

Meeting Minutes

Drought Resilience Interagency & Partnership (DRIP) Collaborative

Meeting 2

Sacramento State University, Training Room, DRN 104 and 105
304 S Street, Sacramento
July 20, 2023 | 10:00am- 4:30pm

The meeting was live streamed and recorded. The recording can be viewed at:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xUuC2kuCGUU&feature=youtu.be>

A list of Drought Resilience Interagency & Partnership Collaborative (DRIP) members (members) is included in **Appendix A**.

Meeting Overview

Members of the DRIP collaborative met for their second meeting on July 20, 2023 in Sacramento. The following bullet points provide a brief overview of meeting outcomes; additional detail is provided in the summary below. Key action items, takeaways, and outcomes include:

- DWR will provide a copy of the Agricultural Resilience in the Face of Extreme Dry Conditions Report from Marin County UC Cooperative Extension.
- DWR will share information/status updates on the SB 552 requirement for the establishment of local county task forces at the next DRIP meeting.
- DWR will provide an overview of the level of staff support available to members for expected DRIP work groups/subgroups in advance of the October 25 DRIP meeting.
- DWR will provide information on if other members of represented associations can participate on zoom calls or meeting calls due to capacity constraints of some members.
- Key discussion points from the meeting included:
 - Drought coordination opportunities across state agencies
 - Developing a DRIP Roadmap by identifying areas of interest and impact

Welcoming Remarks and Setting Intention

Orit Kalman, Senior Facilitator, Consensus and Collaboration Program, Sacramento State University (CCP), opened the meeting, thanked participants for attending, and provide meeting objectives for DRIP meeting #2:

- Reaffirm the role of the DRIP in relation to legislative mandates in SB 552.
- Develop an integrated view of existing State and Local efforts to promote drought resilience and establish a baseline for future DRIP activities and outcomes.

- Create workgroups and gain commitment for work to be accomplished by DRIP members.

Cindy Messer, California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Lead Deputy Director, provided additional welcoming remarks, thanked participants for attending, and encouraged DRIP members to remain engaged on the critical issues at hand.

After opening remarks, Orit Kalman led a round of introductions for all members.

Recap of Meeting #1 and Framework for Moving Forward

Glen Low, Earth Genome, provided a recap of DRIP meeting #1 and discussed our approach for future work. Specifically, he discussed:

- Themes from the first DRIP meeting in April 2023.
- Shared principles for how DRIP can work together. Specific focus on being outcomes focused, value add (high impact, efficient effort), and member driven.
- The DRIP organizational structure, including possible use of ad hoc working groups.

Hydrological Conditions Update

Jeanine Jones, Interstate Resources Manager for DWR, provided an overview of current hydrological conditions for California in 2023. Snowpack, runoff, and streamflow levels are all near record levels for this time of year. The peak snowpack on April 1st was 237% of average, resulting in very positive short-term hydrological conditions for the state. However, she stressed that current trends show a pattern drier than not: although this year was very wet, we can't speculate what next year will bring.

For wells, in July California is still seeing a lot of groundwater recharge. Many wells in unconfined aquifers/shallow wells are showing very positive levels; however, wells in aquifers with significant aquitards have not recovered and are still showing low levels. The presentation showed this is particularly true in the San Joaquin Valley.

The end result of the extremely wet year from a water supply perspective is a 100% allocation for municipal and agricultural uses from the State and Central Valley Water Projects for the first time since 2006. However, conditions in Lake Mead will result in significant cutbacks from Colorado River deliveries as part of an ongoing federal effort.

Small water systems and private wells are not expected to experience significant issues in 2023, although small localized systems may have intermittent shortages. These issues are not due to hydrologic conditions; instead, they may experience things like well casing failures or localized contamination.

Jeanine Jones concluded her presentation by noting that despite predictions for a strong El Nino, it is unclear what this means for California. Despite news media predictions, current models do not show a correlation between El Nino events and recorded conditions in California.

The Drought Risk Management Framework

Julie Ekstrom, DWR, presented a recap of the current drought risk management framework. The framework is based on a standard disaster crisis cycle based on four quadrants/categories of activities:

- Mitigation, preparation, and capacity building
- Forecasting and monitoring
- [Emergency] response
- Recovery [from disaster]

A significant number of activities occur within each category above (such as building storage capacity or updating science to reflect current and expected future conditions during “mitigation”).

However, this framework is generally applied to individual, acute disasters such as hurricanes or earthquakes. For a slow moving, chronic disaster such as drought, the activities within each of the categories above may be significantly different. Furthermore, determining which part of the “cycle” you’re in is difficult to determine at times, since mitigation, response, and recovery may all be happening simultaneously. Forecasting and monitoring are always ongoing in relation to hydrological conditions.

State Agencies Drought-Related Efforts

After the framework overview above, agency leadership from DWR, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA), California Office of Emergency Services (OES), Office of Planning and Research (OPR), and California Natural Resources Agency (CNRA) provided information on each agency’s activities within each quadrant of the framework.

DWR

Anthony Navasero, DWR Drought Coordinator, provided a perspective on drought to provide a non-comprehensive overview of activities that DWR has done and continues to do regarding drought. He focused on two areas, Water Supply Shortage and Groundwater Depletion.

Water Supply Shortage

- Forecasting and Monitoring:
 - Enhanced data collection and monitoring capabilities for remote and high-altitude areas through the Aerial Remote Sensing of Snow (ARSS) program.
 - Uses statistical and physically based modeling to prepare initial allocation of water supplies to water contractors.
 - Recent updates to hydrologic data for forecasting include adjusting the period of record to reflect more recent and relevant hydrologic patterns to enhance forecasting efforts are being used now.
 - Other documents used for planning purposes: Bulletin 120, the Delivery Capability Report for the SWP, and the California Water Plan Update 2023, which is scheduled to be released at the end of the year.

- Response:
 - To preserve and protect water supply, DWR installed a temporary salinity drought barrier and applied and acquired a temporary urgency change order in the Delta for identified periods of the year.
- Recovery:
 - Save Our Water, California Water Watch, and Be Well Prepared campaigns to educate and to provide important information on existing conditions as well as to conserve and aid in the State's recovery.
- Mitigation and Preparation:
 - Improved forecasting and modeling by developing snow hydrology models for 18 watersheds in the Sierra Nevada and Southern Cascade mountains to improve water supply forecasts.
 - DWR is improving monitoring and reservoir operation such as at Lake Oroville on the Feather River and New Bullards Bar Reservoir on the Yuba River where the US Army Corps of Engineers, DWR, and other partners are developing an approach to align a Forecast Informed Reservoir Operation (FIRO) viability assessment with climate change considerations and a potential water control manual update.
 - DWR continues to address the immediate and continued needs to haul water and water tanks to drought impacted communities.
 - DWR continues to fund and implement projects for groundwater recharge, strengthen flood management, increase water conservation, and improve water quality.

Groundwater Depletion

- Forecasting and Monitoring:
 - The California Groundwater Update or CalGW identifies basin priorities to address concerns, groundwater use, management, monitoring, and conditions.
 - CalGW 2020 Update established a website for public access to reports, data, and tools along with an interactive web portal with geospatial data, maps, and visualization tools to provide further technical assistance to the public.
- Response:
 - Implement the Temporary Flood Diversion Equipment and Recharge Enhancement program which provided rented equipment, fuel, and logistics to temporarily install pumps and siphons to move high flood flows onto groundwater basins and working lands for groundwater recharge.
 - To support the development of recharge basins, DWR developed the Rip and Chip program which provided funding for landowners to remove trees, crops, vegetation, and irrigation infrastructure to prepare land and improve on groundwater recharge infiltration rates on voluntary properties.
 - Note: these programs were able to be developed due to a previously robust state budget which is not always consistent and available each time there is drought and critically dry conditions.
- Recovery:

- DWR worked with the Water Board to develop parameters for new emergency regulations which provided temporary 180-day and 5-year water right permits for the diversion of high flood flows onto working lands.
- Mitigation and Preparation:
 - The Airborne Electromagnetic (AEM) Project provides basin-specific and cross-basin geophysical data, tools, and analyses where resulting information will provide a standardized, statewide dataset that improves the understanding of aquifer structures. The project will aid with the development or refinement of hydro-geologic conceptual models and identify areas for recharging groundwater.
 - DWR plans to implement localized monitoring through continuous global positioning system stations which collects measurements of elevations, aquifer-system compaction, and water levels to improve the understanding of the processes responsible for land-surface elevation changes and subsidence.
 - “Be Well Prepared” website is an education campaign for people who own and have their water supplied by wells. People can learn about local groundwater conditions, including groundwater levels and water quality; understand any potential risks to the well’s water supply; learn about well construction details; learn how to maintain a drinking water well, and how to test and treat well water; and know where to get help if a well fails.

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)

Andrew Altevogt, Assistant Deputy Director for the SWRCB Division of Drinking Water, reported on a variety of programs within SWRCB’s Division of Drinking Water, Division of Water Rights, and other programs (please note that coordination with other State and Local agencies is assumed across all four quadrants):

- Mitigation and Preparation:
 - Drought plan templates per SB 200
 - Review of electronic annual report and SAFER clearinghouse data
 - Sanitary surveys/regulatory oversight
 - Funding for resiliency projects
 - Water supply demand analysis
 - Water use efficiency standards
 - The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA)
 - Flow objectives through Regional Water Quality Control Boards
- Forecasting and Monitoring:
 - Annual reporting requirements
 - SAFER drought reporting
 - Risk assessments
 - Aquifer risk maps
 - Database modernization through UPWARD
 - Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP)

- Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment (GAMA)
- Recovery:
 - SAFER funding for small, at-risk water system improvements
 - Drought order data collection efforts
 - Water system consolidations where appropriate (i.e., consolidating multiple small systems into more resilient, larger systems)
 - Groundwater recharge permits
 - Tracking curtailment compliance
- Response:
 - Emergency response coordination
 - Emergency funding
 - Regulatory oversight and enforcement (i.e., issuances of drought orders, citations, temporary urgency change petitions, investigation of complaints, curtailments, etc.)

CDFW

Brycen Swart, CDFW, provided the following overview of CDFW's drought activities (interagency coordination is assumed for all quadrants and not broken out as a standalone activity):

- Mitigation and Preparation:
 - Established internal drought response team.
 - Utilized state funding to increase long-term staffing for drought-specific response and expand implementation of "lessons learned" from previous drought events.
- Forecasting and Monitoring:
 - Terrestrial and aquatic species monitoring with a focus on vulnerable species.
 - Fish health and disease monitoring in marine and freshwater species
 - Implemented real-time water operations and decision making with DWR.
 - Provided technical guidance on variance requests and curtailments to SWRCB.
- Response:
 - Conduct fish rescues (primarily in coastal streams)
 - Increased fish hatchery production
 - Reintroduced winter-run Chinook to the McCloud River
 - Transported and conducted captive rearing of sensitive amphibians and reptiles.
 - Provided noninvasive water supplies for bighorn sheep and other wildlife.
 - Increased care and mitigation in instances of human/wildlife conflicts
 - Conducted water conveyance habitat projects on state lands as well as fish passage, flow enhancement, and habitat improvement projects.
- Recovery:
 - Many species are still experiencing the effects of drought. Continued, long-term collaboration and funding is needed to address future droughts.
 - CDFW would like to secure more water specifically for environmental needs.

CDFA

Virginia Jameson, CDFA Deputy Secretary for Climate and Working Lands provided the following overview (interagency coordination is assumed for all quadrants and not broken out as a standalone activity) of CDFA's drought activities. She noted that while CDFA is not a huge player in the water supply world, they do have a role in drought response. Scott Week's, CDFA, provided an overview of the State Water Efficiency and Enhancement Program (SWEEP) to illustrate CDFA's working within drought mitigation. As such, the presentation did not follow the drought framework quadrants closely. Specifically, SWEEP:

- Established and oversees an environmental farming program.
- Allocated over \$120M for on-farm, direct to farmer grants for water use efficiency projects.
- Projects historically fall into either irrigation conservation/sensors OR greenhouse gas emission reductions.

Combined, SWEEP projects have had and will continue to have significant water use efficiency benefits for agricultural production.

CalOES

Nate Ortiz, CalOES, provided an overview of his agency's drought response and recovery responsibilities, as well as activities within the framework (interagency coordination is assumed for all quadrants and not broken out as a standalone activity):

- Mitigation and Preparation:
 - Developed updated emergency drinking water procurement and distribution planning guidance.
 - Started developing a climate change and emergency management course.
- Forecasting and Monitoring:
 - Winter storm advance planning unit expanded to consider broader climatological context including drought.
- Response:
 - Developed a drought dashboard for tracking mission tasks.
- Recovery:
 - Monitor and analyze drought emergency proclamations to include specific requests for State, Federal, and CDAA assistance.
 - Track local jurisdiction requests for state assistance association with drought impacts.
 - Evaluate local need for assistance and provide recommendations to Governor's office for executive orders and declarations of emergency.

OPR

Saharnaz Mirzazad, OPR, provided an overview of OPR's drought response and recovery responsibilities, as well as activities within the framework (interagency coordination is assumed for all quadrants and not broken out as a standalone activity):

- Mitigation and Preparation:
 - Provide decision support tools, climate services, and guidance documents for local planners to address climate change, land use, and housing issues.

- Provide technical assistance through the Cooperative Technical Partners Program
- Forecasting and Monitoring:
 - Participate in the development of California's 5th Climate Change Assessment
 - Implement Cal-Adapt
 - Implement the Vulnerable Communities Program
- Response:
 - Invest in communities by implementing an array of projects for community resilience through the Strategic Growth Council and Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program (ICARP)
- Recovery:
 - Coordination and education programs for local communities through the Save Our Water Campaign with DWR and the ICARP

CalEPA/CNRA

Anna Naimark, CalEPA and Nancy Vogel, CNRA, provided a joint overview of drought resiliency programming for CalEPA and CNRA. Anna Naimark started by explaining that both agencies provide very similar support to various boards, commissions, and departments. Their primary role is to provide umbrella leadership for the organizations under their purview. CalEPA tends to house most of the regulatory bodies associated with environmental management; CNRA has more of a resources management role. At the agency level, CalEPA and CNRA provide policy, budget, HR, legislative affairs, Tribal engagement, equity and collaboration, communications, and legal affairs support for all of their organizations.

Break

DRIP Discussion on Coordination Opportunities

Orit Kalman led a discussion of coordination opportunities based on the information provided by agencies in the previous agenda item. DRIP members were asked to consider the following questions:

- Lessons learned- what works that we can learn from, improve upon, and apply?
- Where are the gaps (i.e., what's missing) that need attention?

After introductory remarks, the following conversation was recorded:

- The presentations were a lot of information which for others not working within the state agencies could appear to be impenetrable and difficult to engage with state agencies.
- There are a lot of gaps and overlap between the programs. These need to be addressed.
- The level of coordination between agencies working with drought is very impressive! For the drought framework, we'd like to see mitigation and forecasting increase to reduce the need for response and recovery. A more proactive approach.
- The agencies did not spend a lot of time talking about wells. Often when wells go dry, they don't come back online.

- Although the level of coordination is fantastic, additional work is needed to reduce red tape and provide more assistance to communities with shorter turnarounds. Access to services tends to be strained when it is needed the most.
- It would be helpful to see how agencies are being responsive to local communities on the ground.

Drought Strategies to Protect Communities and Species

Laura Jensen, California Water Commission, provided an overview of the Commission's efforts to protect communities and species during drought. The Commission will provide a guidance document to the Secretaries of CNRA, CalEPA, and CDFA as part of the Water Resilience Portfolio under SB 552.

Preliminary strategies include:

- Increase the capacity and information needed to manage drought.
- Scale up groundwater recharge.
- Conduct watershed-level planning to reduce the ecosystem impacts of drought.
- Better position communities to respond to drought emergencies.

The Commission is conducting public workshops in July. The draft and final strategies in the guidance document will be presented to the Commission and approved in Fall 2023. The Commission's work was presented to the Collaborative membership as an example of where a state agency has performed some DRIP Collaborative-interested work ahead of the Collaborative. Contents of the Commission's work could be considered and selected as to where the Collaborative membership may choose to continue their work beyond the Commission's report to state agency secretaries.

DRIP Arc of Engagement

Glen Low provided an overview of how DRIP work may evolve in Year 1, Year 2 and Year3+. He noted the DRIP is a multiyear process: in 2023, most of the work should be focused on forming the group and developing the underlying information needed to create a drought resilience action plan/Road Map. After Year 1, DRIP will focus on "building muscle" by identifying the highest potential focus areas to address drought resilience and begin on that work. In 3-5 years, implementation of prioritized focus areas will be the key focus. This approach was identified and supported by DRIP member input from the pre-meeting survey.

Glen also introduced the framework of Inform, Complement and Lead. ICL will be used to help determine what level of engagement DRIP has in working on identified focus areas, with a particular eye toward acknowledging where ongoing efforts may already be underway.

Discussion: Developing a DRIP Road Map (Parts I and II)

Orit Kalman introduced the Road Map concept. She explained a roadmap is "an action plan defining collective work to achieve our purpose. It includes specific timeframes and milestone and provides clarity on the role the DRIP will play and how it will directly improve drought resilience outcomes."

Orit Kalman and Clare Keating, Earth Genome, proceeded to provide an overview of the Road Map process. There are three main components:

- Inquiry
- Synthesis
- Exploration

These components were based on collaboration and discussion with the DRIP. Orit Kalman explained the process for discussing the Road Map through a series of breakout discussions with members: exploring themes, specific roles for member organizations, actions and problem statement development, and next steps.

Participants self-selected into groups across five focus areas listed below. After instructions were provided, the following takeaways were provided by group, using the broad topics below:

- Data Integration and Sharing
- Education, Awareness, and Messaging
- Cross-sector partnerships & preparedness
- Water Resource Management & Infrastructure
- Policy & Funding

Data Integration and Sharing

Topic: Improvement of Domestic Well Data for Informed Decision Making (lead)

- Problem Statement: The current state of domestic well data is scattered and, in some cases, non-existent, which impedes homeowners, local governments, and state officials from making informed decisions related to the wells.
- Potential Actions:
 - Inventory and analyze existing data.
 - Identify data gaps.
 - Identify gaps in authority related to the collection and distribution of well data.
 - Identify funding opportunities to enhance data collection and dissemination.
 - Develop and provide recommendations based on the above findings.
 - Convene with counties, NGOs, water districts, and other relevant stakeholders to discuss strategies for addressing identified gaps.

Education

Topic: Reframing Drought: Towards a Long-term Perspective and Comprehensive Public Messaging (inform or compliment)

- Problem Statement: Current perceptions and messaging around drought emphasize its temporary nature, which undermines the understanding of and response to long-term changes towards a hotter, drier climate. Additionally, a general lack of understanding about how water works can impede effective water management and conservation efforts.

- Potential Actions:
 - Reframe the definition and messaging around drought to emphasize its long-term implications in the context of climate change.
 - Assess and coordinate ongoing campaigns and efforts related to drought and water conservation.
 - Broaden the scope of messaging beyond conservation and water use efficiency to include long-term drought resilience.
 - Increase public education efforts about the workings of water and its management, linking it to the issue of domestic wells.

Cross-sector partnerships & preparedness

- Problem statement: There is a lack of coordination between state agencies and departments, Tribes, and Local Government. There is a need for a formal process to bring these issues to the DRIP.
- Desired Outcomes:
 - DRIP can leverage its individual member authorities to champion advocacy, improve coordination, and make recommendations for State agencies to implement and pursue Legislative changes and perhaps to the local level.

Water Resource Management & Infrastructure

- Need to focus on building reliable water infrastructure and safe water storage accessible to many people.
- Considering a complementary role in engaging with different efforts exploring recharge and land use, and informing their implementation. (Compliment & Lead)
- Centralizing information, making recommendations, setting standards, and using best available science to inform regulations like SGMA.
- Momentum around gathering information, conducting public presentations, and establishing a shared understanding (Groundwater recharge assessment tool and groundwater management efforts).
- Need to balance information gathering with taking action to address the needs of communities lacking safe drinking water.
- More accurate water accounting is needed: “paper water” may not equate to actual, physical supplies.

Policy and Funding

Topic: Steaming funding and financial assistance programs for drought response and planning (added)
(Lead)

- A variety of State funding is available via grants or loans. At times it is cumbersome to apply, meet multiple requirements, and meet accountability requirements. Maximize the extent to which funding can be streamlined to reach resiliency goals.
- Utilize block grants and third-party assistance such as Resource Conservation Districts (RCDs) to assist local entities with applying for state funding.

After an initial round of discussion, breakout groups were asked what can be accomplished this year (before October 2023) and what can be accomplished looking thru 2024. Members remained in the same groups, and provided the following responses:

Data Integration and Sharing

- Activities: By October, the Department of Water Resources (DWR), with assistance from the Water Board, should inventory and analyze the existing domestic well data. Identify existing gaps in the data and work on strategies to fill these gaps. Facilitate a convening of interested parties, including counties, NGOs, and water districts, to discuss the issues around domestic well data gaps and to devise collaborative solutions.

Education

- Drought should be reframed to elicit more common, effective, and urgent action. Messaging should be developed to acknowledge it as a long-term (as opposed to temporary) issue. The DRIP could play a leadership role to assist in this messaging. An ad hoc work group could be established to connect what we've learned vs. current messaging available.
- For domestic well users, there is a basic lack of understanding about how water works: basic education for the public could be useful at all levels of education. Ex: the annual report could require OES to work with OPR and DWR to work on curriculum for a statewide audience.
- For any annual reports [from DRIP], ensure information thoughtfully identifies problems, actions/solutions, and who needs to be involved to respective agencies or stakeholders take action on their own.
- Education AND workforce development are critical: we need a trained workforce to address the drought issues of the future.

Partnerships

- The DRIP could serve as a hub for solutions: members could take a lead role in championing coordination across sectors. In the near term, describe existing areas of overlap to drought responses where increased coordination is needed.

Water Resource Management

- Infrastructure systems should incorporate green infrastructure and efficient water use principles. Although graywater systems are useful, we also need to have a reliable way of harvesting water when it's available.
- Research, recommendations, and pilot projects are needed to fully utilize groundwater recharge and land use changes. The DRIP could serve both a leadership and education/outreach role to bring projects forward.

Policy and Funding

- Streamlining requirements for funding opportunities should be a high priority.

- Funding guidance should clearly define common challenges faced by recipients and look for positive examples of high-functioning grant systems. Graduate students may be able to help with this effort!

Public Comment

Orit Kalman led public comment and encouraged members of the public (as opposed to DRIP members) to address DRIP. The following comments were recorded:

- Member of the Public Mary Elizabeth commented SB552 requires counties to establish a public drought task force. For a first step, we need to know how many counties have established these task forces. “Secret” agricultural task forces exist, but data is only available via public records requests. SB 552 requires more transparency. **Note: DWR is currently working on an implementation report for SB 552 and the establishment of individual task forces.**
- Member of the public Vince Trotter provided the following public comment via email: I serve farmers and ranchers in Marin County through the UC Cooperative extension in Novato. In this work, I have also worked with local agencies and non-profits during the last two years of extreme dry weather to assist the agricultural community in adapting to these conditions. As the DRIP launches its work, members may wish to review a report we developed which includes recommendations for building resilience for farmers during dry seasons. **NOTE: Vince Trotter provided the report via attachment to an email. This report will be shared with DRIP members by DWR.**

Next Steps

Orit Kalman led a discussion of next steps. As a closing discussion, she asked members:

- What they need to be successful in following up on the key ideas generated for action today?
- How has this meeting clarified one critical item for you?

Members provided the following feedback:

- More clarity on expectations around the generated ideas is needed between now and October. We need a leader (DRIP member) and facilitator (DWR or facilitation team) for these discussions.
- We need more rapid follow-up between meetings to see feedback. We also need an interim step before launching into anything directly, need to make sure we’re talking about the right focus areas. It takes time to coordinate and collaborate with our various member organizations!
- We need to talk more about domestic well data. That information is available in advance of the October DRIP meeting. This can be shared publicly.
- The public should be heavily engaged in this process; there is concern from the public about this becoming a “bureaucratic process”; county task forces can help avoid this situation.
- Can the Association members participate if we start having zoom calls or team meeting calls because members are concerned about limited time/capacity.

- Question: is there support for subgroups/work groups, or if members offer to lead are they conducting the entire process (i.e., facilitation, notetaking, research, etc.)? **Follow up with DWR is needed to determine support capacity.**
- State agencies could improve their communication and knowledge-sharing to understand the functions of each department better. This forum is an opportunity to educate themselves about ongoing activities within the agencies and focus on the tasks they can collaboratively work on.
- There are three topics that the group needs base knowledge on:
 - DWR pilots for Flood-MAR
 - In-stream flows, law and where we stand
 - Domestic well data
- Members were broadly supportive of the work group/subgroup concept. Work must happen among members between DRIP meetings. However, there may also be benefit for the full DRIP to meet more than three times per year.
- DRIP staff and consultants provided closing thoughts and comments, thanked participants for attending, and closed the meeting.

ADJOURN

Appendix A. Meeting Participation

Drought Resilience Interagency Partnership & Collaborative Members

Members Overview

Present

- Andrew Altevogt (State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB))- Alternate for Joaquin Esquivel
- Anna Naimark (California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA))
- Anna Schiller (Environmental Defense Fund (EDF))
- Brent Hasteley (Plumas Lake Self Storage)
- Brian Cote (California State Association of Counties (CSAC))- Alternate for Catherine Freeman
- David Michalko (California Association of Mutual Water Companies)
- Emily McCague (Self Help Enterprises))- Alternate for Tami McVay
- Emily Moloney (Buena Vista Rancheria))
- Emily Rooney (Agricultural Council of California)
- Grace Person (CivicWell)
- Jason Colombini (Jay Colombini Ranch)
- Josh Grover (Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW))
- Justine Massey (Community Water Center (CWC))
- Kris Tjernell (Department of Water Resources (DWR))- Alternate for Karla Nemeth
- Laura Ramos (California Water Institute, Fresno State)
- Nate Ortiz (California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES))- Alternate for Tina Curry
- Michael Gerace (Yurok Tribe)
- Nancy Vogel (California Natural Resources Agency (CNRA))
- Reggie Collins (California Trout, Inc.)
- Russ Bryden (LA County Public Works)
- Saharnaz Mirzazad (Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR))
- Sierra Ryan (Santa Cruz County)
- Suzanne Pecci (Domestic Well Planning Group, South American Subbasin)
- Virginia Jameson (California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA))
- Wendy Broley (California Urban Water Agencies)- Alternate for Katie Ruby

Absent

- Alvar Escriva-Bou (University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA))
- Catherine Freeman (California State Association of Counties (CSAC))
- Joaquin Esquivel (SWRCB)
- Katie Ruby (California Urban Water Agency)
- Karla Nemeth (California Department of Water Resources (DWR))
- Tami McVay (Self Help Enterprises)
- Tina Curry (CalOES)