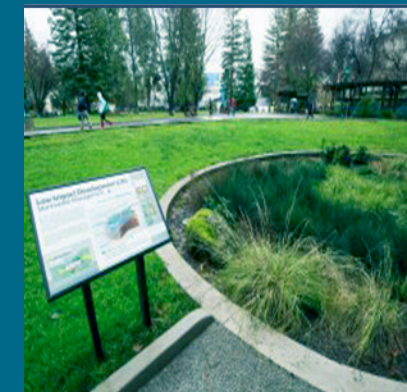


Section 3 Planning Coordination and Integration



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35 **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

36	ARB	American River Basin
37	CABY	Cosumnes, American, Bear, Yuba
38	Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
39	CVFPP	Central Valley Flood Protection Plan
40	DAC	disadvantaged community
41	DCIP	Disadvantaged Community Involvement Program

1	Delta	Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta
2	DWR	California Department of Water Resources
3	EID	El Dorado Irrigation District
4	EJ	environmental justice
5	GBA	Groundwater Banking Authority
6	GSA	groundwater sustainability agency
7	GSP	groundwater sustainability plan
8	IRWM	integrated regional water management
9	IRWMP	Integrated Regional Water Management Plan
10	MAC	Mokelumne/Amador/Calaveras
11	MHI	median household income
12	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
13	NAB RDCP	North American Basin Regional Drought Contingency Plan
14	NCMWC	Natomas Central Mutual Water Company
15	NSV	Northern Sacramento Valley
16	PCWA	Placer County Water Agency
17	PDF	Portable Document Format
18	PRC	Public Resources Code
19	Reclamation	U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation
20	Region	ARB Region
21	RFMP	Regional Flood Management Plan
22	RWA	Regional Water Authority
23	RWVG	Regional Water Management Group
24	RWRP	Regional Water Reliability Plan
25	SACOG	Sacramento Area Council of Governments
26	SAFCA	Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency
27	SAWC	South Area Water Council
28	SB	Senate Bill
29	SCGA	Sacramento Central Groundwater Authority
30	SCWA	Sacramento County Water Agency
31	SGA	Sacramento Groundwater Authority
32	SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
33	SRCSD	Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District
34	SSCAWA	South Sacramento County Agricultural Water Authority
35	state	state of California
36	SWRP	Stormwater Resource Plan
37	UAIC	United Auburn Indian Community
38	WDCWA	Woodland-Davis Clean Water Agency
39	West Sacramento	City of West Sacramento
40	Westside-Sac	Westside-Sacramento
41	WET	Water Education Today
42	WFA	Water Forum Agreement
43	WRA	Water Resources Association
44	WSAFCA	West Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency
45		

3. PLANNING COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION

This section describes stakeholder involvement and coordination efforts related to the development and implementation of the American River Basin (ARB) Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP). It outlines the processes that were used to solicit and coordinate stakeholder involvement in plan development, which includes water stakeholders, the public, disadvantaged communities (DAC) and tribes. The section also describes the relationship between the IRWMP effort and efforts of local water and land-use planning, neighboring integrated regional water management (IRWM) regions, and state of California (state) and federal planning.

3.1. Stakeholder Involvement

Stakeholder participation is an integral part of the local and regional planning process; including development of the ARB IRWMP. Stakeholder involvement has provided a forum for collaboration, data sharing, and soliciting feedback from interested or affected individuals and agencies in the ARB Region (Region). Collaborative efforts have helped to ensure that diverse interests of the Region are represented during the development and implementation of the ARB IRWMP. These efforts have also led to the development of partnerships that have assisted in the resolution of many of the Region’s water management issues.

3.1.1. History of Regional Cooperation

Stakeholder involvement and participation in the ARB IRWMP is built upon the Water Forum’s foundation of collaborative planning. The Water Forum process was the initial effort in the Region that focused on developing collaborative, consensus-based solutions and a broad involvement process. The practices pioneered in 1993 to 2000, the Water Forum process has since become accepted standards and norms for conducting stakeholder interaction and collaboration in the Region.

The current stakeholder participation process takes advantage of the knowledge and stakeholder relationships developed over more than 25 years in the Sacramento region. The Water Forum successfully joined together urban public agencies and municipalities along with water supply, industrial, agricultural, agricultural-residential, environmental, flood, businesses, and other community interests in an agreement to secure the future of the Sacramento region water supply to the year 2030. Signed by 40 stakeholder organizations in April 2000, the Water Forum Agreement (WFA) helped launch key programs and initiatives that continue to support the maintenance of the long-term sustainable yield of the North and Central Area groundwater basins (current jurisdictions of Sacramento Groundwater Authority [SGA] and Sacramento Central Groundwater Authority [SCGA]), and other local groundwater sustainability agencies

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1 (GSA)), conservation of municipal and industrial water use, and protection of fish and other public trust
2 assets in the lower American River.

3 The ARB IRWMP effort began in April 2004, before initial California Department of Water Resources
4 (DWR) guidelines for IRWMPs and their subsequent modifications to broaden the list of recommended
5 stakeholders. As a result, the effort that led to the adopted 2006 ARB IRWMP focused primarily on water
6 supply-related agencies and their projects to implement the WFA. Therefore, the initial group of potential
7 participants in the IRWMP was composed primarily of the water suppliers involved in the Water Forum
8 process, with limited involvement from other stakeholder groups. Ultimately, 16 agencies directly
9 participated in the 2006 IRWMP effort. The 2013 ARB IRWMP Update built on the relationships
10 developed among water supply interests and water purveyors during the Water Forum and 2006 IRWMP.

11 The current 2018 ARB IRWMP Update continues to build on these relationships and seeks to represent a
12 broad and balanced representation of the water community. Agencies representing the interests of flood
13 managers, environmental groups, community based organizations, stormwater managers, disadvantaged
14 communities, and water quality interests participated in the 2018 ARB IRWMP Update.

15 **3.1.2. Stakeholder Outreach Process**

16 This section describes the process for facilitating stakeholder involvement in the ARB IRWMP process.

17 **3.1.2.1. Stakeholder Identification and Notification**

18 Past outreach efforts included, but were not limited to, Regional Water Authority (RWA), Freeport
19 Regional Water Authority, South Sacramento County Agricultural Water Authority (SSCAWA), SGA, and
20 the Water Forum Successor Effort. Outreach efforts to include stakeholders in the 2018 ARB IRWMP
21 Update built on the foundation of these programs, and the 2006 and 2013 ARB IRWMPs. Participants in
22 this Region have a well-established tradition for meaningful stakeholder involvement and public
23 information. In the past, a variety of strategies and tactics were employed to initiate engagement of
24 stakeholders; including studying regional industry and association membership lists, advertisements in
25 publications and periodicals (local, regional, and statewide), focus groups, and hiring public outreach
26 consultants.

27 The 2018 ARB IRWMP Update process has employed multiple public outreach mechanisms and processes
28 to notify and encourage involvement from interested stakeholders in the planning effort, including:

- 29 • Posting to the IRWMP page on the RWA Web site (www.rwah2o.org) and to the ARB IRWMP
30 Web portal (<http://irwm.rmcwater.com/rwa/login.php>), which is described further below.

- 1 • Periodically briefing the RWA Board of Directors at their bi-monthly meetings.
- 2 • Briefing the Water Forum Successor Effort. This effort regularly convenes the diverse interest
- 3 groups involved in the Water Forum process, operated continuously since 1993.

4 Stakeholders involved in the 2018 ARB IRWMP Update are shown in **Table 4-1** of **Section 4**. Other
5 stakeholders beyond that list may be involved with participation in public meetings and other outreach
6 conducted throughout the ARB IRWMP implementation process. New stakeholders will continue to be
7 identified and invited to participate in the future.

8 **3.1.2.2. Stakeholder Participation**

9 The ARB IRWMP offers a variety of ways for interested stakeholders to engage in the planning process;
10 including the Planning Forum and a dedicated Web portal also known as “Opti” (described below and in
11 **Section 5.7.1**). Planning Forum meetings are open, accessible, and ongoing, and stakeholders can voice
12 concerns or make suggestions about the plan and its development process. The approach used is flexible
13 and responsive. Interested parties are continuously identified and encouraged to be involved in these
14 meetings. Through the Planning Forums, RWA has convened four workshops with over 30 agency
15 participants and over 50 distinct individuals for the development and refinement of the 2018 ARB IRWMP
16 Update.

17 As also described in **Section 5**, ARB stakeholders assisted in collaboratively developing and updating the
18 Region’s vision, goals, principles, objectives, and strategies. Several objectives and strategies under the
19 goal of community stewardship address the Region’s direction concerning stakeholder outreach in the
20 coming years. These are:

- 21 • **Objective 15:** Increase awareness of the need for, benefits of, and practices for maintaining
- 22 sustainable water resources.
- 23 • **Objective 17:** Increase sharing of information, studies, and reports to further advance integrated
- 24 regional water management.
- 25 • **Strategy CS2:** Identify, summarize, and discuss the potential for partnering of existing regional
- 26 outreach and education programs by 2021.
- 27 • **Strategy CS7:** Increase engagement of agricultural stakeholders and private water users.

3.1.2.3. Web Portal

RWA developed and maintains a Web-based tool or Web portal to collect and disseminate information on projects proposed in the Region. Having an Internet-based tool allows greater access to, and better control of, information. The Web portal, an application called Opti, supports collaboration and communication among stakeholders. The primary functions of Opti are:

- Sharing information
 - Opti provides a central location for sharing information about upcoming regional meetings, events, and progress of integrated planning and implementation.
- Collecting and displaying project information and data
 - Opti is the mechanism by which RWA collects project information. This information includes a project description, a point of contact, expected benefits, feasibility, costs and funding, status, and other considerations. The collected information will be used for evaluating and prioritizing the projects. Project information is displayed visually and geographically using a geographic information system. Projects on these maps are color-coded to show the primary benefit, such as water supply, water quality, environmental, flood/stormwater management, and community stewardship. Any vetted project prioritization scores will be visible as well. This project prioritization process is described in **Section 5.7**.
 - California Senate Bill (SB) 985, enacted in November 2014, requires that agencies prepare a Stormwater Resource Plan (SWRP) as a condition of receiving funds for stormwater and dry weather runoff capture projects from any bond approved by voters after January 2014. SWRPs for the Region and West Slope area of El Dorado County are included in the 2018 ARB IRWMP Update. New in 2018, Opti now includes a tab to collect information on stormwater-related projects for vetting and inclusion in the 2018 Update.
- Managing project data
 - Use of Opti allows the Region for easy updates and maintenance with the latest project information and data. The interface has also proven to be cost efficient over time, as the previous method of requesting and receiving projects through a fillable Portable Document Format (PDF) form was labor intensive for both the project proponents and RWA. Finally,

the interface continues to ensure that regional planning is a living process by allowing for the addition, evaluation, and prioritization of projects, as needed.

- Building a community
 - With the sharing of information, Opti fosters collaboration and provides more opportunities for planning, project integration, and identification of potential cost and resource sharing. Users are encouraged to add content to Opti, and they are given the option of receiving announcements from the Web portal about upcoming events or announcements.

Opti can be accessed at <http://irwm.rmewater.com/rwa/login.php>. Users sign up for access to the site. This feature allows for RWA to act as a site administrator and ensure that information is secure and shared appropriately. **Figures 3-1** and **3-2** are screenshots of Opti.

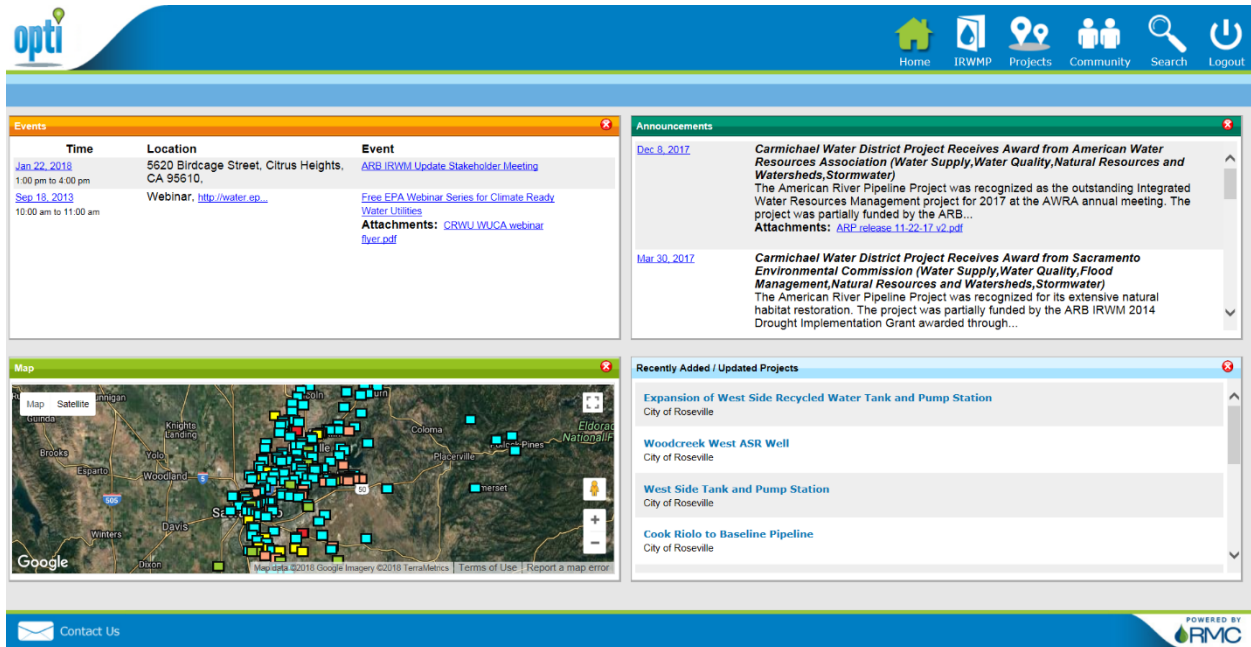


Figure 3-1. Opti Home Page

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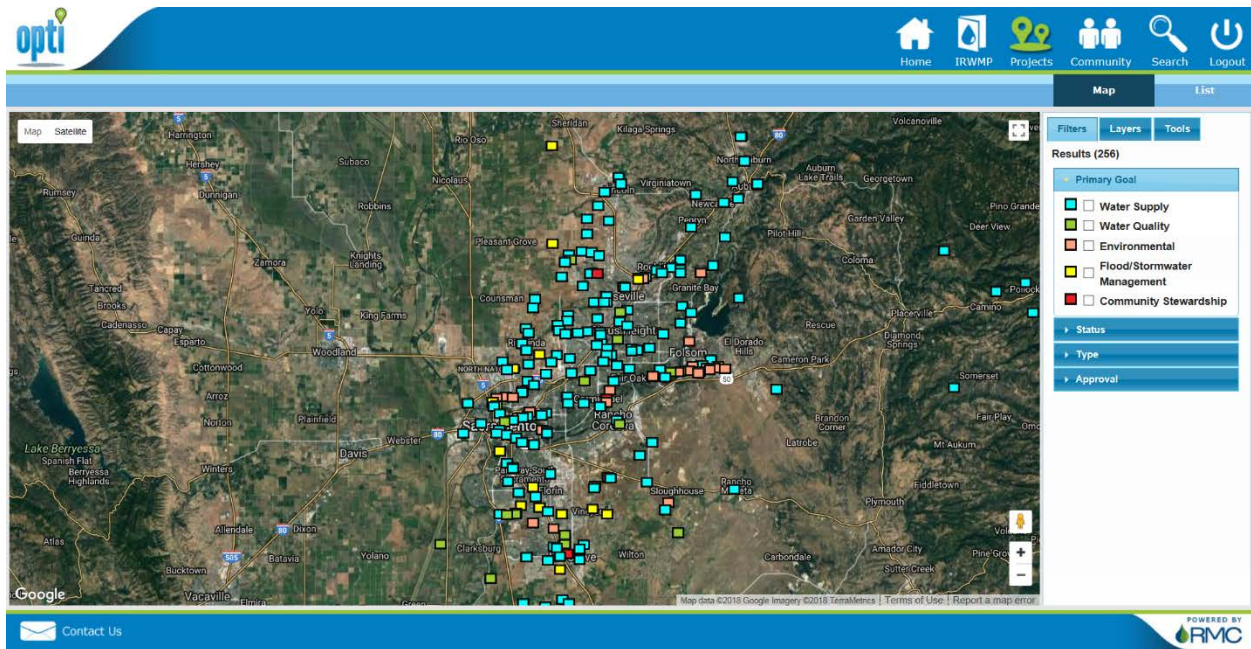


Figure 3-2. Opti Project Map Display

3.1.3. Public Outreach

The ARB IRWMP is an integral part of a comprehensive and coordinated water management program at a local and regional level. As such, more general outreach to the public and stakeholders on water issues, specific project proposals, and regional water conditions also serves the objectives of the IRWMP. RWA and other members of the Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) conduct or participate in dozens of outreach events and activities over the course of a year. Examples include:

- **Public Events:** Creek Week, Earth Day, Home and Garden Shows, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) Get WET (Water Education Today), American River Salmon Festival.
- **Presentations to Community and Professional Groups:** American Basin Council of Watersheds, Sacramento Environmental Commission, McClellan Restoration Advisory Board, California Association of Park and Recreation Districts, Region II.
- **Websites:** The RWA Website disseminates information about the plan to the broader public and keeps participants informed between meetings. The Opti Web portal promotes active engagement of stakeholders in the ARB IRWMP community.
- **Regional Water Efficiency Program:** One of the most important water issues to engage the public in is water conservation. Through individual efforts of water purveyors and the Regional Water

1 Efficiency Program, a comprehensive outreach campaign is conducted for the Region’s residents
2 to educate them on the importance of water efficiency to ensure a sustainable future.

- 3 • **Other:** RWA continually seeks out opportunities to outreach to the public and stakeholders on
4 water issues in general and the ARB IRWMP in particular. RWA staff and RWMG participants
5 frequently address public bodies, including city councils and county boards of supervisors.

6 As with stakeholder outreach, several objectives and strategies under the goal of community stewardship
7 also address the Region’s direction concerning public outreach into the coming years. These are further
8 described in **Section 5** and include:

- 9 • **Objective 15:** Increase awareness of the need for, benefits of, and practices for maintaining
10 sustainable water resources.
- 11 • **Strategy CS1:** Increase availability and access to educational material on sustainable water
12 resources.
- 13 • **Strategy CS2:** Identify, summarize, and discuss the potential for partnering of existing regional
14 outreach and education programs by 2021.
- 15 • **Strategy CS6:** Increase engagement of community leaders (e.g., using community-based social
16 marketing where applicable).

17 **3.1.4. Outreach to Disadvantaged Communities**

18 DAC is a term defined by the California Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 75005(g). “Disadvantaged
19 community” means a community with a median household income (MHI) less than 80 percent of the
20 statewide average. “Severely disadvantaged community” means a community with a median household
21 income less than 60 percent of the statewide average.

22 Related to DACs are environmental justice (EJ) concerns. As defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection
23 Agency, “Environmental Justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless
24 of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement
25 of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.”

26 In many parts of California, DACs are underserved by water infrastructure or disproportionately impacted
27 by negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, municipal, and commercial operations
28 or the execution of federal, state, local, and tribal programs and policies. For that reason, special emphasis

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1 is placed on ensuring DACs and EJ communities have an opportunity for meaningful involvement in the
2 IRWMP process.

3 The ARB DAC program includes all subregions within the planning area containing neighborhoods with a
4 MHI below \$49,191, 80 percent of the statewide MHI for the time period of 2010 through 2014 (DWR
5 2016a). Outreach benefits DACs via improved understanding of what potential IRWMP projects may meet
6 critical DAC needs. In general, delineation of DAC communities has been evaluated by Census tract, which
7 is shown in **Figure 2-10** along with the water supply agencies that serve those areas. Even so, the California
8 PRC is not specific as to how DACs are delineated, so different methods of determining the boundaries of
9 a DAC can be considered valid by DWR.

10 **3.1.4.1. Key DAC/EJ Findings**

11 Based on an analysis of the Census tracts and jurisdictional maps, and unlike some parts of the state, DACs
12 in the Region are generally not isolated communities with particular water supply or water quality concerns.
13 In contrast, other regions have communities like Seville, where the average yearly income is \$23,750 and
14 residents pay twice for water: once for the tap water they use only to shower and wash clothes, and twice
15 for the 5-gallon bottles they must buy weekly for drinking, cooking, and brushing their teeth due to severe
16 contamination.

17 The water supply and water quality needs of DACs in the Region are generally served effectively by water
18 purveyor efforts to provide high-quality water supplies to their entire service area and through the regional
19 planning efforts described in this document. Under this structure, DACs are continuously represented
20 through their elected representatives to water district boards, city councils, and county boards of
21 supervisors.

22 That said, some DACs or individuals that would be considered disadvantaged reside in very small pockets
23 of the Region, served by a small water system and/or private wells. A small water system is defined as a
24 water system for human consumption that has 15 or more service connections or regularly serves at least
25 25 individuals at least 60 days out of the year. This includes any collection, treatment, storage, and
26 distribution facilities. In addition to the classification as a small system, use-types are divided into the
27 following:

- 28 • A Community Water System is a public water system that has 15 or more service connections used
29 by year-long residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-long residents of the area served by the
30 system.

- 1 • A Non-Transient-Non-Community Water System is a public water system that is not a community
2 water system that regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons during 6 months of the year.

- 3 • A Transient-Non-Community Water System is a non-community water system that does not
4 regularly serve at least 25 of the same persons during 6 months of the year.

5 Areas of special consideration include schools serviced by these systems, due to the characteristics of the
6 population at risk. Other special situations include facilities like truck stops or tourist locations where
7 exposure to substandard water and sanitation may be minimal for most users, but not all. In the Region,
8 issues with small systems water supply and sanitation are generally related to substandard, aging
9 infrastructure, rather than larger regional issues.

10 The Sacramento County Environmental Management Department is involved with the permitting,
11 inspection, and monitoring of 154 small public water systems. In Placer County, there are 158 small
12 systems, which include many systems outside of the Region in the Cosumnes, American, Bear, Yuba
13 (CABY) and Tahoe-Sierra regions. Some of those servicing mobile home parks and developments,
14 particularly in the area of Auburn, are in DAC zones, with some additional ones being primarily isolated
15 facilities, such as California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) rest stops or campgrounds. There are
16 no reported problems from any of these locations in the Region; however, monitoring will continue to
17 determine if locations exist with specific issues that should be considered at the IRWMP level.

18 Regardless of specific issues, the Region recognizes the need for the DAC/EJ community to participate in
19 the IRWMP process, and the Region has a continued commitment to collaborate DAC/EJ members and
20 advocates. For that reason, additional effort was made to identify specific options for direct DAC/EJ
21 participation by community members or advocate organizations.

22 **3.1.4.2. General DAC Outreach Approach**

23 As part of the 2013 ARB IRWMP Update development process, a general approach to DAC outreach was
24 developed to support the ARB IRWMP effort.

- 25 1. Determine existing DAC interest and efforts within RWMG members (RWA members) and
26 leverage efforts in support of the IRWMP.

- 27 2. Determine existing DAC interest and efforts within ARB stakeholder groups that can be leveraged
28 to support outreach and involvement.

- 29 3. Prepare and maintain a DAC contact and mailing list to encourage participation.

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- 1 4. Encourage ARB stakeholders and project proponents to identify project(s) with potential to address
2 DAC needs.
- 3 5. Provide RWA staff and/or members as speakers for any interested community group that would
4 like to know more about the IRWMP or DAC participation.
- 5 6. Invite DAC representatives to participate in stakeholder meetings and events.

6 **Appendix E** contains the DAC and EJ Outreach Report with the steps taken by the Region to understand
7 DAC/EJ concerns and conduct outreach.

8 **3.1.4.3. Additional Disadvantaged Community Involvement Actions**

9 In July 2016, DWR began its Disadvantaged Community Involvement Program (DCIP), which included
10 grants awarded on a funding area basis to support the following objectives as stated in the 2016
11 Disadvantaged Community Involvement Request for Proposals:

- 12 • Work collaboratively to involve DACs, community-based organizations, and stakeholders in
13 IRWM planning efforts to ensure balanced access and opportunity for participation in the IRWM
14 planning process.
- 15 • Increase the understanding, and where necessary, identify the water management needs of DACs
16 on a Funding Area basis.
- 17 • Develop strategies and long-term solutions that appropriately address the identified DAC water
18 management needs.

19 RWA has been engaged with efforts in both the Sacramento River Funding Area and the San Joaquin River
20 Funding Area and is committed to participating in this process. As of completion of this update to the 2018
21 ARB IRWMP Update, that work is still ongoing. RWA will integrate results of the DCIP into its future
22 implementation of the ARB IRWMP.

23 **3.1.5. Outreach to Native American Tribes**

24 The ARB IRWMP appreciates the importance of water from a physical and cultural perspective to Tribal
25 communities within the planning region. The Region has two federally recognized Tribes. These include
26 the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria (UAIC) and the Wilton Rancheria. RWA
27 contacted these Tribes via an invitation letter in June 2011 and extended an invitation to participate in the
28 IRWMP development. Additionally, RWA contacted a consultant to discuss UAIC water resource-related

1 issues in May 2011. No issues were identified at that time. As part of the DCIP described above additional
2 outreach is being planned for Tribal engagement for the entire Sacramento River Funding Area. That work
3 is expected to commence in mid-2018 through the California Indian Environmental Alliance. RWA will
4 consider the results of that effort in its future implementation of the ARB IRWMP.

5 **3.1.6. State Agency Assistance**

6 DWR plays an important role in developing the ARB IRWMP. DWR has participated frequently in the
7 planning forum, providing clarifications on the state perspective for this IRWMP effort. DWR guidance
8 was also important for developing the “Resolution of Adoption” document, which each project proponent
9 must sign if it wishes to be a part of any state funding opportunity.

10 **3.2. Relationship with Local Water Planning**

11 Many local agencies within the Region have water supply, water quality management, wastewater
12 collection and treatment, flood management/control, and stormwater management responsibilities. **Table**
13 **4-1 (Section 4)** shows local agencies in the Region that have statutory water management responsibilities.
14 Not all agencies with local water management responsibilities are active participants in this IRWMP effort,
15 but most of these agencies have coordinated with the RMWG in the past and are expected to do so in the
16 future as needed. This IRWMP provides a regional planning framework as described in **Section 5**, but it is
17 not meant to supersede the autonomy or authority of any local agency. The planning framework includes a
18 regional vision, principles, goals, objectives, and strategies, which were all developed and updated with
19 extensive stakeholder input.

20 Local plans refer to both plans that are conducted by a single agency for their jurisdiction as well as multi-
21 agency plans that cover larger areas. Jurisdictions of these local plans are relevant to the IRWMP, because
22 local agencies ultimately implement the IRWMP through projects that are also in their local plans. Thus,
23 the management tools and criteria in those local plans are naturally reflected in how this IRWMP is
24 implemented, if not also in its development and update. This project implementation preferably happens in
25 collaboration with other local agencies. Local plan jurisdictions can also help identify opportunities for
26 collaboration with neighboring IRWM regions (explained in **Section 3.4**), when a local agency boundary
27 crosses IRWM region boundaries.

28 This IRWMP incorporates, and is consistent with, all existing local water planning documents including:
29 Urban Water Management Plans, climate action plans, water master plans, groundwater management plans,
30 recycled water master plans, habitat conservation plans, stormwater management plans, and other water
31 resources plans and studies. These planning documents provide important information on water supply and
32 demands, local water management issues, climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, and

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1 environmental conditions. Reference to some of these documents can be found throughout **Section 2**. The
2 IRWMP ensures consistency with local planning efforts by having those local agencies directly participate
3 and formulate in the IRWMP development and update. As local water planning efforts are undertaken or
4 updated in the future, the RWMG will consider directly incorporating any relevant changes into the
5 IRWMP. As explained in **Section 5.6**, the IRWMP framework strategies are especially meant to be adapted
6 at higher frequencies relatively frequently, and new strategies can be developed in line with changes in
7 local plans. Conversely, local planning should also be consistent with the IRWMP. This coordination
8 relationship is further assured by having the IRWMP Framework (described in **Section 5.1**) as part of the
9 resolution for those organizations that adopt the ARB IRWMP. Collaboration and relationships that have
10 developed and continue to develop through the IRWMP effort are also expected to increase integration and
11 effectiveness among local planning agencies.

12 A list of local water plans and planning efforts that informed the development of the 2018 ARB IRWMP
13 Update is included in **Appendix F**. This list is by no means exhaustive of every effort and plan completed
14 in the Region; rather, it identifies those entities and endeavors that are, have been, or are expected to become
15 active in regional planning in the coming decade. Since completion of the 2013 ARB IRWMP Update, two
16 noteworthy planning requirements were passed by the California legislature that will be closely coordinated
17 with the ARB IRWMP. These are the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) and the Storm
18 Water Resource Planning Act, which were both signed into law in September 2014. Each act requires a
19 specific type of plan development, a Groundwater Sustainability Plan and a Storm Water Resource Plan.
20 Because of the close relationship of these two types of plans with the ARB IRWMP, each is described
21 below. Finally, RWA engaged in two additional planning efforts beginning in 2015 intended to improve
22 long-term water supply reliability. Each of these, the North American Basin Regional Drought Contingency
23 Plan (NAB RDCP) and the Regional Water Reliability Plan (RWRP), is described below.

24 **3.2.1. Groundwater Sustainability Plans**

25 The intent of SGMA is to ensure sustainable management of the groundwater basins in California. SGMA
26 required, by June 30, 2017, the formation of locally-controlled GSAs in groundwater basins and subbasins
27 (basins) designated as medium or high priority by DWR. GSAs in the Region are described in **Section**
28 **2.2.3**. Each GSA is responsible for developing and implementing a groundwater sustainability plan (GSP)
29 or an alternative to a GSP (Alternative). SGMA requires that GSAs establish local threshold values to
30 demonstrate sustainability as measured by six sustainability indicators, including as applicable:

- 31
- Groundwater levels

- 1 • Groundwater storage
- 2 • Seawater intrusion
- 3 • Degraded water quality
- 4 • Land subsidence
- 5 • Surface water depletion

6 Each of the three groundwater subbasins (see **Figure 2-3**) that are either partially or fully included in the
7 Region are required to be managed under a GSP or Alternative by January 31, 2022. In each subbasin, there
8 may be either a single GSP or multiple, coordinated GSPs covering the subbasin. Upon completion of a
9 GSP, GSAs will have up to 20 years to demonstrate compliance with meeting the sustainability indicators.

10 Recognizing the importance of groundwater resources to the Region and the close relationship between
11 SGMA and IRWM efforts, stakeholders added a new objective and strategy to the 2018 ARB IRWMP
12 Update that address long-term groundwater sustainability (see **Section 5**). These are:

- 13 • **Objective 18:** Manage the Region’s groundwater basins sustainably.
- 14 • **Strategy WR7:** Develop and adopt groundwater sustainability plans or alternative groundwater
15 sustainability plans by 2022.

16 As GSPs or Alternatives in the Region are adopted and implemented, the RWMG will consider directly
17 incorporating any relevant changes into the IRWMP. Additionally, the RWMG will work closely with
18 GSAs as GSPs are developed to ensure that implementation projects for groundwater sustainability are
19 included into the ARB IRWMP project database, where applicable.

20 **3.2.2. Stormwater Resource Plans**

21 The intent of the Storm Water Resource Planning Act is to promote the use of stormwater and dry weather
22 runoff as important resources to supplement surface water and groundwater supply. In the Region, there
23 are two adopted SWRPs that have been incorporated into the ARB IRWMP. The first is the ARB SWRP.
24 The ARB SWRP was developed in consultation with the RWMG and has a fully coincident boundary with
25 the ARB IRWMP Region. The ARB SWRP will be implemented in the watersheds that exist in the
26 American River Basin IRWMP region, which include the Lower American Watershed, the Upper Bear
27 Watershed, the North Fork American River Watershed, and the South Fork American River Watershed. A

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1 second SWRP has been developed for El Dorado County along the west slope of the Sierra Nevada. The
2 West Slope SWRP contains a portion of the South Fork American Watershed, El Dorado Hills Area, which
3 is within the ARB IRWMP. The West Slope SWRP provided regular briefings to the ARB IRWMP
4 stakeholder meetings during development of the SWRP.

5 The agencies overseeing these SWRPs will have extensive opportunities to coordinate with each other to
6 promote stormwater management at a regional scale. Ultimately, the implementation of both SWRPs will
7 develop stormwater and dry weather runoff capture projects that will generate multi-benefits in the Region,
8 including improving water quality, water supply, flood management, the environment, and the community.
9 Due to the integrated nature of the stormwater projects identified in these plans, the RWMG will coordinate
10 with these efforts to ensure that they are included in the ARB IRWMP project database, where applicable.
11 The RWMG will adopt a resolution incorporating the applicable elements of these two SWRP efforts upon
12 adoption of the 2018 ARB IRWMP Update.

13 **3.2.3. North American Basin Regional Drought Contingency Plan**

14 The NAB RDCP was a planning effort to evaluate the municipal and industrial water supply vulnerabilities
15 of the water resources for agencies with Reclamation water supplies taken from Folsom Reservoir or the
16 lower American River. The NAB RDCP, published in October 2017, was partially funded through a
17 Drought Contingency Planning Grant awarded through Reclamation. Stakeholders from both the Region
18 and CABY regions participated in the study, NAB RDCP, including the five partner agencies (City of
19 Folsom, City of Roseville, City of Sacramento, San Juan Water District, RWA, and Placer County Water
20 Agency (PCWA)) and 12 additional agencies (California American Water, Carmichael Water District,
21 Citrus Heights Water District, City of Lincoln, Del Paso Manor Water District, Fair Oaks Water District,
22 Golden State Water Company, Natomas Central Mutual Water Company, Orange Vale Water Company,
23 Rio Linda/Elverta Community Services District, Sacramento County Water Agency, Sacramento Suburban
24 Water District). The NAB RDCP focused on identifying: 1) threshold hydrologic conditions that allow for
25 early recognition of drought conditions; 2) near-term responses, such as customer outreach or declared
26 conservation stages, to actively manage available supplies during drought; and 3) long-term mitigation
27 actions, such as access to alternative supply sources, to limit future shortages during drought conditions. A
28 copy of the completed NAB RDCP is available at: [http://rwah2o.org/regional-water-reliability-and-](http://rwah2o.org/regional-water-reliability-and-drought-contingency-plan/)
29 [drought-contingency-plan/](http://rwah2o.org/regional-water-reliability-and-drought-contingency-plan/).

30 **3.2.4. Regional Water Reliability Plan**

31 The RWRP, completed in July 2018, was an ongoing RWA-led planning effort to achieve long-term water
32 supply reliability by investigating and identifying potential coordinated and collaborative actions among

1 the region’s water agencies. The RWRP built off of the NAB RDCP, but covered a larger region by
2 including six additional RWA member agencies (City of West Sacramento, City of Yuba, El Dorado County
3 Water Agency, El Dorado Irrigation District (EID), Elk Grove Water District, and Rancho Murieta
4 Community Services District). The RWRP also went beyond the scope of the NAB RDCP by evaluating a
5 broader set of vulnerabilities and mitigation actions beyond drought. For example, the RWRP looked at
6 water quality as a potential vulnerability; mitigation actions for addressing this will be different than those
7 for addressing dry conditions. Additional information on the RWRP is available at:
8 <http://rwah2o.org/regional-water-reliability-and-drought-contingency-plan/>.

9 **3.3. Relationship with Local Land-Use Planning**

10 Land-use planning is an essential power and responsibility for incorporated cities and counties within the
11 Region that use general plans to achieve community land-planning objectives. Land use planning can often
12 be improved by a careful review of the linkages between land use and development decisions and water
13 supply availability and reliability. State laws passed in 2001 (SB 610/221) ensure the consideration of water
14 supply in land use decision making. The availability of water supplies, protection of water resource features
15 such as streams, wetlands and recharge areas, and policies and regulations about water quality, drainage
16 and flooding all play a role in future development.

17 Land-use planning information is vital to water planning documents which inform the IRWMP, as land-use
18 impacts water demands within the Region. Water resource planning efforts in the Region take into
19 consideration land-use plans identified in the General Plans for each city/county. Land use planning
20 documents and General Plans provide a primary basis for developing water supply projections and
21 identifying habitat areas that will need to be protected against impacts associated with urban development.
22 Land-use plans will continue to play an important role in developing effective projects to meet the
23 objectives of the Region and in adapting to the effects of climate change. ARB IRWMP participants will
24 continue to be involved in their own respective city/county land use planning activities as well as coordinate
25 with other regional planning agencies, such as the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) to
26 ensure the sufficiency of regional water supplies to accommodate planned land uses.

27 SACOG is an association of Sacramento region governments formed from the 6 area counties—El Dorado,
28 Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba—and 22 member cities. SACOG provides transportation
29 planning and funding for the Region, and serves as a forum for the study and resolution of regional issues.
30 In addition to preparing the Region’s long-range transportation plan, SACOG approves the distribution of
31 affordable housing in the Region and assists in planning for transit, bicycle networks, clean air and airport
32 land uses. As such, it has been a significant stakeholder in the IRWMP process. Further, since SACOG’s

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1 directors are chosen from the elected boards of its member governments it even shares some of the same
2 governing bodies as the ARB IRWMP stakeholders.

3 Many land-use agencies are also active in aspects of water management within their jurisdiction. The
4 following list shows agencies (organized by county) in the Region with land use planning authority and
5 responsibility. An asterisk (*) next to the organization indicates that a representative from a planning or
6 related department participated in at least one workshop during the 2018 ARB IRWMP Update
7 development process. An “R” indicates that the organization is a member of RWA.

- 8 • El Dorado County
- 9 • Placer County*
 - 10 – City of Auburn
 - 11 – Town of Loomis
 - 12 – City of Rocklin
 - 13 – City of Lincoln*^R
 - 14 – City of Roseville*^R
- 15 • Sacramento County
 - 16 – City of Sacramento*^R
 - 17 – City of Rancho Cordova
 - 18 – City of Folsom^R
 - 19 – City of Citrus Heights
 - 20 – City of Elk Grove
 - 21 – City of Galt

22 To help ensure a future proactive relationship between land use planning and water management, the
23 Region stakeholders developed principles, objectives, and strategies as described in **Section 5** that address

land use and water management. A key ARB IRWMP objective developed by stakeholders is to "educate public officials on the need to more effectively integrate water resources planning with land use planning decisions." Specific strategies developed during the ARB IRWMP update that the RWMG will implement to achieve a stronger relation between land-use and water planning include:

- **Strategy CS3:** Identify natural recharge areas and relay that information to relevant land-use planning agencies by 2022, encouraging the preservation of recharge areas.
- **Strategy CS4:** Promote the use of Low Impact Development methods, where appropriate.
- **Strategy CS5:** Provide annual updates to city and county governments and other local agencies on accomplishments and continued challenges of integrated water management.

As part of the 2018 ARB IRWMP Update process, RWA also coordinated with land use planning agencies to collect information on local climate change mitigation and adaptation actions. RWA surveyed local land use and water agencies to identify current and future efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Eleven agencies responded to the survey. The results of the survey are included in **Appendix C**. RWA also identified and collected local climate action and sustainability plans, or General Plan Updates with sustainability elements, identified in **Appendix C** and **Appendix F**. These plans do not specifically focus on water resources. However, many of the mitigation and adaptation measures align with the measures identified in this IRWMP and support ARB IRWMP goals, objectives, and strategies. For example, element U 2.1.2 in the City of Sacramento’s 2035 General Plan Update states that “the City shall maintain a surface water/groundwater conjunctive use program, which uses more surface water when it is available and more groundwater when surface water is limited.” This aligns with the adaptation strategies identified in **Section 2.10**, as well as ARB IRWMP strategies WR6 and WR9. **Table C-3** in **Appendix C** identifies water management actions in local climate action and sustainability plans. Collaboration between land use planning and water management agencies will be key to the Region’s success in mitigating and adapting to the impacts of climate change.

3.4. Relation to Neighboring Regional Planning Efforts

The Region is one of six IRWM regions in the DWR-designated Sacramento River Funding Area (SRFA), and is adjacent to a total of six IRWM regions. Funding areas determine the total Proposition 1 funding that is available to a group of IRWM regions. Funding area delineations also follow the larger Sacramento River Hydrologic Region boundaries, creating common interests as well as a need for collaboration – this coordination and communication in the SRFA are described first in this section. Subsequently, the Region’s relationships with each neighboring region are described, addressing areas of adjacent or overlapping

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1 geography and common interests. The southernmost portion of the Region in Sacramento County is also in
2 the San Joaquin River Funding Area, and a small fraction on the east side is within the Mountain Counties
3 Funding Area. As shown in **Figure 2-8**, the Region lies adjacent to the other IRWM regions shown in **Table**
4 **3-1**.

5 **Table 3-1. Neighboring IRWM Regions and Associated Funding Areas**

IRWM Region	Proposition 1 Funding Areas
Cosumnes, American, Bear, Yuba IRWM Region	Mountain Counties Funding Area
Westside Sacramento IRWM Region	Sacramento River Funding Area
Northern Sacramento Valley IRWM Region	Sacramento River Funding Area
Yuba County IRWM Region	Sacramento River Funding Area, Mountain Counties Funding Area
Eastern San Joaquin County IRWM Region	San Joaquin River Funding Area
Mokelumne/Amador/Calaveras IRWM Region	San Joaquin River Funding Area, Mountain Counties Funding Area

Key:
IRWM = Integrated Regional Water Management

6 A small portion of southwestern Sacramento County is not in any IRWM Region, and is described in
7 **Section 3.4.7**.

8 **3.4.1. Sacramento River Funding Area**

9 Proposition 1 IRWM funding for the Region is tied to 12 funding areas throughout the state. The Region
10 straddles the SRFA, San Joaquin River Funding Area, and the Mountain Counties Funding Area. However,
11 the majority of the Region and most of the population reside in the SRFA. Therefore, the Region has been
12 active in collaborating with the other IRWM efforts in the SRFA region.

13 The SRFA currently consists of six approved IRWM regions, which were determined through the DWR
14 Region Acceptance Process. Representatives from regions first met in June 2008,¹ to discuss common
15 interests and continue to meet periodically, as needed. Meetings focus on communication and collaboration,
16 and identification of joint projects and several specific objectives that include:

- 17 • Ensuring that adjacent or overlapping regions define an appropriate level of coordination.
- 18 • Recognizing the need for additional planning, and the need for state funding to support it, in all of
19 the independent regions.
- 20 • Exploring the concept of an equitable funding distribution in the SRFA.

¹ At the time of this initial meeting, there were 10 regions within SRFA. Since the 2009 Region Acceptance Process, some of the region boundaries have been redrawn.

1 The various IRWMs in the region have developed specific agreements or understandings with adjacent
2 regions with which they have a boundary overlap. Over the course of the SRFA meetings, participants have
3 identified specific planning needs of each IRWM region based on the past, current, and potential future
4 events in the area. This coordination effort is expected to continue into the future.

5 **3.4.2. CABY IRWM Region**

6 When the Region began its IRWMP in 2004, the entire American River watershed was included in the plan
7 boundaries. At that time, the RWA, as the RWMG, looked to the extent of the American and Cosumnes
8 river watersheds as a boundary, which was included in the adopted May 2006 ARB IRWMP. In 2005, an
9 effort began to develop an IRWMP in the upper watersheds of the Cosumnes, American, Bear, and Yuba
10 rivers, known collectively as the CABY IRWMP Region. Later in 2006, both RWA and members of the
11 CABY Region discussed the boundary overlap and agreed that the upper watershed is sufficiently different
12 from the lower watershed to justify the creation of a separate IRWMP for the upper reaches (above the
13 Sacramento Valley floor) of these four river systems. The CABY IRWMP addresses interests in the upper
14 elevation portions of the Cosumnes and American rivers. Both entities agreed that the CABY Region would
15 be appropriate to organize planning efforts in the upper watershed and collaborate with the ARB RWMG
16 on issues of mutual interest. This was first documented in a July 2007 letter to CABY's RWMG, which
17 was included in the CABY Region's 2007 submittal for Proposition 50 implementation grant funding. DWR
18 acknowledged this collaboration when the CABY Region was considered eligible for Proposition 50,
19 Round 2 Funding.

20 CABY and ARB RWMGs continue to coordinate their efforts. Both organizations have members that attend
21 the others' regular meetings, and PCWA, El Dorado County Water Agency, and EID, in particular, are
22 involved in both IRWMP processes. In addition, the two regional bodies have drafted a Memorandum of
23 Understanding (MOU). This MOU formally presents the cooperation and collaboration between the two
24 RWMGs. It specifies that "In the areas of coordination, the regions may partner to propose studies, projects,
25 programs or other actions that benefit both regions."

26 The MOU process itself is a good example of the extent of collaboration between the two entities as it
27 involved the governing bodies, staff, and stakeholders of both organizations in the development of both the
28 underlying conceptual agreements as well as the language of the final version.

29 Stakeholders and areas of focus differ between the ARB and CABY regions. The key priorities in the
30 Region: providing water and wastewater services to primarily a growing urban population; maintaining and
31 enhancing the environment and fisheries of the lower American and Cosumnes rivers; improving
32 stormwater quality, groundwater basin sustainability, and flood protection in an urban area; and expanding

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1 recycled water use, do not all coincide directly with objectives in the CABY Region. Even when areas of
2 interest coincide, the specific issues, objectives, and the interested stakeholders often differ. For these
3 reasons, coordination on the common interests, rather than consolidation into a larger region, continues to
4 be the most effective and efficient approach to IRWM.

5 Both regions agree with the goal of sound management of the entire American and Cosumnes watersheds
6 for all beneficial uses, so a number of mechanisms have been developed and implemented to ensure
7 coordination. The ARB and CABY regions have small areas of geographic overlap in parts of El Dorado
8 and Placer counties (**Figure 2-8**). These areas are more urbanized than much of the rest of the CABY
9 Region, and thus share common interests with the urban water suppliers in the Region. Additionally, the
10 communities in the overlap area are in close enough proximity to both Folsom Lake and the main
11 groundwater basin to create opportunities for developing conjunctive use projects. Three water agencies
12 participate in both the CABY and ARB IRWMP: EID, El Dorado County Water Agency, and PCWA. This
13 common membership helps to ensure coordination on issues across the regional boundary. As a result of
14 ongoing coordination, the ARB and CABY regions have identified western Placer creeks habitats as a
15 potential of coordination and joint project development. Improvement of the fisheries of the upper reaches
16 of these streams is an objective in the CABY Region. However, removal of barriers on these streams in the
17 Region is critical to success. CABY and ARB stakeholders have met on several occasions to work on
18 identifying issues and potential solutions.

19 **3.4.3. Westside Sacramento IRWM Region**

20 To the west, the Region is bounded by the Westside-Sacramento (Westside-Sac) IRWM Region, which
21 consists of Cache Creek and Putah Creek watersheds. The Westside-Sac Region combined the former Yolo
22 County IRWM Region with the Sacramento River Hydrologic Region portions of Solano County, Lake
23 County, and Napa County as part of the Regional Acceptance Process in 2009. The ARB and Westside-Sac
24 regions have no overlap, but do share the Sacramento River as a common boundary and as a source of water
25 supply.

26 Agency jurisdictions and organization membership across the ARB IRWM region boundaries help ensure
27 coordination with Westside-Sac. The Westside-Sac RWMG includes the Water Resources Association
28 (WRA) of Yolo County. WRA fully incorporates members of the Woodland-Davis Clean Water Agency
29 (WDCWA) Joint Powers authority. The WDCWA along with the City of West Sacramento (West
30 Sacramento), are also full members in the RWA, although they participate in the Westside-Sac IRWMP.
31 The cities of Davis and Woodland have also independently participated in RWA-led water efficiency
32 programs in the past.

1 The focus of the WDCWA is to implement and oversee a regional surface water supply project. This project
2 replaced deteriorating groundwater supplies with safe, more reliable surface water supplies from the
3 Sacramento River. The project was completed in 2016 and serves more than two-thirds of the urban
4 population of Yolo County. It also serves the University of California Davis, a project partner. Primary
5 project goals include providing a new water supply to help meet existing and future needs, improving
6 drinking water quality and improving the quality of treated wastewater.

7 The latter is of particular interest to another ARB stakeholder and RWA member, the Sacramento Regional
8 County Sanitation District (SRCSD). SRCSD has served West Sacramento since 2008, and its board of
9 directors represents West Sacramento and Yolo County in addition to the Sacramento region incorporated
10 cities. SRCSD discharges to the Sacramento River and this activity is increasingly regulated. Improvements
11 in the quality of treated wastewater and improving wastewater options will benefit, on many levels, both
12 the ARB and Westside-Sac Region, as well as downstream users.

13 Flood management is a common issue on both sides of the Sacramento River. Both the ARB and Westside-
14 Sac regions are a part of the Lower Sacramento/Delta North Region Regional Flood Management Plan
15 process led by West Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency (WSAFCA). This effort, started in February
16 2013, is part of an overall approach to implementing the state's 2017 Central Valley Flood Protection Plan
17 (CVFPP). DWR provided local funding and support for development of Regional Flood Management Plans
18 (RFMP). The 2014 RFMP identified a list of priority regional flood projects, which were considered in the
19 Sacramento River Basin-Wide Feasibility Study led by DWR, as well as the ARB and Westside-Sac region
20 planning processes. In addition, in March 2013, DWR initiated a public engagement process for the CVFPP
21 Basin-Wide Feasibility Study and Conservation Strategy. A draft of the CVFPP Basin-Wide Feasibility
22 Study was released in 2017 whereas the CVFPP Conservation Strategy was adopted in 2017 with the latest
23 updates. WSAFCA, and its counterpart, Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency (SAFCA), and other
24 flood-related agencies have been closely coordinating through these and other flood planning efforts.

25 While collaboration is sought, the ARB and the Westside-Sac regions may have different goals for flood
26 management efforts. Under the CVFPP, the Yolo Bypass is planned to be expanded west into current
27 agricultural land in Yolo County. Discussion regarding changes to agricultural lands has created some
28 tension in the Westside-Sac Region. Higher water stages in the Yolo Bypass could also potentially increase
29 flood risk. For the Region, however, an expansion of the Yolo Bypass creates benefits by allowing for
30 efficient conveyance of flood waters from Sacramento's urban areas.

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1 Other multi-regional efforts have occurred in past years with the completion of numerous Sacramento River
2 Basin watershed assessments and watershed management plans. Both ARB and Westside-Sac regions are
3 incorporating watershed projects into their plans, particularly those with the ability to affect conditions on
4 the ground (i.e., implement actions to protect or improve watershed resources and overall watershed
5 conditions). Watershed improvement work is being done by locally-directed management groups; by local,
6 state, and federal agencies; and by other public and private entities. Planned projects are intended to benefit
7 water quality, stream flow and aquatic habitat, fish passage, fire and fuels management, habitat for wildlife
8 and waterfowl, eradication of invasive plant species, flood management, and watershed stewardship
9 education. Support for this work has come from a broad spectrum of public and private sources.

10 In addition to projects and institutional arrangements, Westside-Sac and Regions jointly share stakeholders
11 from the environmental, agricultural and business sectors as well as DAC representatives. Groups like The
12 Nature Conservancy have provided leadership as have representatives involved with resource conservation
13 districts and farm bureaus.

14 **3.4.4. Northern Sacramento Valley IRWM Region**

15 The relationship of the Northern Sacramento Valley (NSV) and ARB IRWM regions is primarily the
16 Sacramento River and the downstream portions of the Upper Bear and Upper Coon-Upper Auburn
17 watersheds. The NSV Region boundary is adjacent to Placer and Sacramento counties in the Region
18 (**Figure 2-8**). Several local ARB agencies have jurisdictions that include the area east of the Feather River
19 and south of the Bear River, which is in the NSV Region. A few of these common agencies with direct
20 relationships to both plans are Natomas Central Mutual Water Company (NCMWC), South Sutter Water
21 District, SAFCA, and Reclamation District 1000.

22 NCMWC, being an agricultural water supplier and a Sacramento River diverter, shares a host of common
23 interests with the partners in the Sacramento Valley IRWM Region. However, NCMWC is a member of
24 the SGA, for its service area in Sacramento County, and landowners within its boundary share an interest
25 in a common groundwater subbasin.

26 South Sutter Water District overlies much of Sutter County and a small portion of western Placer County.
27 South Sutter Water District is an agricultural supplier, and is served by the Bear River (rather than the
28 American), so it has limited common interests with the Region. However, the district has participated in
29 stakeholder meetings during development of the ARB IRWMP.

1 SAFCA and Reclamation District 1000 are flood agencies, and their jurisdictions span north of the Region
2 to the Cross Canal, which is a part of the NSV Region. Flood concerns in this area would be affected by
3 the NSV IRWMP.

4 The NSV and Regions also share the North American groundwater subbasin. The Region, through the SGA,
5 has actively coordinated with the portion of western Placer County not in the ARB and eastern Sutter
6 County on management of groundwater. This coordination has increased significantly as a result of SGMA,
7 which is described above.

8 **3.4.5. Yuba County IRWM Region**

9 The Yuba County IRWM Region bounds the Region to the north. Region staff have met with Yuba County
10 Water Agency staff and agreed that the boundary represents a natural division on which to base planning
11 regions. The Yuba County IRWM area is generally served by water supplies from the Bear and Yuba rivers,
12 as opposed to the American River, which serves much of the Region. Likewise, flood control concerns for
13 the urban areas in the regions are focused on the different river systems. Staff of the two regions continue
14 to meet, as a part of broader funding area meetings, and identify mutual interests as they arise.

15 **3.4.6. Eastern San Joaquin County IRWM Region**

16 On the south, the Region is bounded by the Eastern San Joaquin County IRWM Region. The planning effort
17 for that IRWMP was led by the Northeastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Banking Authority (GBA)
18 in collaboration with multiple stakeholders, including some Region participants. Although the boundary
19 between the two regions is set at the county line, it also represents a distinct division between two
20 watersheds—the Upper Cosumnes and the Upper Mokelumne (see **Figure 2-2**).

21 The area of focus has been the Cosumnes groundwater subbasin, which spans both Sacramento and San
22 Joaquin counties, and is a part of the larger San Joaquin Valley Basin. There has been significant
23 information sharing and coordination with the Region’s South Area Water Council (SAWC) on project
24 development and groundwater modeling activities of the GBA. In this process GBA learned “the fate of the
25 groundwater basin is linked not to a political jurisdictional boundary between Sacramento and San Joaquin
26 County, but is linked through a hydrologic boundary that is impacted by the activities of water resource
27 management in each area.”

28 Groundwater modeling completed during the planning process illustrates the nature of this hydrologic
29 linkage in that future no action scenarios predict the joining of over-drafted groundwater depressions in
30 both south Sacramento County and northern San Joaquin County into a larger groundwater depression.

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1 The GBA has been included as stakeholders in the SAWC effort and participated in the development of an
2 MOU for groundwater management by the six sponsoring agencies including:

- 3 • SSCAWA
- 4 • City of Galt
- 5 • Rancho Murieta Community Services District
- 6 • The Nature Conservancy
- 7 • Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA)
- 8 • DWR—Conjunctive Management Program

9 In particular, the MOU specifically recognizes the importance of better coordination with water
10 management efforts in adjacent areas including San Joaquin County. The MOU will ensure appropriate
11 communication and possible opportunities for collaboration on projects in the future.

12 Outside of the direct agreements related to groundwater, the interests of the Eastern San Joaquin Region,
13 including mitigation of severe overdraft, saline water intrusion into the groundwater basin, and a myriad of
14 issues reflecting their location in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta (Delta), differ markedly from
15 the Region.

16 **3.4.7. Mokelumne/Amador/Calaveras IRWM Region**

17 The Region shares the southeastern border with the Mokelumne/Amador/Calaveras (MAC) Region. The
18 MAC Region encompasses the upper portions of Cosumnes, Mokelumne, and Calaveras river watersheds,
19 extending east into the Sierra Nevada. A small portion of the South Fork American River is also a part of
20 the MAC Region.

21 The Region shares the Cosumnes and Mokelumne watersheds with the MAC Region, and the MAC Region
22 stakeholder’s management of these rivers inherently affects the downstream areas. However, these rivers
23 cover a less developed area of either forest or private agricultural land, and integrated management of
24 resources within these areas is still under development.

25 The MAC Region overlies and heavily relies on the Cosumnes groundwater subbasin, which is also an
26 important resource for the southern Region. The SAWC developed a GMP in 2011 to manage the portion

1 of the subbasin in the Region. Coordination and outreach to users within the MAC Region on matters of
2 mutual concern are ongoing.

3 **3.4.8. Southwestern Sacramento County**

4 The only area adjacent to the Region that is not included in an IRWM region is the southwestern
5 “panhandle” of Sacramento County. This area is distinctly different from the Region in a number of
6 respects. First and foremost, it is located in the primary zone of the Delta; therefore, planning will be much
7 more closely aligned with implementation of the 2008 Delta Vision Strategic Plan and the Delta Reform
8 Act. This area is outside the American and Cosumnes river watersheds and does not rely on those
9 watershed’s resources, which are the primary distinguishing characteristics defining the Region. The area
10 has no water infrastructure interconnections with the rest of the Region. Finally, this area was specifically
11 excluded from the Water Forum process, so it has not been part of the regional planning that has been the
12 focus of implementing the WFA.

13 **3.5. Coordination with State and Federal Planning Efforts**

14 The ARB RWMG and staff coordinates with state and federal efforts on behalf of the Region. Local
15 agencies and entities also coordinate efforts directly with various state and federal agencies individually.
16 **Section 3.5.1** below describes coordination with state efforts, while **Section 3.5.2** describes the relationship
17 with federal efforts.

18 **3.5.1. State Coordination**

19 As entities with legal and formal water management authority, water management agencies throughout the
20 Region coordinate with and formally report to a variety of agencies representing the state. The agencies,
21 their primary role, and the circumstances where ARB water management agencies coordinate with them
22 are listed in **Table 3-2**.

23

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1

Table 3-2. State Agency Roles and Interactions with the Region

State Agency	Interaction with ARB stakeholders
California Department of Fish and Wildlife	Collaboration on habitat and fisheries Streambed alteration permitting
California Department of Parks and Recreation	Land management within the Region Inclusion of recreational concerns in the planning process
State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water	Issuing/updating drinking water operating permits Recycled water (Title 22) permits
California Department of Transportation	Land use and transportation issues Stormwater runoff and water quality Infrastructure associated with levees and waterway crossings
California Department of Water Resources	Preparing California Water Plan IRWM planning and funding program Local assistance program Flood management Statewide water policy Approving groundwater sustainability plans
California Public Utilities Commission	Regulation of investor owned utilities
Water Boards (State Water Resources Control Board and Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Boards)	Water rights administration Wetlands permitting NPDES permitting, both point and nonpoint source Approving stormwater resource plans Local assistance program & State Revolving Fund Other water quality issues

Key:
 ARB = American River Basin
 IRWM = Integrated Regional Water Management
 NPDES = National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

2 While several ARB water management agencies have formal and legal relationships with state agencies, it
 3 is important to note that cooperative relationships have developed over the years for mutual benefit. For
 4 instance, members of the RWA were signatory to the first conjunctive use MOU with DWR in the early
 5 days of integrated regional water management. This partnership and mutual exploration played a role in
 6 informing today’s Integrated Water Management Planning Program statewide. Accordingly, this spirit of
 7 cooperation has carried forward in the preparation of numerous groundwater management plans and other
 8 technical studies within the Region. As partners, DWR and the Water Boards have always been invited to
 9 IRWM meetings for their support, input, and guidance.

10 The Region has greatly benefited from its long standing partnership with state agencies in implementing
 11 various projects, most recently through grants from Propositions 84 and 1. As noted in the financing

1 sections (**Sections 6.1** and **6.2**), state funding for projects has been crucial for the Region, and the Region
2 fully intends to continue its partnerships in the years to come.

3 **3.5.2. Federal Coordination**

4 The Region is similarly subject to federal regulations and coordinates with federal agencies. Some of these
5 interactions are through requirements, such as compliance to drinking water standards, while others are
6 more collaborative in nature, such as jointly developing flood management structures with U.S. Army Corps
7 of Engineers. **Table 3-3** below briefly describes some of these interactions with federal agencies.

8 **Table 3-3. Federal Agency Roles and Interactions with the Region**

Federal Agency	Interaction with ARB stakeholders
National Marine Fisheries Service	Fisheries research and management
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Permitting Management of sensitive and invasive species Ecosystem and habitat protection and improvement
U.S. Bureau of Land Management	Management of conservation lands, including the Cosumnes River Preserve Recreation and public access
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	Water supply/reliability (CVP water) Flood control (through CVP facilities) WaterSMART funding programs
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Drinking water standards and requirements Water quality/pollution standards and requirements
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Flood management Wetlands/ecosystem permitting Recreation and public access

9 Key:
ARB = American River Basin
CVP = Central Valley Project

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