

MID-COAST WATER PLANNING PARTNERSHIP

September 2020



The Planning Team

- Creative Resource Strategies, LLC
 - Lisa DeBruyckere, President
- Institute for Natural Resources
 - Lisa Gaines, Director
 - Janine Salwasser, Oregon Explorer Program Lead
 - Marc Rempel, Myrica McCune, and Tyson Schoepflin (OE development)
 - Jeff Behan, Science Policy Research Analyst
- Oregon Sea Grant
 - Sam Chan, Extension Watersheds and Aquatic Invasive Species
- Oregon State University Extension Service
 - Derek Godwin, Extension Watershed Management



Agenda

9:00am–9:05am	Welcome and Review of Agenda
9:05am–9:10am	Our Process, Approach, and Deliverables to Developing an IWM and Implementation Plan by Dec 2021
9:10am–9:30am	Where the MCWPP is in its Process to Develop an Integrated Water Management Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Step 3 – Affirming the Issue Statements of the MCWPP Work Groups (provide issue statements document as a handout with webinar)• Revisit how these statements are affirmed from past discussions/meetings/exercises• Appreciation to the work group members for their contributions
9:30am–9:45am	Deliverables <p>Website (summarizes Step 3) and guides stakeholders through Action Plan development</p> <p>Oregon Explorer Landing Page and Map Viewer</p> <p>Storymap (another consultant)</p>
9:45am–9:50am	Next Steps
9:50am –10:00am	Q and A

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- + . OUR PROCESS, APPROACH, AND
 - o DELIVERABLES TO DEVELOPING AN IWM AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
(ACTION AGENDA) BY DEC 2021

4 PLANNING PRINCIPLES

“ONE WATER”

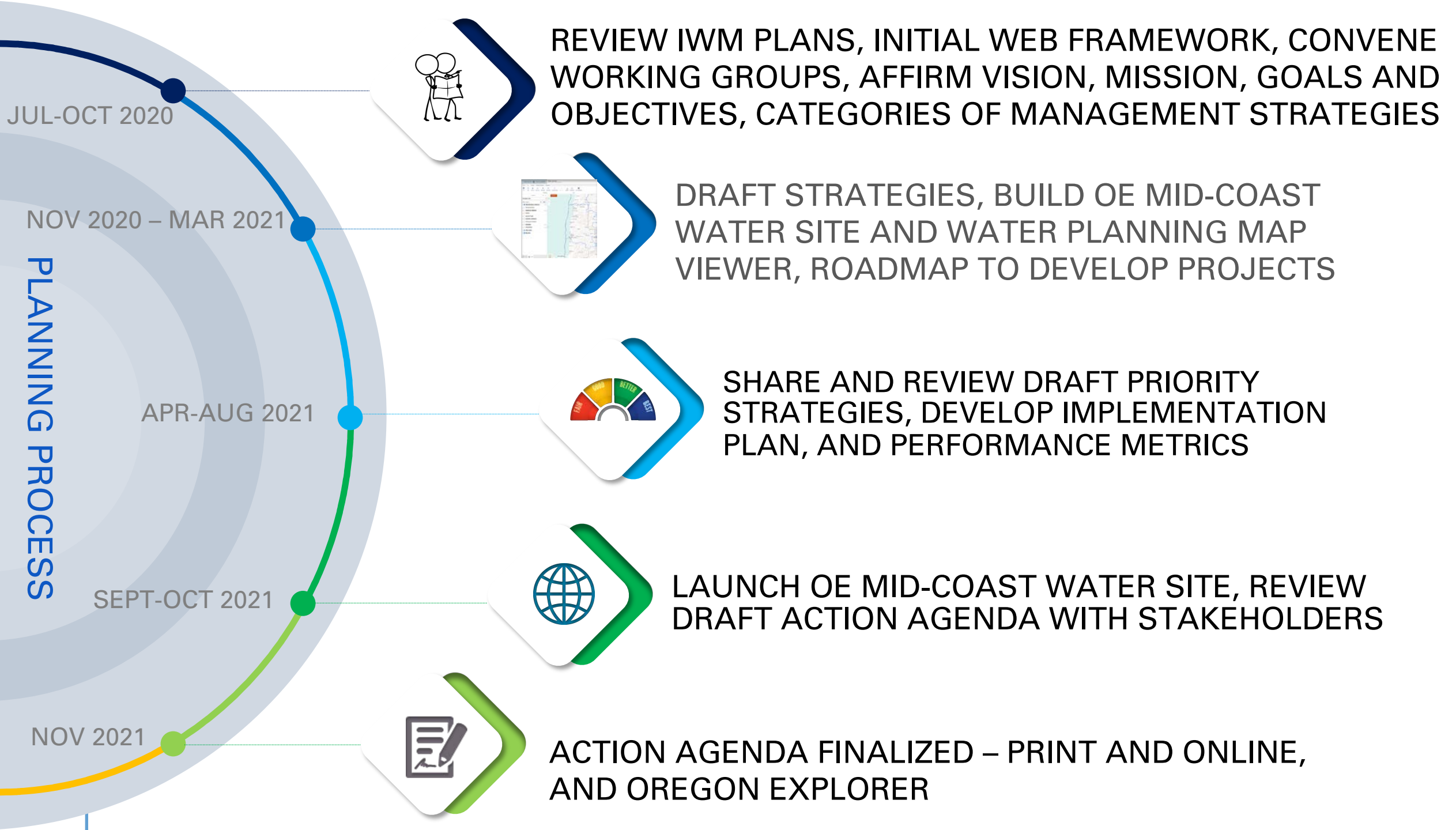
1. Holistically plan and manage water supply, wastewater, and stormwater systems.
2. Focus on the water cycle as a single connected system.
3. Promote coordinated development and management of water, land, and related resources.
4. Maximize economic and social benefits while minimizing environmental impacts.



PHILOSOPHICAL APPROACH



- All water has value, and must be managed carefully to maximize⁺ benefits. •
- Focus on achieving multiple benefits, balancing cost/benefits/priorities across economic, social, and ecosystem needs.
- Consider the complete life cycle of water and larger infrastructure systems.
- Respect and respond to the natural flows of watersheds and natural ecosystems, geology, and hydrology in a region.
- Focus on the appropriate scale of intervention to achieve desired outcomes.
- All sectors are part of the solution to a water-secure future.
- The best results can be achieved when all people have a stake in ensuring a water-secure future.



Project Deliverables

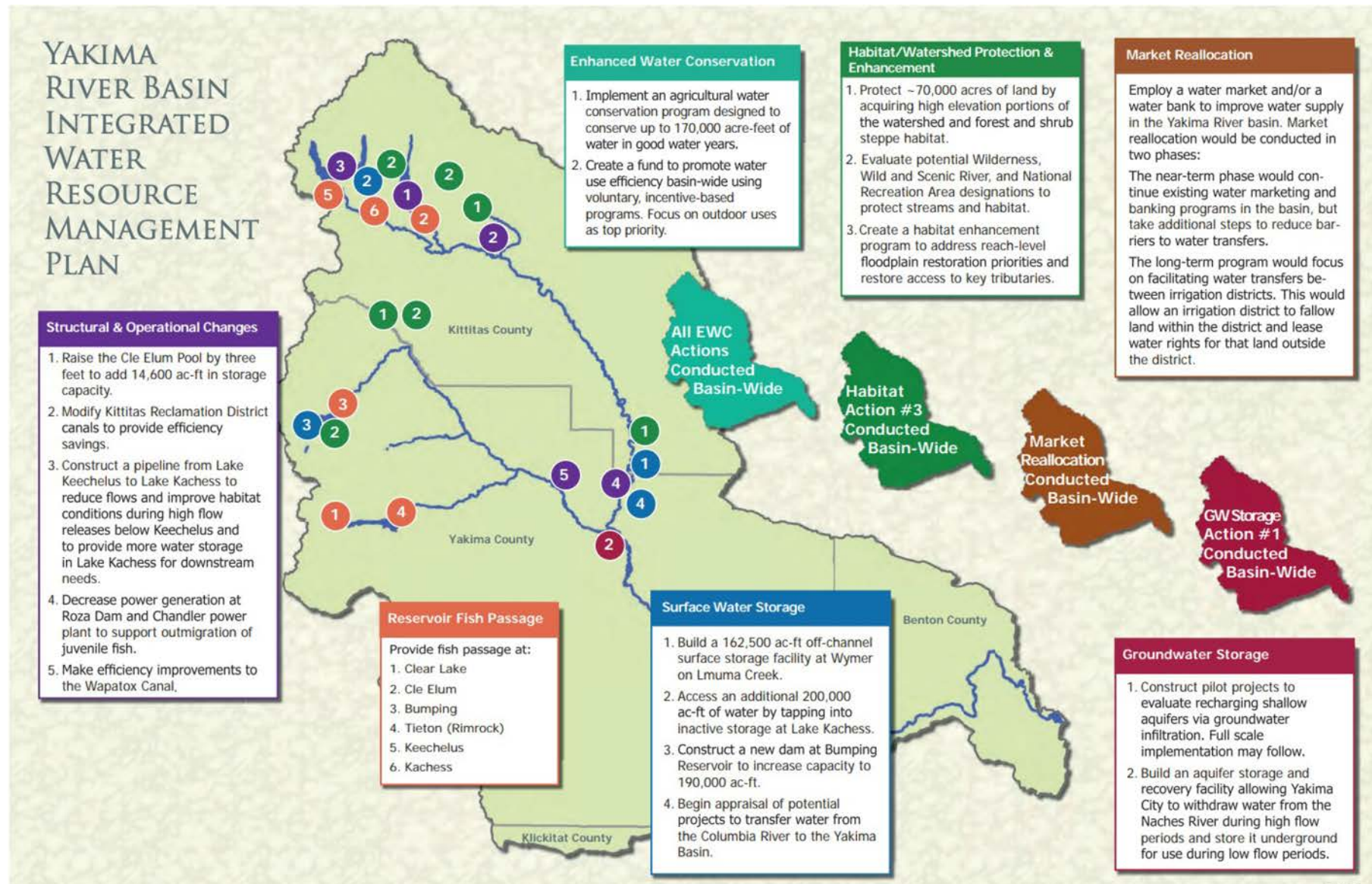
- Develop prioritized integrated strategies with designated targets and metrics
 - Action Agenda components
- Visualize Action Agenda online via Oregon Explorer Mid-Coast Landing Page and Mid-Coast Water Planning Map Viewer
 - Benefits to online product
 - Communicate core elements of plan
 - Track plan implementation
 - Less reliance on institutional knowledge to implement
 - Incorporate flexibility and facilitate updates
- Not in scope of work, but value added
 - New website



Mid-Coast Water Management and Implementation Action Agenda

- **Executive Summary**
- **Introduction and Purpose**
 - Purpose, history, and drivers of planning process
 - Perceptions of Mid-Region stakeholders
 - Vision, goals, guiding principles, and tenets of collaborative process
 - Description of planning area and scope
 - Definition of integrated water management for this plan
 - Case studies
 - Evaluating risk via alternatives analysis
- **Mid-Coast Integrated Water Management Framework**
 - Mid-Coast Water Resources Summary
 - Where the Mid-Coast Gets Its Water
 - The 8 Mid-Coast Region Key Basin Features and Issues
- **The Mid-Coast Water Implementation Action Agenda – Priorities, Objectives, Actions (Short and Long Term), Budget, and Targets**
 - Ensure Public Access to Quality Water (Infrastructure, Water Quality and Quantity, Groundwater and Surface Water Storage)
 - Protect and Restore Watershed Health (Sufficient Flows for Aquatic Species, Fish Passage)
 - Manage Water-related Risks (Infrastructure, Natural Hazards, Vulnerabilities and Emergency Preparedness, Climate Change Vulnerabilities/Impacts)
 - Promote Sustainable Water Use (Conservation . . .)
 - Strengthen IWRM Through Enhanced Local Capacity and Regional Collaboration
- **References Cited**
- **Appendices**
 - Regulatory Framework and Agency Responsibilities
 - Issues identified during collaborative process, but not carried forward
 - User's Guide for interactive and mapping features on Oregon Explorer
 - Sections summarizing
 - Source watersheds and waterways, principal water users, and water infrastructure for each municipality within planning area
 -

BMPs – Examples from Other Regions



BMPs – Examples from Other Regions

- **Quebec Water Strategy**

- **Priority 1** – Ensure Public Access to Quality Water

- **Objectives**

- Protect community drinking water sources.
 - Ensure access to water of sufficient quality and quantity.
 - Continue to upgrade infrastructure to foster best practices.
 - Promote the transition toward environmental sustainability and responsibility within agriculture.

- **Targets**

- By 2030, all municipalities will have access to quality drinking water that meets the highest standards.
 - By 2030, more than 90% of municipalities will meet wastewater treatment standards.

Terminology	Questions to think about:	Example
Goals (priorities) are big-picture statements of desired results.	<i>What are the issues that the plan will address?</i>	Ensure public access to quality water
Objectives are desired results that are specific and measurable within a period of time.	<i>What is the most ambitious outcome, or result, managers can affect or influence and they are willing to be held responsible for?</i>	Protect community drinking water sources
Outcomes describe the consequences of a program. They are mission-achieving results.	<i>What changes do you want to occur because of the plan? What difference did the plan make?</i>	water quality improved for drinking supplies
Indicators help measure change over time, progress toward outcomes.	<i>How is it known/tracked that a difference was made?</i>	Example indicator of stream condition: water temperature.
Metrics are observable, quantifiable measures to track and assess a specific indicator.	<i>Can these metrics be measured over time?</i>	Example metric for water temperature: maximum weekly average high water temperature.
Outcome measures are the indicators and metrics used to measure short-, medium-, and long-term outcomes	<i>What is the target (long-term outcome) that is being aimed for?</i>	By 2030, more than 90% of municipalities will meet wastewater treatment standards.



**WHERE THE MCWPP IS IN ITS PROCESS TO
DEVELOP AN INTEGRATED WATER
MANAGEMENT ACTION AGENDA**

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18 Issue Statements in 8 Categories

Water Conservation

- The Mid-Coast needs a coordinated water conservation initiative/strategy that focuses on reducing water use, educating stakeholders, promoting incentives, and effectively using limited water supplies, especially in times of water shortage.
- Rural residents and businesses need improved access to information, incentives, funding, and resources to help them implement water conservation measures.

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18 Issue Statements in 8 Categories

Natural Hazards, Vulnerabilities, and Emergency Preparedness

- The majority of water providers need redundancy, water system interconnections, and alternative sources to ensure access to safe drinking water in case of emergencies or shortages.

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18 Issue Statements in 8 Categories

Climate Change Impacts

- Climate change is having profound impacts on the ecosystem, which affects the health and well-being of coastal communities. Although we may not fully understand nor be able to accurately predict climate change effects, we can and should proactively adapt to climate change impacts at a regional scale.

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18 Issue Statements in 8 Categories

Local Capacity and Regional Collaboration

- Mid-Coast water providers share the need for system resilience and reliable source water quantity and quality. Regular coordination and collaboration among water providers can improve access to resources and funding to support this need.

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18 Issue Statements in 8 Categories

Water Quantity for Instream and Out-of-Stream Uses

- Summer streamflows are insufficient in some areas of the Mid-Coast to meet the instream water needs of fish and wildlife. Low streamflows contribute to water quality impairments (e.g., high temperatures) that negatively affect fish and wildlife.
- Many streams in the Mid-Coast lack: 1) legal protections (e.g., instream water rights) to protect streamflows for the full range of ecological flows, and 2) streamflow targets to guide instream flow restoration efforts where there are already significant out-of-stream uses.
- Some municipal and special district water providers are currently facing water shortages late in the summer and during dry years.
- Rural residents and landowners, agricultural irrigators, and industrial water users currently experience chronic seasonal water scarcity due to limited water availability.
- Some watershed systems, such as the Siletz, have insufficient water to meet the needs of all uses (both instream and out-of-stream) leading to ecological impacts on the rivers, insecurity for water users, and the potential for conflict.

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18 Issue Statements in 8 Categories

Water Quality for Instream and Out-of-Stream Uses

- Multiple river and stream segments consistently do not meet Oregon and federal water quality standards: high temperature and low dissolved oxygen threaten fish, and elevated turbidity affects the ability to treat and use water.
- Low stream flow and high temperatures in the summer months, and high turbidity due to winter storms, pose challenges for drinking water suppliers to meet state and federal regulations to provide safe drinking water.
- Self-supplied rural residents are increasingly concerned about drinking water quality and need adequate and timely data to determine regional, local, or site-specific water quality contamination issues that may pose a health risk.

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18 Issue Statements in 8 Categories

Watershed Health

- Opportunities exist in the Mid-Coast for enhancing beaver habitat and management to improve water storage, stream health, and support the recovery of key native fish species.
- Degraded riparian areas throughout the Mid-Coast negatively affect water quality, wildlife habitat, and overall watershed health. Opportunities exist to improve these areas.

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18 Issue Statements in 8 Categories

Infrastructure

- The degradation of aging water infrastructure used to divert, store, treat, and convey water can lead to water loss and water quality issues, and poses a threat to the health and safety of communities.
- Infrastructure to manage water for self-supplied uses (rural residences and agricultural operations) is oftentimes undocumented, old, inefficient, and fails to meet current construction and quality standards, which negatively affects water security and source water quality throughout the region.
- Multiple sources of funding are needed to address current and legacy infrastructure issues, and to design and build resilient infrastructure that can withstand natural hazards and help communities adapt to climate change.

Assessment

- Crosswalk of key issues discussed at September 2016 kickoff meeting
 - Alignment with all 8 categories and 18 supporting statements with the exception of “**Balance needs** to support the water cycle”* and “Changing regulations”
- *Note: Balancing water needs is in the mission statement:
Develop an inclusive community forum that examines water use in the region, identifies current and potential water challenges, and creates a unified plan to **balance water needs**.

PRODUCTS

The Action Agenda via:

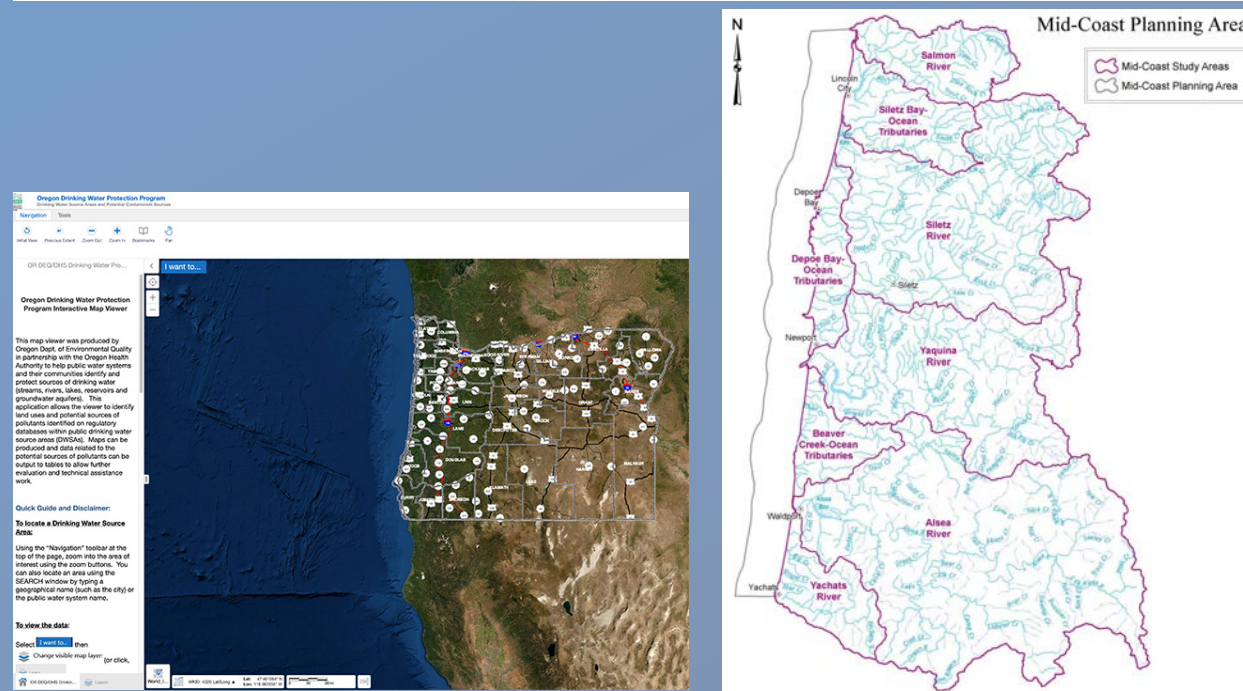
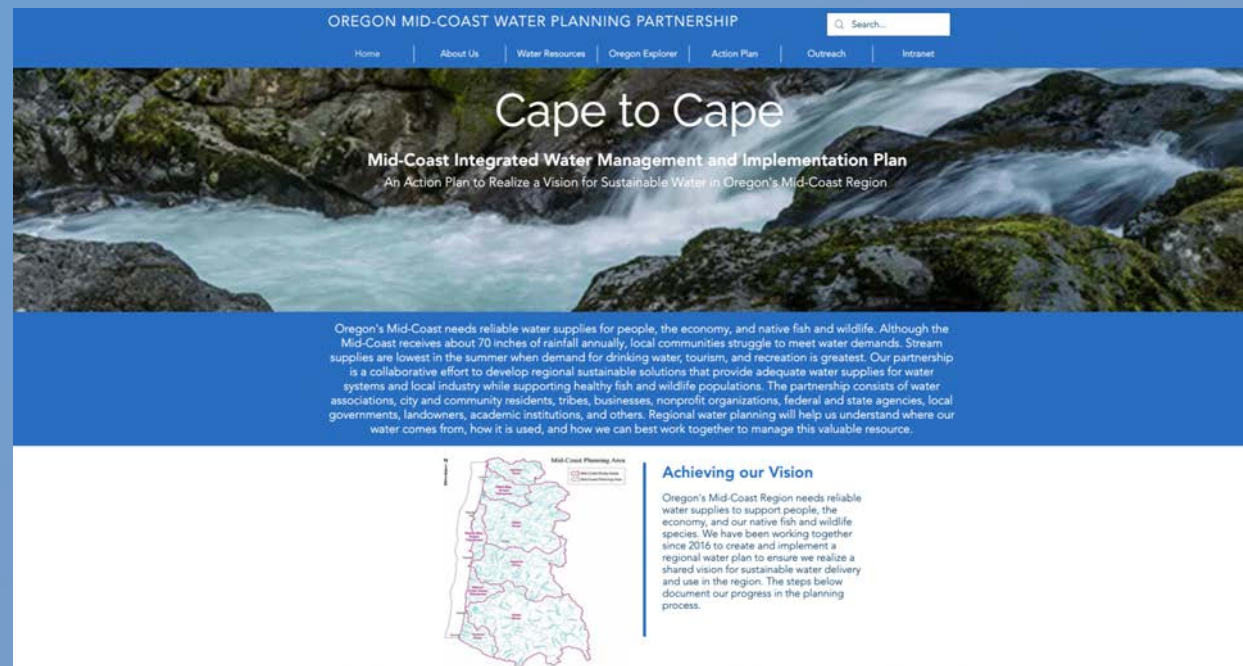
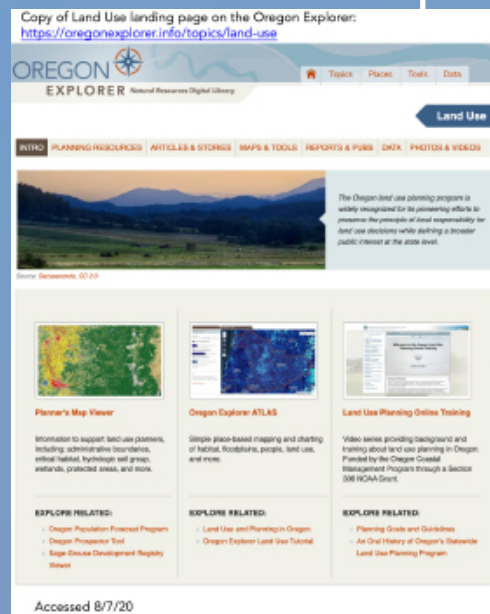
- The website
- Oregon Explorer Landing Page
- Oregon Explorer Map Viewer



Blue Water GIS

Mid-Coast of Oregon;
Lincoln City to Yachats
Hydroclimate
Vulnerability Assessment

September 2020
US Army Corps of
Engineers

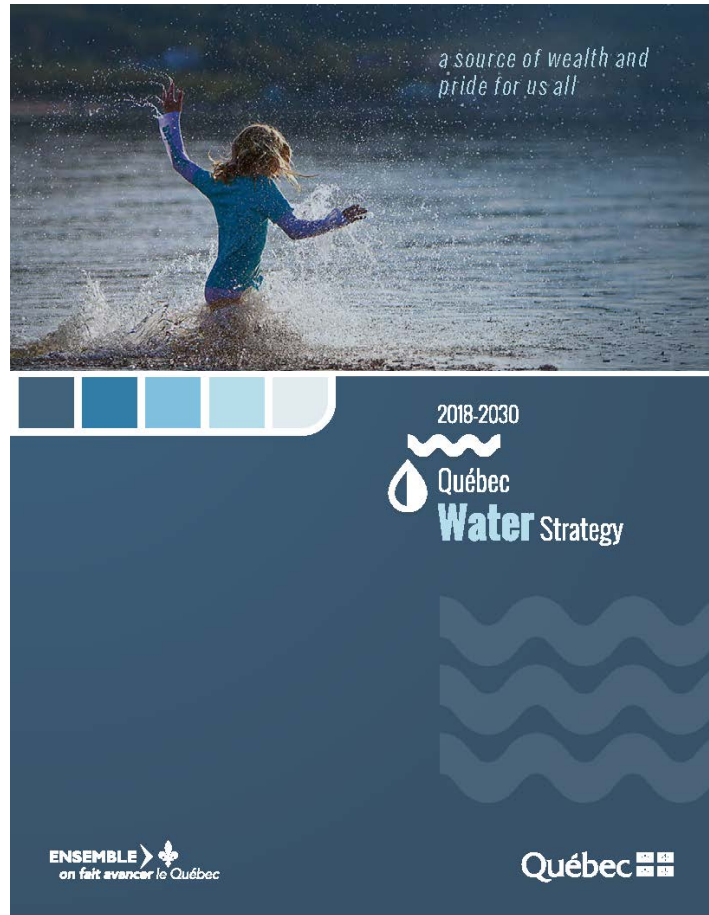


NEXT STEPS

October- December 2020 – Consulting Team:

- Distill work done by the Partnership to date through Step 3 to avoid duplication of effort and identify gaps – **THANK YOU work groups!!**
- Incorporate information and outcomes from other products (e.g., US Army Corps of Engineers, Blue Water GIS, Oregon Coast Adaptation Partnership (OCAP) - US Forest Service led effort to assess climate change vulnerability for the Siuslaw NF and Oregon Coast Range)
- Align with other climate/hydrology efforts in the Mid-Coast region (e.g., Assessing Climate-Risk and Adaptation Options for Water Suppliers along the Oregon Coast) to leverage information
- Draft action agendas (in consultation with MCWPP Coordinating Committee), for each of the eight categories (18 key issues)

Quebec Framework

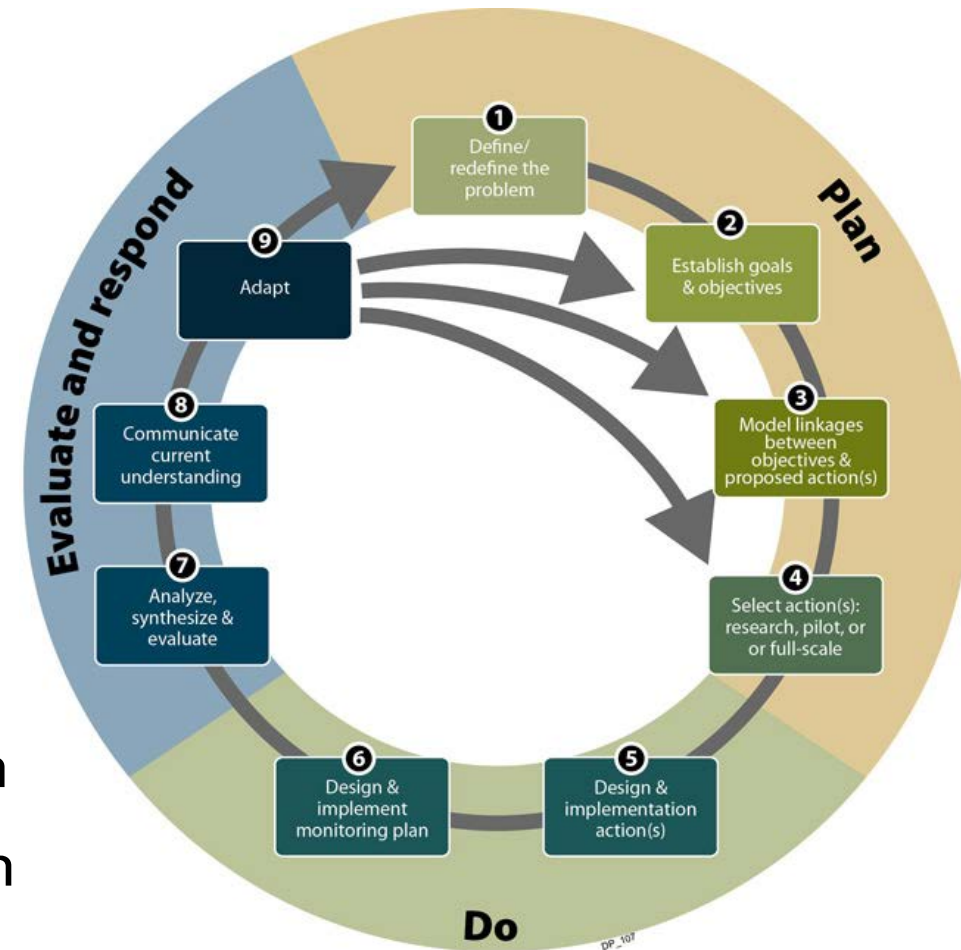


7 Strategies

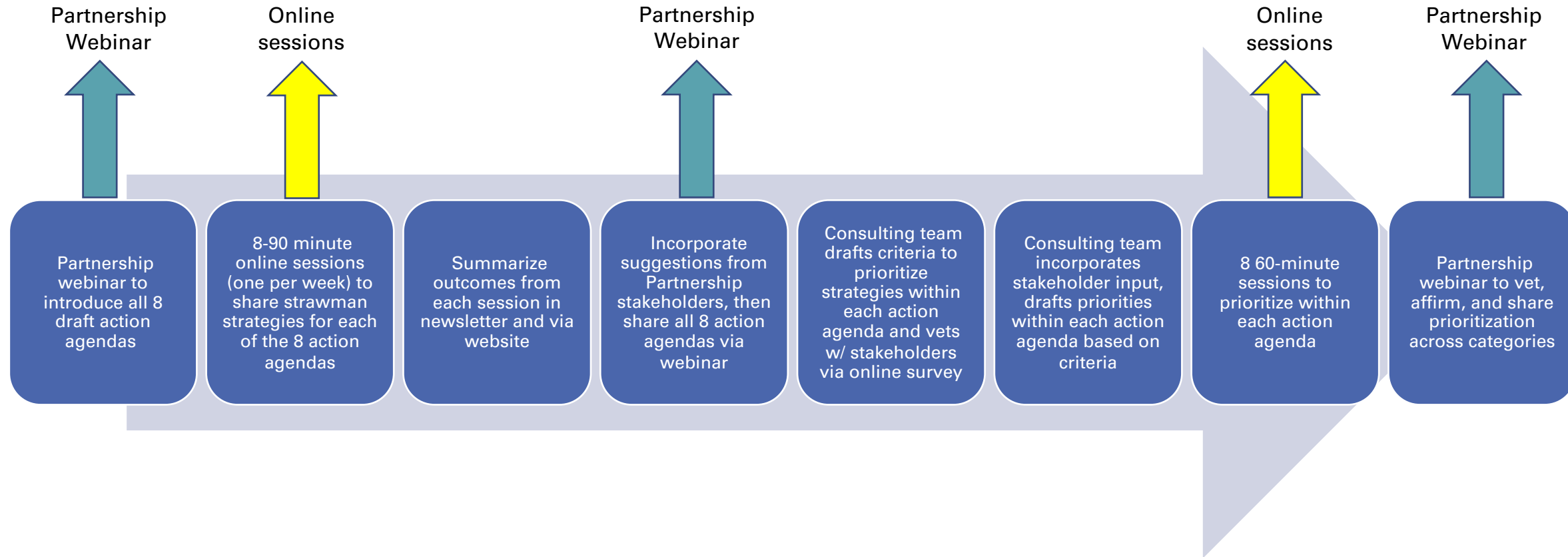
- **Strategy 2: Protect and restore aquatic environments**
 - **Objectives**
 - Conserve and restore aquatic environments.
 - Protect species at risk.
 - Expand the network of aquatic protected areas.
 - Promote the control of invasive alien species.
 - **Target**
 - By 2030, there will have been no net loss of wetlands and water bodies in Quebec since the adoption of the Act respecting the conservation of wetlands and bodies of water in 2017.

MCWPP Action Agenda Implementation Plan

- Goals and benchmarks to evaluate progress
- Prioritize strategies
- Define budgets
- Establish timelines
- Designate responsibilities
- Implement in phases
- Adaptive management
 - Includes governance, planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of outcomes, iterative co-learning, knowledge co-production, strategic focus on a future desired state



Action Agenda Development- Jan/Feb 2021





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