



No.	Resource Management Strategy	Resource Management Strategy Description	Included in 2005 CWP	Included in 2009 CWP Update	Included in 2007 IRWM Plan
Reduce Water Demand					
1	Urban water use efficiency	Increasing water use efficiency by achieving reductions in the amount of water used for municipal, commercial, industrial, irrigation, and aesthetic purposes. Includes incentives, public education, and other efficiency-enhancing programs.	•	•	•
2	Agricultural water use efficiency	Increasing water use efficiency and achieving reductions in the amount of water used for agricultural irrigation. Includes incentives, public education, and other efficiency-enhancing programs.	•	•	•
Improve Operational Efficiency and Transfers					
3	Conveyance – Delta*	Maintaining, optimizing use of, and increasing the reliability of conveyance facilities associated with the Bay-Delta. Included within this strategy is Bay-Delta restoration efforts.	•	•	•
4	Conveyance – Regional/local*	Maintaining, optimizing use of, and increasing the reliability of regional treated and untreated water conveyance facilities. Included within this strategy is maintaining the ability to obtain and convey imported water supplies into the Region.	•	•	•
5	System reoperation and reservoir management	Managing surface storage facilities to optimize the availability and quality of stored water supplies and to protect/enhance beneficial uses. Includes balancing supply and delivery forecasts, coordinating and interconnecting reservoir storage, and optimizing withdrawals.	•	•	•
6	Water transfers	Contracting to provide additional outside sources of imported water to the Region over and above contracted State Water Project and Colorado River supplies	•	•	•
Increase Water Supply					
7	Groundwater management and conjunctive use	Using and managing groundwater supplies to ensure sustainable groundwater yields while maintaining groundwater-dependent beneficial uses. Includes coordinating management of groundwater and surface water supplies to enhance reliability.	•	•	•
8	(Seawater) desalination	Municipal water treatment for the removal of salt from water for beneficial uses. Includes disposal of waste brine.	•	•	•
9	Precipitation enhancement	Increasing precipitation yields through cloud seeding or other precipitation enhancing measures.	•	•	
10	Recycled municipal wastewater	Developing usable water supplies from treated municipal wastewater. Includes recycled water treatment, distribution, storage, and retrofitting of existing uses.	•	•	•
11	Surface storage – CALFED	Developing additional CALFED storage capacity or more efficiently using existing CALFED storage capacity.	•	•	
12	Surface storage – Regional/local	Developing additional yield through construction or modification of local or regional surface reservoirs or developing surface storage capabilities in out-of-region reservoirs.	•	•	•



No.	Resource Management Strategy	Resource Management Strategy Description	Included in 2005 CWP	Included in 2009 CWP Update	Included in 2007 IRWM Plan
Improve Water Quality					
13	Drinking (Potable) water treatment and distribution	Improving the quality of the potable supply delivered to potable water customers by increasing the degree of potable water treatment. Strategy also may include conveyance system improvements that improve the quality of supply delivered to treatment facilities.	•	•	•
14	Groundwater and aquifer remediation	Removing pollutants from contaminated groundwater aquifers through pumping and treatment, in situ treatment, or other means.	•	•	•
15	Matching quality to use	Optimizing existing resources by matching the quality of water supplies to the required quality associated with use.	•	•	•
16	Pollution prevention	Preventing pollution, including public education, efforts to identify and control pollutant contributing activities, and regulation of pollution-causing activities. Includes identifying, reducing, controlling, and managing pollutant loads from non-point sources.	•	•	•
17	Salt and salinity management	Managing salt loading within surface and groundwater supplies, including basin planning efforts.		•	
18	Urban runoff management	Managing or controlling urban runoff, including intercepting, diverting, controlling, or managing stormwater runoff or dry season runoff.	•	•	•
Practice Resources Stewardship					
19	Agricultural land stewardship	Promoting continued agricultural use of lands, strategies to reduce pollutants from agricultural lands, and strategies to maintain and create wetlands and wildlife habitat within agricultural lands.	•	•	•
20	Economic incentives	Implementing economic incentives (e.g. loans, grants, water pricing) to promote resource preservation or enhancement.	•	•	•
21	Ecosystem restoration	Restoring impacted or impaired ecosystems, and may include invasive species removal, land acquisition, water quality protection, re-vegetation, and protection or restoration of natural flow hydrology. Also includes multiple species conservation programs, land conservation, wetlands creation and enhancement, habitat protection and improvement, and species monitoring.	•	•	•
22	Forest management	Improving the availability and quality of water for downstream users on both publicly and privately held forest lands.		•	
23	(Urban) Land use planning and management	Implementing land use controls to manage, minimize, or control activities that may negatively affect the quality and availability of groundwater and surface waters, natural resources, or endangered or threatened species.	•		•
24	Recharge area protection	Implementing land use planning, land conservation, and physical strategies to protect areas that are important sources of groundwater recharge.	•	•	•



No.	Resource Management Strategy	Resource Management Strategy Description	Included in 2005 CWP	Included in 2009 CWP Update	Included in 2007 IRWM Plan
25	Water-dependent recreation (and public access)	Enhancing and protecting water-dependent recreational opportunities and public access to recreational lands.	•	•	•
26	Watershed management and planning	Comprehensive management, protection, and enhancement of groundwater and surface waters, natural resources, and habitat	•	•	•
Improve Flood Management					
27	Floodplain/flood risk management	Decreasing the potential for flood-related damage to property or life through control or management of floodplain lands or physical projects to control runoff.	•	•	•
Other					
28	Crop idling for water transfers	Temporarily removing lands from irrigation to make water available to transfer to other uses.		•	
29	Dewvaporation or atmospheric pressure desalination	Heating brackish water until deposits of freshwater are collected as dew from the opposite side of a heat transfer wall.		•	
30	Fog collection	Collecting condensed water from fog (a form of precipitation enhancement).		•	
31	Irrigated land retirement	Removing farmland from irrigated agriculture to increase water availability for redistribution to other uses.		•	
32	Rainfed agriculture	Using rainfall to provide water to agriculture on a real-time basis.		•	
33	Waterbag transport/storage technology	Diverting water in areas that have unallocated freshwater supplies, storing the water in large inflatable bladders, and towing them to an alternate region.		•	
34	Stakeholder/community involvement	Strategies to involve stakeholders in water resources planning or management activities, including public outreach and education.			•
35	Water resources data collection and management	Includes collection, analysis, and management of water resources data to support regional water management activities.			•
36	Enhance scientific and technical knowledge	Includes technical and scientific analysis to support regulatory compliance issues and options, regional coordination, and compliance.			•
* Regional/Local and Delta Conveyance was one Resource Management Strategy in the 2005 California Water Plan					