provides general statements regarding the importance of storage for improving water supply reliability, but there is no additional direction to DWR. The proposed 2012 water bond (SBX7-2) would provide funding for the public benefits associated with storage and conveyance.

In November 2010, DWR published a progress report on the CALFED storage investigations. That report notes that the four storage projects discussed could produce a long-term average increase in annual yield of approximately 800,000 acre-feet. The planning schedule included in the report estimated that storage studies would continue through 2013, with Federal and State decisions occurring in 2014. The storage analyses are coordinated with Delta conveyance investigations through the Delta Habitat Conservation and Conveyance Program (DHCCP) which is conducting the environmental review of the BDCP.

The DFG Central Region participated in the development of "Tulare Basin Conservation Plan Water Supply Strategies Report" by the Tulare Basin Wildlife Partners in 2010. This was intended to be a comprehensive report on the potential for use of wetlands and river corridors in the Tulare Lake Basin for the temporary surface storage and groundwater storage/recharge.

The Association of California Water Agencies has developed a groundwater strategy, which includes the development of additional groundwater storage.

5.1.3 Storage and Conveyance Construction

Department of Water Resources

Complete substantial development and construction of new surface and groundwater storage and associated conveyance facilities by 2020, with the goal of completing all planned facilities by 2030.

Resources, DWR, Reclamation

Progress Score: 1 Enacting Legislation:

Status Description:

Construction of Los Vaqueros Reservoir expansion was initiated on April 1, 2011.

Construction of other storage and conveyance projects is pending completion of feasibility studies, environmental documentation, and permitting, which are underway. DWR has estimated that storage studies would continue through 2013, with Federal and State decisions occurring in 2014.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

5.2.1 Reservoir Operations

Department of Water Resources

Change the operating rules of existing reservoirs to incorporate and reflect modern forecasting capabilities.

DWR, Reclamation, Army Corps

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Section 85309

Status Description:

The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) directs DWR, in consultation with USACE and the CVFPB, to prepare a proposal to coordinate flood and water supply operations of the SWP and the CVP, and submit the proposal to the DSC for consideration for incorporation into the Delta Plan. In drafting the proposal, DWR must consider all related actions set forth in the Delta Vision Strategic Plan.

As directed by SBX2-1, DWR, in partnership with others, is developing the Plan of Study for a System Reoperation Study. The purpose of the study is to identify and evaluate options for the reoperation of the State's flood protection and water supply systems to improve system efficiency while achieving multiple objectives of improved water supply reliability, flood risk reduction, ecosystem restoration, and reducing groundwater overdraft. A public review draft of a programmatic feasibility study report is scheduled for fall 2012, and the final report by the end of 2013.

5.2.2 San Joaquin Flood Bypass

Department of Water Resources

Require the Department of Water Resources to immediately create a flood bypass along the lower San Joaquin River.

Governor and Legislature, Resources, DWR

Progress Score: 2 **Enacting Legislation:** Water Code Section 9613(c)

Status Description:

As part of the Central Valley Flood Protection Act of 2008, the Legislature directed DWR and the CVFPB to "investigate and evaluate the feasibility of potential bypasses or floodways that would significantly reduce flood stage in the San Joaquin River Watershed, upstream and south of Paradise Cut."

The Draft Central Valley Flood Management Planning Program (CVFMP) Scoping Document was issued October 5, 2009 by Resources and DWR. The purpose of the CVFMP Program is to develop a sustainable, integrated flood management plan for areas protected by facilities of the State-Federal flood protection system in the Central Valley, including the San Joaquin Flood Bypass. In January 2011, DWR's Division of Flood Management issued its Early Implementation Program (EIP) Guidelines for award of Proposition 1E funds for projects that are, or will be, in the State Plan of Flood Control, which includes projects in the San Joaquin River watershed. Under the EIP guidelines, eligible local agency projects must be ready for implementation in the fiscal year that funds are authorized by the Legislature through the budget process. The EIP guidelines will facilitate the implementation of the CVFMP and the San Joaquin Flood Bypass.

Actions Status by Evaluation Topic

Action # Action Name

Action Description

State Lead

Other Responsible Organizations

5.2.3 Infiltration Planning in Watersheds

Legislature

Request that the Department of Water Resources encourage greater infiltration as part of watershed management planning.

Governor and Legislature, Resources, DWR

Progress Score: 1 **Enacting Legislation:**

Status Description:

No action by the Legislature to address watershed planning.

The DWR "California Water Plan Update 2009" contains the policy strategy of requiring local agencies to develop water budgets that quantify the amount of water flowing into and out of the basin. Enhanced infiltration and groundwater flow are an important part of the inflow calculation for the watershed. Increased groundwater storage and conjunctive use of groundwater and surface water are specific strategies recommended for the Delta region.

Recent DWR actions indicate its intent to encourage infiltration as part of Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) activities. For example, on February 22, 2011, DWR awarded \$21,046,952 in Planning Grants to 30 regional entities. These grants are intended to foster development or completion of IRWM Plans and to enhance regional water planning efforts. One of the grant criteria is the increased use of groundwater in regional watershed planning.

Appendix C

Actions Status by Lead Agency

This appendix the status and progress of the 85 actions recommended in the *Delta Vision Strategic Plan*. Actions are grouped by the responsible lead state agency. The following are the acronyms used in this appendix.

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board	C-3
Contra Costa Water District	C-6
Delta Protection Commission	C-7
Delta Stewardship Council	C-11
Department of Fish and Game	C-16
Department of Food and Agriculture	C-24
Department of Transportation.....	C-27
Department of Water Resources	C-28
Emergency Management Agency	C-37
Governor	C-40
Legislature	C-41
Natural Resources Agency	C-50
Office of Planning and Research	C-52
State Water Resources Control Board	C-53

Acronyms

The following are the acronyms used in this appendix.

AWMC	Agricultural Water Management Council
BDCP	Bay-Delta Conservation Plan
BFA	State Board of Food and Agriculture
BTH	California Business, Transportation, and Housing Agency
Cal EMA	California Emergency Management Agency
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
Caltrans	Department of Transportation
CCWD	Contra Costa Water District
CDFA	California Department of Food and Agriculture
CDPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
CUWCC	California Urban Water Conservation Council
CVP	Central Valley Project
CVFPB	Central Valley Flood Protection Board
CVFPP	Central Valley Flood Protection Plan
Central Valley Regional Board	Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
CWC	California Water Commission
Conservancy	Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act
Delta	Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta
DFG	California Department of Fish and Game
DOC	U.S. Department of Commerce
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
DPC	Delta Protection Commission

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DSC	Delta Stewardship Council
DVSP	Delta Vision Strategic Plan
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
ERP	Ecosystem Restoration Program
ESA	Endangered Species Act
IEP	Interagency Ecological Program
IRWMP	Integrated Regional Water Management Plan
ISB	Independent Science Board
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
OCAP	Operational Criteria and Plan
Reclamation	Bureau of Reclamation
Regional Board	Regional Water Quality Control Board
Resources	Natural Resources Agency
SLC	State Lands Commission
State Board	California State Water Resources Control Board
SWP	State Water Project
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

Progress Evaluation

The Delta Vision Foundation assessed the status of each action in the *DVSP* using a ten-point scale (0 to 10), as follows.

Progress and Completion		
0 points	No action	No action by Governor, Legislature, or Agency Director to initiate
1 point	Authorized	Legislative authority granted and Administrative direction and initial funding provided
2 points	Initiated	Purpose defined, work plan and schedule developed, team assembled
3 points	Planned	Planning complete, ready for implementation.
4 points	In Progress Early	Implementation begun, funding authorized, workforce mobilized
6 points	In Progress Mid	Implementation substantially underway
8 points	In Progress Late	Implementation nearing completion
10 points	Completed	Action completed, ongoing adaptive management and maintenance

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board		
3.5.1a	Wastewater Discharges	2-Legal and Procedural Milestones
Require the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board to immediately re-evaluate wastewater treatment plant discharges into Delta waterways and upstream rivers and set discharge requirements at levels that are fully protective of human health and ecosystem needs.		Central Valley Regional Board
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation:	
Status Description:		
<p>The Central Valley Regional Board issued a new NPDES permit on December 9, 2010 to the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). The WWTP is the largest wastewater discharger in the Delta, discharging 14 tons of ammonia/ammonium per day. The new permit imposes new ammonia effluent limits and requires tertiary treatment and nitrogen removal (Sacramento County Regional Sanitation District, Regional WWTP, NPDES Permit Order No. R5-2010-0014).</p> <p>On May 4, 2011, Central Valley Regional Board issued a Record of Decision upholding the more stringent waste discharge requirements for the Sacramento Regional WWTP. The Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (Discharger) and the California Sport Fishing Protection Alliance had requested a reexamination of the proposed permit requirements.</p> <p>The Central Valley Regional Board has authority over the second largest POTW discharging treated sewage into the Delta is the Stockton Regional Wastewater Control Facility (WWCF). The WWCF was upgraded over the last decade to include treatment processes for ammonia. The upgraded facility is significantly reducing ammonia in the treated effluent (per the USEPA Unabridged Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking: Water Quality Challenges in the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. February, 2011, pages 27-29).</p> <p>In 2006, the Central Valley Water Board, the State Board, and stakeholders began a joint effort to address salinity and nitrate problems in California’s Central Valley and adopt long-term solutions for enhanced water quality and economic sustainability called the Central Valley Salinity Alternatives for Long-Term Sustainability (CV-SALTS).</p> <p>In July 2008, the Central Valley Salinity Coalition (CVSC) was formed to represent stakeholder groups working with the Board in the CV-SALTS effort. Its purpose is to organize, facilitate, and fund efforts needed to fulfill the goals of CV-SALTS. Information is posted on their website: www.cvsalinity.org. Program information can be found at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/salinity/index.shtml</p>		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description	Other Responsible Organizations	
3.5.1b	Irrigated Agricultural Lands Discharges	2-Legal and Procedural Milestones
<i>Require the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board to adopt by 2010 a long-term program to regulate discharges from irrigated agricultural lands.</i>		CVWRCB
Progress: 2 Enacting Legislation:		
Status Description:		
The Central Valley Regional Board has proposed a long-term program to regulate irrigated lands. The Central Valley Regional Board released a draft programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) for a proposed long-term Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program (ILRP) in July 2010. The final PEIR and Central Valley Regional Board action are planned for 2011.		
Per the Executive Officer's Report of February 3, 2011, staff is currently working on modifications to the Draft PEIR and recommended ILRP in response to comments received. The next major milestone of the project, circulation of a Final EIR and recommended long-term ILRP in March 2011 has been delayed. Board orders to implement the long-term ILRP are proposed to be developed for Board consideration during the year following Board certification of the PEIR.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
3.5.1c	Urban Runoff	2-Legal and Procedural Milestones
Require the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board to review by 2012 the impacts of urban runoff on Delta water quality and adopt a plan to reduce or eliminate those impacts.		Central Valley Regional Board
Progress: 1	Enacting Legislation:	
Status Description:		
<p>The Central Valley Regional Board operates under the California Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program. This program was fully approved by the USEPA in 2000 under Section 319 of the Clean Water Act and Section 6217 of the Coastal Zone Reauthorization Amendments of 1990 (CZARA). Statewide, the program continues to receive at least \$10 million from USEPA annually. The USEPA characterized the Program as an “effective and dynamic” program as recently as February 2011 (USEPA Unabridged Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking: Water Quality Challenges in the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. February, 2011, page 17).</p> <p>On July 29, 2010 the Central Valley Regional Board adopted Resolution No. R5-2010-0079 directing staff to establish a drinking water policy for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and Upstream Tributaries. The goal is to develop a policy to ensure consistent source water protection. Funding from a Proposition 50 grant was reinstated following the Resolution and staff has been meeting bi-weekly with the Central Valley Drinking Water Policy Workgroup to complete the grant scope-of-work. A report prepared in March 2011, "Urban Runoff Source Control Evaluation for Central Valley Drinking Water Policy," provides urban runoff studies and includes predicted future regulatory scenarios and cost estimates. The report is available at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/drinking_water_policy/</p> <p>Staff will complete an outline, work plan, and funding proposal for the Policy by July 29, 2011 and bring a final Policy to the Board by July 29, 2013.</p>		
3.5.3	Mercury TMDL Programs	3-Recommended Actions
Establish Total Maximum Daily Load programs by 2012 for upstream areas to reduce organic and inorganic mercury entering the Delta from tributary watersheds.		Central Valley Regional Board
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation:	
Status Description:		
<p>The Delta Methylmercury TMDL Stakeholder Group published a working draft entitled the “Adaptive Management Plan for Implementing the Delta Methylmercury Control Program,” on June 22, 2010. Other Mercury TMDLs programs are underway in the American River, Cache Creek, Bear Creek, Sulphur Creek, and Harley Gulch.</p> <p>The State Board proposed the approval of the April 22, 2010 amendments to the “Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins” (Basin Plan), including TMDL program for the control of methylmercury and total mercury. Comments were due by May 23, 2011. The tentative date for the State Board to consider mercury TMDL amendments to the Basin Plan is June 21, 2011.</p>		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
Contra Costa Water District		
NTA05	CCWD Alternate Intake Project	1-Near-Term Actions
<i>Complete construction of an alternative intake for the Contra Costa Water District.</i>		CCWD
Progress: 10	Enacting Legislation:	
Status Description:		
The Alternate Intake Project is complete and was dedicated on July 20, 2010.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
Delta Protection Commission		
2.3.1	Delta Economic Development Plan	3-Recommended Actions
Charge the Delta Protection Commission with facilitating a consortium of local governments to create a regional economic development plan that addresses agriculture, recreation, tourism, and other innovative land uses.		Governor and Legislature, DPC, Local Governments
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Public Resources Code Section 29759	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation required the DPC to prepare and adopt an Economic Sustainability Study (ESP) for the Delta. The DSC will review the plan for consistency and may adopt the recommendations as part of the Delta Plan. The ESP will inform the DSC policies regarding the socioeconomic sustainability of the Delta region. The ESP includes two phases:		
Phase I – Developing the Framework Study. Developed through stakeholder input, the Framework Study includes key drivers and the identification of industries and assets that affect the Delta economy. The results of Phase I can be found in the “ESP Framework Study Report Volume I & Volume II” (www.delta.ca.gov), which was completed on December 6, 2010.		
Phase II – Drafting the ESP. This phase will include defining a baseline of economic values for the Delta, such as agriculture, recreation, tourism, and commercial activities. Alternative planning scenarios will be studied. These will include ways to sustain legacy towns, impacts (both positive and negative) of the programs being discussed to achieve the Two Co-Equal Goals, and projected risks (e.g. Sea level rise, and seismic risk) to the economic sustainability of the Delta. Phase II is being completed by a team of consultants headed by the University of the Pacific in conjunction with the University of California Berkeley. Input is also being received from DPR and CDFA. The DPC estimates completion of the ESP by the end of 2011.		
Key milestones include:		
- Working Papers, including: (1) Review of Key Delta Policy Studies; (2) Delta Public Safety & Infrastructure Plan; (3) Delta Legacy Community Action Plans; (4) Delta Skills Development Strategy; (5) Delta Agriculture Plan; (6) Delta Recreation & Tourism Plan; and (7) Other Economic Sectors Plan		
- Key Stakeholders Outreach Report		
- Administrative Draft Economic Sustainability Plan		
- Public Draft Economic Sustainability Plan		
- Revised Legacy Community Action Plans		
- General Public Outreach Report		
- Final Economic Sustainability Report		
- Final Outreach Summary Report		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
2.4.3	Delta Investment Fund Management	2-Legal and Procedural Milestones
<i>Place the Fund under the joint management of the Delta Protection Commission and a consortium of local governments.</i>		Governor and Legislature
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Public Resources Code Section 29778.5	
Status Description:		
The Legislature established the Delta Investment Fund, which may receive funds from federal, State, local, and private sources. The funds must be used in accord with the DSC Economic Sustainability Plan. The Legislature provided an initial allocation of \$250,000. The Fund is subject to appropriation by the Legislature to the DPC. The restructuring of the DPC incorporates local government into the management of the Delta Investment Fund.		
3.2.4	Delta Recreational Investment	3-Recommended Actions
<i>Using the National Heritage Area and regional economic development planning efforts, begin immediately to identify ways to encourage recreational investment along the key river corridors.</i>		DPC, Local Governments, DC, CDPR
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation:	
Status Description:		
The DPC is preparing a feasibility study on NHA designation for the Delta (expected December 2011) and a Delta Economic Sustainability Plan (final report expected by the end of 2011).		
CDPR released the draft "Recreation Proposal for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and Suisun Marsh" for public review in April 2011.		
6.2.1	South Delta Land Use Oversight	3-Recommended Actions
<i>Immediately strengthen land use oversight of the Cosumnes/Mokelumne floodway and the San Joaquin/South Delta lowlands.</i>		Legislature, DPC
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Public Resources Code Section 29773.5	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation directed the DPC to prepare and submit to the Legislature recommendations regarding the potential expansion of, or change to, the Primary Zone or the Delta. In December 2010, the DPC completed the "Sacramento San Joaquin Delta Primary Zone Study," which recommended that the Cosumnes/Mokelumne River Central, Bethel Island and Andrus/Brannan Island be redesignated as part of the Primary Zone and that the area within the City of Rio Vista city limits be changed from the Primary Zone to Secondary Zone. The DPC will submit the report to the Legislature when the DPC Economic Sustainability Plan is complete.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
6.2.2	Central Delta Land Use Oversight	3-Recommended Actions
Immediately strengthen land use oversight for Bethel Island, the city of Isleton, and Brannan-Andrus Island.		Legislature, DPC
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Public Resources Code Section 29773.5	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation directed the DPC to prepare and submit to the Legislature recommendations regarding the potential expansion of, or change to, the Primary Zone or the Delta. In December 2010, DPC completed the "Sacramento San Joaquin Delta Primary Zone Study," which recommended that the Cosumnes/Mokelumne River Central, Bethel Island and Andrus/Brannan Island be redesignated as part of the Primary Zone and that the area within the City of Rio Vista city limits be changed from the Primary Zone to Secondary Zone. The DPC will submit the report to the Legislature when the DPC Economic Sustainability Plan is complete.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
NTA02	Delta Information Collection	1-Near-Term Actions
<i>Initiate collection of improved socio-economic, ecosystem, and physical structure data about the Delta to inform policy processes and project level decision making by all public agencies, local, state, and federal.</i>		DWR, DFG, DPC, DSC, State Board, Regional Boards, and Local Govts
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Public Resources Code section 29759, Water Code Section 85086(a), Water Code 12924, Water Code Sections 13167 and 13181	
Status Description:		
Delta data collection is the responsibility of several agencies.		
Diversions - Water Code section 85086(a) instructs the State Board to establish an effective system of Delta watershed diversion data collection and public reporting by December 31, 2010 (see NTA01).		
Groundwater - Water Code section12924 establishes a program for the collection of groundwater elevation data. As a result, DWR has created the California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring Program (CASGEM) to collect groundwater elevations and make the data available online. The first reporting deadline is January 1, 2012.		
Aquatic species and habitat - The IEP initiated an inventory of research and monitoring in the Delta to improve information sharing and facilitate decision-making. The IEP includes: DWR, DFG, and the State Board; USFWS, Reclamation, USGS, USACE, NMFS, and USEPA; and the San Francisco Estuarine Institute.		
Water quality - In November 2007, CalEPA and Resources signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to establish the California Water Quality Monitoring Council (Monitoring Council). Water Code Sections 13167 and 13181 and the MOU require the Monitoring Council to develop recommendations to: improve the coordination and cost-effectiveness of monitoring; enhance the integration of data; and increase public accessibility to data.		
On March 11, 2011 the Aquatic Science Center (under the State Board, the Central Valley Regional Board, and the Bay Area Clean Water Agencies) issued the first annual "Pulse of The Delta 2011: Monitoring and Managing Water Quality in the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta. Re-Thinking Water Quality Monitoring," highlighting water quality issues, including wastewater treatment plant discharges. The Planning team of the Delta Regional Monitoring Program (initiated by the State Board and the Central Valley Regional Board) continues to discuss the use of Delta dischargers in a pilot for improving the California Environmental Data Exchange Network, potentially using the California Integrated Water Quality System as a conduit for information.		
Socio-economic - Public Resources Code section 29759 requires the DPC to adopt an economic sustainability plan by July 1, 2011. That plan will inform the DSC policies regarding the socioeconomic sustainability of the Delta region.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
Delta Stewardship Council		
3.5.4	Comprehensive Delta Monitoring	3-Recommended Actions
Begin comprehensive monitoring of water quality and Delta fish and wildlife health in 2009.		ISB, IEP, State Board, Central Valley Regional Board, USGS, DFG
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation:	
Status Description:		
Numerous agencies and programs are collecting data related to water quality and Delta fish and wildlife health. These agencies include the State Board, Central Valley Regional Board, the DWR (through Municipal Water Quality Investigations), the Interagency Ecological Program, and the DFG. The regulatory drivers are the federal Clean Water Act, the National Endangered Species Act, the Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and the California Endangered Species Act.		
The State Board, Central Valley Water Board, and San Francisco Bay Water Board adopted in June 2010 the “Strategic Workplan for Activities in the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary.” It outlines a comprehensive data-monitoring program for the Delta. The short-term (i.e. within 1-2 years) data-monitoring goal is to establish a framework for regularly gathering, compiling, assessing, and reporting readily available. The long-term goal (i.e. within 3-5 years) is to develop a Regional Monitoring Program (RMP) for the Delta.		
The Central Valley and San Francisco Bay Water Boards have formed the Delta Regional Monitoring Program (Delta RMP) to assess water quality and to develop a comprehensive monitoring plan for the Delta. The RMP has completed the following the establishment of a monitoring directory and the release of the first annual report, Pulse of the Delta, in March 2011. The first issue of “Pulse of the Delta: Monitoring and Managing Water Quality in the Sacramento – San Joaquin Delta,” can be retrieved at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/delta_water_quality/comprehensive_monitoring_program/		
Currently, the focus is on assessing water quality data. The Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) database is a subset of the California Environmental Data Exchange Network (CEDEN) database (http://www.ceden.org). These data are accessible to stakeholders, and visually display water quality within selected watersheds. Next steps include comparing these data with other databases, and working with stakeholders to identify their expectations and needs. The Water Quality Monitoring Council is developing the Water Quality Portal for the Estuary. It will eventually be used to identify open issues with respect to water quality monitoring.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
6.1.4	Infrastructure Protection Strategies	3-Recommended Actions
Complete a comprehensive analysis of the costs and benefits of infrastructure protection strategies. Adopt a policy based on its findings by 2012.		BTH, CPUC, ERCDC
Progress: 1	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 85307	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation suggests that the DSC, "...in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and the Public Utilities Commission, may incorporate into the Delta Plan additional actions to address the needs of Delta energy development, energy storage, and energy transmission and distribution."		
Further research required to determine the status of DSC coordination with the ERCDC and the CPUC.		
6.3.1	Delta Levee Investment Plan	3-Recommended Actions
Require the Department of Water Resources, in cooperation with local Reclamation Districts and other agencies, to develop a comprehensive plan for Delta levee investments.		Governor and Legislature, Resources, DSC, DWR, CVFPB, Others
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 85306	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation requires the DSC, in consultation with CVFPB, to recommend in the Delta Plan priorities for State investments in levee operation, maintenance, and improvements in the Delta, including both levees that are a part of the State Plan of Flood Control and nonproject levees.		
DWR submitted a draft levee investment strategy to the DSC in early 2011. The DSC has included the following recommendation in the draft Delta Plan (DSC Delta Plan Finance Plan Recommendation 11, Third Draft 4/22/2011, p. 113):		
"By January 2015, the Department of Water Resources should complete a report on recommendations for prioritized State investments for levee operations, maintenance, and improvements in the Delta. The report should be developed, based upon a Delta-wide comparative benefit/cost analysis. Benefits should be specifically identifiable and calculable but broadly based, not limited to an analysis of the value of land behind a levee. Such a report should be developed in collaboration with the Council, local agencies, federal agencies and the proposed new Delta Flood Management Assessment District."		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description	Other Responsible Organizations	
6.3.3	Delta Levees Classification Table	3-Recommended Actions
<i>Require those preparing the comprehensive levee plan to incorporate the Delta Levees Classification Table to ensure consistency between levee designs and the uses of land and water enabled by those levees.</i>		Governor and Legislature, Resources, DWR, CVFPB
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation:	
Status Description:		
The DSC has incorporated the Delta Levees Classification Table into the 3rd Draft of the Delta Plan.		
6.3.5	Levee Priorities Authority	3-Recommended Actions
<i>Vest continuing authority for levee priorities and funding with the California Delta Stewardship Council to ensure a cost-effective and sustainable relationship between levee investments and management of the Delta over the long term.</i>		Governor and Legislature, DSC, CVFPB
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 85306	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation directs DSC, in consultation with the Central Valley Flood Protection Board, to recommend in the Delta Plan priorities for State investments in levee operation, maintenance, and improvements in the Delta, including both levees that are a part of the State Plan of Flood Control and nonproject levees.		
7.2.1	Delta Plan	2-Legal and Procedural Milestones
<i>Develop a legally enforceable California Delta Ecosystem and Water Plan.</i>		Governor and Legislature, DSC
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 85300	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation requires the DSC to develop a Delta Plan.		
The DSC issued the Fourth Staff Draft Delta Plan on June 13, 2011. Three more drafts are calendared, with final document for approval in November 2011, to take effect in January 2012.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
7.2.2	Delta Plan Adaptive Management	3-Recommended Actions
Institutionalize adaptive management through updates to the California Delta Ecosystem and Water Plan every five years.		Governor and Legislature, DSC
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 85300	
Status Description:		
The Delta Reform Act requires updates to the Delta Plan every five years. This requirement has been incorporated into the Fourth Staff Draft Delta Plan. The DSC Delta Science Program is developing an adaptive management strategy as part of the Delta Plan.		
7.2.3	Adaptive Management Program	3-Recommended Actions
Charge the Delta Science and Engineering Board, with support of the Delta Science and Engineering Program, to develop a science-based adaptive management program to provide for continued learning of, and adaptation to, actions implemented by state, federal, and local agencies in the Delta.		Governor and Legislature, DSC, ISB
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Resources Code Section 85280	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation established the Delta ISB with a mission to "provide the best possible unbiased scientific information to inform water and environmental decision-making in the Delta. That mission shall be carried out through funding research, synthesizing and communicating scientific information to policymakers and decision makers, promoting independent scientific peer review, and coordinating with Delta agencies to promote science-based adaptive management. The Delta Science Program shall assist with development and periodic updates of the Delta Plan’s adaptive management program."		
The DSC Delta Science Program is developing an adaptive management strategy as part of the Delta Plan.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
7.4.1	Federal Participation	3-Recommended Actions
Use existing authority under the CALFED Record of Decision to maximize participation of federal agencies in implementation of the Delta Vision Strategic Plan until the California Delta Ecosystem and Water Plan is completed.		DSC, Others?
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code section 85082	
Status Description:		
The DSC is engaging federal agencies in the Delta Plan by seeking their input and review of each iteration.		
The Resources Agency has been, and will continue to, coordinate with federal agencies in the BDCP planning process.		
7.4.2	Coastal Zone Management Act Consistency	2-Legal and Procedural Milestones
Prepare the California Delta Ecosystem and Water Plan according to guidelines of the Coastal Zone Management Act, in order to achieve ongoing federal consistency.		DSC
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code sections 85300 (d)(1)(A) and 85300(d)(2)	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation directed the DSC to craft the Delta Plan consistent with the federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. Sec. 1451 et 9 seq.), and submit the Plan for approval to the United States Secretary of Commerce. The DSC will seek this CZMA approval per the Fourth Staff Draft of the Delta Plan.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
Department of Fish and Game		
3.1.1	Floodplain Inundation	3-Recommended Actions
Increase the frequency of floodplain inundation and establish new floodplains.		DFG, DC, DWR
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation:	
Status Description:		
Yolo Bypass - BDCP Conservation Measure 2 (CM2) in the November 18, 2010 draft of the Conservation Strategy called for development of a Yolo Bypass fisheries enhancement plan. This includes increasing the availability of floodplain habitat in the bypass for fish rearing and spawning. As currently written, CM2 would inundate the bypass by notching the Fremont Weir on the eastside of the bypass. The conservation measure will also include feasibility studies of alternative methods to increase floodplain habitat in the bypass such as the westside option as proposed by the Yolo Basin Foundation. The NMFS OCAP Biological Opinion on Reasonable and Prudent Alternatives requires Reclamation and DWR to prepare an implementation plan for restoration of habitat in the Yolo Bypass by December 31, 2011.		
Seasonally Inundated Floodplain Restoration - The BDCP has proposed CM5-Seasonally Inundated Floodplain Restoration, which includes restoring 10,000 acres of seasonally inundated floodplain habitat within the north, east, and/or south Delta.		
Mokelumne River – The Ecological Management Unit (EMU) Restoration Priorities of the “Ecosystem Restoration Program’s Conservation Strategy for Stage 2 Implementation for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Ecological Management Zone” (California Department of Fish and Game, July 21 2010) include developing a mosaic of seasonal floodplain, riparian, shallow subtidal, and tidal marsh areas at the Cosumnes-Mokelumne Confluence.		
San Joaquin River and upstream - The EMU Restoration Priorities (above) also recommend that, with respect to the Lower San Joaquin River: (1) a mosaic of seasonal floodplain, riparian, shallow subtidal, and tidal marsh areas be developed; and (2) lands be acquired in the South Delta EMU that will accommodate shallow subtidal and tidal marsh areas.		
DFG and DWR have a signed a contract to work together on the California Water Plan and FloodSafe. This agreement will help the FloodSafe Plan and the next Water Plan to be more comprehensive with respect to the Delta Ecosystem and its watershed, including floodplain habitat.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description	Other Responsible Organizations	
3.1.2	Tidal Habitat Restoration	2-Legal and Procedural Milestones
<i>Restore tidal habitats and protect adjacent grasslands and farmlands throughout the Delta, with active near-term pursuit of restoration targets.</i>		DFG, DC, DWR
Progress: 2 Enacting Legislation: Water Code Sections 85085(c) and (d)		
Status Description:		
DFG issued final ERP Conservation Strategy for the Delta on July 21, 2010.		
DWR issued Final Habitat Expansion Plan (HEP) February 3, 2011; implementation of habitat expansion action(s) will begin in 2011.		
Conservancy issued Interim Strategic Plan February 3, 2011.		
The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) directed DWR to "assist in implementing early action ecosystem restoration projects, including, but not limited to, Dutch Slough tidal marsh restoration and Meins Island tidal marsh restoration." (Meins Island refers to Meins Landing.)		
DFG is working with DWR and the Coastal Conservancy to support implementation of the Dutch Slough project in 2012. The DFG Ecosystem Restoration Program is providing funding for implementation. The Miens Landing project continues in the planning process. (See NTA08)		
DFG will be finalizing plans and permitting to begin construction on the 900-acre Hill Slough restoration in summer 2012 and the Calhoun Cut restoration project in 2012.		
DWR has initiated planning to implement 800 acres of tidal habitat restoration as required by the Incidental Take Permit for Sacramento splittail, issued by DFG.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description	Other Responsible Organizations	
3.2.1	Habitat Corridors	3-Recommended Actions
<i>Improve physical habitats along selected corridors by 2015.</i>		DFG, DC, DWR
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation:	
Status Description:		
Habitat corridor improvements are expected to be implemented through the DFG Ecosystem Restoration Program (ERP), the DWR FloodSafe Environmental Stewardship Program, and the Conservancy Strategic Plan.		
DFG projects that contribute to this action include Dutch Slough (expected to go to construction by June 2012), Lindsey Slough, Hill Slough and Liberty Island, the McCormack Williamson flood corridor, and the Putah Creek re-alignment in the Yolo Bypass. Two 2005 Prop 50 grants to develop habitat on working landscapes have also added habitat in the Delta and Delta watersheds upland in Yolo and Solano County. There were a number of agricultural habitat development projects on Delta islands. In Yolo and Solano Counties, nine Sacramento perch breeding ponds connected to the Delta were created in addition to miles of riparian habitat on Willow Slough and other agricultural water delivery channels.		
According to the Delta Plan Ecosystem Restoration Policy 5 (4/22/11 draft): "New or amended local or regional land use plans shall not substantially reduce opportunities for ecosystem restoration, habitat creation, channel modification for ecosystem benefit, or increased connectivity between water and land; or direct such uses away from their most effective locations as identified in the maps, legends and accompanying text of Figures 4 and 5 of the Draft Ecosystem Restoration Program's Conservation Strategy for Stage 2 Implementation for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Ecological Management Zone" (California Department of Fish and Game 2010).		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description	Other Responsible Organizations	
3.3.2	Invasive Species	3-Recommended Actions
<i>Control harmful invasive species at existing locations by 2012, and minimize or preclude new introductions and colonization of new restoration areas to non-significant levels.</i>		DFG, DWR, State Board
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation:	
Status Description:		
<p>DFG published its Aquatic Invasive Species Management Plan in January 2008, which focused on threats from more than 300 invasive species. The July 21, 2010 DFG report, "Ecosystem Restoration Program Conservation Strategy for Stage 2 Implementation for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Ecological Management Zone," directly addresses DVSP Action 3.2.2 with the following list of potential Stage 2 NIS actions for the Delta:</p> <p>Action 1: Implement the CALFED NIS Strategic Plan and DFG's California Aquatic Invasive Species Management Plan (CAISMP) to prevent new introductions; limit or eliminate NIS populations; and reduce economic, social, and public health impacts of NIS infestation.</p> <p>Action 2: Fund the Department of Boating and Waterways Egeria densa mapping program. Investigate non-chemical means of control.</p> <p>Action 3: Research and monitor programs that increase understanding of the role of NIS in Delta ecosystems.</p> <p>Action 4: Study the effectiveness of local treatment of zebra and quagga mussels using soil bacterium.</p> <p>Action 5: Standardize methodology for sampling programs to measure changes in NIS populations.</p> <p>Action 6: Collect and analyze water quality sampling data (e.g., salinity and water temperature) for correlation between NIS distribution and habitats.</p> <p>Action 7: Identify NIS introductions with the greatest potential for containment or eradication.</p> <p>Action 8: Monitor new invasions of non-native wildlife, and develop responses to quickly contain and control them.</p> <p>Action 9: Investigate potential parasites as a means to control invasive clam and mussel populations.</p> <p>Prevention is the least ecologically harmful, and most cost effective, way to combat Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS), which are a subset of all NIS species. Statewide AIS preventative actions by DFG that impact the Delta include: assessing live bait as a vector; developing live bait regulations; developing a fish hatchery AIS protocol; developing and distributing AIS information in state hunting, fishing, and boating regulations and licenses; providing outreach for boat inspection and decontamination; sponsoring quagga and zebra mussel workshops; sponsoring AIS workshops for water body managers; compiling AIS prevention and control programs; identifying reciprocal AIS inspection programs; and coordinating statewide AIS data.</p> <p>USFWS is reported to be issuing an AIS rapid response and economic feasibility study for the Delta by Fall 2011.</p>		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
3.4.1	In-stream Flows	2-Legal and Procedural Milestones
Charge the Department of Fish and Game with completing recommendations for in-stream flows for the Delta and high priority rivers and streams in the Delta watershed by 2012 and for all major rivers and streams by 2018.		Governor and Legislature, DFG
Progress: 1	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Sections 85084.5 and 85087	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation directed DFG to prepare a report by November 2010 on Delta flow criteria and quantifiable biological objectives for aquatic and terrestrial species of concern dependent on the Delta. DFG submitted the final “Quantifiable Biological Objectives and Flow Criteria for Aquatic and Terrestrial Species of Concern Dependent on the Delta” to the State Board on November 23, 2010. A draft version had been released in September 2010.		
As a result of the settlement in California Coastkeeper Alliance v. McCamman, (Super. Ct. Sacramento County, 2007, No. 07-CS-01353, Notice of Final Settlement and Dismissal, May 30, 2008), DFG instituted its “In-stream Flow Program” website in 2010 (http://www.dfg.ca.gov/water/instream_flow_docs.html). DFG continues to seek funding through grant programs and other efforts for implementation of the In-stream Flow Program per the “DFG In-stream Flow Program Annual Report 2010” released February 9, 2010.		
DFG’s first in-stream flow study, “Minimum Instream Flow Recommendations: Butte Creek, Butte County” was transmitted to the State Board in May 2009. DFG anticipates transmitting flow recommendations for the McCloud River in 2011.		
The DFG In-stream Flow Program has initiated contracts and hired two staff with funds provided under Proposition 84 for this work. DFG continues to coordinate with the State Board regarding which Delta tributaries will be prioritized.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description	Other Responsible Organizations	
3.4.7	Delta Waterway Geometry	3-Recommended Actions
<i>Reconfigure Delta waterway geometry by 2015 to increase variability in estuarine circulation patterns.</i>		DFG, DWR
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 85302(e)	
Status Description:		
Water Code Section 85302(e): "The following subgoals and strategies for restoring a healthy ecosystem shall be included in the Delta Plan....(4) Restore Delta flows and channels to support a healthy estuary and other ecosystems."		
DFG issued final ERP Conservation Strategy for the Delta on July 21, 2010. The proposed Stage 2 Actions for Channel Geometry include:		
Action 1: Conduct further Delta Cross Channel operational studies.		
Action 2: Conduct further experiments with salinity control gates in Suisun Marsh.		
Action 3: Study Two-Gates and the effectiveness of barges as barriers.		
Action 4: Study bubble curtain effectiveness as barriers, and their effects on other species.		
DWR, in cooperation with other agencies, is testing non-physical barriers at the head of Old River and Georgiana Slough. Initial results at Old River indicate some benefit for fish protection from the barrier, but increased predation near the barrier that offsets the benefits.		
AB 627 (Bill Berryhill) introduced 2/16/11: This bill would require the DWR to undertake an expedited evaluation and feasibility study with regard to the implementation of a specified Delta Corridors Plan as part of the State Water Resources Development System. The bill would require DWR to consult with DFG to study specified impacts and benefits of the Delta Corridors Plan and to include in the study an assessment of the incorporation of the Two-Gates Fish Protection Demonstration Project managed by the Bureau of Reclamation into the Delta Corridors Plan. DWR would be required to prepare and submit to the Legislature, on or before January 1, 2013, a report that includes its feasibility findings. If the department determines the implementation of the plan is feasible, DWR would be required to include recommendations with regard to specific facilities to be constructed, and to identify potential funding sources, for the purposes of implementing the plan. The bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to appropriate money to DWR to pay for the costs of the feasibility study required by the bill.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
NTA03	In-stream Flow Analysis	1-Near-Term Actions
Accelerate completion of in-stream flow analyses for the Delta watershed by the Department of Fish and Game.		DFG, USFWS, NMFS
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 85084.5	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) directed DFG, in consultation with USFWS and NMFS, to develop and recommend to the State Board Delta flow criteria and quantifiable biological objectives for aquatic and terrestrial species of concern dependent on the Delta by November 2010. DFG completed its report "Quantifiable Biological Objectives and Flow Criteria for Aquatic and Terrestrial Species of Concern Dependent on the Delta" on November 23, 2010.		
DFG released the 2010 in-stream flow program annual report in February 2011, which provides a general work plan for 2011. (http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=26865)		
The DFG In-stream Flow Program has initiated contracts and hired two staff with funds provided under Proposition 84 for this work. DFG continues to coordinate with the State Board regarding which Delta tributaries will be prioritized.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
NTA08	Near-term Ecosystem Restoration	1-Near-Term Actions
Advance near-term ecosystem restoration opportunities.		DWR, DC, DFG
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Sections 85085(c) and (d)	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) directed DFG to expeditiously move ahead with the DVSP near-term actions and assist in implementing early action ecosystem restoration projects. These projects include, among others, the Dutch Slough and Meins Landing tidal marsh restorations.		
The Dutch Slough Restoration Phase One planning is completed; DFG is working with the Coastal Conservancy to determine responsibilities and funding for operations and maintenance.		
The Meins Landing restoration planning is also complete. However, the project may be need to be revised to accommodate existing pipelines on the island; DWR is currently investigating the cost and feasibility of alternatives.		
DFG will be finalizing plans and permitting to begin construction on the 900-acre Hill Slough and Calhoun Cut restoration projects in 2012.		
DWR is also investigating near-term restoration actions in the following areas:		
-Twitchell Island Cross-Levee Tidal Wetlands Restoration Project		
-McCormack-Williamson Tract		
-Prospect Island		
-Mayberry Farms		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
Department of Food and Agriculture		
2.2.1	Delta Agriculture Support	3-Recommended Actions
Establish special Delta designations within existing federal and state agricultural support programs.		CDFA, DPC, DC, USDA
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Resources Code Section 85301(c)(2)	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation directed the Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) to prepare and submit a proposal to the DPC to establish market incentives and infrastructure to protect and enhance the economic and public values of Delta agriculture.		
The State Board of Food and Agriculture (BFA) met on May 25, 2011, to address the Delta Plan. The purpose of the meeting was to begin to examine the best agricultural options for farmers, ranchers and other stakeholders while maintaining the Two Co-Equal Goals for the Delta. Staff from the DPC participated in a panel discussion at the meeting.		
The DPC’s Economic Sustainability Plan (ESP) will include the key impacts of the Delta economy on the larger regional and statewide economies, highlighting sectors within the larger economies that receive significant economic support from the Delta economy. The development of the ESP will be completed by a team of consultants headed by the University of the Pacific, in conjunction with the University of California at Berkeley. Input is also being received from the CDPR and CDFA.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description	Other Responsible Organizations	
2.2.2	Agricultural Sustainability Research	3-Recommended Actions
<i>Conduct needed research and development for agricultural sustainability in the Delta.</i>		CDFA, DPC, USDA
Progress: 1	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 85301(c)(2)	
Status Description:		
<p>The 2009 water legislation directed the CDFA to prepare and submit a proposal to the DPC to establish market incentives and infrastructure to protect and enhance the economic and public values of Delta agriculture.</p> <p>CDFA's "California Agricultural Vision: Strategies For Sustainability" (December 2010) noted that unless a long-term solution is found to the problems of the Delta, lands that rely on water from the Central Valley Project and the State Water Project could be permanently removed from agricultural production. Immediate action endorsed by the State Board of Food and Agriculture included asking the Agriculture & Natural Resources Division of the University of California (UC-ANR) to conduct a study of California's long-term agricultural land, water, and other resource needs, based on future demand for food, fiber, renewable energy, and ecosystem services, and on the influence of urbanization, water availability, climate change, energy costs, technology, and other factors on future agricultural productivity and production capacity.</p> <p>The DPC's Economic Sustainability Plan (ESP) will include research and analysis needed to prepare specific long-term sustainability recommendations for agriculture in the Delta. The development of the ESP will be completed by a team of consultants headed by the University of the Pacific, in conjunction with the University of California Berkeley. Input is also being received from the CDPR and CDFA.</p>		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
2.2.3	Delta Agricultural Markets	3-Recommended Actions
Establish new markets for innovative agricultural products and enterprises in the Delta.		CDFA, DPC, USDA
Progress: 1	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 85301(c)(2)	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation directed CDFA to prepare and submit a proposal to the DPC to establish market incentives and infrastructure to protect and enhance the economic and public values of Delta agriculture.		
CDFA’s “California Agricultural Vision: Strategies For Sustainability” (December 2010) recommended that the State Board of Food and Agriculture (BFA) should encourage a partnership between agricultural and nonprofit organizations to study the potential of regional food markets to create economic opportunity for all California agricultural producers, ranging from those who now produce only for the global market to those who are trying to expand existing regional markets for their products.		
On March 21, 2011, in accordance with the directive of the 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1), CDFA presented to the DPC and the DSC its evaluation of policy alternatives to benefit agriculture in the Delta. The report was prepared for CDFA by the University of California, Agricultural Issues Center.		
The BFA met on May 25, 2011, to address the Delta Plan. The purpose of the meeting was to begin to examine the best agricultural options for farmers, ranchers and other stakeholders while maintaining the Two Co-Equal Goals for the Delta. Staff from the DPC participated in a panel discussion at the meeting.		
The DPC has initiated a process for developing a Delta-wide agricultural conservation easement program.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
Department of Transportation		
6.1.3	Highway Protection Strategies	3-Recommended Actions
Conduct a comprehensive analysis of the costs and benefits of highway protection strategies, and adopt a policy based on its findings by 2012.		Caltrans
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 85307(c)	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation suggests that the DSC, "...in consultation with the Department of Transportation, may address in the Delta Plan the effects of climate change and sea level rise on the three State highways that cross the Delta." Caltrans has provided comments to the DSC.		
Caltrans has completed the following reports:		
- "Guidance on Incorporating Sea Level Rise," which analyzed the costs and benefits of highway protection strategies (May 16, 2011). The report is intended for use by Caltrans Planning staff and Project Development Teams to determine whether and how to incorporate sea level rise concerns into the programming and design of projects.		
- "Corridor System Management Plan for State Route (SR) 4" (October 25, 2010). No discussion of sea level rise.		
- "Vulnerability of Transportation Systems to Sea Level Rise, Preliminary Assessment" (2009), which assesses the vulnerability of the State's transportation system to sea level rise due to climate change.		
Caltrans is preparing a "SR-12 Comprehensive Corridor Evaluation and Corridor Management Plan," from SR-29 to I-5. Among other things, this report will evaluate the impacts of sea level rise, levee failure and flooding in the Delta. The "Final Existing Conditions Technical (ECT) Report" was issued April 2011. A final plan is due out in January 2012.		
A SR 160 Corridor System Management Plan is still needed.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
Department of Water Resources		
3.2.3	Flood Conveyance Capacity Expansion	3-Recommended Actions
	<i>Immediately use the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan to identify areas of the San Joaquin River within and upstream of the Delta where flood conveyance capacity can be expanded.</i>	DWR
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 85306	
Status Description:		
According to the "CVFPP Progress Report" (January 2011), place-based flood management actions will be developed in the next phase, underway now. The draft CVFPP, which will identify flood conveyance capacity expansion options in the north Delta and South Delta, is expected in late 2011.		
3.3.1	Fish Entrainment	3-Recommended Actions
	<i>Reduce fish kills in Delta pumps by instituting diversion management measures by 2009, implementing near-term conveyance improvements by 2015, and relocating diversions.</i>	DWR, Reclamation, Others?
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation:	
Status Description:		
The courts have implemented revised requirements for SWP and CVP diversions. DWR and Reclamation are implementing the measures stipulated in the OCAP biological opinions. DWR has tested non-physical barriers at the head of Old River to reduce entrainment. Initial tests showed reduced entrainment but increased predation at the barrier. In related work, DWR is studying predation near the pumps to determine reduction targets.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description	Other Responsible Organizations	
3.5.2	Drinking Water Intake Relocation	3-Recommended Actions
<i>Relocate as many Delta drinking water intakes as feasible away from sensitive habitats and to channels where water quality is higher.</i>		DWR and local water agencies
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation:	
Status Description:		
Contra Costa Water District - CCWD completed its Alternate Intake Project in July 2010 (Near-term Action #5).		
City of Stockton - The City of Stockton Delta Water Project is approved and under construction. The project will initially divert and treat 30 million gallons per day (mgd) from the San Joaquin River on Empire Tract. At full capacity (2050), the plant can treat 160 mgd.		
North Bay Aqueduct - DWR has proposed to implement the North Bay Aqueduct Alternate Intake Project (NBA AIP) to improve water quality and to provide reliable deliveries of State Water Project (SWP) supplies to its contractors, the Solano County Water Agency (SCWA) and the Napa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (Napa County FC&WCD). Public Scoping for the EIR was completed in January 2010. The Draft EIR is expected in late 2011.		
4.1.1	Statewide Water Use Efficiency	3-Recommended Actions
<i>Improve statewide water use efficiency and conservation.</i>		DWR, State Board, CUWCC, AWMC, Others
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Sections 10608, 85303	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation included SBX7-7, which addresses urban and agricultural water use efficiency and conservation. DWR has prepared a 5-year work plan and schedule for implementation. SBX7-1 requires that the Delta Plan promote statewide water conservation, water use efficiency, and sustainable use of water.		
DWR is working with the State Board, the California Public Utilities Commission, and other agencies to develop a common water use reporting form by the end of 2011.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
4.1.2	Urban Water Demand	2-Legal and Procedural Milestones
Reduce urban per-capita water demand through specific recommended actions.		DWR, CUWCC, Others
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 10608	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation included SBX7-7, which establishes methods for urban retail water suppliers to determine targets for achieving increased water use efficiency by the year 2020, in accordance with the overall goal of a 20-percent reduction.		
In February 2011, DWR published "Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use." DWR has also published "Guidebook to Assist Urban Water Suppliers to Prepare a 2010 Urban Water Management Plan" incorporating the requirements of SBX7-7 (March 2011). Updated Urban Water Management Plans are due to DWR from water providers by July 2011.		
DWR has developed a regulation regarding process water. The California Water Commission is reviewing the proposed regulation, which is expected to be final by Summer 2011.		
4.1.3	Agricultural Water Efficiency	3-Recommended Actions
Ensure the most efficient use of water in agriculture.		DWR, AWMC, CDFA, Reclamation, USDA, Others
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation:	
Status Description:		
DWR has prepared a 5-year work plan for implementing the agricultural water measurement requirements of SBX7-7. DWR has drafted an agricultural water measurement regulation, which is being reviewed by the California Water Commission. The rule is expected to be final by Fall 2011. DWR is developing guidelines for Agricultural Water Management Plans. The guidelines are expected to be complete by the end of 2011.		
The State Water Resources Control Board will hold a workshop on July 20, 2011 to explore the State of California’s agricultural water use efficiency, including practices, requirements, trends, and the challenges and opportunities for further efficiency.		
On May 18, 2011, DOI Deputy Secretary David J. Hayes and USDA Deputy Secretary Kathleen Merrigan announced that agencies of DOI and USDA will provide \$9.1 million in funding to five water/power delivery districts to save water, improve water management and create new supplies for agricultural irrigation. The USDA NRCS will work with each district to determine the appropriate sign-up/application periods for the district’s eligible growers.		
These grants arise out of the cooperative pilot program to fund water use efficiency projects under the 2009 Interim Federal Action Plan for the Bay Delta, jointly sponsored by the Reclamation and the NRCS.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
4.2.5	Drought Contingency Plans	3-Recommended Actions
Require that all water purveyors develop an integrated contingency plan by 2015 in case of Delta water supply curtailments or drought.		Governor and Legislature, State Board, DWR
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 85021	
Status Description:		
DWR completed the first statewide drought contingency plan in November 2010 as part of the California Water Plan.		
Water Code Section 85021 requires that “each region that depends on water from the Delta watershed shall improve regional self-reliance for water through investment in water use efficiency, water recycling, advanced water technologies, local and regional water supply projects and improved regional coordination of local and regional water supply efforts.”		
DWR supports Integrated Regional Water Management planning through guidance, grants, and technical assistance. According to the DWR “Propositions 84 & 1E Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Guidelines” (August, 2010), all proposals must “effectively address long-term drought preparedness by contributing to sustainable water supply and reliability during water shortages. Drought preparedness projects do not include California water emergency response actions, such as trucking of water or lowering well intakes.”		
Desirable IRWM grant proposals submitted to DWR must achieve one or more of the following:		
1. Promote water conservation, conjunctive use, reuse and recycling		
2. Improve landscape and agricultural irrigation efficiencies		
3. Achieve long term reduction of water use		
4. Support efficient groundwater basin management		
5. Establish system interties		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description	Other Responsible Organizations	
4.2.6	Integrated Water Management	3-Recommended Actions
<i>Establish a regulatory framework that encourages efficient and integrated management of water resources at local, regional, and statewide levels, with a focus on specific actions.</i>		Governor and Legislature, State Board, DWR
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 85021	
Status Description:		
Water Code Section 85021 states that “The policy of the State of California is to reduce reliance on the Delta in meeting California's future water supply needs through a statewide strategy of investing in improved regional supplies, conservation, and water use efficiency. Each region that depends on water from the Delta watershed shall improve its regional self-reliance for water through investment in water use efficiency, water recycling, advanced water technologies, local and regional water supply projects, and improved regional coordination of local and regional water supply efforts.”		
On February 22, 2011, DWR awarded \$21,046,952 in Planning Grants to 30 regional entities. These grants are intended to foster development or completion of Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plans, to enhance regional planning efforts, and to assist more applicants to become eligible for Implementation Grant funding.		
In May 2011, DWR announced proposed IRWM implementation funding for 23 projects totaling \$200 million. Local and regional matching funds bring the total value of these projects to \$1 billion.		
5.1.3	Storage and Conveyance Construction	3-Recommended Actions
<i>Complete substantial development and construction of new surface and groundwater storage and associated conveyance facilities by 2020, with the goal of completing all planned facilities by 2030.</i>		Resources, DWR, Reclamation
Progress: 1	Enacting Legislation:	
Status Description:		
Construction of Los Vaqueros Reservoir expansion was initiated on April 1, 2011.		
Construction of other storage and conveyance projects is pending completion of feasibility studies, environmental documentation, and permitting, which are underway. DWR has estimated that storage studies would continue through 2013, with Federal and State decisions occurring in 2014.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
5.2.1	Reservoir Operations	3-Recommended Actions
Change the operating rules of existing reservoirs to incorporate and reflect modern forecasting capabilities.		DWR, Reclamation, Army Corps
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 85309	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) directs DWR, in consultation with USACE and the CVFPB, to prepare a proposal to coordinate flood and water supply operations of the SWP and the CVP, and submit the proposal to the DSC for consideration for incorporation into the Delta Plan. In drafting the proposal, DWR must consider all related actions set forth in the Delta Vision Strategic Plan.		
As directed by SBX2-1, DWR, in partnership with others, is developing the Plan of Study for a System Reoperation Study. The purpose of the study is to identify and evaluate options for the reoperation of the State’s flood protection and water supply systems to improve system efficiency while achieving multiple objectives of improved water supply reliability, flood risk reduction, ecosystem restoration, and reducing groundwater overdraft. A public review draft of a programmatic feasibility study report is scheduled for fall 2012, and the final report by the end of 2013.		
5.2.2	San Joaquin Flood Bypass	3-Recommended Actions
Require the Department of Water Resources to immediately create a flood bypass along the lower San Joaquin River.		Governor and Legislature, Resources, DWR
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 9613(c)	
Status Description:		
As part of the Central Valley Flood Protection Act of 2008, the Legislature directed DWR and the CVFPB to "investigate and evaluate the feasibility of potential bypasses or floodways that would significantly reduce flood stage in the San Joaquin River Watershed, upstream and south of Paradise Cut."		
The Draft Central Valley Flood Management Planning Program (CVFMP) Scoping Document was issued October 5, 2009 by Resources and DWR. The purpose of the CVFMP Program is to develop a sustainable, integrated flood management plan for areas protected by facilities of the State-Federal flood protection system in the Central Valley, including the San Joaquin Flood Bypass. In January 2011, DWR’s Division of Flood Management issued its Early Implementation Program (EIP) Guidelines for award of Proposition 1E funds for projects that are, or will be, in the State Plan of Flood Control, which includes projects in the San Joaquin River watershed. Under the EIP guidelines, eligible local agency projects must be ready for implementation in the fiscal year that funds are authorized by the Legislature through the budget process. The EIP guidelines will facilitate the implementation of the CVFMP and the San Joaquin Flood Bypass.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description	Other Responsible Organizations	
6.2.3	Delta At-Risk Lands Plans	3-Recommended Actions
<i>Immediately prepare local plans for these five at-risk locations within the primary zone: Walnut Grove (including the residential area on Grand Island), Locke, Clarksburg, Courtland, and Terminous.</i>		DWR, DPC, Local Governments
Progress: 1	Enacting Legislation:	
Status Description:		
DWR is coordinating with these communities as part of the Special Projects and Subventions programs. Specific flood protection plans for these areas have not been completed.		
6.2.4	Delta Land Use Consortium	3-Recommended Actions
<i>Immediately form a landowner consortium to create a new land use strategy that fosters recreation, increases habitat, reverses subsidence, sequesters carbon, improves handling of dredged material, and continues appropriate agriculture on Sherman, Twitchell, and Jersey Islands.</i>		DWR, Local Agencies
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation:	
Status Description:		
DWR is working with local Reclamation Districts on Sherman, Twitchell, and Jersey islands to implement several projects in habitat enhancement, subsidence reversal, carbon sequestration, and dredged material reuse.		
6.3.2	Levee Bond Fund Priorities	3-Recommended Actions
<i>Prioritize the \$750 million appropriated by Proposition 1E and Proposition 84 funds for the improvement of Delta levees, including in legacy towns.</i>		DWR, CVFPB?
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 85306	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation requires the DSC, in consultation with CVFPB, to recommend in the Delta Plan priorities for State investments in levee operation, maintenance, and improvements in the Delta, including both levees that are a part of the State Plan of Flood Control and nonproject levees.		
DWR submitted a draft levee investment strategy to the DSC in early 2011. The DSC has proposed, as part of the draft Delta Plan, that DWR finalize the funding guidelines by January 2015 (see action 6.3.1).		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description	Other Responsible Organizations	
6.3.4	Levee Subventions Program	3-Recommended Actions
<i>Continue the existing Department of Water Resources levee subventions program until the comprehensive levee plan is completed.</i>		DWR
Progress: 3	Enacting Legislation:	
Status Description:		
The DWR Flood Control Subventions Section, along with the CVFPB (formerly Reclamation Board), provide financial assistance to local agencies cooperating in the construction of federally authorized flood control projects. The CVFPB administers the State financial assistance for major USACE projects in the Central Valley while the Flood Control Subventions Section is responsible for disbursing funds for all other State authorized projects. The program is ongoing, but a lack of steady funding and cash flow reliability reduce effectiveness.		
NTA04	Middle River Two Barrier Project	1-Near-Term Actions
<i>Conduct a Middle River Corridor Two Barrier pilot project.</i>		DWR, DFG, Central Valley Regional Board, SLC, Reclamation
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Sections 85085 and 85350	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) directed DFG to coordinate with the State Board, the regional water quality control boards, and the SLC and their efforts to cooperate with Reclamation to construct and implement the Two-Gates Fish Protection Demonstration Project by December 1, 2010. The legislation appropriated \$28M to DWR for the project.		
Work on the Two Barrier Project has been suspended do to high cost and concerns that it would not achieve the desired benefits and could have significant impacts on listed fish by increasing predator habitat and adversely affecting critical habitat. Non-structural approaches to managing turbidity in the south Delta to minimize adverse effects on Delta smelt are being pursued as an alternative. Export pump operations were modified in 2011 to test if reducing pumping during high turbidity would reduce smelt losses at the pumps. Initial results were promising.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description	Other Responsible Organizations	
NTA06	Three Mile Slough Barrier	1-Near-Term Actions
<i>Evaluate the effectiveness of a Three Mile Slough Barrier project.</i>		DWR, Reclamation, DFG
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 85085(b)	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) directed DFG to evaluate the effectiveness of the Three Mile Slough Barrier project. This project is being evaluated as part of the Franks Tract investigations. In February 2009, Reclamation published the "Initial Alternatives Investigation Report" on potential improvements in the North and Central Delta. The report recommends further investigation of the Three Mile Slough Barrier and the West False River Barrier. The Draft EIR on the projects was planned for Spring 2011, with a Record of Decision in Spring 2012, and construction beginning in Summer 2012. The project has been delayed because federal budget has not been appropriated for Reclamation participation and review.		
NTA07	Clifton Court Fish Screen Demonstration	1-Near-Term Actions
<i>Construct a demonstration fish protection screen at Clifton Court Forebay.</i>		DWR, DFG
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation:	
Status Description:		
On October 5, 2010, MWD of So Cal, CCWD, SCVWD, ACWD, and Zone 7 submitted an application to DSC for a low-flow fish screening alternatives study funded by the applicants. The study builds on the DWR "Low-flow Intake Technical Analysis Report" (December 2009). The DSC Early Actions Committee recommended the project for inclusion in the DSC Interim Plan. The final report is expected soon, which will be followed by an independent science review. Preliminary results indicate that there would be fish and water supply benefits from installing fish screens at Clifton Court that would operate only during low flow diversion periods (typically in the winter).		
NTA09	Emergency Response Materials	1-Near-Term Actions
<i>Stockpile rock and other emergency response materials.</i>		DWR
Progress: 3	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 83002.7	
Status Description:		
In October 2010, DWR informed the DSC Early Actions Committee that stockpiles of rock have been placed in the Delta. Additional work is necessary to establish transfer facilities, secure and commit private sector resources, and prepare operational plans.		
The DSC has recommended that DWR, in consultation with local agencies, should expand their emergency stockpiles to make them regional in nature and usable by a larger number of agencies and DWR, as a part of this plan, should evaluate the potential of creating stored material sites by "over-reinforcing" western Delta levees (Third Draft, Delta Plan, April 22, 2011, page 93.).		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
Emergency Management Agency		
6.1.1	Delta Emergency Response Plan	2-Legal and Procedural Milestones
Complete a Delta-wide regional emergency response plan by 2010 that establishes legally binding regional coordination.		Cal EMA, DPC, DWR, and Local Governments
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 12994.5 and Water Code Section 85305	
Status Description:		
<p>The 2009 water legislation directed that the Delta Plan must attempt to reduce risks to people, property, and State interests and that the DSC may incorporate into the Delta Plan the emergency preparedness and response strategies for the Delta developed the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Multi-Hazard Coordination Task Force (Task Force). As part of the Delta Plan, the DSC has recommended formation of a regional emergency response organization for the Delta.</p> <p>Water Code Section 12994.5 established the Task Force, led by Cal EMA, to develop a draft emergency preparedness and response strategy for the Delta by January 1, 2011. The Task Force, which includes DPC, DWR, and a representative of each of the five Delta counties, was chartered on March 15, 2010 with deliverables to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Identify an appropriate interagency unified command system organizational framework;- Coordinate the development of a draft emergency preparedness and response strategy for the Delta region;- Develop and conduct an all-hazard emergency response exercise in the Delta.- Make recommendations to the Governor, Legislature and, Cal EMA Secretary to be submitted prior to January 1, 2011. <p>The Task Force presented the "Final Draft SB 27 Task Force Report" at its meeting on February 8, 2011. The report and its recommendations have not yet been publically released. (Also see discussion in Near Term Action 10). Section 12994.5 sunsets on January 1, 2013. Per Section 12994.5(d), the Task Force will cease to exist on the date on which the report is submitted.</p> <p>On September 3, 2010, Cal EMA completed, and presented to the Governor’s Office, the 2010 State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (Multi-Hazard Plan), which includes planning for the Delta region.</p>		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description	Other Responsible Organizations	
6.1.2	Emergency Management Actions	2-Legal and Procedural Milestones
<i>Immediately begin a comprehensive series of emergency management and preparation actions.</i>		Cal EMA, DPC, DWR, and Local Governments
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Sections 12994.5 and 85305	
Status Description:		
Delta Vision Strategic Plan Action 6.1.2 proscribes 14 recommended Delta emergency management activities to be undertaken by DWR, Cal EMA, the Delta counties' Flood Response Group, the Army Corps, DOD, FEMA, and the Coast Guard. DWR reports that these actions have been discussed and included in the Delta Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, with the exception of bond funding for emergency response actions, which is not allowed by bond requirements. Cal EMA is expected to release the Plan soon. (See Action 6.1.1.)		
One of the important activities recommended was to conduct an emergency exercise in the Delta. A Golden Guardian Statewide Exercise Series (GG11) was held May 17, 18, and 19, 2011. The exercise focused on California's strategy in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from a catastrophic flood in the Inland Delta Region. The Final After Action Report is due by July 20, 2011 and will be posted on the Cal EMA site. The goal of GG11 was to coordinate prevention, preparation, response and recovery mechanisms of city, county and State governmental entities, and private sector and volunteer organizations.		
Delta Plan Chapter 7 "Reduce Risk to People, Property, and State Interests in the Delta" incorporates the Delta Multi-Hazard Coordination Plans and Inland Mass Evacuation Plans.		
Further monitoring of the implementation status of all the recommendations of Action 6.1.2 is necessary, especially with respect to their coverage in Chapter 7 and the Delta Multi-Hazard Coordination Plans and Inland Mass Evacuation Plans.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description	Other Responsible Organizations	
NTA10	Emergency Response Capacity Improvement	1-Near-Term Actions
<i>Assess and improve state capacity to respond to catastrophic events in the Delta.</i>		Cal EMA, DPC, BTH, DFG, DWR
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 85305(a)	
Status Description:		
<p>The 2009 water legislation directed that the Delta Plan must attempt to reduce risks to people, property, and State interests and that the DSC may incorporate into the Delta Plan the emergency preparedness and response strategies for the Delta developed the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Multi-Hazard Coordination Task Force (Task Force). As part of the Delta Plan, the DSC has recommended formation of a regional emergency response organization for the Delta.</p> <p>The Task Force was chartered on March 15, 2010. The specified Task Force deliverables include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify an appropriate interagency unified command system organizational framework. - Coordinate the development of a draft emergency preparedness and response strategy for the Delta region. - Develop and conduct an all-hazard emergency response exercise in the Delta. - Make recommendations to the Governor, Legislature and, Cal EMA Secretary to be submitted prior to January 1, 2011. <p>The "Final Draft SB 27 Task Force Report" was presented at the Task Force meeting of February 8, 2011. The report is expected to be released to the public soon.</p> <p>Cal EMA and other agencies conducted emergency response exercises for a simulated flood event in the Delta the week of May 16, 2011.</p>		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description	Other Responsible Organizations	
Governor		
1.1.2	Administrative Co-Equal Goals	3-Recommended Actions
Incorporate the co-equal goals into the mandated duties and responsibilities of all state agencies with significant involvement in the Delta.		Governor and Legislature
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation:	
Status Description:		
At this stage, it is difficult to evaluate the degree to which the administration and executive leadership have directed State agencies to incorporate the Two Co-Equal Goals. Interviews with primary responsible agencies have shown that all agencies are considering the Two Co-Equal Goals and how to incorporate them into agency strategies and actions. Further definition of the Two Co-Equal Goals is needed in all agencies.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
Legislature		
1.1.1	Statutory Co-equal Goals	2-Legal and Procedural Milestones
Write the co-equal goals into the California Constitution or into statute.		Governor and Legislature
Progress: 10	Enacting Legislation: Public Resources Code Section 29702, Water Code Sections 85054, 85020, 85021, 85022(c), and 85023	
Status Description:		
Enacting legislation complete. Accurately defines the Delta Vision Strategic Plan (DVSP) objectives including The Two Co-Equal Goals and policy objectives.		
1.1.3	Funding Co-Equal Goals	3-Recommended Actions
Require the achievement or advancement of the co-equal goals in all water, environmental, and other bonds, and operational agreements and water contracts or water rights permits that directly or indirectly fund activities in the Delta.		Governor and Legislature, Resources, CalEPA
Progress: 1	Enacting Legislation: Division 26.7, Section 79700	
Status Description:		
The Delta Plan requires that by 2100 the Two Co-Equal Goals of restoring the Delta ecosystem and providing a more reliable water supply for California will be the foundation of all State water management policies. Under the Delta Plan, no water rights decisions or water contracts that, directly or indirectly, affect the Delta may be made without considering the Two Co-Equal Goals.		
The proposed water bond (SBX7-2) funds both ecosystem restoration and water supply reliability activities. The bond measure is scheduled for the November 2012 ballot.		
The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-8) appropriated \$546 million of previously approved bond funds for activities in or related to the Delta: \$250M for integrated regional water management, \$32M for flood control, \$170M to reduce risk of levee failure that would jeopardize water conveyance, \$70M for stormwater flood management projects, and \$24M for grants to support natural community conservation plans.		
Although it will be some time before all operating agreements, water contracts, and water rights permits reflect the Two Co-Equal Goals, the State Board updated their strategic plan (“California Water Boards 2010 Update to Strategic Plan 2008-2012” (June 2010)), which notes that the State Board’s newly restated mission is “to preserve, enhance, and restore the quality of California’s water resources, and ensure their proper allocation and efficient use, for the benefit of present and future generations.”		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
2.4.1	Delta Investment Fund	2-Legal and Procedural Milestones
Initiate the Delta Investment Fund with state funding.		Governor and Legislature
Progress: 10	Enacting Legislation: Public Resources Code Section 29778.5	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation established the Delta Investment Fund, which may receive funds from federal, State, local, and private sources. The funds must be used in accord with DSC Economic Sustainability Plan. The Legislature provided an initial allocation of \$250,000.		
2.4.2	Delta Investment Fund Structure	2-Legal and Procedural Milestones
Structure the Delta Investment Fund so that it can accept revenues from federal, state, local, and private sources.		Governor and Legislature
Progress: 10	Enacting Legislation: Public Resources Code Section 29778.5	
Status Description:		
The Legislature established the Delta Investment Fund, which may receive funds from federal, State, local, and private sources. The funds must be used in accord with DSC Economic Sustainability Plan. The Legislature provided an initial allocation of \$250,000.		
4.2.1	Water Recycling	3-Recommended Actions
Modify the Water Recycling Act of 1991 to add a statewide target to recycle on the order of 1.5 million acre-feet of water annually by 2020.		Governor and Legislature
Progress: 0	Enacting Legislation:	
Status Description:		
In 2009, the Legislature considered a measure to increase the statewide target for recycled water (AB410 De La Torre). This bill would refer to the existing statewide recycling goal as a target, (recycle a total of 700,000 acre-feet of water per year by the year 2000 and 1,000,000 acre-feet of water per year by the year 2010) and would additionally set a target to recycle a total of 1,525,000 acre-feet of water per year by 2020, and 2,525,000 acre-feet of water per year by 2030 for the purpose of maximizing the use of recycled water in the state. The legislation passed in the Assembly, but did not reach a floor vote in the Senate.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description	Other Responsible Organizations	
4.2.2	Desalination	3-Recommended Actions
<i>Enact legislation now to encourage local water agencies to at least triple the current statewide capacity for generating new water supplies through ocean and brackish water desalination by 2020.</i>		Governor and Legislature
Progress: 0 Enacting Legislation:		
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation did not include provisions with respect to desalination.		
The DWR "California Water Plan Update 2009" makes several recommendations to facilitate greater use of desalination in California. These include: ensuring adequate funding to develop emerging desalination technologies; providing technical assistance and funding to local agencies; providing guidance on permitting requirements; and ensuring adequate planning to make certain of a collaborative process. DWR's 2008 California Desalination Planning Handbook remains the seminal resource for desalination planning.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description	Other Responsible Organizations	
4.2.3	Urban Stormwater Goals	3-Recommended Actions
<i>Request that the State Water Resources Control Board set goals by 2015 for infiltration and direct use of urban storm water runoff throughout the Delta watershed and its export areas.</i>		Governor and Legislature, State Board
Progress: 1	Enacting Legislation:	
Status Description:		
<p>In 2009, the Legislature approved SB 790 (Pavley). The bill authorizes grants for projects designed to implement or promote low-impact development for new or existing developments that will contribute to the improvement of water quality or reduce stormwater runoff and for projects designed to implement specified stormwater resource plans. The bill would authorize a city, county, or special district to develop, jointly or individually, stormwater resource plans. The bill would authorize a regional water management group to coordinate its planning activities to address or incorporate into its plan any stormwater resource planning that is undertaken pursuant to the bill's provisions.</p> <p>The State and Regional Water Boards adopted a stormwater reuse target in the Recycled Water Policy, approved by the Office of Administrative Law in May 2009, to "Increase the use of stormwater over use in 2007 by at least 500,000 acre feet per year (AFY) by 2020 and by at least one million AFY by 2030."</p> <p>On March 16, 2011 the State Board's "Status of Water Boards' Strategic Priority Actions" list identified the following actions among their highest priority for timely completion and committed to direct the resources needed to ensure completion of these priorities by the end of 2012.</p> <p>Statewide Phase II Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) General Permit. The MS4 General Permit, which currently covers more than 250 entities in California, expired in May 2008. State Board staff is developing a second five-year term period.</p> <p>Stormwater Industrial General Permit Reissuance. The statewide General Permit for Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities (commonly referred to as the Industrial General Permit), was last reissued in 1997. It is due to be reissued using the approach and principles (including numeric limits) adopted in the 2009 General Construction Permit.</p> <p>SWB Action Item 5 is the Caltrans MS4 Permit. Stormwater discharges from the Caltrans Municipal Separate Storm Sewer system (MS4) are regulated under an individual NPDES permit.</p>		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description	Other Responsible Organizations	
5.1.2	Storage and Conveyance Recommendations	2-Legal and Procedural Milestones
<i>Direct the Department of Water Resources, the Department of Fish and Game, and other allied agencies to recommend the size and location of new storage and conveyance facilities by the end of 2010. Develop a long-term action plan to guide design, construction, and operation, and present the recommendation and plan to the California Delta Stewardship Council for a consistency determination.</i>		Governor and Legislature, Resources, DWR, DFG, Reclamation, Others
Progress: 0	Enacting Legislation:	
Status Description:		
<p>The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) specified the evaluation and compliance requirements for conveyance alternatives in the BDCP process. The legislation provides general statements regarding the importance of storage for improving water supply reliability, but there is no additional direction to DWR. The proposed 2012 water bond (SBX7-2) would provide funding for the public benefits associated with storage and conveyance.</p> <p>In November 2010, DWR published a progress report on the CALFED storage investigations. That report notes that the four storage projects discussed could produce a long-term average increase in annual yield of approximately 800,000 acre-feet. The planning schedule included in the report estimated that storage studies would continue through 2013, with Federal and State decisions occurring in 2014. The storage analyses are coordinated with Delta conveyance investigations through the Delta Habitat Conservation and Conveyance Program (DHCCP) which is conducting the environmental review of the BDCP.</p> <p>The DFG Central Region participated in the development of "Tulare Basin Conservation Plan Water Supply Strategies Report" by the Tulare Basin Wildlife Partners in 2010. This was intended to be a comprehensive report on the potential for use of wetlands and river corridors in the Tulare Lake Basin for the temporary surface storage and groundwater storage/recharge.</p> <p>The Association of California Water Agencies has developed a groundwater strategy, which includes the development of additional groundwater storage.</p>		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description	Other Responsible Organizations	
5.2.3	Infiltration Planning in Watersheds	3-Recommended Actions
<i>Request that the Department of Water Resources encourage greater infiltration as part of watershed management planning.</i>		Governor and Legislature, Resources, DWR
Progress: 1	Enacting Legislation:	
Status Description:		
No action by the Legislature to address watershed planning.		
<p>The DWR "California Water Plan Update 2009" contains the policy strategy of requiring local agencies to develop water budgets that quantify the amount of water flowing into and out of the basin. Enhanced infiltration and groundwater flow are an important part of the inflow calculation for the watershed. Increased groundwater storage and conjunctive use of groundwater and surface water are specific strategies recommended for the Delta region.</p> <p>Recent DWR actions indicate its intent to encourage infiltration as part of Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) activities. For example, on February 22, 2011, DWR awarded \$21,046,952 in Planning Grants to 30 regional entities. These grants are intended to foster development or completion of IRWM Plans and to enhance regional water planning efforts. One of the grant criteria is the increased use of groundwater in regional watershed planning.</p>		
7.1.1	Delta Stewardship Council	2-Legal and Procedural Milestones
<i>Establish a California Delta Stewardship Council to replace the Bay-Delta Authority and take over CALFED programs.</i>		Governor and Legislature
Progress: 10	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Sections 85034(c) and 85280(c)	
Status Description:		
<p>The 2009 water legislation established the DSC as an independent State agency with a proposed 2011-2012 budget of \$43,972,000. Per the Fourth Staff Draft of the Delta Plan, the fundamental purpose of the DSC's "legally enforceable management plan" is to achieve the Two Co-Equal Goals and to "...develop, adopt and commence implementation of the Delta Plan by January 1, 2012."</p> <p>The DSC assumed the duties and responsibility of the previous CALFED Bay-Delta Authority, as mandated by Water Code sections 85034(c) and 85280(c), which were added by the 2009 water legislation.</p>		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description	Other Responsible Organizations	
7.1.2	Delta Conservancy	2-Legal and Procedural Milestones
<i>Establish a California Delta Conservancy as early as possible in the 2009 legislative session.</i>	Governor and Legislature	
Progress: 10	Enacting Legislation: Public Resources Code Sections 32320 and 32322	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation established the Conservancy to act as a primary State agency to implement ecosystem restoration in the Delta. The Conservancy selected their Executive Officer, Campbell Ingram, in March 2011. The Conservancy Strategic Plan is due within 2 years.		
All DVSP recommendations have been met, except: the Chair is elected by members, not appointed by the Governor as recommended. On February 17, 2011, Cindy Messer, Conservancy Interim Executive Officer, reported to Conservancy Board that no funding is available for fiscal year 2011-12 for strategic plan implementation, rent, and student services and that funding is uncertain for future years.		
7.1.3	Delta Protection Commission	2-Legal and Procedural Milestones
<i>Strengthen the Delta Protection Commission through legislation.</i>	Governor and Legislature	
Progress: 10	Enacting Legislation: Public Resources Code Sections 29735	
Status Description:		
The Legislature made the following changes to the DPC governance and authority:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Directed the DPC to prepare and submit to the Legislature recommendations regarding the potential expansion of, or change to, the Primary Zone or the Delta. - Tasked the DPC with issuing recommendations to the Stewardship Council on "methods of preserving the Delta." - Reduced the terms of office of DPC members from 4 years to 2 years. - Reduced DPC size from 23 members to 15 members. - Instructed the DPC to develop an economic sustainability plan for the Delta. - Gave the DPC authority to facilitate implementation of joint habitat restoration and enhancement plans. 		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
7.1.4	Delta Science and Engineering Program	3-Recommended Actions
Require the California Delta Stewardship Council to create a Delta Science and Engineering Program and a Delta Science and Engineering Board by September 1, 2009.		Governor and Legislature
Progress: 10	Enacting Legislation: Water Resources Code Section 85280	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) established the Delta Independent Science Board (ISB), whose members are to be appointed by the DSC. The ten current Delta ISB members were appointed by the DSC on May 27, 2010 for five-year terms. The DSC developed and approved a "Charge to the Delta ISB" on August 26, 2010. The Delta ISB replaces the previous CALFED Independent Science Board. The ISB has been reviewing and commenting on the drafts of the Delta Plan.		
As required by the legislation, the DSC also has appointed a lead scientist, Clifford Dahm.		
7.3.1	Financing Principles	3-Recommended Actions
Enact a series of principles regarding design of financing into legislation authorizing the Delta Stewardship Council.		Governor and Legislature
Progress: 0	Enacting Legislation: Water Resources Code Section 85350	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) authorizing the DSC did not include financing principles. The proposed 2012 water bond, (SBX7-2), includes provisions authorizing the California Water Commission to develop guidelines for determining the public benefits that would be eligible for the funds dedicated to water storage projects.		
The DSC is preparing financing recommendations as part of the Delta Plan. These include: immediate and near term funding recommendations; suggestions with respect to revenue sources to repay capital costs and to pay for ongoing operations, maintenance and replacement costs; capital funding sources such as federal appropriations, State general fund appropriations, State-issued debt, local debt, and private funding; and various user and stressor fees.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description	Other Responsible Organizations	
7.3.2	Delta Governance Funding	3-Recommended Actions
<i>Establish a base of revenues outside the state General Fund for the work of the California Delta Stewardship Council, the Delta Conservancy, the Delta Protection Commission, and related core activities of the Department of Fish and Game, the Department of Water Resources, and the State Water Resources Control Board.</i>		Governor and Legislature, DSC
Progress: 0 Enacting Legislation:		
Status Description:		
Other than the Water Bond (SBX7-2), no apparent direction has been provided on financing the work of the DSC, DC, DPC, and other agencies.		
7.3.3	New Funding Sources	3-Recommended Actions
<i>Find new revenue sources beyond the traditional bond funds or public allocations.</i>		Governor and Legislature, DSC, Others?
Progress: 0 Enacting Legislation:		
Status Description:		
Several bill have been proposed in the Legislature to provide long-term funding for ecosystem and water supply reliability projects in the Delta and/or statewide. Other bills would establish principles or an outline of a finance plan. None of these bills has passed.		
Senator Wolk has proposed legislation (SB571) in the current session that would direct the CWC to develop a financing plan for water projects across the state and review and approve funding allocations, similar to the California Transportation Commission.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
Natural Resources Agency		
2.1.1	NHA Designation	2-Legal and Procedural Milestones
Apply by 2010 for the designation of the Delta as a federally recognized National Heritage Area.		Resources, DPC
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 85301(b)(1)	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation directed the DPC to include in their proposed Delta protection plan to the DSC a plan for achieving state and federal special designation for the Delta.		
Senator Dianne Feinstein’s 2010 bill to designate the Delta as an NHA without completion of a feasibility study was dropped in December of 2010. As a result, the DPC is completing a feasibility study. In January 2011, DPC issued a timeline targeting completion of the feasibility study by December 2011. If the feasibility study shows broad community support, then Congressional approval and funding will be needed. Feinstein’s bill was reintroduced on January 25, 2011. It requests funding of \$10 Million.		
2.1.2	Delta Recreation Area	3-Recommended Actions
Expand by 2010 the State Recreation Area network in the Delta, combining existing and newly designated areas.		Resources, CDPR
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 85301(c)(1)	
Status Description:		
In 2009, CDPR published the Central Valley Vision Implementation Plan (CVVIP), a “catalog of potential initiatives,” for Central Valley parks and recreation including the Delta. The CVVIP recommended a set of initiatives consistent with the Delta Vision Strategic Plan recommendations, including development of campsites, picnic sites, and previously undeveloped land, as well as restoration of about 500 acres of wildlife habitat.		
The 2009 water legislation directed CDPR to prepare and submit to the DPC a proposal for expanding the Delta network of State recreation areas, combining existing and newly designated areas, and including any plans or concepts included in the CVVIP.		
In April 2011, the CDPR published a draft report, "Recreation Proposal for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and Suisun Marsh." It contains all the CVVIP plans and concepts as well as many other specific actions to expand the Delta network of recreational areas.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
5.1.1	Dual Conveyance Feasibility	2-Legal and Procedural Milestones
Direct the Department of Water Resources and other allied agencies to further investigate the feasibility of a dual conveyance facility, building upon the Bay-Delta Conservation Plan effort.		Governor and Legislature, Resources, DWR
Progress: 1	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Sections 85020(f), 85304, and 85320(b)(2)(B)	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation directed that the BDCP should review and analyze a “reasonable range of Delta conveyance alternatives,” including “through-Delta, dual conveyance, and isolated conveyance alternatives and including further capacity and design options of a lined canal, an unlined canal, and pipelines.” The legislation further directs that the Delta Plan promote options for new and improved infrastructure relating to water conveyance in the Delta, storage systems, and the operation of both to achieve the Two Co-Equal Goals.		
The BDCP Working Draft (November 2010) describes construction and operation of a north of Delta diversion up to 15,000 cubic feet per second (cfs) to be operated in conjunction with and preferentially to south Delta diversion facilities, except at times necessary to meet fish conservation goals.		
Resources is establishing working groups to evaluate critical operational issues associated with alternate conveyance facilities. The draft environmental review is planned for 2012.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
Office of Planning and Research		
2.3.2	Delta Enterprise Zones	3-Recommended Actions
<i>Establish special enterprise zones at the major "gateways" to the Delta as part of the economic development plan.</i>		OPR, Local Governments, Legislature and Governor
Progress: 0		Enacting Legislation:
Status Description:		
On January 10, 2011, Governor Brown proposed the elimination of Enterprise Zone tax incentives. Subsequently, in May 2011, the Governor modified his proposal to allow a business to claim a hiring credit when it creates a new position and hires a new employee. The proposal has not yet been voted upon.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description	Other Responsible Organizations	
State Board		
3.2.2	Fish Migration Flows	2-Legal and Procedural Milestones
Provide adequate flows at the right times to support fish migrations, and reduce conflicts between conveyance and migration, by 2012.		State Board, DWR, Reclamation
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Sections 85084.5 and 85086	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation directed the State Board to develop new Delta flow criteria by August 2010 as necessary to protect public trust resources. The new criteria are intended to inform planning decisions for the Delta Plan and the Bay Delta Conservation Plan.		
On August 3, 2010, the State Board adopted Resolution 2010-0039 approving the final report on new flow criteria for the Delta ecosystem. On August 25, 2010 the State Board submitted the final flow criteria report to the Delta Stewardship Council.		
Per statutory requirements, in December 2010 the State Board submitted to the legislature a prioritized schedule and estimate of costs to complete in-stream flow studies for the Delta and for high priority rivers and streams in the Delta watershed and Sacramento River watershed by 2018.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description	Other Responsible Organizations	
3.4.2	Wet Period Diversions	2-Legal and Procedural Milestones
Develop and adopt management policies supporting increased diversion during wet periods, a joint effort of the State Water Resources Control Board, the Department of Fish and Game, the Department of Water Resources, and related federal agencies, by 2012.		State Board, DFG, DWR, Fed. Agencies
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 85086(c)(1)	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) directed the State Board to prepare a report on Delta flow criteria. On August 3, 2010, the State Board adopted Resolution 2010-0039 approving the final report “Development of Flow Criteria for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Ecosystem Prepared Pursuant to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009.” DFG, USFWS, NMFS reviewed the report. It contains the recommendations on increased diversion during wet periods. On August 25, 2010 the State Board submitted the final flow criteria report to the DSC.		
DFG participates in various fish protection oversight committees related to implementation of the State and federal listed species incidental take permits and mitigation measures (Endangered Species Act and California Endangered Species Act). DFG provides scientific and technical input to allow exports when water flows are high and when DFG does not believe there will be harm to listed species. The longfin smelt CESA Incidental Take Permit also has exceptions for pumping reduction actions when flows in the Sacramento or San Joaquin rivers exceed threshold corresponding to "wet" conditions.		
Note 1: The State Board report will be used by the State Board in its on-going and subsequent proceedings, including the review and development of flow objectives in the San Joaquin River, the currently-underway update to the 2006 Bay-Delta Plan, and the associated water rights proceedings to implement the Bay-Delta Plan updates. The State Board’s adoption of draft changes to the Bay-Delta Plan and Water Right decision/order is scheduled for the end of the fourth quarter of 2011.		
Note 2: On March 15, 2011, the Delta Watermaster recommended that both the State Board’s Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco-San Joaquin Delta Estuary and Strategic Work plan for Activities in the San Francisco-San Joaquin Delta Estuary be incorporated into the Delta Plan.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description	Other Responsible Organizations	
3.4.3	Delta Outflow	2-Legal and Procedural Milestones
<i>Adopt new State Water Resources Control Board requirements by 2012 to increase spring Delta outflow. Commence implementation no later than 2015.</i>		State Board
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 85086(c)(1)	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) directed the State Board to prepare a report on Delta flow criteria. On August 3, 2010, the State Board adopted Resolution 2010-0039 approving the final report “Development of Flow Criteria for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Ecosystem Prepared Pursuant to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009.” DFG, USFWS, NMFS reviewed the report. It includes the Action 3.4.3 recommendation on increased spring outflow. On August 25, 2010 the State Board submitted the final flow criteria report to DSC. In addition, see Action 3.4.2, notes 1 and 2.		
3.4.4	Fall Delta Outflow	3-Recommended Actions
<i>Adopt new State Water Resources Control Board requirements by 2012 to reintroduce fall outflow variability no later than 2015.</i>		State Board
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 85086(c)(1)	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) directed the State Board to prepare a report on Delta flow criteria. On August 3, 2010, the State Board adopted Resolution 2010-0039 approving the final report “Development of Flow Criteria for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Ecosystem Prepared Pursuant to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009.” DFG, USFWS, NMFS reviewed the report. It includes the Action 3.4.4 recommendation on fall outflow variability. On August 25, 2010 the State Board submitted the final flow criteria report to DSC. In addition, see Action 3.4.2, notes 1 and 2.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
3.4.5	San Joaquin River Flow Objectives	2-Legal and Procedural Milestones
<i>Increase San Joaquin River flows between February and June by revising the State Water Resources Control Board's Vernalis flow objectives and the state and federal water projects' export criteria. Revise the flow objectives and criteria no later than 2012.</i>		State Board
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 85086(c)(1)	
Status Description:		
<p>The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) directed the State Board to prepare a report on Delta flow criteria. On August 3, 2010, the State Board adopted Resolution 2010-0039 approving the final report "Development of Flow Criteria for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Ecosystem Prepared Pursuant to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009." DFG, USFWS, NMFS reviewed the report. It includes the Action 3.4.5 recommendations on increased spring flows. On August 25, 2010 the State Board submitted the final flow criteria report to DSC. In addition, see Action 3.4.2.</p> <p>The State Board is reviewing and updating the San Joaquin River flow objectives, and the program for implementing those objectives, to be completed by June 2012. As part of the Bay-Delta Plan update, the State Board is preparing environmental documents to evaluate the effects of potential modifications to southern Delta salinity objectives and San Joaquin River flow objectives. The State Board held a scoping meeting on June 6, 2011 to receive comments on the proposed updates. Additional information is available at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/bay_delta/bay_delta_plan/water_quality_control_planning/index.shtml</p>		
3.4.6	San Joaquin Fall Pulse Flows	3-Recommended Actions
<i>Provide short-duration San Joaquin River pulse flows in the fall starting by 2015.</i>		State Board
Progress: 2	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 85086(c)(1)	
Status Description:		
<p>The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) directed the State Board to prepare a report on Delta flow criteria. On August 3, 2010, the State Board adopted Resolution 2010-0039 approving the final report "Development of Flow Criteria for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Ecosystem Prepared Pursuant to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009." DFG, USFWS, NMFS reviewed the report. It includes the 3.4.6 recommendations on short duration pulse flows. On August 25, 2010 the State Board submitted the final flow criteria report to DSC. See action 3.4.2.</p>		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
4.2.4	Diversion Data Collection	3-Recommended Actions
Request agencies to ensure that accurate and timely information is collected and reported on all surface water and groundwater diversions in California by 2012.		Governor and Legislature, State Board, DWR
Progress: 3	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Section 5101 and 5107	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation included (SBX7-8), which modified the reporting requirements for surface water diversions and added civil and criminal penalties, which had been previously lacking. The State Board or DWR are allowed to promulgate emergency regulations to implement the reporting requirements. The law requires any diverter who diverts water after December 31, 1965 to report by July 1 their diversions from the previous year. There are some limited exceptions. Diversers are required to begin reporting monthly starting January 1, 2012.		
The penalty for willful misstatements is \$1,000 and/or 6 months in jail. The State Board may impose penalties of \$1,000 and \$500 per day for failure to submit reports. The legislation also continuously appropriates \$3.75M annually from the Water Rights Fund for 25 enforcement personnel at the State Board.		
The State Board adopted emergency regulations on November 2, 2010 to add chapter 2.7 to the California Code of Regulations (CCR) providing for electronic filing of reports of water diversion or use. The regulations require mandatory electronic filing of reports on the State Board website to report: (1) Changes in Name, Address, or Ownership; (2) Supplemental Statements of Water Diversion and Use; (3) Progress Reports by Permittee; (4) Reports of Licensee; and (5) Notices of Groundwater Extraction and Diversion. The chapter also requires watermasters who choose to file annual reports with the Board to file such reports on electronic spreadsheets acceptable to the Board.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
7.1.5	Water Diversion Compliance	3-Recommended Actions
Improve the compliance of diversions water use with all applicable laws.		State Board, DWR
Progress: 3	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Sections 85086, 85230, and 5100	
Status Description:		
The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) requires the State Board to "establish an effective system of Delta watershed diversion data collection and public reporting" by December 31, 2010.		
SBX7-1 also requires the State Board to appoint a Delta Watermaster and delegate authorities to "exercise the board’s authority to provide timely monitoring and enforcement of board orders and license and permit terms and conditions.... The Delta Watermaster’s authority shall be limited to diversions in the Delta, and for the monitoring and enforcement of the board’s orders and license and permit terms and conditions that apply to conditions in the Delta."		
Additional legislation (SBX7-8) modified the reporting requirements for surface water diversions. The State Board or DWR are allowed to promulgate emergency regulations to implement the reporting requirements. The law requires any diverter who diverts water after December 31, 1965 to report by July 1 their diversions from the previous year. There are some limited exceptions. Diversers are required to begin reporting monthly starting January 1, 2012.		
The penalty for willful misstatements is \$1,000 and/or 6 months in jail. The State Board may impose penalties of \$1,000 and \$500 per day for failure to submit reports. The legislation also continuously appropriates \$3.75M annually from the Water Rights Fund for 25 enforcement personnel at the State Board.		
The State Board adopted emergency regulations on November 2, 2010 to add chapter 2.7 to the California Code of Regulations (CCR) providing for electronic filing of reports of water diversion or use. The regulations require mandatory electronic filing of reports on the State Board website to report: (1) Changes in Name, Address, or Ownership; (2) Supplemental Statements of Water Diversion and Use; (3) Progress Reports by Permittee; (4) Reports of Licensee; and (5) Notices of Groundwater Extraction and Diversion. The chapter also requires watermasters who choose to file annual reports with the State Board to file such reports on electronic spreadsheets acceptable to the Board.		

Actions Status by Lead Agency

Action #	Action Name	Type
Action Description		Other Responsible Organizations
NTA01	Water Diversion Information	1-Near-Term Actions
Obtain needed information on water diversion and use.		State Board, DWR
Progress: 3	Enacting Legislation: Water Code Sections 85086(a), 85230, and 5100	
Status Description:		
<p>The 2009 water legislation (SBX7-1) directed the State Board to establish an effective system of Delta watershed diversion data collection and public reporting by December 31, 2010. As required by the legislation, the State Board appointed Craig Wilson as the Delta Watermaster, effective August 1, 2010 and delegated authority to him on October 5, 2010. The State Board has an online reporting tool for water rights diversion reporting. SBX7-8 requires diverters to report annually now and monthly after January 1, 2012.</p> <p>The State Board adopted emergency regulations on November 2, 2010 to add chapter 2.7 to the California Code of Regulations (CCR) providing for electronic filing of reports of water diversion or use. The regulations require mandatory electronic filing of reports on the State Board website to report: (1) Changes in Name, Address, or Ownership; (2) Supplemental Statements of Water Diversion and Use; (3) Progress Reports by Permittee; (4) Reports of Licensee; and (5) Notices of Groundwater Extraction and Diversion. The chapter also requires watermasters who choose to file annual reports with the Board to file such reports on electronic spreadsheets acceptable to the Board.</p> <p>The State Board has created a computer database and online information system for water rights reporting, the Electronic Water Rights Information Management System (eWRIMS). eWRIMS contains information on water right permits and licenses that have been issued by the State Water Resources Control Board and its predecessors. The eWRIMS Report Management System provides water right holders the ability to report monthly diversion and use electronically. Four types of water use reports are supported by the system: Supplemental Statements of Diversion and Use, Report of Licensee, Progress Report by Permittee, and Groundwater Extraction Notices.</p> <p>eWRIMS consists of both a tabular database and an integrated geographic information system (GIS). Users can search eWRIMS data by several criteria, including the water right owner's name, watershed, stream system, and county. Users can then plot the results. The GIS will visually display the point(s) of diversion for each of the water rights that match search criteria. In the GIS, users can view important information about each water right that you've selected.</p> <p>On May 31, 2011 the State Board’s Office of Delta Watermaster developed an interoffice memorandum on measurement of water diversions. The memorandum (1) discusses the factors that should be taken into consideration when determining appropriate water diversion measurement devices and (2) recommends several State Board actions related to measurement devices.</p> <p>The State Board will hold a workshop to consider information regarding water diversion measurement on Thursday, July 21, 2011. This informal workshop will include presentations on water diversion measurements, practices, requirements, and trends. The workshop will also provide an opportunity for participants to provide comments.</p>		


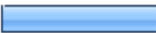










Appendix D

Online Survey – Quantitative Results

This appendix provides the online survey questions and quantitative results. The open-ended questions and responses are included in Appendix E.

The online survey was available from April 28 through June 7, 2011. The survey was announced by email to approximately 1,000 contacts on the Delta Vision Foundation contact list. DVF staff distributed email announcements on April 28, May 15, and May 31 encouraging participation in the survey.

Seventy-three people provided input through the online survey, with 49 participants completing the entire survey. The following graphic depicts the types of participants who completed the survey.

		Response Percent	Response Count
State or Federal Elected Official		0.0%	0
Local or Regional Elected Official		4.1%	2
State Agency		14.3%	7
Federal Agency		8.2%	4
Local Government Agency		6.1%	3
Water Stakeholder		10.2%	5
Environmental Stakeholder		8.2%	4
Delta Stakeholder		14.3%	7
Agriculture Stakeholder		8.2%	4
Business and Employer Stakeholder		8.2%	4
Recreation Stakeholder		2.0%	1
Environmental Justice Stakeholder		0.0%	0
Consumer and Ratepayer		2.0%	1
Interested Individual		14.3%	7
answered question			49
skipped question			24

1. Please rate the progress on actions to implement the Delta Vision Strategic Plan in each of the four evaluation topics.

	Effective Progress: On Track	Moderate Progress	Some Progress: Needs More	Inadequate Progress	Needs Substantial Improvement	Rating Average	Response Count
Governance	9.9% (7)	16.9% (12)	23.9% (17)	19.7% (14)	29.6% (21)	2.58	71
Ecosystem Restoration and Recovery	2.8% (2)	4.2% (3)	23.9% (17)	36.6% (26)	32.4% (23)	2.08	71
Water Supply Reliability	2.8% (2)	5.6% (4)	20.8% (15)	33.3% (24)	37.5% (27)	2.03	72
Delta Vitality and Security	1.4% (1)	2.8% (2)	23.9% (17)	35.2% (25)	36.6% (26)	1.97	71
answered question							72
skipped question							1

2. Please provide additional information and comments about actions that have made progress and are on track.

	Response Count
See Appendix E.	28
answered question	28
skipped question	45

3. Please provide additional information and comments about actions that are not making progress and are falling behind.

Response Count	
See Appendix E.	39
answered question	39
skipped question	34

4. For each of the following state leadership, agencies, and organizations, please assess the leadership and effectiveness they are demonstrating in implementing the Delta Vision Strategic Plan and subsequent legislation to achieve the co-equal goals.

	Strong Leadership: Highly Effective		Moderate Effectiveness		Needs Substantial Improvement	Rating Average	Response Count
Governor's Administration	4.9% (3)	13.1% (8)	31.1% (19)	21.3% (13)	29.5% (18)	2.43	61
Legislature	0.0% (0)	5.0% (3)	25.0% (15)	35.0% (21)	35.0% (21)	2.00	60
Delta Stewardship Council	8.2% (5)	16.4% (10)	29.5% (18)	16.4% (10)	29.5% (18)	2.57	61
Independent Science Board	9.8% (6)	36.1% (22)	24.6% (15)	13.1% (8)	16.4% (10)	3.10	61
Natural Resources Agency	1.6% (1)	14.5% (9)	33.9% (21)	29.0% (18)	21.0% (13)	2.47	62
Department of Water Resources	0.0% (0)	21.0% (13)	25.8% (16)	21.0% (13)	32.3% (20)	2.35	62
Department of Fish and Game	1.6% (1)	3.3% (2)	31.1% (19)	36.1% (22)	27.9% (17)	2.15	61
California Water Commission	1.8% (1)	3.6% (2)	30.4% (17)	28.6% (16)	35.7% (20)	2.07	56
Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy	1.8% (1)	10.7% (6)	44.6% (25)	19.6% (11)	23.2% (13)	2.48	56
Delta Protection Commission	0.0% (0)	17.2% (10)	55.2% (32)	13.8% (8)	13.8% (8)	2.76	58
State Water Resources Control Board	3.3% (2)	9.8% (6)	31.1% (19)	24.6% (15)	31.1% (19)	2.30	61
answered question							63
skipped question							10

5. Please provide additional information or examples of effective agency or organization leadership, management, planning, and implementation related to the Delta Vision Strategic Plan.

	Response Count
See Appendix E.	28
answered question	28
skipped question	45

6. Please provide additional information about how specific state agencies or organizations need to improve related to the Delta Vision Strategic Plan.

	Response Count
See Appendix E.	29
answered question	29
skipped question	44

7. Please assess the participation and cooperation of federal agencies in implementing the Delta Vision Strategic Plan and working towards achieving the two co-equal goals.

	Highly Cooperative: Effective Participation		Moderately Cooperative		Needs Substantial Improvement	Rating Average	Response Count
U.S. Department of the Interior	0.0% (0)	12.5% (7)	33.9% (19)	25.0% (14)	28.6% (16)	2.30	56
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	5.4% (3)	5.4% (3)	37.5% (21)	25.0% (14)	26.8% (15)	2.38	56
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	5.4% (3)	12.5% (7)	28.6% (16)	21.4% (12)	32.1% (18)	2.38	56
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	1.9% (1)	9.3% (5)	29.6% (16)	22.2% (12)	37.0% (20)	2.17	54
U.S. Department of Commerce	1.9% (1)	3.7% (2)	29.6% (16)	24.1% (13)	40.7% (22)	2.02	54
National Marine Fisheries Service	5.4% (3)	5.4% (3)	39.3% (22)	19.6% (11)	30.4% (17)	2.36	56
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	3.6% (2)	10.7% (6)	30.4% (17)	17.9% (10)	37.5% (21)	2.25	56
answered question							56
skipped question							17

8. Please provide additional information about federal agency participation and cooperation related to the Delta Vision Strategic Plan and work to achieve the two co-equal goals.

		Response Count
See Appendix E.		25
answered question		25
skipped question		48

9. To what degree are the following stakeholder groups contributing to the advancement of the co-equal goals?

	Highly Constructive: Supportive		Moderately Constructive		Needs Substantial Improvement	Rating Average	Response Count
Urban Water Districts and Agencies	5.7% (3)	20.8% (11)	32.1% (17)	24.5% (13)	17.0% (9)	2.74	53
Agricultural Water Districts and Agencies	5.6% (3)	18.5% (10)	13.0% (7)	27.8% (15)	35.2% (19)	2.31	54
Delta Counties and Communities	7.4% (4)	18.5% (10)	40.7% (22)	18.5% (10)	14.8% (8)	2.85	54
Area of Origin Counties and Communities	0.0% (0)	25.0% (13)	32.7% (17)	26.9% (14)	15.4% (8)	2.67	52
Farmers and Agricultural Organizations	3.8% (2)	11.3% (6)	28.3% (15)	26.4% (14)	30.2% (16)	2.32	53
Environmental and Wildlife Organizations	1.9% (1)	24.5% (13)	39.6% (21)	18.9% (10)	15.1% (8)	2.79	53
Business and Economic Development Organizations	0.0% (0)	11.8% (6)	29.4% (15)	35.3% (18)	23.5% (12)	2.29	51
Labor Organizations	2.0% (1)	4.1% (2)	30.6% (15)	38.8% (19)	24.5% (12)	2.20	49
Environmental Justice Organizations	0.0% (0)	5.9% (3)	33.3% (17)	37.3% (19)	23.5% (12)	2.22	51
Water Recreation Industry and Organizations	2.0% (1)	8.2% (4)	34.7% (17)	30.6% (15)	24.5% (12)	2.33	49
Other (specify below)	0.0% (0)	33.3% (2)	33.3% (2)	33.3% (2)	0.0% (0)	3.00	6

Other (please specify)

5

answered question	54
skipped question	19

10. Please provide additional information about constructive stakeholder participation related to the Delta Vision Strategic Plan and subsequent implementing legislation.

	Response Count
--	----------------

See Appendix E. 21

answered question	21
skipped question	52

11. Please assess the current level of risk for achieving the two co-equal goals: (1) Delta ecosystem restoration; and (2) water supply reliability. To what degree are we currently at risk of failure?

	Critical	Extreme	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	Rating Average	Response Count
Delta Ecosystem Restoration	19.3% (11)	31.6% (18)	17.5% (10)	15.8% (9)	7.0% (4)	8.8% (5)	4.14	57
Water Supply Reliability	17.9% (10)	23.2% (13)	16.1% (9)	12.5% (7)	21.4% (12)	8.9% (5)	3.77	56
							answered question	57
							skipped question	16

12. Please provide additional information or comments about the progress in reducing the risks to the Delta ecosystem and water supply reliability.

	Response Count
See Appendix E.	26
answered question	26
skipped question	47



13. What do you see as the major barriers and constraints in efforts to achieve the co-equal goals?

	Response Count
See Appendix E.	47
answered question	47
skipped question	26













14. What recommendations do you have for improving the State's progress and action on the two co-equal goals?

	Response Count
See Appendix E.	43
answered question	43
skipped question	30








15. Please tell us about yourself for our evaluation (names and contact information will be kept confidential).

		Response Percent	Response Count
Name:		100.0%	49
Organization:		100.0%	49
ZIP Code:		100.0%	49
Email Address:		100.0%	49
answered question			49
skipped question			24

16. Select the item that best represents your affiliation.

		Response Percent	Response Count
State or Federal Elected Official		0.0%	0
Local or Regional Elected Official		4.1%	2
State Agency		14.3%	7
Federal Agency		8.2%	4
Local Government Agency		6.1%	3
Water Stakeholder		10.2%	5
Environmental Stakeholder		8.2%	4
Delta Stakeholder		14.3%	7
Agriculture Stakeholder		8.2%	4
Business and Employer Stakeholder		8.2%	4
Recreation Stakeholder		2.0%	1
Environmental Justice Stakeholder		0.0%	0
Consumer and Ratepayer		2.0%	1
Interested Individual		14.3%	7
answered question			49
skipped question			24

17. Select the item that best represents your management level.

		Response Percent	Response Count
Elected		4.1%	2
Executive		34.7%	17
Management		10.2%	5
Program or Project Management		16.3%	8
Program or Project Staff		18.4%	9
Individual Consumer and Ratepayer		10.2%	5
Interested Californian		6.1%	3
answered question			49
skipped question			24

Appendix E

Online Survey – Open-Ended Question Responses

Survey Overview

This appendix provides the online survey open-ended questions and responses. The quantitative questions and responses are included in Appendix D.

The online survey was available from April 28 through June 7, 2011. The survey was announced by email to approximately 1,000 contacts on the Delta Vision Foundation contact list. DVF staff distributed email announcements on April 28, May 15, and May 31 encouraging participation in the survey.

Seventy-three people provided input through the online survey, with 49 participants completing the entire survey.

Open-ended Questions

The following are the open-ended questions included in the online survey (the other questions are quantitative questions shown in Appendix D):

2. Please provide additional information and comments about actions that have made progress and are on track.
3. Please provide additional information and comments about actions that are not making progress and are falling behind.
5. Please provide additional information or examples of effective agency or organization leadership, management, planning, and implementation related to the Delta Vision Strategic Plan.
6. Please provide additional information about how specific state agencies or organizations need to improve related to the Delta Vision Strategic Plan.
8. Please provide additional information about federal agency participation and cooperation related to the Delta Vision Strategic Plan and work to achieve the two co-equal goals.
10. Please provide additional information about constructive stakeholder participation related to the Delta Vision Strategic Plan and subsequent implementing legislation.
12. Please provide additional information or comments about the progress in reducing the risks to the Delta ecosystem and water supply reliability.
13. What do you see as the major barriers and constraints in efforts to achieve the co-equal goals?
14. What recommendations do you have for improving the State's progress and action on the two co-equal goals?

Questions and Responses

The responses have been edited for grammar and clarity.

Actions Progress

Please provide additional information and comments about actions that have made progress and are on track.

1. Governance seems to be the one area where the most progress is being made.
2. Legislation in 2009 made significant progress. Significant progress has since been made by most agencies (including the State Water Resources Control Board, the Department of Fish and Game, the Delta Protection Commission and the Delta Stewardship Council). However, most of this significant progress has been in building the base necessary to meet the applicable goals. Actual work on the goals specifically is lacking.
3. Water conveyance is fine, if it does not further degrade ecosystems, and if the San Joaquin River directives are followed and the Sacramento is left alone; if statewide storage could be enhanced sustainably, that would be a good thing; water supply could be more efficient and sustainable to the protection and or enhancement of existing ecosystems.
4. Excellent progress is being made by the Delta Stewardship Council and the development of the Delta Plan.
5. New Governance: Co-equal goals in the legislation is good. Stewardship Council was good idea but it has run off the rails as of now. It is ignoring many of the fundamental lessons and recommendations of Delta Vision. Delta Vision sought to invest to "grow the pie" while enhancing environmental investments too. The Council is pushing a reduced water supply as an "answer" which is inherently inconsistent with the "coequal" goals. It can be salvaged, but the DVF should weigh in. Ecosystem is at status-quo which is generally consistent with investments being made. Weakness is lack of focus on increasing scientific capacity and understanding of the real stressors on the system and their relationship to the efficacy of throwing water at the environment and why that hasn't seemed to be working. DV was strong in its recommendations about addressing ALL stressors on the system and that has yet to gain traction in a meaningful way anywhere other than BDCP. DVF should also acknowledge that BDCP is both consistent with the coequal goals and with the DV strategic plan and will satisfy a number of DV's recommendations.
6. Clearly the governance for ecosystem restoration and recovery, water supply reliability and delta vitality and security is dependent on many agencies and the court and to date without the Delta Plan (due 2011) and flood safe (2012) there is scant integration and implementation. Only for the sake of the recession, there have been few land use projects approved that affect future recovery. Lacking real standards for key "drivers" means a modified business as usual in the next ten years.
7. Opening the process up to all the interested parties has been critical. Compared to the failing BDCP process, this is a big improvement.
8. The implementation of The Clean Water Act and other water quality activity focus has led to a steady improvement in water quality throughout California. Better understanding of ecosystems has also helped create better tools and methods of restoration. The continued improvement in irrigation efficiencies and technologies (i.e., Drip, GPS and laser leveling, and evapo-transpiration monitoring) are continuing to drive conservation and runoff improvements.
9. I believe the Delta Stewardship Council has made some honest efforts to stake out a progressive position on fixing the Delta, in spite of a lot of opposition to their having the authority and legal clout it will take to eventually have impact on the outcome. They are receiving a great deal of important information on the problems facing the Delta, especially the most important of all, that of the flow regime that must be maintained to restore what is left.

10. With the DSC and the BDCP Management Committee there is some governance structure in place. But, there are many Councils, Committees, Commissions, and Boards focused on the Delta, as well as other long-term state and federal agencies (e.g. DWR, SWRCB, USBR, USFWS, etc.) and it seems they are not all connected/coordinated. In order for governance to be "on track" all of the interests and actions in and for the Delta should be coordinated so that they complement each other.
11. Governance is being left up to outside interests rather than the actual stakeholders, i.e., those that live, work and depend upon a healthy Delta estuary.
12. The Delta Protection Commission (sic) Draft Plan is on the right path for defining the relationships among entities in the Delta. Needs to be accorded higher profile by State. Another plus is the recently reconstituted Water Commission, which is providing constructive oversight.
13. Since the Plan and Council approach seems to focus on covered actions and how to regulate entities, little content has been inserted into the Plan.
14. I don't really think any of these are truly "on track."
15. Delta Stewardship Council is making progress on the Delta Plan and fulfilling promises of transparency.
16. BDCP has focused a tremendous amount of attention on conveyance options - to the extent of drafting engineering designs even before goals and objectives for the Plan are established.
17. Development of the Delta Plan is in progress on a fast track schedule. Too soon to determine how adequate the Delta Plan will be in addressing the co-equal goals and the Delta region.
18. The completion of the Suisun Marsh Habitat Management, Preservation, and Restoration Plan EIR/EIS.
19. While the DSC is proceeding to meet deadlines it appears that several of the stakeholders who will be important to implementation have suggested that there is a lack of transparency, coordination and collaboration in the way in which the DSC is proceeding.
20. There is still no "common" agreement with regard to what the co-equal goals mean. And, the new governance structure is operating parallel to the long standing closed door system of decision-making.
21. Governance - Good to have a governance structure that focuses on consistency of actions that take place in and affect the Delta. Problem is lack of sufficient authority to call shots directly; rather depending on actions by others to initiate and resolve non-consistency issues.
22. I know nothing that has been done.
23. Governance rates the highest because the co-equal goals are established and the Delta Stewardship Council is established as a new governance structure.
24. Governance is moving ahead with Stewardship Council, but the Delta Plan is badly off track.
25. Even the third draft has far too much about developing a new regulatory framework and not nearly enough on meaningful policies. There is no policy on conveyance and storage at all and this is fundamental to solving the Delta's problems. To sit back and wait to see if BDCP comes together is inadequate, not responsive to the 2009 legislation, and a missed opportunity to show leadership.
26. The fact that you have water contractors north and south of the Delta equally nervous makes me think you are on the right track.

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27. Acknowledged the co-equal goals, but have not defined them at all. It is still arm waving. Conservation and sustainable local supplies are encouraged, but the recognition that storage is more important for the co-equal goals than conveyance, and that conveyance is essentially useless without storage is recognized in the DSC but not at all in the BDCP. DSC recognizes the need for an emergency action plan for the Delta, but the State is taking no meaningful action.
28. We have a legal acknowledgment of the co-equal goals, but governance structure is more complicated than it was before the 2009 legislation, and the Delta Stewardship Council is struggling with an overly-tight Delta Plan timeline while trying to figure out exactly what its authority is. In addition, the Delta region is still not at the table in any meaningful way, and will not be until the State recognizes that the region has values and interests that supersede the co-equal goals. Over any sustainable long term, the Delta is a community and an ecosystem first, and a water-supply "hub" second.

Please provide additional information and comments about actions that are not making progress and are falling behind.

1. Governance. There has been inadequate progress due to a desire to develop a laissez-faire structure that could easily be manipulated by exporting interests. An effective governance structure with significant feedback is critical in order to achieve a balance. A broken hub wheels no water!

Ecosystem Restoration. Short-term actions need implementation. Those actions must include a combination of flow-based and habitat restoration projects. Flow is a vital component of any and all restoration of the Delta. Habitat connectivity of critical habitat types, near-shore, shallow water, tidal marsh, are imperative to support critically threatened native species.

Water Supply. There is a finite availability of surface water. The first step needed that has been avoided is to identify how much water is available within each watershed and how much water is consumed within each watershed and arrives to the Delta. 75 to 85 % of all water within a watershed must remain within those bodies of water. In order for the Delta to recover, we must realize that 75 to 85 % of water must fit the 'Delta Outflow' category. The concept of surplus water only for export is needed. Water contracts need 'clawbacks' and those water districts without water shall fallow land to achieve those reductions in surface water supply.

Water Reliability. Delta exports in excess of 5 MAF per year is not reliable and certainly not realistic.

Delta Vitality. Levee maintenance, shallow water habitats and levee setbacks are needed to facilitate a more natural flow dynamic and ecology within the Delta.

2. The speed of actions by the Delta Stewardship Council is a concern. While moving very quickly to meet the legislative deadline, the work effort appears sloppy and may well delay overall implementation due to resulting litigation.
3. Re: water supply reliability - absent quantitative identification of what amount of water constitutes the amount that can be delivered reliably from the system (both now and in the future with climate change), work to promote sustainable use and improve conveyance is wholly inadequate. Expansion of storage is premature without prior quantitative analyses of water production (rather than water demand) in the watershed.
4. Number 4 "vitality and security" is a slippery question; the only good evolution is toward sustainable agriculture, protection of existing wetlands, and restoration of wildlife populations that are endangered or nearly so.
5. From my respective the plan is on schedule and that is the most important item moving forward. Not much can be adequately evaluated until the plan is delivered and begins to be implemented.

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6. Improving water supply reliability has been replaced by the Stewardship Council with "reduce reliance" which can be compatible but the way the Council sees it the latter informs the former to make it mean "getting less more often" rather than what it should mean which is optimize getting more when it's available and be prepared for drought or reductions in supply when necessary to serve environmental needs. There hasn't been enough focus on increasing storage as quickly as possible either. With regard to the Delta, the Council has all but ignored the mandates and needs to develop a strategic levee investment strategy as the DV recommended. While it does make sense to "wait" for the Central Valley Flood Board to finish its current process, the Council should be laying the groundwork with its own policy discussion and development of its own priority setting protocols to be ready to immediately assess the Flood Board's work product and incorporate it into the Delta Plan ASAP with the Council's imprimatur and changes as necessary to be consistent with the coequal goals and fiscal realities.
7. There need to be state standards to which the various local, regional and state governmental organizations plan and implement. Without these standards (such as are in water quality, but not land use) there will be modest attention to the Delta Vision guiding principles. No real progress can be made without a change in behavior.
8. Until the scope of all the alternatives to be considered is clear, it is difficult to make much sense of any of the other categories under consideration. Knowing what the scope of the alternative are is critical for estimating correctly how much any one will cost; everything flows from this.
9. The declining infrastructure that deals with the exclusion and early detection of invasive species (aquatic and land based...) is a glaring area of negative pressure on the Delta. Addressing the need for more flexibility in the Delta system to deal with predictable flood scenarios is falling behind with every year of inaction.
10. There still seems to be a lot of resistance to progress and questions about overstepping the authority vested in the Council. I think Phil Isenberg, Randy Notoli (sic) and Felicia Marcus are doing a marvelous job of keeping things on track while, at the same time, bringing the really important issues to the fore.
11. While the DSC has not yet made any policy decisions, it appears headed in directions that will be injurious to rather than promote the co-equal goals. At this time, the DSC is dominated by a single strong personality and driven by a process that seems designed to discount or side-step public input. It seems headed in a direction that will implement a very narrow range of management tools (i.e., ineffective flow solutions for fish and local resource development). We are losing an historic opportunity.
12. There are plans being developed for restoration in and for the Delta; but, for the most part, it seems they are still plans. It seems there has been little action. Maybe that is due to cost of real estate and other financing challenges. The current CVP and SWP are badly in need of maintenance. The systems are falling into disrepair. Whether the state and federal governments construct a new conveyance system or stick with the current system, something must be done quickly. The water supply system is very unreliable and needs fixing now.
13. Ecosystem restoration must take into account the best science available and determine the actual water needs of the Delta. Laws are already in place that stipulate that only water surplus to the needs of the Delta will be exported. The State Water Resources Control Board recently adopted science which indicates 75% of flows need to pass through the Delta into San Francisco Bay.
14. In the BDCP process water users' definition of "supply reliability" (based on getting their high Delta supply targets reliably) needs to be countered. The Delta Stewardship Council has it right in defining supply reliability as an integrated and managed supply mix, one component of which may be from the Delta.
15. Current governance process is not representative and is skewed, lacks objectivity, and has a built in bias. Any semblance of balance between the four topics is non-existent. Implementation of any vision to address Delta vitality and security seems remote and will probably ignore local input if and when anything is implemented.

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16. There is no plan for improving the Delta ecosystem. There are no prescribed actions and linkages to outcomes. There are no targets.
17. No panel, commission, agency, etc. will make any progress on California water until the big players--the water buffaloes, enviros, and aggies--get together and work something out.
18. The primary implementation mechanism thus far seems to be the BDCP, which is kind of a disaster. \$150 million dollars and 5 years to get an NAS review stating that it is an "ad hoc rationalization of a pre-chosen conveyance change."
19. The State of California appears to be divided on which agency is ultimately responsible and has authority to make final decisions about water supply and land-use in the Delta. In the BDCP process, water supply, specifically increasing water supply, appears to be a more important co-equal goal than ecosystem restoration. This is most evident in the action to make the BDCP EIS project specific for water supply (Delta Conveyance) and programmatic for restoration without identifying funding sources for restoration projects. It is also concerning that California is not providing details about potential operational alternatives for BDCP that describe the timing, frequency, and magnitude of proposed water diversions out of the Delta for each of the basic Delta Conveyance alternatives considered.
20. The Delta Stewardship Council is trying to develop a stronger governance model but receiving huge pushback. And, there is no mechanism identified for funding either the Council or the BDCP plan on a sustainable basis. Regarding BDCP, it is supposed to be a key Delta piece for implementing the co-equal goals and yet there are still no clear goals and objectives. Ecosystem restoration and recovery is left at a "programmatic" level of development while, as stated above, there are engineering-level plans for a new conveyance system.
21. Too much focus on Alternative Conveyance without significantly considering other goals.
22. DSC is on the wrong track with the Delta Plan.
23. Odd survey. I may agree that you are crossing milestones, and that you are proceeding toward the legislative goal. But I don't agree with the early conclusions and recommendations, so I feel the program is generally off track. I represent an upstream water agency with pre-1914 water rights, and I feel you are overreaching. Pain should be distributed in reverse order of water right priority; that's how the law has been for a century. You are trying to spread the pain somewhat uniformly, which favors junior water right holders. You are also driven by those junior water right holders, and appear aimed at steamrolling us. So we are girding for the fight, pumping up our legal budgets in the out years, rather than wasting time putting fingerprints on your plans.
24. Continuing to deny the fragile condition of the entire levee system, which is the defining infrastructure within the Delta region. Inadequate attention to the problem with uncertain consequences and damage to the protected water side and land side of the levee structures. Inadequate public discussion about the condition and consequential risks to everyone that is dependent on levee protection from flood events, caused by whatever mode of failure!
25. Development and implementation of a more engaged public and stakeholder involvement process.
26. Ecosystem restoration and Delta vitality and security are receiving almost no attention. Water supply reliability still has its traditional meaning of "how big a conveyance and how much water can we get?"
27. Have not yet seen any specific on-the-ground actions that reflect adequate progress. All are still in the planning phases.
28. I have heard nothing from this group.
29. Water supply reliability will always be ahead of ecosystem restoration and Delta vitality simply because of the money and power behind water supply interests.

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30. No short-term actions have been taken in the Delta for ecosystem improvement. The huge water year and allocations of less than 100 percent in some areas point out the infrastructure failings.
31. Sadly there is nothing that is close to where it should be.
32. DSC seems mired: mixed up about its actual authority and what it needs to accomplish; it has not developed an adequate plan to make progress. Delta Conservancy: no funding, the perennial problem of public agencies. Emergency planning not progressing because essential local knowledge and expertise are being ignored, resulting in false assumptions - very dangerous. Ecosystem restoration must await completion of other elements, especially ESP and proper funding of Conservancy. If it is to be done right, local input and direction is desperately needed.
33. The Delta Vision Foundation seems to be stacked with water exporters and has little representation from the Delta. I am confident that the foundation, the BDCP, and the Delta Stewardship committee working together are trying to destroy the Delta by diverting the Sacramento River around it.
34. Enough window dressing, let's get on with the "heavy lifting." Adopt flow standards and verifiable goals with penalties for non-compliance.
35. There remains a definite lack of agreement that the goals are "co-equal;" it seems like water supply/quality are still a much higher priority at the cost of ecosystem health. I have seen very little actionable and effective progress in ecosystem restoration. Although I have seen progress in recognizing that the Delta is "unique and evolving," again I haven't seen enough actionable and effective progress in reducing risk in the Delta.
36. Governance is appointive without true democratization. There is no additional water storage or conveyance except that the massive amounts of snow this past winter. Do you take credit for that?
37. Governance has not addressed costs or who pays. Conveyance discussion has collapsed away from science (which shows marginal benefits for fish, with substantial potential harm) to political push that has alienated most of the environmental community and water users north of Tracy to the point most are not just ready to walk, but to line up for focused opposition. Delta security and the need for emergency plans is recognized by the DSC but ignored by the State.
38. As long as interests from outside the Delta are challenging endangered species protections and fighting the biological opinions, they haven't gotten the message that a sustainably reliable supply is going to be a reduced supply. Water conveyance still focuses on an unsustainable level of diversions from the Sacramento River, a losing stream that generates 15,000 cfs less than half the time. Regarding storage, we are still hearing too much about elevated reservoirs and not enough about flood plain storage and groundwater recharge.
39. There is an astounding level of distrust on this issue. The reasons are probably a combination of natural mistrust between competing interests amplified by a lack of a single voice coming from government and, most importantly, a lack of demonstrable, continuous, openness. In this day of Internet communications this underscores suspicions that someone is hiding something.

State Agency Leadership and Effectiveness

Please provide additional information or examples of effective agency or organization leadership, management, planning, and implementation related to the Delta Vision Strategic Plan.

1. We are fortunate that Governor Brown is very familiar with Delta issues and has made high-level appointments that reflect his interests in solving the problems surrounding the Delta. I give high marks to the State Water Resources Control Board because, in spite of hiring freezes and budget constraints, have been able to stay on schedule with key actions such as appointment of a Watermaster, Delta outflows, etc. The California Water Commission has very little authority. They should be abolished or given something to do.

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2. The Delta Stewardship Council began on a positive note. The process is for the most part, is transparent, although the Council is not tackling the challenging questions and they are taking the easy way out. There is not an easy solution, but the challenging questions must be effectively expressed—how much water is available and what volume can be safely exported to minimize ecological risk. SWRCB has outlined a process to discuss Delta flow criteria, but political pressure to avoid tackling this issue has been continuous by those who have the most to lose.
3. The Delta Stewardship Council stands out as an organization with a dichotomy. VERY strong leadership and decisive action, but very limited accountability and science. The Delta Protection Commission is moving much more deliberately, and seems to be making every effort to produce documents with a solid basis of development.
4. The current process for developing the Delta Plan in such a short time frame is an example of strong leadership and a commitment to make something positive happen in the Delta.
5. 2009 legislative package generally good. Governor(s) and Legislature stepped up. Resources Agency and DWR generally moving things forward. DFG not bad really, but locked in old ways rather than committed to comprehensive approach, particularly with regard to really moving on habitat and other stressors. ISB generally helpful, but still reined in by Council as to activities. DPC doing its thing. Conservancy too early to tell, but good start with Executive Director hire.
6. DWR is updating the California Water Plan for 2013 and is testing three scenarios of water management (initially described in 2005 water plan). The most effective, reliable and affordable resource management strategies are agricultural stewardship, land use, and floodplain management. However, the SWAN program is NOT proofing the concept with either of these RMSs. Instead the usual water use efficiencies and other water conservation strategies are being tested. Yet, were land use RMS and floodplain management tested it would demonstrate to decision makers that protecting floodplains AND more compact development is the most reliable water management approach.
7. Those agencies or commissions that include public input and are transparent are grappling better, I believe, with the problem. But until all the alternatives are clear, it is very difficult for any agency to evaluate their part in it or how it will affect the environment.
8. The DWR should be commended on the job they do in managing the flows of water during a heavy rain and snowpack year in protecting the Delta and tributaries against the potential for catastrophic flooding.
9. All these agencies have a definite role to play in restoring the Delta, but none of them has the moxie to do it without a revolution in structure and action. Most recently, the DFG and SWRCB have made attempts to take over the role the people intended for them, but there is still far too much politics and too little science being used for solutions.
10. In most cases, it is too early to rate management performance of agencies in the new administration. The leadership of John Laird and Jerry Meral is reason for hope.
11. This plan is being overseen by individuals that want to destroy the Delta to benefit a handful of corporate farmers. Their actions can be described as trampling over the water rights and residents of the Delta.
12. One star for the State Parks folks (not on the list) for recent Delta plan.
13. The best thing to come out of this effort is the science work. By far. The “new agencies” (DSC, Conservancy, new chores for DPC) seem to be doing fine with their new duties, but are just getting off the ground. The (State) Board has done well meeting is statutory requirements with basically no resources. Resources and its constituent agencies must assume responsibility for what I obviously view as a seriously flawed BDCP process.

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14. The Water Board completed the required task of evaluating the desired flow regime through the Delta into the San Francisco Bay estuary, but has deferred on developing regulatory criteria. The Water Master is in office and too soon to determine effectiveness. Delta Stewardship Council is in place and attempting to develop the required Delta Plan. Too early to determine real effectiveness while the jockeying of positions continue.
15. The highest levels of governance appear to be more effective than the departments tasked with specific implementation. Critical players DWR and DFG are among the most challenging in terms of specifically communicating their solutions, actions and ways to overcome obstacles; although they are stronger on the more general aspects such as goals, objectives, measurements.
16. SWRCB's adoption of flow criteria may be the best thing that has happened!
17. The Delta Stewardship Council, by virtue of their legislative mandate to complete a Delta Plan by January 2012 has been pushing hard to identify the policies and recommendations that will achieve the coequal goals. Without them there would not be sufficient progress in this area.
18. Why are you asking me? As far as I know you have done nothing.
19. The many competing interests in the Delta will probably never allow any organization to be highly effective.
20. Governor and administration finally got moving--still have a long way to go. Stewardship Council is moving forward--off track. Unsure just how effective Fish and Game and DWR have been in moving the ball.
21. Really too early to tell about the CWC, the DPC and the Conservancy. DWR and the Water Board continue to be hapless and unfortunately the DSC is down at that level. Not totally surprising - where did their staff come from?
22. Independent Science Board has spoken its mind and attempted to cut through the incredible political fog surrounding these issues by telling the truth about what it will take to do Delta restoration right - lots of scientific leadership of exceptional and varied expertise and very robust funding - not many others in the agencies seem to be listening. State Resources Control Board has produced some good outreach materials and their staff has been easy to work with in helping smaller diverters to understand and comply with new reporting requirements.
23. The only 'vision' you idiots have is to take all of the water from the Delta and give it to your sponsors in southern California.
24. The Natural Resources Agency needs to clarify the resource policies, objectives, and goals, and then mandate that its Departments act towards a common goal.
25. Hopefully the new direction expressed by Laird and Meral at the BDCP meeting on 25 April is genuine and signals a need to determine flow standards and environmental water needs before designing conveyance.
26. I don't feel knowledgeable enough to comment on the above because I'm not always clear about the roles that the above organizations are filling. However, it seems that DWR has been making some good progress over the last couple of years in moving forward with actionable plans for restoration and water supply/quality issues.
27. Administration: too soon to tell. SWRCB: too slow, focuses on minutiae not big picture at the staff level, no focus at all on the Board. DWR and DFG: Staffs are strong but disconnected from leadership. Leadership neither knows nor seems to care what staff are doing and cannot seem to manage or align the organizations. Water Commission and Conservancy: too soon to tell. Legislature: focused on other problems.
28. The Independent Science Board is independent enough to annoy the Stewardship Council. That's a good thing. The DPC is moving forward in a reasonable way; we will know more about its effectiveness when we see the results of some work underway, such as the Economic Sustainability Plan.

Please provide additional information about how specific state agencies or organizations need to improve related to the Delta Vision Strategic Plan.

1. The State Water Resources Control Board needs to be given an exemption from the hiring freeze so that they can hire adequate enforcement staff.
2. Having observed the BDCP, DSC, Delta Conservancy, and DPC public processes the past two years, it is reasonably clear that no one is willing to: (a) ask the hard questions, 'how much water is available and what volume can be safely exported;' and (b) whose interest is 'most' important, the water exporters and diverters (in Delta and upstream) or the public trust doctrine? The SWRCB could resolve the issue, although the past political pressure has left the organization without the moral integrity to pursue and implement a viable process. All surface water and groundwater needs to be measured and a 'real' price of water needs to be incorporated in all water transactions. The more that is exported, the greater the price. The more a household uses, the greater the price. Effective price signals need to be incorporated so people recognize the value of water and the service to bring it to the faucet.
3. Collaboration and trust is going to be paramount if the vision is ever to be realized.
4. As noted above, Council is off the rails generally and missing an opportunity to be very helpful and powerful in moving DV recommendations. SWRCB's flow myopia inconsistent with DV comprehensive approach recommendations. Lack of scientific justification for actions. Need better science that doesn't come from decades old flow-centric echo chamber that hasn't produced environmental results while crippling water supplies.
5. Until all of the agencies recognize that the Delta watershed is over promised, over committed, and that all of the contracts must be recalculated to reflect how much water is really there, expectations can never be met and there will be fighting. Public trust resources must be honored and taken care of first. Existing laws must be enforced. Water rights seniority and area of origin rights must be honored. The CVP and the SWP legally deal ONLY with "surplus" water; this has not been the practice. Until the real amount of "surplus" water is actually known, the contracts that depend on it will never be correct.
6. It's still too early to determine how the new Brown Administration will fulfill its leadership role. The Legislature needs to find bi-partisan collaboration to enhance progress on the DVS Plan.
7. The "Delta Vision Strategic Plan" is a fine and competent document, and deserves to be quickly implemented as a first cut solution to this State's water problems and policies. The current division of water is far too unbalanced to enable the Delta to survive. The past 30 years has demonstrated the failure of any policy to force a rational division toward the things we all hope to achieve.
8. The DSC needs to benefit from the experience and perspective of all of its members. As noted, so far it is a one man show headed in the wrong direction (from the perspective of many) with little consideration to date of contrasting views. The DSC is heading down the path of trying to assert regulatory authority that it was not given in its enabling legislation. As a result, it is unable to provide the synthesizing leadership that is essential to think outside the box on co-equal solutions.
9. Solving the issues in the Delta is one of the State's top priorities. Implementing the co-equal goals is what the state has determined is necessary to solving the Delta's issues. All agencies should have clearly stated and publicly communicated objectives for how they are supporting achievement of the co-equal goals. Some agencies have communicated more clearly than others.
10. The Natural Resource Agency is staffed with Gubernatorial Appointees who are focused on diverting the remaining freshwater flows from the Delta destroying Delta water supplies and farming. The Department of Fish and Game falls under the Natural Resource Agency and is instructed not to enforce the laws that protect our fish and game resources when it comes to the Delta.
11. There seems little willingness to really confront the levee vulnerability issue.

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12. The DWR is completely clueless about environmental concerns and scientific methods for decades and remains so now. The failure of the BDCP is just the latest of a long series of failed programs.
13. See above.
14. State Water Resources Control Board should move up the timeline to consider Delta Outflows criteria.
15. SWRCB, DSC and Resources are overreaching; going beyond the legislative intent. You need to set realistic goals for the future that aren't based on past ecosystems. PPIC has it right on this note. If more water is needed to accomplish this, cut back the juniors first in accordance with longstanding water rights law. Seniors, riparians, and area of origin holders should not be cut. At all. And we view "conservation" mandates beyond BMPs as a taking.
16. The State, counties, and individual reclamation districts need to develop effective emergency preparation and response plans that will respond to various degrees of levee failure and consequential flood damage to land and water. The State must develop a reasoned levee improvement program that will recognize the condition and consequential risk and damage from levee failures. Way too much "official" attention continues to address water delivery scenarios (or lack thereof) and very little attention is directed toward the criticality of the levee infrastructure.
17. Conduct a facilitated shared visioning exercise with the key implementers to create an implementable charter for going forward.
18. State agencies continue to write reports and shuffle papers with little to show for it.
19. Other state agencies and organizations have been responsive to the Council, but none has taken a clear leadership role.
20. What is being done?
21. Truly involve stakeholders.
22. First and foremost the DSC has to step up to the plate. They need to resolve the egregious conflicts that Gloria Gray and CH2MHill have; they need to develop a meaningful plan before they worry about how they are going to make consistency determinations. The DPC and the DC appear to be moving in the right directions and hopefully they will provide some useful input to the DSC.
23. DWR, Resources: Better public outreach with in-Delta interests - meaning true two-way conversation, not just one-way information. Seek them out because you need them. The present mind-set of State agencies is incredibly arrogant, considering how often they have gotten things wrong. A truly efficient, feasible, and successful process requires collaboration with and buy-in from these interests, but so far, they have often been patronized, snowed, and ignored. When the ecological and economic health of the Delta take a front seat next to water reliability in the minds of the agencies, real solutions will begin to emerge, but not before. A case in point: at the recent kick-off of the "new regime" for the BDCP, hand-outs that shed more light on what was being proposed did not show up at the sign-in tables until after most of the public had arrived (at least 1/2 hour later) and their availability was never mentioned to the crowd (perhaps because the hosts never knew they were not at hand?). Consequently, most attendees were not briefed as they arrived. I have been to numerous public meetings held by State agencies on Delta issues that were manned/staffed by persons who had very spotty knowledge about the Delta, and either were not aware of their lacks or did not seem interested in remedying them. One such told me that if their plan resulted in problems for us down the road, "just sue us." Law suits are wasteful of time, energy, and finances for all parties. Why not get the plan right in the first place? Such behavior does not inspire confidence in the process.
24. The Department of Fish and Game is providing unclear messages and needs to bring its troops under one uniform policy. There is not much hope that the Legislature will be able to resolve the conflicting issues.

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25. SWRCB needs to grow a spine and get as tough with agricultural discharges and Selenium standards as they have with Sacramento wastewater.
26. There is no one place for information from ALL supposed contributors. Regards science “we are experts because we tell you we are experts.” There is no audit of funds present or future.
27. Natural Resources needs to stop being a cheerleader for a white elephant and get focused on solving problems.
28. The Governor's appointment of Jerry Meral as the deputy overseeing the Bay Delta Conservation Plan reflects a dated water and infrastructure agenda and a contempt for the Delta region. Regarding the Governor's appointment of Laird, it remains to be seen whether Laird can ensure the promised transparency in the various Delta processes going forward. He probably can't, because planning is still dominated by wealthy and politically powerful interests from outside the Delta. The California Water Commission was brought back to life to oversee operational improvements under a water bond that hasn't passed yet, and the CWC now seems to be in the business of determining what else they can oversee to justify their existence and their compensation. This includes making additional work for staff of already over-burdened state agencies. As for the SWRCB, they're still assigning rights to water that isn't there, most recently in Yolo County. No improvement in leadership there.
29. Please see answer to previous question.

Federal Agency Cooperation

Please provide additional information about federal agency participation and cooperation related to the Delta Vision Strategic Plan and work to achieve the two co-equal goals.

1. The most visible problem is the ridiculous position of the USACE to strip levees of vegetation!
2. These agency staffs are the 'true' brokers in this process. These professionals have solid science credentials and have shown tremendous willingness to create a 'viable' solution despite the unwillingness of others to create a win-lose scenario. There needs to be a balance and a full and complete understanding of the fundamental science of the Delta. Yes, uncertainty exists, but that does not mean we cannot move forward. Non-science policy wonks representing 'certain' interests should step aside because they are creating a barrier to progress.
3. In my experience as the Program Performance Manager for the CALFED Bay Delta Program and now the Delta Stewardship Council, I was very impressed with the level of commitment and professionalism displayed by some federal agencies and appalled by others.
4. Federal administration has been wishy-washy and not interested in making hard decisions that need to be made, suffering from analysis paralysis. Interior in particular says it wants to achieve the coequal goals but is unwilling to make policy calls and exercise discretion to ensure progress toward actually achieving and assurances related to the water supply prong of coequal goals. FWS and NMFS are alternating between seeming to try and be constructive at the staff level, but without policy direction to provide “cover” from the top they get skittish and revert to analysis paralysis. Army Corps could be very helpful but seem to be on the outside looking in—potentially have a lot to offer, especially with regard to strategic levee investment strategy that is conspicuously absent from present discussions at DSC. EPA has been fairly absent, except to throw in their own grenade, i.e., recent intent to issue regulations on Delta water quality, which wasn't very collaborative.
5. All of the agency participation would greatly improve if all of the alternatives for the Delta were clearly defined so their input could be meaningful. Until the real “surplus” water amounts for every river and tributary to the Delta watershed is known, progress cannot be made in dividing it up.
6. Conflicting mandates and silos of regulatory oversight impede some of the progress of the Plan.

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7. USGS has played a substantial role in the research leading to a better understanding of the Delta. Most of the other federal agency participation has been driven by outdated laws that have nothing to do with maintaining a natural functioning Delta. One would expect the Feds to be able to provide an unbiased view of what's best for western water supplies; instead we have suffered for decades with bad political and bureaucratic policy and inaction. The Federal Judges have essentially taken control of what should be good local, regional, and statewide decision-making. That's why we face such a mess in the Delta today.
8. The federal agencies are engaged (sort of) in BDCP, but are completely absent from considerations in the DSC regarding balance and the co-equal goals. We do not have the essential ingredients that were essential to creating the Bay Delta Accord in 1994—a White House that cared about the issue; a dedicated Interior Secretary trying to save the ESA by making it work in CA water; and gifted staff in the persons of Rieke and Patterson. We need an Accord today, but key ingredients are missing.
9. I truthfully have not seen too much action on the part of federal agencies aside from some comments on the drafts of the DSC's Delta Plan. I think Federal agencies need to be much more engaged and they should do so in a coordinated fashion. Which is the lead Federal Agency? They need to take charge of the others and provide clear, public communication (representing all Federal agencies) on what they're doing to support implementation of the co-equal goals.
10. Until the needs of the Delta are established and protected there can be no co-equal goals. Private interests are driving the outcome of this process. USFWS, NMFS biological opinions that do not suit the needs of private interests are being called "junk science". USEPA needs to be stronger in protecting all Delta species including the people that live in the Delta counties.
11. No one stands out. Don't fault EPA, though, for lack of apparent cooperation. As the major critic of the 'Delta supply reliability = increased exports' line, EPA has been somewhat an outsider among the federal agencies. DOI/USBR have pushed water supply—co-equal cannot amount to residual and insufficient water for ecosystem purposes.
12. Not very constructive. Mostly confrontational.
13. By design, the Delta Vision process and the accompanying legislation had a state focus. Federal agencies were being passive aggressive under the Bush team and are trying to engage more under the Obama folks. But they still are being very deferential to the State lead. Normally, this is good, but when you have a primary effort that is dysfunctional, it would be nice to see more coherent involvement from the feds so that things can get fixed.
14. Federal agency participation is mostly unknown outside of their respective silos. They may be more engaged, but uncertain as to effectiveness.
15. They may be participating behind the scenes, in which case visibility to could move the ratings up.
16. Federal agencies appear to be taking a wait and see position.
17. All federal agencies have been cooperative and willing to invest in their time and resources - but none has stood out as a leader among the others.
18. How am I supposed to know? Do you announce anything?
19. The fisheries agencies have to be moderately cooperative as they are the permitting agencies.
20. EPA independent effort is a waste—should coordinate with existing federal agencies. Interior has fiddled while crops have died or have not been planted. Fish & Wildlife wanted to extend court-ordered rewrite on Biological Opinion 30 months—speaks to further stall and bureaucratic inaction.

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21. Tough to evaluate because most of their input is buried in BDCP and is not readily visible. Overall one has to say that these agencies employ a lot of good people but sometimes bureaucracy seems to get in the way. That is why I dropped the USACE down a notch. Not because their people are any less worthy but because they are hamstrung by national procedures and policies, such as those on levee vegetation, that make no sense in the Delta.
22. NMFS needs to provide more leadership and enforce its findings. EPA needs to act on its promulgated rules.
23. USEPA needs to get off the dime and issue new Selenium standards if SWRCB won't.
24. Once again no central clearing house to access any work.
25. Only real leadership seems to be from USFWS and USBR and NMFS.

Stakeholder Participation

Please provide additional information about constructive stakeholder participation related to the Delta Vision Strategic Plan and subsequent implementing legislation.

1. Local interests have provided the knowledge of how the Delta's environment behaves. There is a greater need to generate solutions beginning with the amount of water available and what proportion of that volume is needed to meet Delta Outflow requirements to support Delta ecology.
2. Some farmers are good stewards, practicing sustainable farming; some farmers need more education and support; some agricultural organization are helpful (e.g., Rangelands Trust); the Farm Bureau, notably, is not helpful and spreads misinformation.
3. It is difficult for me to adequately assess this area except for noticing the high level of participation displayed by many stakeholder groups during the Delta Stewardship Council meetings.
4. Until the most junior water rights holders (the CVP & SWP contractors) realize they are expecting more than is possible to provide or has ever been provided by nature, and until these contracts are recalculated to reflect reality, there will never be a solution that considers the public trust assets and the law.
5. The CA State Board of Food and Ag has helped to convene many sessions on the State's water issues and has brought together many stakeholders to document their views and create dialogue.
6. I believe that much of the stakeholder participation has been well thought out and constructive; I am less sure how this has translated into changes in long-term plans. This water problem has grown like topsy, and with lawyers, farmers, water agencies, and enviros all vying for attention it has been difficult to state the basic facts about estuaries and then to try to optimize their functioning all over the world. Good luck with that!
7. ACWA has initiated a diverse stakeholder process (we call it Ag-Urban II) with a highly diverse group of participants dedicated to advancing the co-equal goals. Participants represent the Sacramento Valley, San Joaquin tributaries, Friant Water Users, Mountain Counties, Bay Area water users, agricultural and urban water exports, and various statewide agricultural, business, and labor groups. We desperately want the Delta Vision to be implemented and are gravely concerned about its prospects.
8. The whole planning process is bogged down in politics.
9. Delta residents, farmers, marinas, water agencies, fishermen (including commercial fisheries that depend on the Delta) have been kept out of the entire process. They are asked for input, which is then brushed aside. Those meetings have been described as "gripe" sessions by those leading the attack on the Delta for its most valuable resource, water.

10. Perhaps I should have scored most lower than I did: What is needed for the water supply is a recognition that all diverters bear some responsibility (that's upstream as well as exporters). Agriculture of course can't afford high cost of new investments in water, which leads to financing and allocation problems needing more creative solutions.
11. Due to a dysfunctional BDCP and continued litigation over the ESA, the stakeholder groups are polarized beyond repair. Ditto the legislatures (state and federal). My only hope is that business groups get more involved in solving this. Or that the urban exporters, who historically have occasionally shown an ability to mediate between the other polarized interests, get off the dime and do it again.
12. Odd lumping of categories. No uniformity exists within any category, so I can't mark this sheet. I think the juniors are running this thing, and are trying to take water, land, and urban and agricultural market share from the area of origin.
13. The water fight continues without removing barriers that will achieve the strategic goals of Delta Vision. All stakeholders continue to dig deeper trenches. What type of catastrophic event will happen before the silos are broken? Or where is the strongest possible leader to bring together progress?
14. Many of the stakeholders have been seeking ways to engage in a collaborative process, but they have not been as successful as they could be.
15. Despite official pronouncements, most of these organizations (with some exceptions such as; MWD, KCWA, sometimes Westlands, and American Rivers, EDF, TNC) are still pursuing their specific interests to the exclusion of common interests; i.e., the co-equal objectives). This will be a tough nut to crack, but the consequences of change and the unknown effects of change are the largest fear factors that drive most all groups to protect their interests first, and think of achieving co-equal goals second.
16. Who knows?
17. This is part of the problem, bringing the various interests together takes exceptional leadership.
18. Fish interest groups have been dogmatic that the pumps are the only cause to salmon issues—wrong, but they only sing this tune and refuse to constructively engage on other stressors. Environmental organizations are very mixed--some are trying--others are just obstructing. Labor largely has not been heard from—business groups have been pushing for solutions.
19. Impossible to rate. There are both good folks and crazy folks in a number of categories. But I should note that the Delta Counties Coalition is off to a good start and that Pete Kutras is doing a fine job for them. Also Kudos to CCWD and EBMUD for making intelligent and responsible contributions.
20. In general, each group can be summed up with "chaq'un pour soi", with the exporters setting the tone, and driving the rest to parochial interests. The exporter mantra of the past several months, summarized by the remarks at the BDCP meeting on April 25 by one of their leaders (there will be winners and losers, and the Delta farmers will be the losers, and the exporters will be the winners, get over it) has set the tone for the rest of this process.
21. Those urban and agricultural water districts and agencies that rely on export water are still meeting at a table that excludes other stakeholders.

Two Co-Equal Goals

Please provide additional information or comments about the progress in reducing the risks to the Delta ecosystem and water supply reliability.

1. It will take decades for the ecology of the Delta to recover adequately to nominally support its native species. Exporting interests look to satisfy their immediate need or perceived need for more water that supports ongoing development in areas where development should be curtailed. These interests will receive water; the question is at what price. If the nominal price of Delta surface water were similar to recycled water, more regions within the state would have greater water self-sufficiency.
2. These two goals are often at odds. The risk of failure is highly dependent on the definition of “achievement.” To answer this question intelligently, I would need to know how these terms are defined. For example, is Delta Ecosystem Restoration defined as removal of invasive species and the presence of thriving native species, and is Water Supply Reliability a guarantee of 100% for the full water right for Westlands?
3. Ecosystem restoration failure risk is extreme because focus of actions explicitly excludes improvements to freshwater flow conditions (instead it focuses on physical habitat restoration, changes to conveyance and stressor reduction, usually meaning toxics and invasives). Water supply reliability failure risk is extreme because the goal hasn't even been defined, much less quantified. Plans to improve water supply reliability based on water demands (and desires), without analyzing how much water the system (i.e., the watershed and groundwater basins) can reliably produce for diversion (without damaging the ecosystem and its biological resources), and with minimal consideration of climate change effects will not be effective or sustainable.
4. Even though I am very impressed with the progress being made with the Delta Plan, I am still very confused as to how this will all be executed. The government landscape is littered with many plans, so of them are very good. How is this process going to be different?
5. Can't really have ecosystem restoration without water supply reliability because ultimately the latter pays for the former. Environment has regulatory hammers to move it forward somewhat, but not optimal by any means. The lack of leadership is critically deficient on water supply side and the adherence to negative mythology about water supply and a “need” to reduce exports from a present day baseline without even considering the benefits of new infrastructure and improved operational management is a fundamental failure.
6. Again, until all of the alternatives, including an alternative that looks at the system without a peripheral canal/tunnel or new dams, the costs both economic and environmental cannot be assessed.
7. In the event of catastrophic flooding, rising ocean levels or earthquake collapse, both co-equal goals become severely compromised.
8. We cannot have the one (delta ecosystem restoration) without limiting the size of the other (water supply reliability). It seems so simple: (1) How much water is there (long-term variability)? (2) How much is needed to have a functional estuary? Scientifically rationalize those two facts and let's get on with what is reliably left for man's activities. Simple, isn't it!
9. The path we seem to be on leads nowhere but to the next water war, which will dwarf previous water wars. I have seen it before and don't want to see it again.
10. The only way you can restore the Delta is to refuse to give the agricultural and urban water agencies all the water they want out of the Delta.
11. It's hard to say....if we had a catastrophic event tomorrow (earthquake and potentially multiple levee breaches), both of these are at critical risk of failure. If we have no catastrophic events, the current systems may be able to hang on for years.

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12. You cannot remove the lifeblood of the Delta, freshwater, and expect to restore its ecosystem. There has never been a successful restoration in which excessive amounts of water were removed. Water supply reliability is critical for the Delta and those that depend on it. Where are we going to get our water from when it is diverted around our home?
13. This 'co-equal' concept wants a better definition. But as stated earlier, water supply reliability should be couched not in terms of maximizing Delta supplies but of defining what can be diverted consistent with ecosystem needs.
14. Other than the ESA opinions, we really haven't done much to restore the ecosystem. Maybe the Board will do that. Similarly, the BDCP has blown what was a great opportunity to get consensus of a Delta facility fix, so we're not really any more "reliable" (whatever that means) than we were 5 years ago. Not a good conclusion about the various government efforts, is it?
15. You are never going to "restore" the Delta. At best, you will achieve a new norm. And "water supply reliability" refers to juniors. Area of origin interests already have this. Your plan is to take from us. You already got 20%, and you are coming back for more. We'll fight. The juniors should find their own new water, and quit coveting ours!
16. It appears the scientific assessments of the past are not leading to solutions that yield ecosystem benefits. There needs to be a more open scientific process where new scientific perspectives are valued to find better answers to the risk factors. The water industry has been able to make adjustments and can probably continue to do so for a while, but soon they too will move into the extreme category.
17. Delta ecosystem and water supply reliability are tied at the hip. The greater the risk to ecosystem failure, the greater the risk to reduced water supply reliability. However, should a catastrophe occur in the Delta or the ecosystem completely fail, emergency action would likely be declared by the state legislature and federal Congress to protect water supply—to ensure there is always some reliability of supply. For this reason I have rated the ecosystem at a higher risk than water supply reliability.
18. As far as I know, the Delta is a mess and nobody is doing anything except try to take more water from the north and send it to the south, so everything dies. That is the goal I see with a canal or pipe.
19. Do not pretend that any one action will alleviate the threats to the Delta, actions must be taken on many fronts, but the highest priority as identified again and again in scientific forums is flow into and out of the Delta.
20. With new conveyance and the investment in ecosystem that will accompany that—it's highly unlikely that the money to restore the ecosystem will be found. The totally un-natural Delta flows would be substantially improved by the dual conveyance approach if the proper governance can be structured.
21. Could easily have checked critical for both but in fact neither water exports or the Delta ecosystem will end tomorrow if nothing is done. By the decline in the ecosystem has been severe and we need to get cracking on reversing that in addition to praying for rain. Exporters can muddle through but since water supply solutions take time, we need to get started.
22. The primary problem is that it is too little and too late to be effective and cost efficient with ecosystem restoration. As for water supply, the current system provides a fairly high reliability that could be enhanced far easier than the ecosystem. Delta Vision solutions are band aids at best, since this system is not sustainable over the long run.
23. Wastewater and agricultural discharges above and in the Delta should be a priority. All diversion points, agricultural, municipal and export pumps should be immediately required to have effective fish screens in place. Establish minimum outflow standards on the San Joaquin River and enforce stringently. Water supply reliability to whom? In-Delta? Central Valley agriculture? MWD? EBMUD?
24. The ecosystem restoration has placed a much higher regard for fish over people. With no new storage infrastructure reliability is not there.

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25. After the latest Wanger ruling, what is at risk for water supply is a couple hundred thousand acre-feet for the exporters (the difference between current levels and the imaginary levels with a PC, although the latter are a fantasy because we just learned the models think they can take water when it is very wet and they have insufficient storage, but that is their risk). The science shows the PC is likely to exacerbate the lack of food, temperatures and predation, all of which are shown to be likely causes of the decline, while doing little to reduce entrainment (which is essentially zero now under the BOs). So the risk on the ecosystem is huge, the risk on supplies is very small.
26. Without a coherent vision of what the Delta will look like when the co-equal goals are met, we are at great risk of failing to achieve them. Once we have a clear idea of how much water the Delta and the ecosystem need, we will know how much is left for reliable export to other regions.

Barriers and Constraints

What do you see as the major barriers and constraints in efforts to achieve the co-equal goals?

1. Clearly stated problems. Clearly stated goals and objectives. A process to create a range of alternatives that meets the goals and objectives and fulfills the co-equal goals.
2. The major barrier is the lack of acknowledgment in several camps that compromise is necessary. Another major barrier is the lack of science in understanding the various stressors on the Delta and how to limit the associated stress effectively and equitably.
3. BDCP is evolving into a CalFed and thus is stymied by its bureaucracy to please all.
4. Insufficient definition and quantification of the two goals; insufficient analysis of water resources; lack of commitment to address flow-related stressors in the ecosystem; insufficient consideration of addressing problems and contributing to achievement of goals by actions outside the Delta (e.g., demand reduction, IRWM programs, agricultural water use efficiency); failure to develop/define credible adaptive management program; unrealistic expectations in regards to water supply that this system can provide (failure to recognize that the system has limits).
5. The money wants to ship the water to the money and the preservation of healthy ecosystems is of no importance to big agribusiness.
6. Collaboration, trust, funding, plan execution.
7. See prior comments.
8. Lack of a few key standards, lack of a state land use oversight agency, lack of public awareness of choices in development location, design and use of low impact development strategies. Lack of local governments taking sea level rise and climate change seriously enough to change behavior including storm water runoff (urban pollution) and so on.
9. The major barrier is that expectations can never be met because the current SWP and CVP contracts do not reflect the reality of how much "surplus" water is there.
10. A lack of consensus that both goals can indeed be achieved. Those small groups of individuals/organizations who make a living out of creating conflict at the expense of collaboration and progress are part of the roadblocks to progress. Obviously nothing new...but can they be identified and is it possible to move them into a different posture?
11. Politics, greed, selfishness, and refusal to understand the laws of nature.

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12. Delta Vision got it right. Achieving the co-equal goals will require implementing a comprehensive set of tools—conveyance solutions, storage, protecting the Delta and its residents, habitat investments, and local resource development. DSC leadership appears to be taking a strongly regulatory approach down a very narrow path that includes only substantial demand reduction to allow for reducing Delta supplies below current post-Wanger levels. None of the other tools can be implemented under this scenario and the co-equal goals will be unobtainable.
13. Politics. Billionaire Central Valley “farmers” greed. Manipulation by MWD.
14. Governance - Someone(s) (or an organization) must take the lead, make some hard decisions (it's not possible to get a solution that makes everyone happy - sometimes the best solution is one that makes everyone a little bit unhappy), and then clearly communicate to all a way forward. Then all agencies (local, state, and fed) must get behind the solution (plan). There will be challenges (lawsuits); but, with a plan, we can at least start to make progress in a certain direction. As long as we try to please everyone, we will never solve the issues in the Delta or achieve the co-equal goals.
15. There can be no co-equal goals unless the needs of the Delta and all those that depend on it are part of the equation. We have been left out of the process and our concerns are totally ignored. It is like we don't even exist.
16. The BDCP process is biased towards stakeholders, with inadequate public voice. Expand perspective on supply reliability to line up with state water policy. Assert more state oversight over BDCP.
17. Not enough attention being paid to storage. No interim planning. No reality checks regarding ecosystem goals and achievability.
18. Like society in general, various interests have become far too polarized and distrustful of others to achieve agreement.
19. The people who live in the Delta do not seem willing to sit down and actively participate in a solution. Their response appears to be no change, not in my lifetime.
20. (1) Dysfunctional legislatures at both state and federal levels; (2) Lack of resources at state, federal and local levels; (3) Polarized stakeholder groups.
21. Irreconcilable self-interest.
22. There isn't enough water to go around at current use levels. All sectors should be required to increase conservation by 20% or more, not just urban water use sectors.
23. Water supply agencies do not see environmental issues as inherent component. Specifically, they see any water making the way to the Ocean as wasted. Yet, places like San Diego have no problem releases 200MGD to Ocean as Wastewater. Conveyance should be accommodated, a pipe sized for minimum deliveries located along I-5, surplus water could then use existing route. Delta levee preservation should be on landowners in Delta. Westside agriculture should be required to clean up existing problems before more water is granted to them and low level water right holders should be told to alter behaviors or write really big checks.
24. The State ignoring Ecosystem support and recommendation in favor of almost their entire focus on the Alternate Conveyance.
25. Not willing to compromise. Funding.
26. The system was sustainable in its pre-1960 state. Post 1960 development screwed things up. Yet you are attempting to inflict pain on everyone to solve the problem, counter to longstanding prior appropriation doctrine. So you aim to steal from one group to cover the problem caused by the other.

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27. Democracy!! Too many differing dependencies on Delta resources without common purpose. The entrenchment will continue until a definitive and enforceable decision is determined, vetted, tested, and found to be legally enforceable with all of the appropriate organizational structures in place.
28. Greed, corruption, and immoral unscientific certainty.
29. The lack of a collaboratively developed shared vision of what 'success' looks like in achieving the co-equal goals. The lack of agreed upon conceptual and quantitative models that can support a more transparent decision making process.
30. Co-equal goals are problematic at best. For many, it has come to mean that everyone gets what they want. In reality, it should signal that no one gets everything they want.
31. Aggressive opposition by billionaire farmers and their lobbyists. Active opposition from MWD and SoCal water agencies. Lack of political leadership.
32. Lack of trust and fear among various organizations. Also - we still need to define what water supply reliability means. This has not yet been defined so it is difficult to achieve this goal without a proper definition. For some, it means more water more frequently. For others, it means less water but more frequently.
33. Westlands and Los Angeles.
34. Having buy-in from the stakeholders that will actually help implement the actions necessary to improve conditions in the Delta.
35. Feds taking their own sweet time—most, if not all, agencies. Obstruction by some environmental groups. Recognition that there's been huge outreach in BDCP to Delta counties who—as their reps said April 25—cannot trust the agencies or the process. Doubtful any solution will be embraced by that group.
36. Ignorance and parochialism and lack of leadership by the DSC to overcome that. The Chair does not help by repeatedly saying there is no win-win solution. He seems to be intent on beating up on everyone. There are solutions which I and others have suggested in formal comments to the DSC, but the staff and consultants largely or wholly ignore these comments.
37. The deck is stacked against the landowners and residents of the Delta!!!
38. Putting aside politics and the reliance brought about through the history of our infrastructure, we do not have enough water to effectively achieve both goals and we do not recognize a maximum sustainable human capacity for California.
39. The water exporters want to remove as much water as possible from the Delta with no regard for the residents or the ecosystem.
40. The major barrier is convincing people, not in the physical Delta, that they will need to participate in the recovery. The major constraint on reliable supply will be actually determining how much “surplus” water is available for export.
41. The fact that fish and their purponets (proponents) cost at the expense of water lost through the gate.
42. The exporters are setting up a process to hold the state hostage for 15 years in lawsuits.
43. Lack of agreement on the meaning of “reliable”; still no clear determination of how much water the ecosystem needs (but I think we're getting closer); attacks by San Joaquin Valley congress members on the ESA and other environmental protections. The problem is with the co-equal goals themselves. Those who want water supply reliability are unlikely to concede that the needs of the environment are co-equal.

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44. I can only refer you back to my earlier answer. No one seems to trust anyone. The participants are like a bunch of poker players holding their cards closely to their chests, looking at each other out of the corners of their eyes. Were this a Western, somebody would pull out a six-shooter, there'd be a lot of smoke and noise and eventually, when the smoke cleared, everybody around the table would have been shot dead. But this is not a Hollywood B-movie... this is the future of a great state. And the victim is not a bunch of special interests, but our future.
45. No trust.
46. (1) Lack of looking out for the interests of California rather than discrete areas of the State; (2) Inability to generate sufficient funding to carry out an effective program to address the co-equal goals.
47. Funding.

Recommendations

What recommendations do you have for improving the State's progress and action on the two co-equal goals?

1. SWRCB shall implement the Delta Flow Criteria immediately and proceed to develop Delta Outflow criteria of 80% and a range of alternatives to achieve those criteria. Each watershed shall divert less than X% of stream flow for consumptive use. Balance is represented by a respect for our environment and an acknowledgement that there is a finite supply of water. All surface water diversions and groundwater extraction shall be metered to accurately identify the volume of water used within each category within each watershed.
2. Lower everyone's expectations, including those of Delta Vision and the Legislature. There is good progress being made, but completion will be messy because an effective solution will need to be developed in the open with all stakeholders involved. Additionally, the artificial deadlines imposed by the legislature are good at driving action, but the unrelenting push to complete the Delta Plan by the Delta Stewardship Council will likely prove counterproductive.
3. Scale down the peripheral canal and push self-sustaining community development within support limits.
4. Quantitatively define goals and objectives; identify measurable performance measures; conduct credible quantitative analysis of water supply; incorporate out-of-Delta actions into plan; develop credible, functional, and enforceable adaptive management plan.
5. Slow down and settle the issues before making decisions.
6. Very difficult question. We need incredibly strong leaders that are capable of bringing all the factions together for the common good. The approach of caring about what is only good for me has not worked and will never work towards achieving the co-equal goals.
7. Hard decisions have to be made. Stop analysis paralysis. An agricultural policy would be very helpful, i.e., State determination of whether it wants to have an agricultural industry in the San Joaquin Valley or not and to what degree. Death by a thousand cuts is not a policy.
8. Establish state land use oversight agency with authority. Adopt LEED-ND and LID development standards. Adopt stormwater runoff standards with penalties.
9. Listen to the scientists about how much "surplus" water is really there and restructure all water contracts to reflect this reality. Enforce existing public trust and area of origin laws. Look at the whole interrelated water system of California because what occurs in any part affects the rest of the system. Give the SWRCB enough staff and funding to actually carry out its mission. Enforce the law and the California water code concerning the waste and unreasonable use of our water. It is unreasonable to put water on poisoned land.
10. Continue to use the eye-opening and sobering examples of real time floods and droughts around the world and use those learning opportunities as leverage against inaction.

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11. Collaborative decision-making for the greatest good of all, following an ecosystem-based scientific plan with monitoring of goal achievement and adaptive management by a council such as the Delta Stewardship Council (with true legal clout and financial wherewithal from fee-based water usage). The State Resources Agency should be the final arbiter, with input from each of the agencies (State and Federal) with a role in water and resource management. I see continuing the current situation as continuing the failure of the past.
12. Get the DSC back on track. They need to implement the Vision in the *Delta Vision Strategic Plan*, not try to become a regulatory monolith. The key will be Governor Brown. The new administration needs to decide what direction it wants to go—and then effectively engage in the process. The DVF could have an extremely important voice as well.
13. Focus on restoring the Delta if you want to avoid losing it. If you lose the Delta, the agricultural and urban water agencies will lose their water supply reliability.
14. The governor and his staff must keep to the timeline - don't allow the DSC or BDCP processes to slip. Make the DSC and BDCP processes come to a conclusion within the timeline and strongly, and publicly, support that conclusion. Then start to implement the plan. Then also meet all the challenges to the plan as they come, but don't slow down the implementation.
15. Allow meaningful and full participation of the people that live in the Delta. Currently we only have token representation and their thoughts, views and participation are ignored by the majority of appointees who are made up of outside of the Delta interests.
16. Quantify ecosystem water needs. Calculate supply reliability in context of meeting eco needs.
17. Get real and sensible and lower expectations. Stop spending all the money on studying and restudying the obvious. Something will have to give. Some of the damage done is irreversible and the State has sold a bill of goods that it never could deliver, since there was no follow-through with the original delivery plan.
18. Ask yourselves, what are we doing that will enable us to achieve this that CalFed, with far more staff, cooperation, and money, could not achieve?
19. Consider realistic exemptions to selected regulatory restrictions on construction of an engineered solution to the problems.
20. This is kind of conceptual. Part of the problem is that "co-equal goals" is more of a problem statement than a solution statement. I think it was a mistake to adopt that term by itself without defining what it means. What do we mean by "water supply reliability?" What level of "ecosystem restoration" are we really talking about? Without defining those, we're in an endless cycle of disagreement. BJ Miller, at ACWA several years ago, said you need a numerical cap on exports. Now THAT would be useful. No matter what the number is, it would be better than having this amorphous, grammatically incorrect "co-equal goals" language running water policy.
21. Unification of Governance into one organization.
22. Consider ecosystem water needs equal to urban and agricultural water needs. Require all sectors to implement 20% conservation by 2020. Use a pricing structure for water that reinforces the conservation goals. Require all districts to demonstrate their needs for water in detail. Update water allocations and rights to be reflective of current and potential future water supply in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers watershed; fix any over-allocations by updating rights.
23. Start the process over.
24. Use the PPIC report as guidance.

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25. It would be better if you would plan a new way for those junior water right holders to be served, such as widespread desalting in SoCal and land retirement of west side agriculture (unless they can find willing sellers at a price they can afford). Plan an ecosystem for the Delta that represents a realistic new sustainability that recognizes the inevitability of future levee failures and island flooding, but doesn't attempt to keep X2 in one place through it all. And leave the area of origin out of it. Things were fine when we were the only diverters.
26. Keep focused on the strategic goals and working on the awareness of the effects of failure that will eventually cause the body politic to demand solutions.
27. Stop looking at Bay-Delta and do comprehensive reform of total California water needs; piecemeal solutions lead to more insanity.
28. Governor and Legislature convene an American Assembly process over 3 days to develop a Bay-Delta "Constitution" type document that begins with a shared vision of success and builds a new paradigm of assessment, implementation, commitment, evaluation and trust.
29. Until there is an acknowledgement of the finite and erratic nature of the water supply AND that the Delta ecosystem is worthy of restoration, it will be very difficult to make progress on achieving the co-equal goals.
30. Set clearer deadlines that will apply to the politicians with sanctions for failure to act.
31. Continue to follow and report on progress—keeping accountable the agencies tasked to achieve the coequal goals. And define water supply reliability.
32. Quit sending water south.
33. Have realistic timelines to work through each stakeholder's issues, otherwise you will just deal with the lawsuits in the end.
34. Stewardship Council is moving with urgency. State and federal agencies need to do the same. Rebuild momentum.
35. Fire the staff and prime consultant to the DSC and light a fire under the Council members. Insist that they develop a meaningful plan of no more than 20 pages. But implementation and financing of that plan will require additional legislation, for instance to create a Delta Levees Assessment District or to give that power to the DPC, and to give the DSC one-stop permitting powers in a number of areas.
36. Stop funding this idiotic plan and government boondoggle!!!!
37. Remove all persons that have benefited or stand to benefit from Delta water exports from any aspect of the decision making process regarding the co-equal goals.
38. Develop and implement minimum outflow standards for the San Joaquin River. Direct DWR to immediately release funds being held up for levee maintenance. Complete and implement new Selenium standards now.
39. Co-equal should be tossed and the lives and livelihood of all Californians should take precedence.
40. Figure out what a restored ecosystem may look like, bearing in mind that it will evolve and adapt and that public safety must be part of the vision for the future. Involve Delta landowners and Delta counties in this discussion to the maximum extent possible so that any reconfigurations are done with their input and cooperation and with the benefit of their experience. Figure out how much water the ecosystem will need. Then define reliable export supply—exactly how much is that? Finally, discuss conveyance issues to ensure that supply.
41. Single-point discussions, carried live on the Internet for all to see. Total financial disclosures of every individual involved in any way with the talks and decisions. Absolutely no closed door, or remotely-located talks.
42. Go away.

43. (1) In the end it all boils down to leadership—hopefully Governor Brown has the ability to provide the needed leadership that those before him have lacked; (2) The development and implementation of an effective strategy for California to fund California water infrastructure and other water related programs (habitat, water quality, etc.)—the actions to achieve the two co-equal goals will have a California-wide impact whether or not successful.

Appendix F

Suggestions and Recommendations from Interviews

This appendix lists the suggestions, ideas, and recommendations provided to the Delta Vision Foundation from interviews, emails, and other communication with elected officials’ staff, agency executives and staff, stakeholders, and other members of the public. These suggestions and recommendations do not represent the positions or perspectives of the Delta Vision Foundation, its Directors, or staff.

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Overall

1. Reaffirm the urgency of action.
2. Find a way to compel decisions and actions in the face of uncertainty.
3. Develop a clearer definition of the Two Co-Equal Goals and what they will mean in the Delta—goals, objectives, desired outcomes, expected changes, mitigation, and compensation.
4. Develop meaningful, practical definitions of “sound science,” “adaptive management,” and “beneficiary pays.”
5. Address where compromise is required. How do we get people off their positions that their interest must be fully met?

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6. Need more experimentation in all areas to try things to see if they work. Move people off the inaction (resulting from uncertainty or resistance to change).
7. Contracts and interagency agreements, particularly in science and research take too long and too much effort.
8. Develop a single information portal so everyone can see what is going on in the Delta.

Ecosystem Restoration

1. Agencies have not asserted what questions need to be answered and how the answers will be developed.
2. Establish discussions that link Delta habitat needs with water supply needs for that habitat as a means to define Delta water needs.
3. Incorporate wildlife refuges and Pacific Flyway more explicitly.
4. Need to define where habitat needs are in the Delta to support multi-species recovery plan.
5. Selenium runoff in the San Joaquin Valley must be addressed as part of any program to move the intakes from Tracy.

Water Supply Reliability

1. Clarify definition of water supply reliability—less water from the Delta or more water than post-Wanger restrictions allow.
2. Develop definition of goals and objectives for water needs—where, when, and for what purpose.
3. Determine Delta flow standards first—how much can then be diverted?
4. Reconnect the conveyance-storage link. Discussions on all sides have focused solely on conveyance.
5. Address over-appropriation of water. Provide incentives to get people off the system.
6. Address water quality—flows and discharges.
7. More legislation is needed on groundwater.
8. Clarify the role of BDCP relative to the broader *Delta Plan*.
9. Are there alternatives to litigation for considering and resolving operational issues?
10. Support water markets and transfers.
11. Review state grant criteria to ensure that they reinforce the Two Co-Equal Goals.
12. The San Diego region could become totally self-sufficient with a comprehensive desalination program powered by solar energy.

Delta Vitality and Security

1. Commit to and identify funding sources for compensation for landowners and counties.
2. What is the relative importance of the Two Co-Equal Goals and public safety—how do we guide this tradeoff?
3. Expand the levee improvement program.

Governance

1. Demand action and measurable progress (no one else is).
2. Funding needs a more public discussion
 - a. Develop realistic costs and potential cost allocations for facilities and restoration.
 - b. Establish a better place for the financing discussion to occur.

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- c. Advocate for a smaller bond (\$3 to 6 billion) that focuses resources on regional self-sufficiency in exchange for a reduction in demand (contract amount or water right) on the Delta system.
3. Significant issues loom regarding the governance of BDCP—can assurances be developed regarding operations of any facilities and follow-through and adaptation on ecosystem restoration?
4. Find a way to create better balance of power and influence in the critical negotiations to define how we will meet the Two Co-Equal Goals.
5. Determine if the BDCP process driven by a consensus/negotiation approach or by a contractor/applicant approach?
6. Establish clearer expectations of the roles of fish/natural resource agencies and water management agencies in developing co-equal solutions and provide adequate funding to fulfill those roles.
7. Conduct a Delta Day to increase federal and state agency coordination with local organizations on water, ecosystem, land use, and agricultural issues.

State Agencies

Governor's Administration

1. Complete appointments of state agency leadership related to the Delta as soon as possible.
2. Establish and reinforce policy direction and priorities to implement the Two Co-Equal Goals and align the *Delta Plan* and BDCP processes.
3. Assume an active role in requesting coordinated federal action and funding for Delta actions.
 - a) Request specific federal cooperation from USACE in reservoir reoperation studies for state and federal reservoirs in the Central Valley watershed.
 - b) Request appointment of a representative of the EPA Office of Water to coordinate EPA headquarters leadership with Region 9 activities related to the Bay-Delta system.

Legislature

1. Conduct fiscal oversight hearings on spending and priorities related to the Two Co-Equal Goals.
2. Immediately provide funding for planning and implementation to the Delta Conservancy, the Delta Protection Commission, the Department of Fish and Game, and the State Board.
3. Immediately address the labor constraints that reduce operations and maintenance effectiveness of the State Water Project.
4. Establish long-term funding mechanisms for implementing the Two Co-Equal Goals, conditioned on approval of the *Delta Plan* and Bay Delta Conservation Plan.

Delta Stewardship Council

1. Incorporate a clear, concise description of expected outcomes and measurable objectives for the Two Co-Equal Goals to guide actions by others. Set performance level needs for storage and conveyance size, location, operations
2. Rewrite the *Delta Plan* to describe what can and should be done, rather than what can't be done.
3. Define how the DSC will review the BDCP and whether it fits into *Delta Plan*.
4. Immediately establish monthly meetings for implementing agencies to report on actions and progress.
5. Establish workgroups to develop improved alternatives for the *Delta Plan*.
6. Continue efforts to promote floodplain protection from development and establish joint use of floodplains for flood protection, habitat creation, and agricultural production.

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7. Make (or lead) the tough decisions on levee priorities.
8. Develop a set of legislative recommendations for consideration when the *Delta Plan* is complete.
9. Evaluate the water conservation data to determine and report who is advancing and who is not.

Natural Resources Agency

1. Define clear, measurable objectives for ecosystem management and water supply reliability.
2. Develop a realistic schedule and timeline to allow for reasoned review of work products.
3. Implement an iterative document development process for the BDCP process to increase transparency and document agreements and narrowing of conflicts, including the purpose and need statement, alternatives descriptions, analytic tools, the effects analysis, work group deliberations, governance, and financing.
4. Include analysis of storage in any effects analysis completed for BDCP.
5. Improve coordination and alignment of actions among the departments of the agency.
6. Establish the expectations and mechanisms for stronger enforcement by DFG.
7. Improve coordination and planning between the Resources Agency (and its departments) and the State Board.

Department of Water Resources

1. Define water supply reliability for water users that rely on the Delta.
2. Evaluate the operations, benefits, and costs of storage alternatives (north and south of the Delta, surface and groundwater) with and without consideration of Delta conveyance alternatives.
3. Establish milestones and deadlines for storage investigations to coincide with the BDCP planning process.
4. Work with the Delta Conservancy, DFG, DSC, BDCP, and other water, environmental, and Delta interests to develop a coordinated Delta ecosystem restoration plan to meet objectives defined in the *Delta Plan*.
5. Immediately present and discuss the approach for prioritizing levee investments in the Delta.
6. Prepare an evaluation and implementation plan to accelerate the investigation and implementation of low-flow fish screen options at Banks Pumping Station.

Department of Fish and Game

1. Work with the Delta Conservancy, DWR, DSC, BDCP and other water, environmental, and Delta interests to develop a coordinated Delta ecosystem restoration plan to meet objectives defined in the *Delta Plan*.
2. Prepare or further clarify recovery plans for fish species (along with federal resources agencies).
3. Provide dedicated funding for evaluating and recommending in-stream flow needs.
4. Use the DFG enforcement powers more directly and aggressively to restore the ecosystem.

California Water Commission

1. Develop definitions for the public benefits of storage promptly.

Delta Conservancy

1. Complete the Conservancy Strategic Plan by January 2012.
2. Work with the DWR, DFG, DSC, BDCP and other water, environmental, and Delta interests to develop a coordinated Delta ecosystem restoration plan to meet objectives defined in the *Delta Plan*.
3. Compel all Delta restoration projects to be coordinated through the Conservancy.

Delta Protection Commission

1. Work with USDA NRCS and CDFA to identify and apply agricultural support programs that advance the Delta Economic Sustainability Plan.

State Water Resources Control Board

1. Immediately prepare a report identifying actions and resources necessary to streamline procedures for establishing flow standards and water rights permits, including the potential use of administrative law judges.
2. Modify and simplify diversion monitoring reporting to reduce equipment costs to diverters.
3. Increase resources and funding for water rights enforcement and establishing flow standards.

Emergency Management Agency

1. Immediately identify the areas of the Delta at risk of catastrophic levee failure from flooding or seismic events and the number of people potentially affected. Prepare and publish evacuation plans.

Science Programs

1. Establish a completely separate, disinterested entity (outside the Stewardship Council) to manage science programs and serve as the policy-science interface. Examples: [San Francisco Estuary Institute](#) and [Southern California Coastal Water Research Project](#).
2. Prepare a strategic science plan to establish science and research priorities for the Delta.
3. Accelerate efforts to coordinate Delta monitoring, research, and synthesis regarding flows, water quality, habitat, and species.
4. Continue improvements and coordination of water quality monitoring programs through the California Water Quality Monitoring Council.
5. Obtain funding for the Delta Science Center at Rio Vista.
6. Assign science managers with particular skills in research synthesis for each of the critical research areas (flows, water quality, habitat, and species).
7. Establish a required commitment of all implementation budgets to monitoring and performance reporting.
8. Implement specific projects (restoration, operational changes, etc.) to test hypotheses then measure and report results.

Federal Agencies

1. Identify and appoint a representative of the federal Bay-Delta Leadership Committee with specific authority to represent the Committee and guide federal recommendations and actions related to the *Delta Plan* and BDCP.
2. Immediately develop a report and recommendations on federal consistency for the *Delta Plan*, including the Coastal Zone Management Act and other potential means for ensuring federal consistency and funding.
3. Identify and appoint a representative of the EPA Office of Water to coordinate EPA headquarters leadership with Region 9 activities related to the Bay-Delta system.
4. Resolve the USACE levee policy on vegetation.