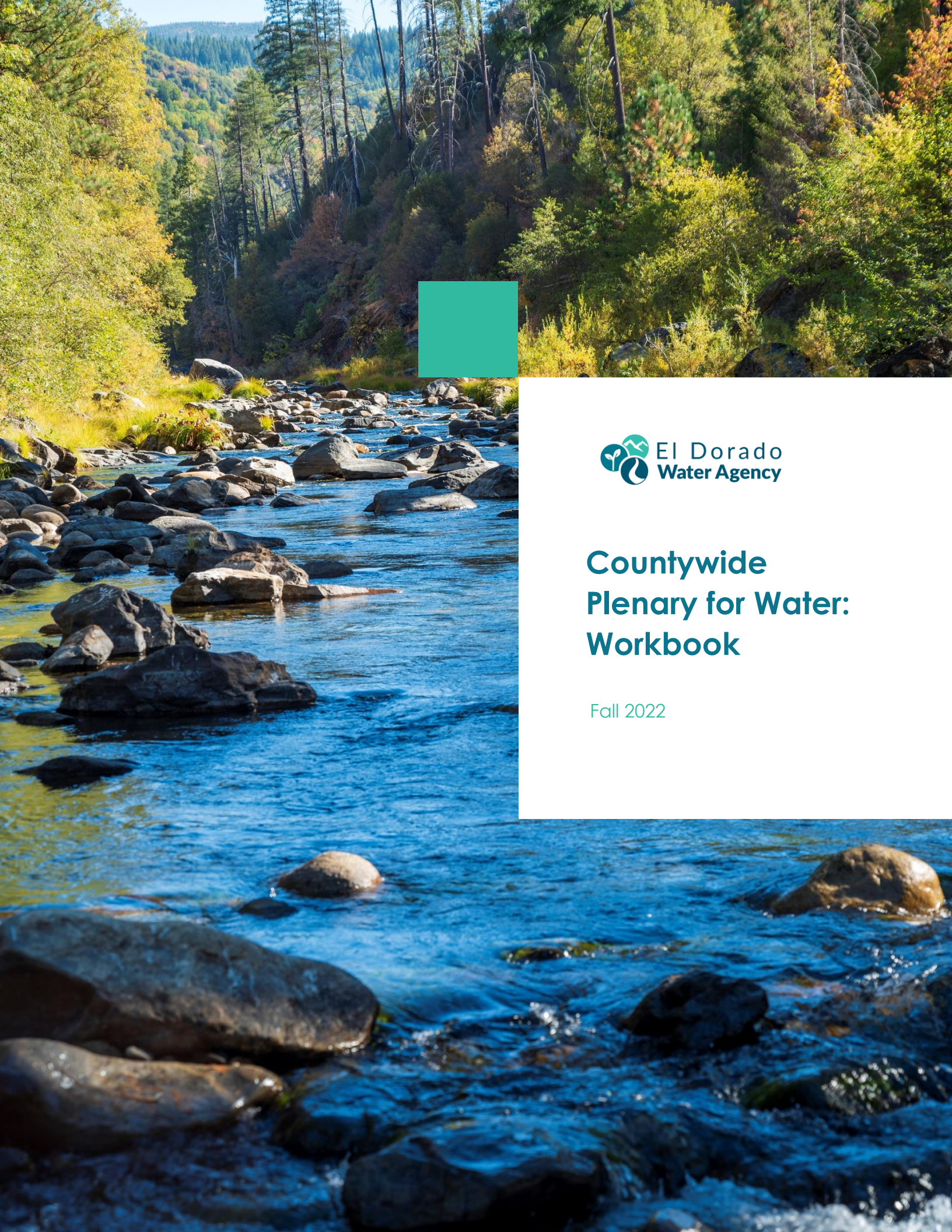

El Dorado Water Agency

Countywide Plenary for Water: Workbook

Fall 2022

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Notes from the Plenary Team:

The various Plenary discussion topics can be broad and expansive. Therefore we included hyperlinks to relevant documents and sources of information in this workbook to incorporate the information by reference. Please be sure to check them out for additional information and context.

Plenary Team:

El Dorado Water Agency: Ken Payne, Kyle Ericson, Tristan York

Stantec Consulting Services Inc.: Yung-Hsin Sun, Rebecca Guo, Lisa Beutler, Bridget Childs, Maliheh Karamigobaghi, Marisa Perez-Reyes

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BACKGROUND

The Countywide Plenary for Water (Plenary) promotes a shared understanding of water-resource related challenges and opportunities in El Dorado County, the interrelated nature of water management, and the status of management actions as organized by Resource Management Strategies and emerging areas of interest. The Plenary, composed of water and energy utilities; state, local, and federal governments; watershed managers; and business and community organizations, also provides a unique venue to support countywide collaborative engagement with one another and the community at large.

The focus of the Plenary is to:

1. **Partner for Successful Solutions:** The Plenary addresses water challenges that require collaborative solutions, addresses water reliability and resiliency throughout El Dorado County, and helps to secure a collective water future.
2. **Enhance Strategy Development Implementation:** The Plenary advances and implements 2019 Water Resources Development and Management Plan (WRDMP) Resource Management Strategies and implementation programs for future collective benefit.
3. **Provide Policy Support:** Through the sharing of multiple, informed perspectives, the Plenary will provide a better understanding of emerging state and federal policies. Shared dialogue will help the group coordinate and provide consistency to represent the members' unique positions within the Sierra Nevada.
4. **Advance Funding Support:** Plenary members seek and secure funding and financing to advance prioritized programs and projects.
5. **Fulfill Legislative or Funding Requirements**: As appropriate, the Plenary and/or a subset of members and subject matter experts may convene to fulfill the requirements to convene collaborative bodies as directed by state and federal bodies and other funders.

The Plenary was advanced by the collaborative momentum formed during the development of the 2019 WRDMP. This comprehensive county water plan includes six Implementation Policies and Guidance including Guidance WRDMP-01 for convening the Plenary:

> ***Guidance WRDMP-01:*** *The Agency shall convene a chartered Countywide Plenary for Water (Plenary) to foster collaboration on the water resources development and management in El Dorado County. The Agency shall convene the Plenary twice per year with representation from, at a minimum, the County's planning department, cities, water purveyors, and other water-resource related resource management entities.*

Under this Guidance, the Agency convened the Plenary in 2020 and intended to host this countywide event on a bi-annual basis. While a global pandemic prevented the events in 2021 from happening, the Agency resumed the Plenary in Spring 2022. The Fall 2022 Plenary focuses on building community resilience in El Dorado County.

AGENDA

Fall 2022 Countywide Plenary for Water
Building Community Resilience
November 16, 2022, 9 AM – 1 PM
El Dorado County Fairgrounds, Corker Building
100 Placerville Drive, Placerville CA 95667

8:45 AM REGISTRATION

9:00 AM PLENARY OPENING REMARKS

Lori Parlin, Board Chair of El Dorado Water Agency and County of El Dorado Supervisor, District IV

9:10 AM KEYNOTE ADDRESS – Building Community Resilience

E. Joaquin Esquivel, Chair, State Water Resources Control Board

9:40 AM PANEL DISCUSSION and Q&A: Building Community Resilience – It Takes a Village

Ken Payne, General Manager, El Dorado Water Agency
Mark Egbert, District Manager, El Dorado and Georgetown Divide Resource Conservation Districts
Aaron Wilcher, Director, Center of Excellence for Labor Market Research – Greater Sacramento Region, California Community Colleges (virtual only)
Andrea Mackenzie, General Manager, Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority (virtual only)

Moderator: **Lisa Beutler**, Senior Principal Facilitator, Stantec Consulting Services Inc.

10:40 AM BREAK

10:50 AM TEASER PRESENTATIONS FOR BREAKOUT GROUP DISCUSSIONS:

A. Caldor Fire Impacts on Tahoe Basin – A Perspective from a Tourism Destination Area
Yung-Hsin Sun, Vice President, Stantec Consulting Services Inc.
Sean Barclay, General Manager, Tahoe City Public Utility District
John Thiel, General Manager, South Tahoe Public Utility District

B. Agricultural Development Opportunities – A Case Study for Envisioning the Resiliency Planning for Water and Watersheds
Ken Payne, General Manager, El Dorado Water Agency
Charlene Carveth, Agricultural Commissioner, El Dorado County
Duncan MacEwan, President, ERA Economics

11:20 AM BREAKOUT INSTRUCTIONS & GROUP DISCUSSIONS

A. Post-Caldor Fire Recovery for Community Resilience
Lead: **Mark Egbert**, District Manager, El Dorado and Georgetown Divide Resource Conservation Districts

Featured Guests: **Sean Barclay** (Tahoe City Public Utilities District), **John Thiel** (South Tahoe Public Utilities District), **Dan Corcoran** (El Dorado Irrigation District), and **Dan Smith** (U.S. Forest Service)
Facilitator: **Yung-Hsin Sun**, Vice President, Stantec Consulting Services Inc.

B. Working Landscape for Community Resilience
Lead: **Ken Payne**, General Manager, El Dorado Water Agency
Featured Guests: **Duncan MacEwan** (ERA Economics) and **Charlene Carveth** (Agricultural Commissioner, El Dorado County)
Facilitator: **Rebecca Guo**, Principal, Stantec Consulting Services Inc.

12:15 PM BREAK

12:25 PM BREAKOUT GROUP REPORT with Working Lunch
Moderator: **Lisa Beutler**, Senior Principal Facilitator, Stantec Consulting Services Inc.

12:50 PM PLENARY CLOSING REMARKS
Ken Payne, General Manager, El Dorado Water Agency

1:00 PM ADJOURN

PANEL DISCUSSION

What does building community resilience look like from a resource management perspective? The panel will collaboratively discuss their perspectives to this question for El Dorado County.

Ken Payne, General Manager of El Dorado Water Agency (Agency), will provide an update on progress, lessons learned and opportunities on the Agency's efforts in promoting and advancing water resilience for communities in El Dorado County. One of the most noticeable and with significant media coverage is the American River Basin Study, which was a federal-state-local collaboration on climate vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning for the American River Basin which includes El Dorado County. This basin-scale effort is further supplemented by the Agency's progress in advancing regional drought contingency planning and protection for small water systems and rural communities from drought and water shortage that may be caused by other reasons including wildfires and power outage.

Mark Egbert, District Manager of the El Dorado and Georgetown Resource Conservation Districts, will bring in his experience with long-term resource conservation efforts, and more importantly, his efforts in partnering with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) and other state agencies to implement a Wildfire Resilience Task Force – Private Landowner Work Group. This task force for the Caldor Fire recovery is a pilot project of the Emergency Forest Restoration Teams established pursuant to the Governor's California's Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan.

To support the objectives for achieving water resilience and community recovery from wildfires, the Agency also embarked in a watershed planning effort. Per the Spring 2022 Plenary discussion, this effort is anchored on the concept of a working landscape and associated local economic viability and community capacity with land-based resource management. The California Natural Resources Agency also recently released its climate smart strategy based on natural and working landscapes.

Furthering the Spring 2022 Plenary discussion, **Aaron Wilcher**, Director of the Greater Sacramento, Center of Excellence for Labor Market Research, California Community Colleges, will report on the April 2021 update of the economic contribution from working landscape in Greater Sacramento Region. The 2019 statewide report was shared in the Spring 2022 Plenary. These reports are published by the University of California, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources in partnership with California Community Colleges Centers of Excellence and California Economic Summit. This regional update will be the precursor of further collaboration with the Agency for county-specific information extraction and dissemination. This will help project future labor force needs and complementary supporting actions by California Community Colleges.

Andrea Mackenzie, General Manager of the Santa Clara Open Valley Open Space Authority (Authority), will provide her perspective on how a working landscape and associated ecosystem services provide needed justifications for residents to approve the Open Space, Wildlife Habitat, Clean Water, and Increased Public Access Funding Measure (Measure Q of 2014, renewed by Measure T of 2020). These measures provide long-term sustainable funding for implementing natural-based solutions. This funding, which generates approximately $8 million each year, has been integral to the Authority's work. For our Agency-led watershed planning effort, options for sustainable funding to help implementing identified management actions are of great interest for all parties. Santa Clara's example provides a window of possible means for sustainable funding and resulting outcomes for our consideration that can be further considered and customized for our needs and conditions.

The panel presentations will be followed by a session for questions and answers, facilitated by Lisa Beutler, senior principal facilitator with Stantec Consulting Services Inc.

Supplemental Information Distributed with the Workbook: California's Working Landscape – A Key Contributor to Economic Vitality in the Greater Sacramento (North) Region, April 2021.

SPEAKER BIOS

LORI PARLIN, El Dorado Water Agency Board Chair, El Dorado County Supervisor, District IV – Lori Parlin moved to El Dorado County with her family at the age of four. She spent several years of her childhood in Camino and then later moved to Pollock Pines. Following college and residing in the Sacramento region, Lori and her husband returned to the county to raise their family, settling in Shingle Springs. Incompatible development projects prompted Lori's journey to becoming an advocate for protecting community character in her neighborhood and throughout the county. She was elected to the El Dorado County Board of Supervisors in 2018 and was sworn in on January 7, 2019.

In addition to collaborating with and empowering community groups, Lori participates in commissions and committees that lead efforts among rural counties to improve forest health, fire resiliency, broadband, and tourism impacts. Lori continues to support work towards creating community identity pursuant to Goal 2.4 of the El Dorado County General Plan. In December 2017, the Board of Supervisors approved funding for the creation of design standards in several communities throughout the county to preserve the unique character and lifestyle that residents enjoy.

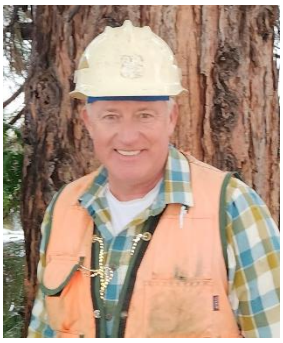
Lori holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration, with a concentration in Management Information Systems, from California State University, Sacramento. She has also held positions with Ponderosa High School and the Forestry Challenge.

E. JOAQUIN ESQUIVAL, Chair, State Water Resources Control Board – E. Joaquin Esquivel was appointed to the State Water Resources Control Board by Governor Jerry Brown in March 2017, designated by Governor Gavin Newsom as Chair in February 2019, and reappointed to the board by Governor Newsom in 2021. Previously, he served as Assistant Secretary for federal water policy at the California Natural Resources Agency in the Governor's Washington D.C. office.

For more than eight years prior to that, Joaquin worked for U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer of California, most recently as her legislative assistant covering the agriculture, Native American, water, oceans, and nutrition portfolios, in addition to being the director of Information and Technology. He was born and raised in California's Coachella Valley. He holds a Bachelor of Arts from the University of California, Santa Barbara in English.

KEN PAYNE, General Manager, El Dorado Water Agency — Ken Payne was appointed by the Board in 2015 to serve as the Agency's Interim General Manager and subsequently appointed as General Manager in 2018. In his role, he is responsible to the Board for implementing the policy and strategic directives of the 1959 Water Act, 2019 Water Resources Development and Management Plan, and 2020 Strategic Plan. He provides leadership and management of the Agency's public policies and strategic initiatives, assets and resources, and all administrative, operational, and financial activities for the Agency. Through Ken's 35-year career, he has fostered successful partnerships with local, regional, state, federal and non-governmental organizations to create shared success for "non-litigated" compliance; streamlining operational and maintenance activities; securing federal/state funding and negotiating balanced regulatory/legislative policies. Ken's recognition in prioritizing customer and stakeholder values has resulted in reliable service and multi-benefits for the community, the

environment and the economy. Prior to joining the Agency, Ken served as the Utilities Director for the City of Folsom with responsibilities to the City Manager on legislative and regional issues. Ken is a licensed professional engineer in California and Guam and holds a Bachelor of Science in civil engineering from the University of the Pacific, Stockton.



MARK EGBERT, District Manager, El Dorado and Georgetown Divide Resource Conservation Districts – Mark Egbert is a Project Management Professional and currently holds the position of District Manager for the El Dorado and Georgetown Divide Resource Conservation Districts. Serving at the will of the duly elected Board of Directors, he is responsible for the governmental operations and contractual obligations of both Districts. With more than 20 years of experience, Mark has developed a resume with extensive program management experience within both the private and public sectors. As a proven leader in Fire Prevention and Forest Management, Mark's accomplishments include leveraging resources to El Dorado County which has resulted in local job creation, community awareness and advocacy, resilient forests, and reliable water supply protection. As a native of El Dorado County, Mark understands that actions taken now have long-lasting impacts for the future of El Dorado County and its residents.

AARON WILCHER, Director, Center of Excellence for Labor Market Research, Greater Sacramento Region, California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office, Economic and Workforce Development Division – Aaron Wilcher is a workforce and community development researcher and practitioner with more than 13 years of experience in developing triple bottom line initiatives to address key issues facing regional economies. Aaron serves clients in multi-stakeholder partnerships including business and industry associations, regional planning organizations, state and federal agencies, community-based organizations, and colleges and universities. He is a Certified Economic Research Professional from the Council for Community and Economic Research (C2ER) and holds a master's degree in City and Regional Planning from University of California, Berkeley.

> *About California Community Colleges, Centers of Excellence for Labor Market Research: The Centers of Excellence for Labor Market Research are part of the Workforce and Economic Development Division. As grant-funded technical assistance providers, the nine Centers are located strategically across the state to study California's regional economies. Their work supports the community colleges by providing customized data on high growth, emerging, and economically-critical industries and occupations. The Centers produce reports and tools that provide a real-time picture of the labor market, where it is headed, and what programs and training are needed to meet future workforce demand. This research helps community colleges tailor their programs to support the state's dynamic and competitive workforce. Our work can also be applied to educational policy, faculty professional development, and work-based learning opportunities for students.*

ANDREA MACKENZIE, General Manager, Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority – Andrea Mackenzie is the General Manager of the Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority, a public land conservation agency located in San Jose, California and operating across Santa Clara County, which protects and stewards the region's open spaces, natural areas, and working lands to support healthy ecosystems, communities, and economies.

Over her career, Andrea has worked for multiple public land conservation districts to preserve open space, farmland, and biodiversity around the San Francisco Bay Region. She has focused her work on regional conservation policy, urban and regional planning, and conservation finance. She has led efforts to secure voter approval of several open space finance measures in Sonoma and Santa Clara counties, generating over $600 million for land conservation. In 2016, Andrea was named a Local Conservation Hero by Bay Nature Magazine in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Andrea began her career in 1985 working for the National Park Service as a park ranger in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in San Francisco Bay. She then worked as an environmental planner for the City and County of San Francisco. In 1989, she began working as a Senior Open Space Planner for the East Bay Regional Park District in Oakland, CA, the largest park district in the United States. In 1996, she began focusing on preservation of peri-urban farmland at the Sonoma County Agricultural Preservation and Open Space District, in Santa Rosa, CA, where she became the General Manager in 2000. In 2009, Andrea went to work for the Land Trust of Santa Cruz County, developing a conservation blueprint to prioritize protection of regional water resources, biodiversity, and farmland. In 2011, she was named General Manager of the Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority where she has worked for the past eleven years.

Andrea is a past fellow of the National Conservation Leadership Institute, serves on the Board of Directors for Together Bay Area and on the Policy Board for the San Francisco Bay Area Planning and Urban Research Association (SPUR) in San Jose, CA. Andrea holds a Bachelor of Arts in Environmental Studies from the University of California, Santa Barbara, and a Master of Arts in Urban and Regional Planning from the University of California, Los Angeles. She lives in San Jose with her spouse Jenni and their daughter Kiana.

> *About Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority: The Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority conserves the natural environment, supports agriculture, and connects people to nature, by protecting open spaces, natural areas, and working farms and ranches for future generations. The Authority envisions the Santa Clara Valley and its surrounding hillsides as a beautiful place where a vibrant network of interconnected open spaces, trails, wildlife habitats, and thriving agricultural lands enrich the region's cities and make it an exceptional and healthy place to live, work, learn, and play.*

LISA BEUTLER, Senior Principal Facilitator, Stantec Consulting Services Inc. – Lisa Beutler has more than 37 years of experience in public affairs, outreach, and engagement, and is nationally recognized for her work with stakeholders. She is the past President of the American Water Resources Association and an expert facilitator that specializes in helping organizations and communities reach decisions and create effective public policies. As a native of Mariposa, she has a special appreciation for the Sierra Foothills that extends to her early career as a State Park Ranger and continued into work as a Land Manager overseeing 0.5 million acres of real property for the State Lands Commission. Her work continued to evolve over the years and includes working

in Special Offices of two Governors and as an Agency Undersecretary. Prior to moving to Stantec she served for a decade as the Associate Director of the Center for Collaborative Policy at Sacramento State University. Now at Stantec, Lisa focuses on integrated land and water management and helps clients with strategic thinking, collaborative policy, water resources, and other planning. She has a proven track record of leading numerous complex, high-profile projects ranging from water, land-use, and energy planning to off-highway vehicles, technology, substance abuse, and religious conflict resolution.

YUNG-HSIN SUN, Ph.D., Vice President, Stantec Consulting Services Inc. — Yung-Hsin has 32 years of experience leading, managing, and planning large-scale multi-objective, interdisciplinary water resources projects for flood management, water supply and ecosystem restoration in the U.S. and other countries. He has comprehensive experience and knowledge on the development, policy, and operations of California water, including the Federal Central Valley Project and California's State Water Project. Yung-Hsin collaborated with leaders and decision makers including California Department of Water Resources, California Central Valley Flood Protection Board, and State Water Resources Control Board to establish durable policies and implementation framework using combination of critical thinking and technical expertise. Recently, Yung-Hsin assisted the Agency in developing its Water Resources Development and Management Plan to promote integrated water management and collaborative implementation with partner agencies for achieving long-term water resilience and economic prosperity. Yung-Hsin also led the development of the American River Basin Study with the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, in partnership with local agencies including the Agency, to develop climate adaptation portfolios that address basin-specific vulnerabilities. Yung-Hsin received a Ph.D. degree from Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering at University of California, Los Angeles, specializing in water resources planning and management. After a productive postdoctoral fellow appointment, Yung-Hsin joined the industry to fulfill his long-term passion in water resources planning and management, and advocate for integrated water management in real-world practice. He is a registered Civil Engineer in California. He is also a certified ENVISION specialist by the Institute of Sustainable Infrastructure, and a Diplomate, Water Resources Engineer by the American Academy of Water Resources Engineers. He is currently serving on the Board of Directors for the Water Education Foundation to promote lasting changes in water management through education.

SEAN BARCLAY, General Manager, Tahoe City Public Utility District – Sean Barclay is the General Manager of the Tahoe City Public Utility District (TCPUD), a California Public Utility District serving the north and west shores of Lake Tahoe with water, wastewater collections and parks and recreation services. Sean is a Certified Special District Manager, holds certification as a GIS Professional and is a licensed Professional Land Surveyor in California and Nevada. Sean serves as an Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) Region 3 Board Member, and has a Bachelor of Arts in Economics from California State University, Chico.

JOHN THIEL, **General Manager, South Tahoe Public Utility District** – John Thiel has over 30 years' experience in the water industry as a professional engineer and now serving as the General Manager of the South Tahoe Public Utility District (STPUD) – leading a staff of 120 and utilizing $1.5B in assets to provide clean, safe, reliable water, wastewater, and recycled water services to the south shore of Lake Tahoe. John is leading a new era of action, presenting STPUD as a proactive community partner, promoting a caring, collaborative, empowering culture, and advancing a high performance, innovative, cost-effective, customer-service-oriented, results-driven public utility. Recent accomplishments include development of productive regional partnerships, advancements in asset management and field technologies, implementation of a $220M Capital Improvement Program, and effective leadership and collaboration throughout the Tamarack and Caldor Fires. Sustainability and reliability are paramount at STPUD where wastewater and biosolids are 100% reused, hydropower is generated, and installation of a 1MW solar facility is underway. John earned a Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering from Iowa State University and an MBA from the University of Nevada, and enjoys boating, biking, skiing, 80s music, and hitting the water and mountains with Brylee, son Andrew, and their big dog Leroy.

CHARLENE CARVETH, **Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer of Weights & Measures, County of El Dorado** – Charlene Carveth has worked for the County for over 26 years. Charlene was appointed by the Board of Supervisors in October 2011 as Interim Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer and subsequently appointed as Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer in March 2012. She began her career in the department as an Agricultural Biologist/Standards Inspector in March 1996 and became the Deputy Agricultural Commissioner/Deputy Sealer in November 2008. She has collaborated with numerous local, state, and federal governmental and non-governmental organizations during her years with the county. Charlene holds a bachelor's degree in Biological Sciences from California State University, Sacramento.

DUNCAN MACEWAN, **Principal Economist, ERA Economics** – Duncan MacEwan is the managing partner of ERA Economics. He specializes in the economics of agriculture and water resources. Prior to ERA Economics, Duncan was an economist with CH2M where he developed feasibility studies and agricultural economic impact analyses for proposed water storage and investment projects. He also held a position as a postdoctoral fellow in the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics at UC Davis. Some of the current projects he manages at ERA Economics include agricultural impact analyses, water valuation and risk assessments, benefit-cost analyses, and water supply feasibility studies. He is also working with clients on Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) implementation as the lead economist on the implementation of Groundwater Sustainability Plans in high and medium priority groundwater subbasins across California. Recently, Duncan assisted the Agency with developing economic analysis of agricultural land development potential to support the Agency's integrated water management planning efforts for achieving long-term water resilience. Duncan enjoys working with clients and project teams to integrate economics with other technical studies to support water supply planning.

DAN CORCORAN, **Director of Operations, El Dorado Irrigation District** – Dan Corcoran is the director of operations for El Dorado Irrigation District (EID). For the past two decades, Dan has advised water and power utilities across California, including supporting district operations since 2004. He has developed an intimate knowledge of EID's water, wastewater, recycled water, hydroelectric generation, and recreation operations during his time as EID's environmental and water resources manager and carries this forward to his current role that he started in 2018. A native of eastern Sacramento County, Dan holds a degree in wildlife, fish, and conservation biology from the University of California, Davis. Dan and his wife and two children live in Shingle Springs with a variety of companion pets where he also enjoys working on their family property in his free time.

DANIEL SMITH, **Caldor Recovery Lead (detailed), U.S. Forest Service** – Dan Smith is currently detailed as the Caldor Recovery Lead for the Placerville Ranger District located on the Eldorado National Forest. He has been detailed into the position for the past six months. During that time, he has worked with Forest staff and local partners to begin the planning and implementation of restoration work related to the Caldor Fire recovery. The Eldorado National Forest incorporates the watersheds for the South Fork American River and Consumnes River. The Placerville Ranger District covers most of the watershed contributing to EID's water supply. Prior to the detail Dan served as the Timber Contracting Officer for the Eldorado National Forest and Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit.

REBECCA GUO, **Principal Engineer, Stantec Consulting Services Inc.** – Rebecca Guo has 13 years of experience leading, managing, and supporting projects addressing a broad range of water resources issues, including long-term water supply reliability, drought resiliency, flood management, and hydrologic and hydrology studies. She has conducted a wide range of appraisal, reconnaissance, and feasibility-level investigations for multi-benefit water resource projects. Her expertise includes regional water supply reliability planning, implementing decision support systems, communicating technical issues to clients and stakeholders, and coordinating a diverse range of interested parties for large-scale multi-benefit and adaptive planning projects. Currently she is leading development of the Upper American River Basin Regional Drought Contingency Plan to improve drought resiliency in the West Slope area of El Dorado County. Rebecca received her Master of Science in civil and environmental engineering from Stanford University. She is a licensed professional engineer in California, a certified ENVISION specialist by the Institute of Sustainable Infrastructure, and a certified Project Management Professional.

BREAKOUT SESSION INFORMATION

Participants in the Fall Plenary may choose between two concurrent 1-hour breakout sessions. The sessions will cover different topics for building community resilience, including Post-Caldor Fire Recovery for Community Resilience, and Working Landscape for Community Resilience. Before the breakout, guest speakers will first provide a teaser presentation on each topic to provide participants the context and a flavor of what will be discussed in these two breakout groups to inform participants' group selection. The breakout groups will discuss two questions, as listed in the breakout sections of the workbook. The breakout groups will nominate one person to share during the report-out session.

Breakout Group A: Post-Caldor Fire Recovery for Community Resilience

Teaser Presentation: Caldor Fire Impacts on Tahoe Basin – A Perspective from a Tourism Destination Area by Sean Barclay, General Manager of Tahoe City Public Utility District, and John Thiel, General Manager of South Tahoe Public Utility District.

Figure 1. Flames surround the Sierra-at-Tahoe Resort during the Caldor fire in Twin Bridges, California on August 30, 2021. (Photo by JOSH EDELSON / AFP) (Photo by JOSH EDELSON/AFP via Getty Images) (from NBC News)

BREAKOUT GROUP A, DISCUSSION QUESTION 1: What advice and best practices can we share with other communities that may unfortunately suffer the devastating blows of wildfire in the future?

> *A note from Plenary Team: We do not want wildfires to happen again to our communities and natural resources. Therefore, the right question is not what we can do better next time. Carla Hass, El Dorado County's Director of Communications & Outreach and Caldor Fire Recovery Operations Center Co-Director, mentioned in the Spring 2022 Plenary that we benefited from valuable knowledge transfer and sound advice from organizations and communities previously damaged by wildfires when we began working our way through response and recovery. Pay it forward.*

Case Studies of Caldor Recovery: Six different perspectives from Tahoe City Public Utility District (TCPUD), South Tahoe Public Utility District (STPUD), El Dorado Irrigation District (EID), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), El Dorado Resource Conservation District (EDRCD), and Grizzly Flats Community Service District (GFCSD)/El Dorado Water Agency (Agency) are collected to form the basis of discussion, and share among other things, the good, bad, and ugly of recovery efforts.

CASE STUDY 1: Tahoe City Public Utility District

By Sean Barclay, General Manager; sbarclay@tcpud.org

Brief: As the Caldor Fire continued its march northeast in late August 2021, the TCPUD remained on standby, ready to respond as necessary. On the morning of August 30, 2021, as the fire reached Echo Summit, evacuation orders were issued for the entire city of South Lake Tahoe and extended through El Dorado County and into the communities of Rubicon, Meeks Bay, and Tahoma in the southern end of the TCPUD's service territory. The remaining communities within the TCPUD's service territory, located in Placer County, were put on notice to remain ready to be evacuated.

Preparation/Response: With the fire still not directly impacting the TCPUD's service territory, staff immediately began preparations in the evacuated areas. These preparations included fueling fixed generators at critical water stations and setting up portable generators at others, and hardening critical facilities, including adding mesh screening to air intake vents at station buildings and clearing debris from roofs.

Staff also began contacting local agency partners in Truckee to secure space to evacuate and store critical pieces of equipment, including Vactor trucks and other heavy equipment.

Staff also began identifying "essential employees" who would need to report to or remain at work on-site, versus those who could telework; this work included support for TCPUD employees who had been evacuated from their homes.

Shortly after the communities noted above were evacuated, staff noticed that water demands in the Tahoma neighborhood spiked 30% and were running at 100% of the well's capacity. Field reconnaissance, coordinated with local law enforcement, found several properties running multiple garden hoses and sprinklers watering yards as well as sprinklers running on roofs. Immediate discussion began with TCPUD legal counsel, North Tahoe Fire Protection District (NTFPD), STPUD and the Caldor incident command team to determine the ability to enter onto these properties to turn off these hoses/sprinklers to ensure as much system capacity for firefighting purposes as possible. With broad support from the partners noted above, staff completed these shutoffs and then worked collaboratively to prepare a press release and email notifications on this issue.

Fortunately, the Caldor Fire never impacted the TCPUD's service territory, and the evacuation orders were lifted in early September 2021.

Lessons Learned:

1) Update Emergency Response Plan (ERP) specific to Wildfire.
2) Update Emergency Operation Center Organization Chart to clarify individual roles and identify which positions can work remotely.
3) Create emergency staffing plans and cross-train to prepare for response.
4) Expand defensible space around and harden critical infrastructure.
5) Be proactive in getting into incident command – develop relationship with the local fire agency.
6) Advocate! Aggressively continue advocacy efforts to support funding to increase the pace and scale of both forest management and water infrastructure for firefighting projects to protect our community.

CASE STUDY 2: South Tahoe Public Utility District

By John Thiel, General Manager; jthiel@stpud.us

Brief: The South Tahoe Public Utility District (STPUD) provides water and wastewater services to the south side of the Tahoe Basin in El Dorado County with recycled water operations in Alpine County. On August 14, 2021, the Caldor Fire started and eventually burned 221,835 acres across El Dorado, Amador and Alpine counties. The fire entered the Tahoe Basin on August 30th and caused our entire service area to be evacuated. STPUD staff coordinated with emergency responders and worked 24/7 to ensure adequate water was available for the firefight. The following summarizes how STPUD prepared and responded, and includes some major lessons learned from the Caldor Fire.

Preparation: STPUD tracked the fire's progression. The fire's relatively slow march gave STPUD some time to prepare on how to: implement our emergency plan, coordinate with incident command, lodge and feed staff evacuated from their homes, prepare the water system, protect priority facilities, and maintain operations if facilities were impacted. STPUD also ordered supplies (pumps, fittings, and hoses), distributed generators to field stations, purchased fire clothing for staff, relocated critical equipment, and removed trees and shrubs from field stations in the fire's path – at our most critical field station, we removed a large pump and motor and removed over 300 trees in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service and a local contractor. CalFire also visited our treatment plant (which includes our district-wide control center) and discussed how to protect the facility and shelter-in-place if the fire arrives.

Response: Once the fire reached Tahoe, STPUD attended Incident Command meetings daily to identify and prioritize critical water and wastewater infrastructure that needed to be protected – both to provide water for fire and to be operational for repopulation. STPUD prepared maps prioritizing assets and trained and deployed staff to be fire spotters to help protect assets. STPUD worked with power and gas companies on strategic outages to keep stations running if possible and bring them back online as soon as possible. Field operators entered the active fire area to coordinate with fire crews and refuel generators 24/7. With fire hydrants actively being used, staff repaired leaks to ensure reliable water supply. Staff made runs to Reno and Carson to purchase portable pumps, pipe, hose, and fittings, because was impossible to receive deliveries in an evacuation area.

Recovery: STPUD was fortunate to lose just one tank control building due to the fire and was able to bring this facility back online within a day. We made repairs to facilities damaged by bulldozers as they created fire breaks around town. We reseeded our treatment plant which was ready to serve repopulation without delay. We continue to work with FEMA on cost reimbursements. The fire resulted in many dead and dying trees – the removal of these trees remains a challenge.

Lessons Learned:

1) Update Emergency Response Plan (ERP) to consider response to different types of fires.
2) Update Emergency Operation Center (EOC) Organization Chart to clarify individual roles and identify which positions can work remotely. Consider ongoing, 24-hr EOC staffing.
3) Create comprehensive schedule of staff shifts with scheduled time off to avoid burn-out.

4) Create a staffing plan that prioritizes safety while maximizing efficient use of crew skills and resources.
5) Expand defensible space and facility hardening efforts and make this an ongoing priority.
6) Install more backup power to maintain communications. Consider battery-powered units.
7) Coordinate closely with fuel suppliers. Evaluate fuel consumption and storage at each site.
8) Use AMI to identify improper water use to prioritize water supplies for the firefight.
9) Create strategic stockpile of supplies. Consider mutual aid and shared resources.
10) Have a plan to reseed the wastewater treatment plant for repopulation.

CASE STUDY 3: El Dorado Irrigation District

By Dan Corcoran, Director of Operations; dcorcoran@eid.org

The Eldorado National Forest, Sierra Pacific Industries, El Dorado and Georgetown Divide Resource Conservation Districts, Cal Fire, El Dorado Irrigation District (EID), and others have completed significant fuel reduction efforts intended to mitigate spread, and assist with containment of, wildfires along the Highway 50 corridor and surrounding communities, among key areas within our county. However, it has become evident these types of fuel reduction efforts are not capable of preventing facility damage during fires of magnitude like the Caldor Fire. Therefore, wherever possible, construction (or reconstruction) of critical infrastructure should be of resilient, non-combustible materials.

Since facing the 2014 King Fire, EID has maintained a continued awareness of the potential for impacts to EID's operations associated with wildfires, including impacts to critical water treatment and conveyance infrastructure. During the early morning hours of August 17, 2022, it became evident that once again EID would be required to evacuate some operations facilities and that some key water supply infrastructure may be at risk within hours. However, only when daylight hit had the full magnitude of the incident become evident. Fortunately, though, the head of the fire had turned eastward as it raced toward Pollock Pines and firefighters worked mercilessly, but successfully, for two weeks to ultimately protect the community. The EID's critical infrastructure east of the community along the Highway 50 corridor, like Grizzly Flats, was not so lucky.

Over the next several weeks, EID staffed collaborated with the amazing staff at Incident Command to protect critical canals, flumes, siphons, conduits, and command and control facilities that convey important drinking water supplies to over 130,000 people residing in western El Dorado County. Unfortunately, not all efforts were successful and $23M of EID infrastructure ultimately succumbed to the fire's fate.

One important step after facing such an adversity is to conduct an after-action analysis. Fortunately, due to sound planning, training, and confident leadership, that effort demonstrated that EID was able navigate this unprecedented challenge with minimal impacts to operations.

As disaster service workers, EID has a long history of participating in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) training for its staff. Most staff complete the introductory courses (ICS 100, 200, 700 and 800) and key staff (designated emergency operations center command and staff members) complete ICS 300/400 training at CalOES' Mather facility or other regional venues when offered. Additionally, prior to the pandemic, EID had completed a tabletop functional exercise of a significant emergency within its service area. These trainings and exercises allowed EID to coordinate with Unified Command staff more effectively at the fairgrounds Incident Command while concurrently operating its own Emergency Operations Center (EOC) at EID's headquarters facility.

As soon as EID's EOC was activated by the General Manager, each designated role (EOC Section) began their responsibilities, including consideration of evacuating staff and relatives that had both direct and indirect impacts to EID's operations. Most importantly, the Planning Section began efforts with the Operations Section to maximize water storage, secure key facilities such as the water treatment plant with fire officials and identify locations to preserve integrity of the public water system in the event of catastrophic loss of structures that could rapidly overwhelm system capacity. Fortunately, during the initial days no

significant losses were incurred, and EID was able to move three weeks of drinking water supplies into Forebay Reservoir. Unfortunately, soon thereafter, EID lost the first of four flumes and multiple associated facilities along the El Dorado Canal, which severed this supply until May when restoration was ultimately complete.

This loss highlighted the ongoing risk of this critical water supply infrastructure to wildfire. The Caldor Fire was at least the third documented occurrence of fire damage to the El Dorado Canal's wooden flumes and is believed to be the worst in its century-long history given available records. (The existing larger capacity canal was completed in 1922 when hydropower was added.) However, even with the four destroyed flumes that were converted to concrete this year, there remains 13 additional wooden flumes that remain at high risk. And, if the fire had occurred earlier during the summer, mandatory conservation would undoubtedly have been required at a time when it was needed most (peak heat during a prolonged drought). For these reasons, and the ongoing risk to water supply security, EID has submitted grant applications with CalOES/FEMA and Sierra Nevada Conservancy to convert some of these facilities to non-combustible materials and continue reducing fuels around the wooden flumes until those efforts are ultimately completed on all remaining wood flumes. Given the costs, this is a multi-decade effort and additional funding will continue to be necessary to sustain efforts to mitigate this growing risk. And, additional partnerships will be needed.

CASE STUDY 4: U.S. Forest Service

By Daniel Smith, Caldor Recovery Lead (detailed); daniel.w.smith@usda.gov

The Caldor fire started August 14, 2021, on the Eldorado National Forest, in the Pacific Southwest Region of the U.S. Forest Service. The Caldor Fire was controlled on October 21, 2021. The Caldor Fire resulted in a fire boundary of approximately 221,835 acres. High severity fire resulted in approximately 101,000 acres of basal areas loss greater than 75 percent. The Caldor Fire started in lower elevation (1800 feet) pine and oak stands and eventually burned over Echo Summit (10,000 feet) into the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit.

The fire burned at high severity on approximately 11,000 acres of existing plantations and an additional 65,000 acres of mid and late seral conifer dominated forest (~76,000-acre total reforestation needs). The conifer areas killed by the fire contain approximately 1.5 billion board feet of merchantable timber.

Restoration work is ongoing, here are several examples:

- Grizzly Flats Community Fuel Break Categorical Exclusion (CE) has been written/signed. The project is currently being implemented through a partnership with the Great Basin Institute.
- An Environmental Assessment (EA) for Forest wide hazard tree mitigation is currently being written. We expect it to be signed winter 2023. Hazard tree mitigation implementation will start within the Caldor footprint spring 2023. This is being accomplished through a partnership with the Great Basin Institute.
- Hazard tree abatement is occurring at the Sierra at Tahoe ski resort. This is being accomplished through a stewardship agreement with the Georgetown Divide and El Dorado County Resource Conservation Districts.
- Debris from burned cabins has been removed by California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES).
- Geologic and hydraulic surveys have been completed to assess the viability and safety of rebuilding recreation cabins in the same location.
- Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E), El Dorado Irrigation District (EID) and Caltrans have repaired or reconstructed damaged infrastructure.

- Approximately 540,000 tons of material has been removed or chipped/ground and spread onsite as soil cover. Approximately 300,000 is currently under contract for similar disposal.
- Fence repair replacement is occurring within grazing allotments. One allotment is using radio towers/collars instead of fence replacement.
- Other infrastructure repair replacement is occurring such as signage, recreation fencing, campground infrastructure, etc.
- Over 55 miles of hazard trees adjacent to roads, trailheads, campgrounds and other facilities have been mitigated.

An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the broader Caldor restoration is currently being written. We expect to have a signed document fall 2023 or winter 2024. This is being accomplished through a partnership with the Great Basin Institute. The NEPA will include items such as salvage, fuel reduction, reforestation, prescription burning and fuel break construction along Potential Operational Delineation (POD) boundaries. We have our work cut out for us and will only be able to accomplish the restoration task by working closely with our current and future partners.

CASE STUDY 5: El Dorado Resource Conservation District

By Mark A. Egbert, District Manager, Mark.Egbert@ca.usda.gov

In August 2021 through October 2021 the Caldor Fire burned over 221,775 acres of land. There are approximately 14,000 +/- acres of non-industrial forest lands within the burn perimeter with parcels ranging in size from less than 1 acre to 160 acres. These owners suffered losses ranging from complete mortality of trees and destruction of homes and other structures to relatively minor losses of forest cover. Three primary phases of recovery have taken place on both federal and non-federal lands: Fire Suppression Repair, Emergency Stabilization and Hazardous Materials Removal, and Forest Recovery and Restoration.

A variety of emergency actions are underway to protect public roads, utility lines, and mitigate burned structures hazardous materials. This work includes removal of fire destroyed tree hazards that are a threat to the infrastructure and related woody debris that is an unacceptable fire hazard. These actions are being implemented by contractors for CalOES, utility companies, Cal Recycle, Caltrans, and USFS. These emergency actions occur on a relatively small portion of the non-industrial private forests (NIPF) in the Caldor Fire area.

Issued in January 2021, the Governor's "*California's Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan,*" included eight Actions Items to increase assistance to small private forest landowners. Action Item 1.14 stated *"Establish Emergency Forest Restoration Teams (EFRT): CAL FIRE and other state agencies will explore the potential for developing emergency forest restoration teams to assist small landowners impacted by wildfires with funding and expertise to restore their properties and help prevent further damage to life, property and natural resources…."*

The focus of the EFRT is to provide rapid assessments of post fire forest conditions on NIPF and provide funding to implement necessary forest recovery work. The Wildfire Resilience Task Force – Private Landowner Work Group (WFRTF PLO WG) is responsible for implementing the EFRT Action Item. The PLO WG recommended and was endorsed to implement a "pilot EFRT project" to test the concept. The PLO WG selected the Caldor Fire as a pilot project and El Dorado Resource Conservation District as the partner.

The overall objective of this project is to begin the process of reversing the ecological, economic, environmental, aesthetic, and social impacts of the Caldor Fire. Specific objectives include: 1) treat private lands affected by the Caldor Fire to reduce the potential for wildfire in the future by removing accumulated debris and dead trees; 2) conduct site preparation and planting to re-establish forest cover on the private

lands; 3) increase potential carbon sequestration and achieve greenhouse gas emissions reduction through the reforestation of the burned area; 4) identify measures that may be required to protect watershed values and water quality in watersheds that are important sources of domestic water supply; and 5) utilize the project as an educational opportunity for informing others about community response to wild fire.

CASE STUDY 6: Grizzly Flats Community Services District/El Dorado Water Agency

By Rebecca Guo, Principal Engineer, Stantec Consulting Services Inc.; rebecca.guo@stantec.com

The Caldor Fire started August 14, 2021, east of Omo Ranch in southeast El Dorado County. By the time it was fully contained on October 21, 2021, it had consumed 782 structures. Of the structures burned, 401 of the 621 homes within the Grizzly Flats Community Services District (GFCSD) were destroyed along with the community's water distribution facilities. Since GFCSD is a small water system with limited staff and resources, the El Dorado Water Agency (Agency) has been providing direct assistance through an administrative services agreement using the Agency's consulting services contracts for recovery-related communications and outreach, project management, FEMA and CalOES assistance, and legislative support.

Immediately after the fire, GFCSD Board, staff, and volunteers sprang into action, working tirelessly to restore clean drinking water to the community, which they were able to complete in about two months. In the long months since the fire, GFCSD, with support from the Agency, have continued to work diligently to repair the severely damaged water infrastructure. Ongoing recovery efforts include completing temporary and permanent repairs to the water system infrastructure and equipment and assisting with the removal of hazardous trees and other debris created because of the fire. System assessments are also ongoing to determine other necessary repairs or replacements for parts of the water infrastructure and facilities that were damaged or destroyed by the fire, such as the distribution pipelines, service lines and meters, fire hydrants, storage tanks, pump stations, and reservoir liner.

Figure 2. Wildfire Damages near Facilities of Grizzly Flats Community Service District (January 20, 2022) (Courtesy from Grizzly Flats Community Services District; copyright reserved)

While FEMA Public Assistance or insurance funds help with many of the damaged infrastructure, it is insufficient. Rebuilding damaged water infrastructure and homes, in addition to hardening non-damaged infrastructure, such that they are more resilient to future hazards often necessitates securing additional funding sources. For example, new homes need a 1-inch service line to meet new residential fire code standards. If a home was destroyed but the existing smaller service line was not damaged by the fire, there is no current funding source to upsize the service line other than the burden falling to the resident. As such, the Agency and GFCSD are also continuing to actively pursue funding for repairs/replacement and future hazard mitigation that are not covered by FEMA Public Assistance or insurance.

Lessons Learned:

- Document everything!
    - Document all assets now, including geolocated photos, as-builts, and maintenance records
    - After the disaster, document all damages. Geolocated photos are yet again imperative.
    - Have an accurate map of distribution and service lines ready to provide to outside crews to minimize damage to buried infrastructure during recovery efforts.
    - Document all recovery expenditures. Organize time charges and expenses by project.
- Harden existing critical infrastructure to minimize future devasting losses. Also, any repair or replacement should be designed to mitigate future damages.
- Board should adopt standards on water infrastructure to promote consistent rebuild and justify any needed improvements to be up to date with all codes.
- Create a staffing plan and schedule considering both operations and recovery needs to avoid burn-out, promote safety, and improve efficiency. Leverage mutual aid, volunteers, contractors, and shared resources, especially for those with limited staff.
- Establish water rates such that sufficient funds are available to respond to an emergency as reimbursements will take time to receive.
- As stated above: Advocate! Aggressively continue advocacy efforts to support funding to increase the pace and scale of both forest management and water infrastructure for firefighting projects to protect our community.

Notes for Breakout Group A, Discussion Question 1:

BREAKOUT GROUP A, DISCUSSION QUESTION #2: What can we do now to prevent putting people in harm's way of wildfires and protect properties from wildfire hazards?

Recent major wildfire events with major damages to communities prompted the Legislature, policy makers, community leaders and the public to rethink our approach to community safety and the overall development premise and approach beyond what were laid out mostly in the late 2000s. This includes requirements such as defensible space and adoption of California Fire Code as part of the California Building Standards Code (California Code of Regulations, Title 24). Continued population growth in the state (except in 2021) and chronic shortage of housing (particularly, affordable housing) have increased due to social change and economic development. Development project swell has leaked out of existing urban boundaries into California's forest and foothill regions. Residential and commercial developments in the wildfire prone areas can significantly increase the risks of wildfires and the related risk to public safety.

Development approvals by corresponding land use authorities were also under scrutiny. In October 2021, San Diego Superior Court found that, among other things, San Diego County's Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for approving certain development in the Otay Ranch Village did not adequately disclose or analyze the project impact on increased wildfire risks. In January 2022, a Lake County Superior Court found deficiencies in Lake County's EIR for approving the Guenoc Valley Resort development for lack of evaluation of project impact on community evaluation routes during emergency such as wildfires. On October 11, 2022, California Attorney General issued a guidance with best practices and mitigation measures to affirm a basic fact: "local governments and developers have a responsibility to take a hard look at projects that exacerbate wildfire risk and endanger communities." With a goal to maximize public safety and minimize wildfire-related losses, the suggested best management practices include guidance for local governments on various topics including project density, project location, water supply and infrastructure, evacuation and emergency access, and fire hardening structures and homes. The guidance issuance is accompanied with other state agency's actions including Cal Fire's ongoing update of fire hazard severity zone map, Governor's Office of Planning and Research's efforts in updating Fire Hazard Planning Technical Advisory (August 2022) and preparing the Wildland-Urban Interface Planning Guide: Examples and Best Practices for California Communities (August 2022), and overall implementation of Governor's California's Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan (January 2021).

It is worth mentioning that there was a Senate Bill (SB) 182 of 2020 with bipartisan support that outlines many actions to be taken by state and local governments to improve wildfire resilience including General Plan updates and additional building code requirements in certain fire hazard zones. Governor Newsom vetoed it, citing concerns over inconsistency and duplication of existing requirements and potential loopholes for local governments in meeting their housing requirements.

Earlier in 2022, El Dorado County initiated the process of updating the Public Health, Safety, and Noise Element (Safety Element) of the General Plan with a scheduled completion date in late 2023. One major area of focus for this update is on wildfire-related challenges. This update could present a significant opportunity for improving long-term resilience of our communities.

For discussion only, some ideas for improving wildfire resilience for our communities from SB 182 are captured below. Other concepts are welcome too.

- Location, location, and location
    - Housing limitations in very-high fire hazard severity zones
    - Project density considerations with focus on higher density infill developments
    - Project location considerations by limiting development along certain high-risk areas

- Updating the Safety and Land Use Elements of the County General Plan, and revisit the applicable wildfire risk reduction standards
    - Analysis of water supply and infrastructure as part of evaluating a project's wildfire risk
    - Evacuation and emergency access layout prior to the development's approval
    - Fire hardening structures and homes by requiring developers to upgrade building materials and installation techniques beyond what is required in applicable building codes
    - Site fuel management practices to go beyond property line to maintain appropriate defensible space
    - Site and structure defensibility (e.g., measures that increase the likelihood of structure withstanding ignition such as design requirements and standards for reducing fire risks on structure projections)
- Policy
    - Notwithstanding any other law, and subject to subdivision (b), after the amendments to the land use element of the city's or county's general plan and zoning ordinances required by Sections 65302.11 and 65860.2 have become effective, a city or county that contains a very high fire risk area, as defined in Section 65011, shall not approve a discretionary permit or other discretionary entitlement that would result in the construction of a new building or construction that would result in an increase in allowed occupancy for an existing building, or a ministerial permit that would result in the construction of a new residence, for a project that is located within such a very high fire risk area unless the city or county finds, based on substantial evidence in the record that the project and all structures within the project are protected from wildfire risk in accordance with the wildfire risk reduction standards defined in Section 65012, or wildfire protection standards in effect at the time the application for the permit or entitlement is deemed complete, adopted by the city or county that meet or exceed the wildfire risk reduction standards in effect at the time the application for the permit or entitlement is deemed complete. Approval of a final map or parcel map that conforms to a previously approved tentative map pursuant to Section 66458 shall not constitute approval of a ministerial permit for purposes of this section.

      Note from the Plenary Team: This is an attempt by SB 182 to parallel the existing requirements in the same code section, effective since 2007 per SB 5 of 2007 for approving land use and permits in the urban areas in the floodplain that receiving protection of the State Plan of Flood Control. Yung-Hsin Sun can provide additional background and information on this matter in the group discussion as he led the team who supported California Department of Water Resources in successfully developing the first Central Valley Flood Protection Plan, later adopted by the Central Valley Flood Control Board in Summer 2012, and the related Urban Level of Flood Protection Criteria.
- Others?
    - Grant programs to support the activities and planning related for reduction of fire risk

Notes for Breakout Group A, Discussion Question 2:

Breakout Group B: Working Landscape for Community Resilience

> **Teaser Presentation:** Agricultural Development Opportunities – A Case Study for Envisioning the Resiliency Planning for Water and for Watershed by Ken Payne, General Manager, El Dorado Water Agency; Charlene Carveth, Agricultural Commissioner, El Dorado County; and Duncan MacEwan, President, ERA Economics

Following our Spring 2022 Plenary discussion, a working landscape framework, once developed, was identified as an effective and valuable to support community resilience and local economics. A working landscape framework requires a planning approach for every piece of land. We heard from the panelists on this topic; however, in this breakout session, the group will drill down further into what this means for resource management and what we may do to facilitate its realization.

One element to highlight are our agricultural opportunities in El Dorado County. In particular, the County's General Plan outlines a desired rural-agricultural setting for development. In the context of water management, agricultural opportunities present water supply needs and other related management issues. For the Agency's water planning efforts to improve long-term water resilience, agricultural development opportunities were the basis for estimating agricultural water needs and locations for suitable development. At the same time, agricultural land use provides direct economic output and a tremendous amount of ecosystem services that can benefit county residents and the significant number of visitors from the region and, in the case of Tahoe Basin, around the world.

The significant value deriving from the ecosystem services provided by agricultural lands and practices should be formally recognized. Ecological services are defined as "the conditions and processes through which natural ecosystems, and the species that make them up, sustain and fulfill human life" (Daily et al. 1997). Ecosystems provide a variety of services that individuals and communities use and rely on, not only for their quality of life, but also for economic production (Daily 1997; Costanza et al. 1997). Ecosystem services are measurable benefits that people receive from ecosystems. These services include water quality, storm and flood protection, fire and drought risk reduction, scientific value, recreation (e.g., hiking, biking, boating, swimming, hunting, fishing, birding), nutrient recycling, biodiversity, aesthetic value, habitat, and water delivery and temperature control. Other functions provided by watersheds and open spaces in El Dorado County should be similarly treated to inform decision making.

The Agency is convening the Upper American River Watershed Program, partially funded through a WaterSMART Cooperative Watershed Management Program Phase I Grant provided by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation). The focus of the Cooperative Watershed Management Program is to identify regional issues at a watershed scale in a cooperative and collaborative manner. Developing the Upper American River Watershed Plan is expected to be completed in June 2023 which coincides with the Phase II funding for project implementation. The anticipated outcome of the planning effort is improved collaborative and cohesive watershed management to produce an ecologically, socially, and economically functioning landscape. It is the Agency's belief that a cohesive landscape provides improved community resiliency.

In addition to the watershed planning, the Agency is working with various partners, including Reclamation, to resume once prevalent cattle grazing in the county. The pilot study focuses on the Knickerbocker Zone in the Auburn State Recreation Area near the community of Cool and aims to explore the ability of grazing contribute to fuels maintenance. At the same time, the Agency also engaged with the County of El Dorado and the El Dorado County Fire Safe Council for broader coordination on community-based approaches for fire resilience.

BREAKOUT SESSION B, DISCUSSION QUESTION #1: Agricultural land use is an important part of the working landscape framework in El Dorado County to realize the vision of the General Plan and the preferred way of life for residents. In addition to water supply, what other investments (e.g., transportation) and policies need to be in place to realize the identified agricultural development opportunities?

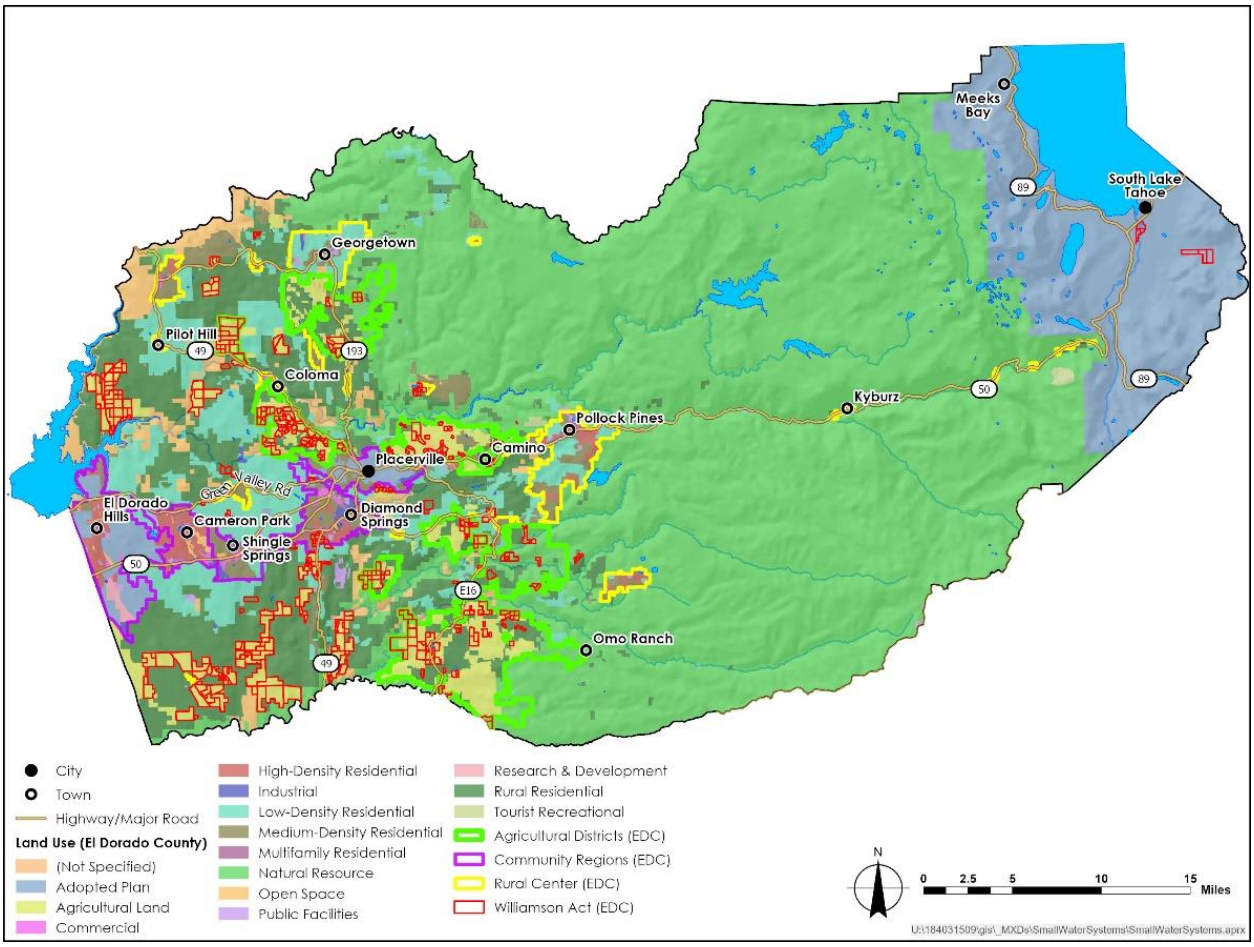


Figure 3. El Dorado County Land Use, Current

The Agency engaged Davids Engineering and ERA Economics in a 2020 Agricultural Development Feasibility Assessment to assess land suitability and economic potential for additional agricultural development. The study evaluated historical trends, the current agricultural footprint, and the land suitability and economic potential to develop additional lands in El Dorado County. The study undertook a feasibility assessment of agricultural land development through a series of county-specific integrated economic and engineering analyses. To support this effort, data was gathered on historical cropping trends, spatial distribution of crops, and irrigation practices in the county. This included a detailed land mapping analysis to identify parcel characteristics (e.g., soil, slope, aspect) and suitability for agricultural development. A concurrent economic analysis established baseline conditions including crop markets, costs, returns, and production practices.

The data were used to develop an opportunity analysis of currently undeveloped lands that are physically suitable for irrigated agriculture. The data further supported an economic analysis of the market potential and incentives for expanding county crop production. The integrated engineering-economic analysis assessed incentives and land suitability criteria for agricultural development. Multiple presentations were made before the El Dorado County Agricultural Commission, grower associations, farm bureau and other parties, receiving significant support and positive feedback. Stakeholders considered this a significant and

positive step toward realizing the rural-agricultural vision in the General Plan and a preferred way of life for many residents. The resulting water needs are incorporated into long-term planning along with the companion study and estimate for municipal and industrial uses.

Agricultural landscape provides not only the economic output from the products produced by agricultural practices, but also soil retention and erosion control, viewscapes, recreational spaces, carbon storage, high quality water, and a sense of place.

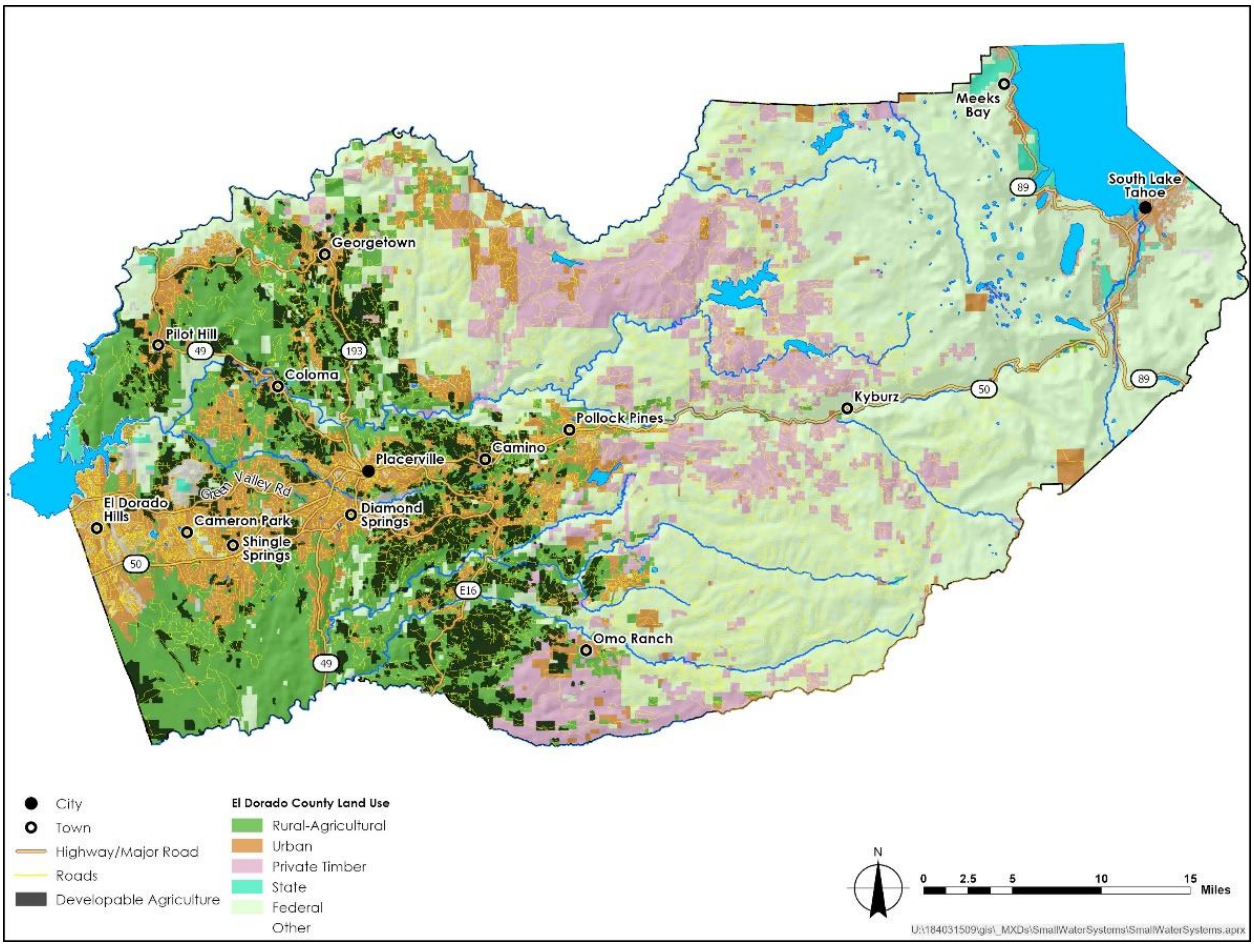


Figure 4. El Dorado County Land Use, Developable Agriculture

Notes for Breakout Group B, Discussion Question 1:

BREAKOUT SESSION B, DISCUSSION QUESTION #2: Historically, watershed management and associated protection and restoration activities received broad support in theory but not financially. Partially, it may be because the beneficiary for an action, which may contribute to many different ecosystem services, was not clearly defined. With the advancement of ecosystem service valuation and changes in favoring natural-based solutions, financing these needed activities became more viable, or at least approachable. What can we do now to maximize our options and capacity in developing these financial mechanisms that fit El Dorado County's unique characteristics?

In addition to agricultural land use, benefits from other working landscapes could further enhance the overall value to residents and more. This includes flood protection, water supply, mining, recreation (hiking, biking, camping, etc.), renewable energy, forestry, fishing, and more. The values provided by these ecosystem services should also be recognized and incorporated into decision making, not only for El Dorado County's resource management but also for the entire state. This perspective could generate great opportunities for sustainable financing mechanisms for needed improvements within the county for long-term community resilience.

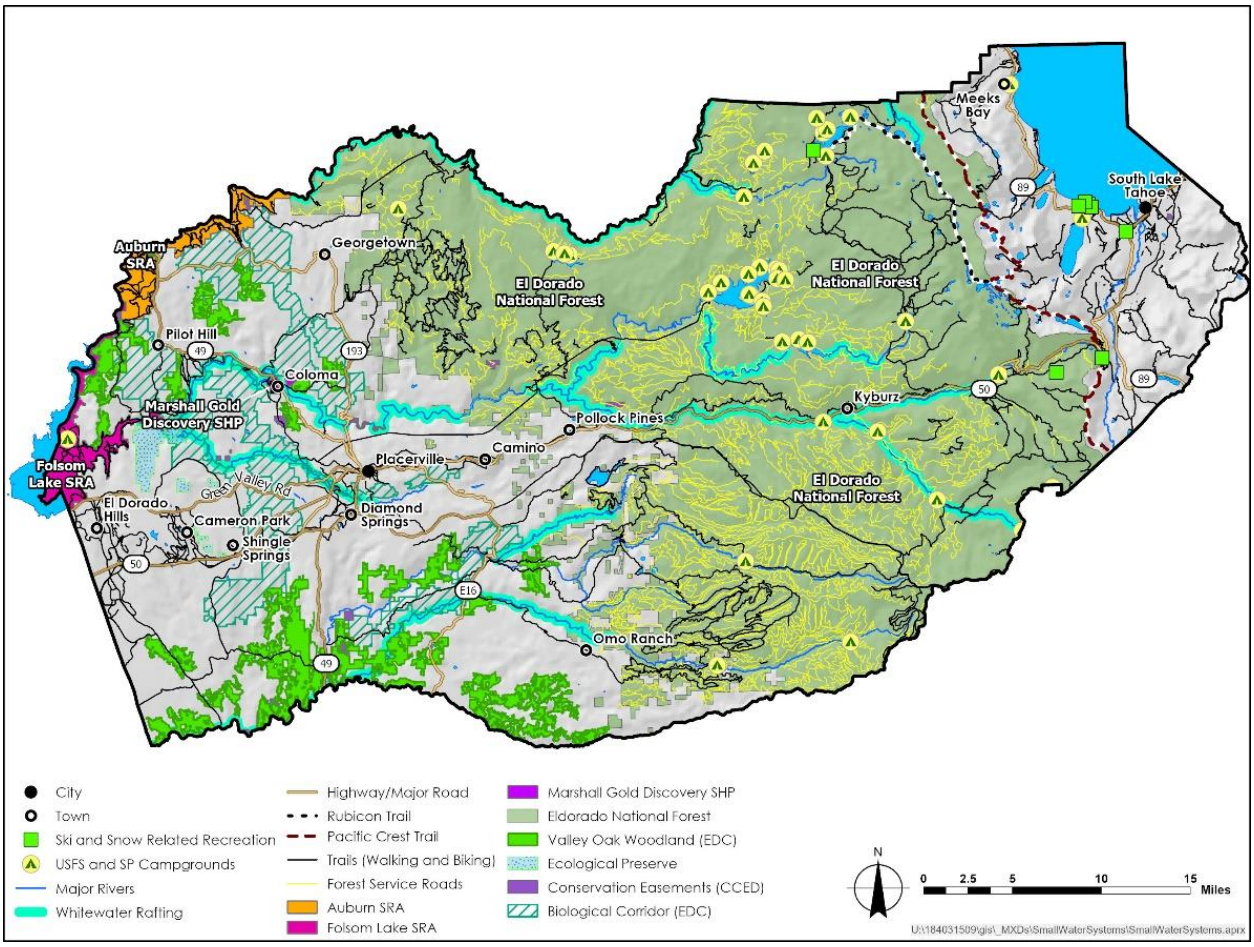


Figure 5. El Dorado County Recreation Opportunities

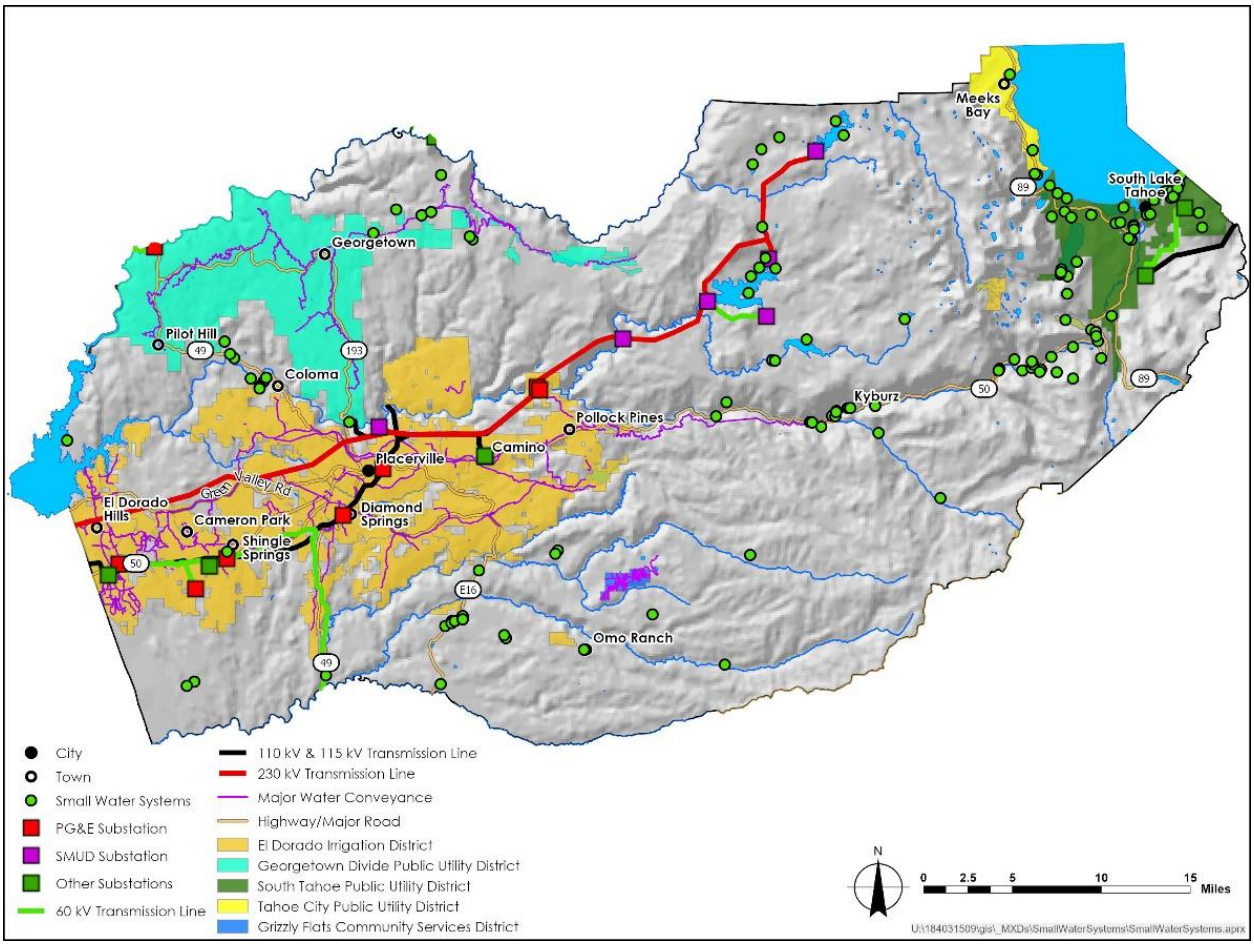


Figure 6. El Dorado County Water and Energy Utility Infrastructure and Systems

Ecosystem Services are benefits people obtain from ecosystems. Evaluating natural capital or making the economic case for nature can be an important tool to justify the value of projects related to watershed health and natural resources. Ecosystem evaluation studies have been implemented in other counties of California. For example, Sonoma County Ag + Open Space, the Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County (SCCRCD), and Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority (SCVOSA) evaluated natural capital in the Three-County Healthy Lands and Healthy Economies (HLHE) Initiative. The HLHE initiative sought to describe the economic value and community benefits of the natural and working landscapes of these three counties. The initiative produced a three-county report in addition to several case studies within each county. The findings from these reports supported these agencies with the following outcomes:

- HLHE initiative at Sonoma County. HLHE outcomes have been folded into Sonoma County's Five-Year Strategic Plan as well as Sonoma County's Hazard Mitigation Plan. Additionally, case study results are often referenced in Sonoma County Ag + Open Space Grant Applications (e.g., FEMA HMGP). Sonoma County Ag + Open Space is currently developing a climate adaptation strategy specific to open, working lands to set priorities, identify key partners, and support projects. Work through the HLHE initiative bolsters arguments for natural infrastructure.

- HLHE initiative at Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County. The Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County reported that the HLHE Initiative county-specific case studies allowed the Resource Conservation District to bring conservation issues closer to local stakeholders and offer novel solutions to these issues. Additionally, this work allowed them to establish a common ground with stakeholders and partners on an economic basis and provide the perspective of nature as infrastructure with economic benefits.

- HLHE initiative at SCVOSA. The initiative created understanding and support for voters to approve the 2012 Measure Q (with 68% approval rate) and subsequent 2020 Measure T (with 81% approval rate) to provide sustainable funding for the SCVOSA's functions through an additional property tax assessment. Additionally, the 2019 HLHE Case Study evaluated the economic benefits of Coyote Valley, allowing the Authority to work with the City of San Jose. This work resulted in the inclusion of $50,000 in their infrastructure bond to help conserve Coyote Valley as natural infrastructure for watershed and flood relief benefits. Over 400 acres of land have already been preserved in Mid-Coyote Valley and the Authority is continuing conservation work in the region.

As we have heard in the panel discussion and the information presented above, SCVOSA may be the most accomplished among all cases. The financing mechanism established through additional property tax assessments seem fitting because the beneficiary for SCVOSA's activities is mostly residents within the county. This is not the case for El Dorado County, where beneficiaries are likely from out of the county, and different from one ecosystem service to another. Another consideration in this calculation is that about half of the land within the county is managed by federal agencies. It is necessary to delineate this relationship in developing viable financing mechanisms contributing to long-term community resilience.

Notes for Breakout Group B, Discussion Question 2:

2022 COUNTYWIDE WATER PLENARY MEMBERSHIP ROSTER

State/Federal Government

U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation
Lee Mao,
Deputy Area Manager

California State Parks
Mike Howard,
Sector Superintendent

Department of Water Resources
Lew Moeller,
Program Manager

US Forest Service, Eldorado National Forest
Dan Smith
Caldor Recovery

Local Government

County of El Dorado, Department of Agriculture
Charlene Carveth,
Agricultural Commissioner

County of El Dorado, Planning and Building Department,
Karen Garner,
Director

County of El Dorado, Environmental Management Department
Jeff Warren,
Director

County of El Dorado, Chief Administrative Office
Tiffany Schmid,
Director

County of El Dorado, Biomass Expert
Greg Stanton,
Consultant

County of El Dorado, Planning and Building Department, Tahoe Planning and Stormwater Division
Brendan Ferry,
Deputy Director

El Dorado County OES
Scott Bare
LHMP Lead

City of Placerville
Cleve Morris,
City Manager

City of South Lake Tahoe
Joe Irvin,
City Manager

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
Dustin Murray,
Tribal Administrator

El Dorado Band of Miwok Indians, and Consumnes Culture and Waterways
Petree Kimberly,
Executive Director

Water Utilities

El Dorado Irrigation District
Jim Abercrombie,
General Manager

El Dorado Water Agency
Ken Payne,
General Manager

Georgetown Divide Public Utility District
Adam Coyan,
Interim General Manager

Grizzly Flats Community Services District
Jodi Lauther,
General Manager

South Tahoe Public Utility District
John Thiel,
General Manager

Tahoe City Public Utility District,
Sean Barclay,
General Manager

Sacramento Municipal Utility District
Shari Little,
Director

Watershed Management

El Dorado and Georgetown Divide Resource Conservation Districts
Mark Egbert,
District Manager

Sierra Nevada Conservancy
Angela Avery,
Executive Officer

Tahoe Conservancy
Jane Freeman,
Chief Deputy

American River Conservancy
Elena DeLacy,
Executive Director

El Dorado County Fire Safe Council
Ken Pimlott,
Chair

The Nature Conservancy
Sandi Matsumoto,
Director

Sierra Club Mother Lode Chapter, Maidu Group
David Zelinsky,
Conservation Chair

Regional Water Authority
Michelle Banonis,
Manager of Strategic Affairs

Business & Community

El Dorado Wine Grape Growers Association
Greg Boeger,
Boeger Vineyard Owner

El Dorado County Farm Bureau
Mike Ranalli
President

El Dorado County Chamber of Commerce
Laurel Brent-Bumb
CEO

El Dorado Hills Chamber of Commerce
Debbie Manning,
CEO/President

Citizens for Water
Douglas Leisz
Member

Rainbow Orchards, El Dorado County Chamber of Commerce
Christa Campbell,
Founder

Blue Forest
Phil Saksa,
Chief Scientist

Jim Davis & Associates
Jim Davies,
Owner

Walker Wineries
Lloyd Walker,
Owner

El Dorado Water Agency

COUNTYWIDE PLENARY FOR WATER: CHARTER

1. Purpose Statement

The El Dorado Water Agency (Agency) Countywide Plenary for Water (Plenary) promotes a shared understanding of water-resource related challenges and opportunities in El Dorado County (County), the interrelated nature of water management, and the status of management actions as organized by Resource Management Strategies and emerging areas of interest. The Plenary, composed of water and energy utilities; state, local, and federal governments; watershed managers; and business and community organizations, also provides a unique venue to support countywide collaborative engagement with one another and the community at large.

2. Scope

With a shared understanding amongst its members, the Plenary may develop recommendations for leveraging water resources development and management across agencies for greater economic, environmental, and social benefits countywide. The Plenary's ability to foster collaboration on water resources development and management in the County will result in positively influencing state and federal decisions and actions that address and leverage the unique conditions of the headwaters and foothills communities.

The focus of the Plenary is to:

1. **Partner for Successful Solutions:** The Plenary addresses water challenges that require collaborative solutions, address water reliability and resiliency throughout the County, and secures a collective water future.
2. **Enhance Strategy Development Implementation:** The Plenary advances and implements resource management strategies and the implementation programs for future collective benefit.
3. **Provide Policy Support:** The sharing of multiple, informed perspectives, the Plenary will provide a better understanding of emerging state and federal policies. Through shared dialog the group may coordinate and provide consistency to representation of the member's unique position within the Sierra Nevada.
4. **Advance Funding Support:** Plenary members seek and secure funding and financing to advance prioritized programs and projects.
5. **Fulfill Legislative or Funding Requirements**: As appropriate, the Plenary and/or a subset of members and subject matter experts may convene to fulfill the requirements to convene collaborative bodies as directed by state and federal bodies and other funders.

Unless otherwise required and confirmed by additional agreements, the Plenary does not engage in funding allocation, project implementation, or impose substantial commitments on participant organizations.

3. Background and Need

Plenary efforts are advanced by the collaborative momentum formed during the development of the 2019 Water Resources Development and Management Plan (WRDMP). The plan supports the prudent management of water resources critical to achieving the County General Plan objectives of maintaining economic prosperity, environmental protection, and the desired rural-agricultural way of life. The plan, developed in collaboration with the County, water purveyors, and stakeholders, serves as the Agency's blueprint for advancing integrated water management in El Dorado County.

This comprehensive WRDMP includes 6 Implementation Guidance points including Guidance WRDMP-01 which outlines the following:

> *The Agency shall convene a chartered Countywide Plenary for Water (Plenary) to foster collaboration on the water resources development and management in El Dorado County. The Agency shall convene the Plenary twice per year with representation from, at a minimum, the County's planning department, cities, water purveyors, and other water-resource related resource management entities.*

Under this Guidance, the Agency convened Plenary in 2019. While a global pandemic prevented the group from meeting for 24 months, the second Plenary was conducted on April 26, 2022.

Since the first Plenary session, additional events highlighted a need to create a formal role for the Plenary. As an example, in 2021 the state legislature enacted Senate Bill No. 552(Hertzberg), that amended Division 6, Section 10609.50 of the Water Code to create new drought planning requirements for small water suppliers and non-transient, noncommunity water systems. In addition to these requirements the law requires a county to establish a standing county drought and water shortage task force to facilitate drought and water shortage preparedness for state small water systems and domestic wells within the county's jurisdiction, on or before January 1, 2022. After a review of SB 552 the County and the Agency determined that the existing Agency Plenary met legal requirements to serve in the SB 552 capacity.

The task force requirements of SB 552 are part of a larger trend in state and national legislation to incorporate interagency and stakeholder based collaborative process into water and natural resources program requirements. The same trend has extended to grant and other programs. As the result, the Agency and County expect that many future laws and programs will include similar clauses.

The Plenary Charter helps formalize a County based Plenary group process to meet (1) statutory or regulatory requirements for the convening of broad-based stakeholder collaborative bodies, and (2) grant program related incentives and requirements for collaboration. A charter also documents roles and responsibilities, resources, and other benefits that become available with a formalized group.

4. Roles, Responsibilities and Authorities

El Dorado Water Agency: The Agency will:

- Serve as the sponsor and lead of the Plenary to execute this Charter and ensure that all relevant perspectives related to the Charge and Deliverables are considered and deliberations documented.
- Work with the Members to set Plenary agendas, workplans and priorities.

Members: The Members will:

- Represent respective organizations in Plenary discussions and knowledge sharing.
- Commit to regularly attending the biannual meetings and contribute to setting the Plenary agendas.
- Foster collaboration for leveraging resources and collective implementation to realize countywide benefits.
- Communicate to respective organizations and constituencies regarding the Plenary functions and outcomes.

Facilitation Support: The Agency will provide facilitation support for the Plenary that will:

- Assist the Plenary in staying within its scope and following the terms of this Charter.

- Provide neutral leadership to facilitate the dialogue process and meeting management.

- Assist in facilitating the Plenary and ensuring that discussions are outcome based and progress is realized, tracked and communicated.

Other Invitees as needed: Consists of:

- Subject matter experts to enhance discussions and provide opportunities for lessons learned on specific topics.

5. Membership/Participants

The Plenary will have the following members and participants.

MEMBERS

Plenary, members represent key County planning functions, cities, water purveyors, and other water-resource related resource management entities. Member representatives have sufficient decision-making authority on behalf of their organization to enable collaborative discussions and knowledge sharing on recent and planned water resources activities in their organization, and where appropriate make resource commitments. Member attendance at the biannual meetings is expected; if a member is unable to attend, they may designate an alternate with similar capacities from their organization to attend on their behalf.

Member-assigned alternates are listed where applicable. Appendix A contains a roster of 2022 Countywide Water Plenary membership.

Water Utilities:

1. General Manager (Alternate: Deputy General Manager), Grizzly Flats Community Services District
2. General Manager (Alternate: Deputy General Manager), South Tahoe Public Utility District
3. General Manager (Alternate: Water Agency Resources Engineer), El Dorado Water Agency, Other County Area
4. General Manager (Alternate: Assistant General Manager), Tahoe City Public Utility District
5. General Manager (Alternate: Deputy General Manager), El Dorado Irrigation District
6. General Manager (Deputy General Manager), Georgetown Divide Public Utility District

Local Governments:

7. Agricultural Commissioner (Alternate: Deputy Commissioner), County of El Dorado, Agriculture Department
8. Planning Director (Alternate: Deputy Director), County of El Dorado, Planning and Building Department
9. Director, County of El Dorado, Environmental Management Department
10. Director, County of El Dorado, Chief Administrative Office
11. Consultant, County of El Dorado, Biomass Expert
12. Deputy Director (Alternate: Stormwater Coordinator), County of El Dorado, Planning and Building Department, Stormwater Division
13. Sheriff's Deputy, El Dorado County Sheriff, Safety Element Lead
14. City Manager (Alternate: City Engineer), City of Placerville
15. City Manager, (Alternate: Deputy Director, Development Services) City of South Lake Tahoe
16. Tribal Administrator (Alternate: Director of the Cultural Resources Division), Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians

State/Federal Governments:

17. Deputy Area Manager, Bureau of Reclamation*
18. Sector Superintendent, California State Parks
19. Program Manager, California Department of Water Resources
20. Manager of Strategic Affairs, Regional Water Authority

Watershed Management:

21. District Ranger (Alternate: Forest Supervisor), United States Forest Service, Eldorado National Forest*
22. District Manager (Alternate: District Conservationist), El Dorado and Georgetown Divide Resource Conservation Districts
23. Executive Director (Alternate: Deputy Executive Officer), Sierra Nevada Conservancy
24. Executive Director (Alternate: Deputy Director), Tahoe Conservancy
25. Executive Director (Alternate: Development Manager), American River Conservancy
26. Program Manager, Sacramento Municipal Utility District
27. Chair, El Dorado County Fire Safe Council
28. Director, the Nature Conservancy

Business and Community:

29. Executive Director, El Dorado Wine Grape Growers Association
30. President (Alternate: Executive Officer) El Dorado County Farm Bureau
31. President (Alternate: Chief Operative Officer), El Dorado County Chamber of Commerce
32. President (Alternate: Member Relations), El Dorado Hills Chamber of Commerce
33. Executive Director, Citizens for Water
34. Founder (Alternate: Owner), Rainbow Orchards, El Dorado County Chamber of Commerce
35. Chief Scientist, Blue Forest

****Federal Participation***

Federal law provides guidance on the status of federal agencies participating in state and local advisory groups. The participation of federal Plenary members will be consistent with those requirements and may include status as an observer, non-voting, or as subject matter experts, dependent on the determination of their agencies.

SUBCOMMITTEES AND ADVISORS

Additional representatives and subject matter experts may be invited to serve on Plenary subcommittees and Advisory Groups. Such groups are convened to support the initiatives and programs for which the Plenary provides guidance to its members or is fulfilling a legal or grant requirement. Membership of this type will be bound by the charter of that subcommittee. Additional information about these groups is contained in Charter Section 9.

6. Protocols, Schedule, and Ground Rules

PROTOCOLS

- Members may not represent the Plenary on an official basis without prior concurrence of the Plenary. Members may speak for themselves and their own organizations and offer general observational comments. The Agency may also represent itself as the Plenary Convenor.
- Specific attribution of other member positions should be avoided.
- Members agree to act in good faith in all aspects of this process and to communicate their interests.

- Members agree to keep any commitments made.
- Parties will strive to consistently represent topics being discussed in the Plenary that are also being discussed in other forums, including sessions with the press.
- Members agree to share information that is relevant to Plenary topics and uphold the intent to collaborate in good faith.
- Meeting notes will be prepared with a focus on key points, ideas, and action items rather than as transcripts. References to individual members will generally be limited and primarily used when necessary to understanding the content or context of a comment. For example, individual participants may be named if they are making a commitment or sharing a resource, or if a comment is specific to an area of technical expertise such as public health requirements, climate analysis, etc.).

SCHEDULE

The Plenary will convene twice per year in fall and spring. Each Plenary meeting is expected to be 4 to 6 hours in length. Meeting locations maybe rotated to encourage opportunities to host and foster collaboration with the opportunity for the pubic to attend.

MEETING GROUND RULES

- Use common conversational courtesy.
- Stay focused on the agenda and priorities.
- All ideas have value in this setting. The purpose of the Plenary is to share ideas and capture various perspectives. Constructive feedback may include providing alternate approaches and perspectives.
- Member's positions may change as information is discussed and conditions change.
- Use electronics courtesy (devices on silent, etc.). If you have obligations that may take you outside of the meeting, please advise the facilitator in advance.
- Honor time. Please follow the time guidelines provided by the facilitator to accomplish ambitious agendas.

7. Decision-Making Within the Plenary

The Plenary serves as an advisory body focused on collaboration and information sharing to develop recommendations for advancing sustainable water management in El Dorado County. Recommendations from the Plenary are to be developed through a consensus-seeking approach to find common ground on issues. An individual organization's commitment for further action will be taken by Members to their respective Boards and decision-making bodies for action.

8. Conflict Resolution

Membership in the Plenary does not bound any organization to a specific course of action. When the body is asked to make a recommendation and a conflict or disagreement arises amongst members for which a mutually acceptable compromise cannot be reached, the Agency will determine the appropriate course of action. The Agency will consider the purpose for which a recommendation was requested, and any attendant requirements of that request. For example, if the purpose of the recommendation is to advise the Agency, then the Agency will be the final decision maker regarding the recommendation. If another body has requested a recommendation the Agency will determine the most appropriate reporting of that recommendation based on the original request or requirement. The Agency will consider all points of view in decision-making.

9. Advisory Forums, Subgroups

The Plenary offers opportunities for a broad-based, collaborative body to consider the County's pressing water issues. Subgroups, advisory forums, and working and/or task groups of the Plenary may include non-

Plenary members with specific perspectives and subject matter experts. The purpose of such groups is to provide targeted input to specific water initiatives and issues.

The Agency will charter each of the groups with clear purpose statements, scopes, schedules and deliverables. Members may nominate and recommend individuals for service on these groups.

ADVISORY FORUMS

Advisory bodies will provide input guidance on emerging issues and will be convened among relevant Members by resolution of the Plenary. Advisory bodies will (1) act as a collaborative forum, (2) not act as a legal entity, and (3) will not dictate Members actions.

SUBGROUPS

Plenary members may be asked to convene in a subgroup to fulfill specific requests or legal and grant requirements. Membership, roles, and responsibilities of the subgroups will be based on enabling language of the task. In addition, subgroups may be convened by resolution of the Plenary itself. Subgroups may be work groups or task forces depending on the objectives of the subgroup.

10. Project Charters, Workplans

All authorized advisory forums subgroups will be given a workplan and a charter with a determined start date and end date. Work plan and charters should be approved by the subgroup with a consensus seeking approach.

2022 Subgroups of Countywide Plenary for Water include:

1. Upper American River Watershed Group (implemented partially through the WaterSMART Cooperative Watershed Management Program Grant) with the focus on the watershed plan development and implementation.
2. County Drought and Water Shortage Task Force with the following focus and guidance development:
    a. Abridged Water Shortage Contingency Plan for small water suppliers serving 1,000 – 2,999 connections and non-transient noncommunity water systems that are schools
    b. Emergency Notification or Response Plan for small water suppliers serving 15 - 999 connections
    c. County plan for state water small systems and domestic wells within County’s jurisdiction

PROJECT CHARTERS

A project charter gives the project subgroup a charge and a high-level plan to proceed with requested tasks.

A project charter, developed for its respective subgroup, should outline the project’s (1) background, (2) purpose, (3) need, (4) scope, (5) deliverables, (6) resources, (7) schedules, and (8) membership, in addition to any other sections that may be relevant or required by the project’s authorizing language. Project charters should establish a clear start date and end date of the project. A workplan will be included in the project charter with further detail about scheduled tasks.

WORK PLANS

The workplan provides further detailed information about scheduled tasks. Each workplan should include a (1) introduction, (2) established goals, and (3) tasks associated with each goal. Information about the tasks will include the task’s timelines, resources, strategy, and each of the team members responsibilities for the task.

11. Amendments

As the Plenary convenor, the Agency serves as the author of the charter. Amendments may be suggested, and mutually agreeable changes adopted. Substantive changes will be memorialized in Plenary meeting notes.