


Regional Advisory Committee
San Diego Integrated Regional Water Management Program

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QUESTION 7: How can water managers act positively to address (adapt to) impacts of climate change? How might water managers work with IRWM stakeholders to positively address climate change?

Four Critical Components: Interdependent, occurring concurrently.

- **Short- and long-term planning**
- **Commitment to ongoing analysis**
- **Education/Public Awareness**
- **IRWM Stakeholders collaboration**

<p>Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructure capability - Anticipated impacts - Alternative water sources - Impacts to water quality - Prioritization process - Contingency strategies - Financing options 	<p>Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring strategy - Feedback process - Modification mechanism - Resource commitment - FLEXIBILITY 	<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communication strategy - Public awareness - Public support - Public commitment - Behavioral adaptation 	<p>Collaboration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unlikely to succeed without stakeholder buyoff. - Understanding, involvement and ownership in decisionmaking. - Early and continual participation.
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QUESTION 8: Do you foresee a day when water supply options will be evaluated according to their GHG footprint in addition to other criteria? Will AB 32, SB 97 and SB 375 affect water managers?

Recent actions pertaining to climate change (since 2007) that could affect water agencies:

- San Bernardino County settlement agreement: General Plan → GHG reductions w/ land-use decisions
- AB 32 – Beyond the Scoping Plan
- California 2009 Climate Adaptation Plan
- FESA listings
- USFWS Strategic Plan for Responding to Accelerating Climate Change
- Proposed federal energy and climate change legislation (water-energy nexus)

AB 32 (GHG emission reductions)

- 2020: carbon emissions → 1990 levels (25% percent reduction).
- 2050: carbon emissions → 80 percent below 1990 levels.
- Scoping Plan: Phase I to accomplishing emission goals.

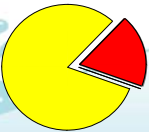
SB 97 (GHG analysis/mitigation under CEQA)

- Amend CEQA Guidelines to assist public agencies in mitigation of GHG emissions or the effects of GHG as required under CEQA, including effects associated with transportation and energy consumption.

SB 375 (Reduce urban sprawl)

- ARB provide each region that has a metropolitan planning organization with GHG reduction targets for autos and light trucks.
- Regional Transportation Plan include Sustainable Communities Strategy to reduce GHG emissions through location of uses, residential densities and building intensities.

19% of electricity consumption is related to water use. Roughly 1/3 used by water management agencies. Other 1/3 by end users




QUESTION 9: What climate adaptation strategies may be most flexible and effective for local agencies? To what extent can these strategies be Enhanced through collaboration with IRWM stakeholders?

Climate Adaptation Strategies for Local Agencies

- Integrated Regional Water Management Plans:
 - Recognize regional opportunities to satisfy local needs.
 - Identify opportunities for coordinated and integrated actions.
 - Balance consumptive and environmental water demands/priorities.
 - Leverage resources (\$, staff, expertise)
- Identify opportunities to integrate multiple needs into single project.
- Expand sources of useable water (recycle, efficiency, desalination, on-site water capture)
- Identify opportunities to integrate renewable energy into your portfolio:
 - Proactive efforts to address GHG emissions.
 - Private-public partnerships (e.g. ACWA Approved Preferred Provider program).
 - Cost savings and potential for new revenue streams.

Collaboration with Stakeholders

- Stakeholder involvement critical to success of IRWM plan.
- Expanded perspectives.
- Political leverage.
- Leverage resources.

