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Agenda

- Governance (and some lessons from pre-SGMA groundwater management)
- Patterns in the formation of GSAs
- GSA flash presentations
- Tasks and challenges that lie ahead



Sustainable Groundwater Management

Act

"Local agencies will now have the power to assess the conditions of their local groundwater basins and take the necessary steps to bring those basins in a state of chronic long-term overdraft into balance."

-Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr.
From the letter accompanying
the signing of AB 1739, SB
1168 and SB 1319

SGMA is Groundbreaking

For California:

statewide groundwater management requirements

and Beyond:

- creation of local authorities in ~100 basins
- focus on long-term, multi-objective sustainability
- room for varied approaches



Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

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SGMA's approach makes governance vitally important

Creating new institutions for governance is not an easy task

Lessons from pre-SGMA groundwater governance

Basins in California have been managed by

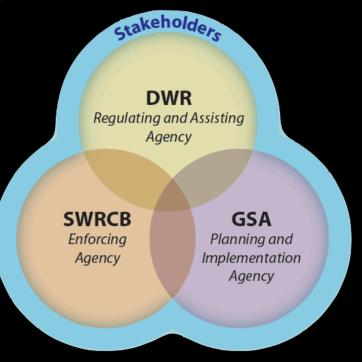
- Special act districts Orange County Water District, Santa Clara Valley Water District, etc.
- Adjudications and court-appointed watermasters – Raymond Basin, Main San Gabriel, Chino, etc.
- Voluntary plans Redding, Madera, Piru-Fillmore, etc.

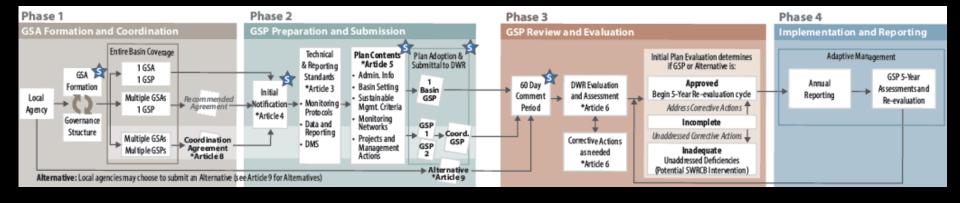
Similarities (with SGMA)

- Basin-oriented governance and management
- Addressing groundwater problems that had led to unsustainable conditions
- State support DWR basin investigations, state funding for projects, state enabling legislation

SGMA Differences

- Deadlines
- Requirements for plan contents and expected outcomes
- State review and possible preemption

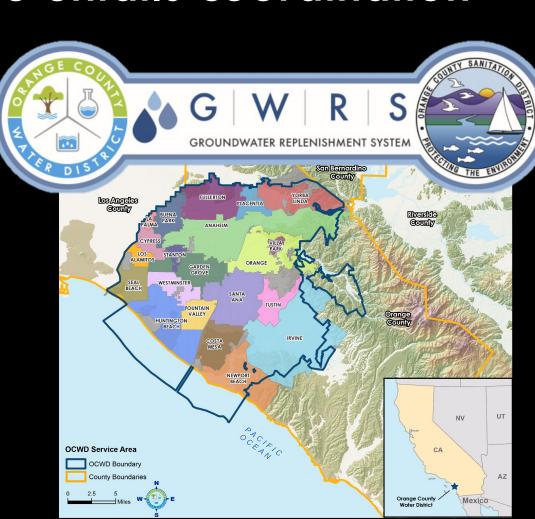




Governance entails coordination

Even if you are the only GSA in your basin, you are not alone

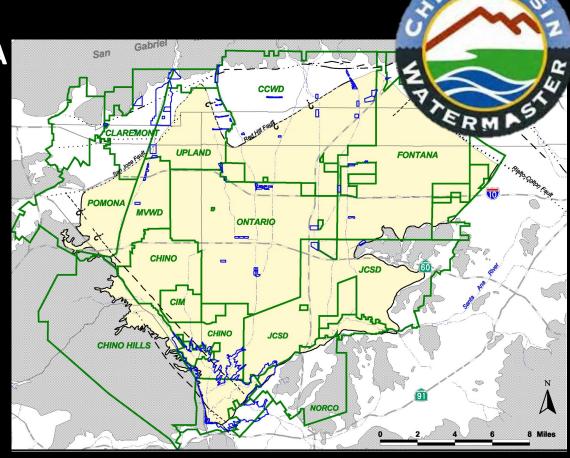
Your GSA and your basin exists within an (often crowded) institutional environment.



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Governance entails coordination

- This means reaching out proactively ignoring others won't make them go away.
- It means finding partners, and not trying to do everything yourself.
- It means getting help, and building on prior efforts (your own and others').

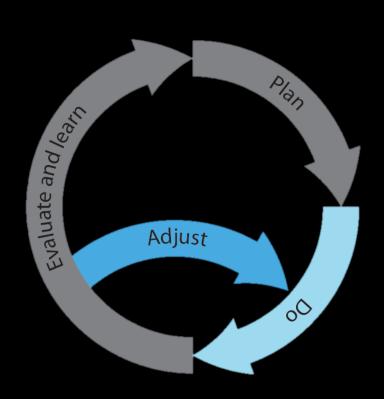


Governance entails adaptation

Things will change and will keep changing.

Governance can fail over time.

 Governance has to be sustainable too.





Governance entails adaptation



This means looking down the road, trying to see around corners



Governance entails adaptation

 No need to copy any pre-SGMA governance model

 The point is to anticipate change, be prepared for it, and adapt and modify your governance and management processes accordingly

Therefore, consider...

- How the physical circumstance of your basin will change
- How the economic and demographic characteristics of your basin will change
- How your GSA's representation and decision making processes will need to change
- How your GSA's financial and human resources will need to change
- How to ensure that your GSA is a learning organization



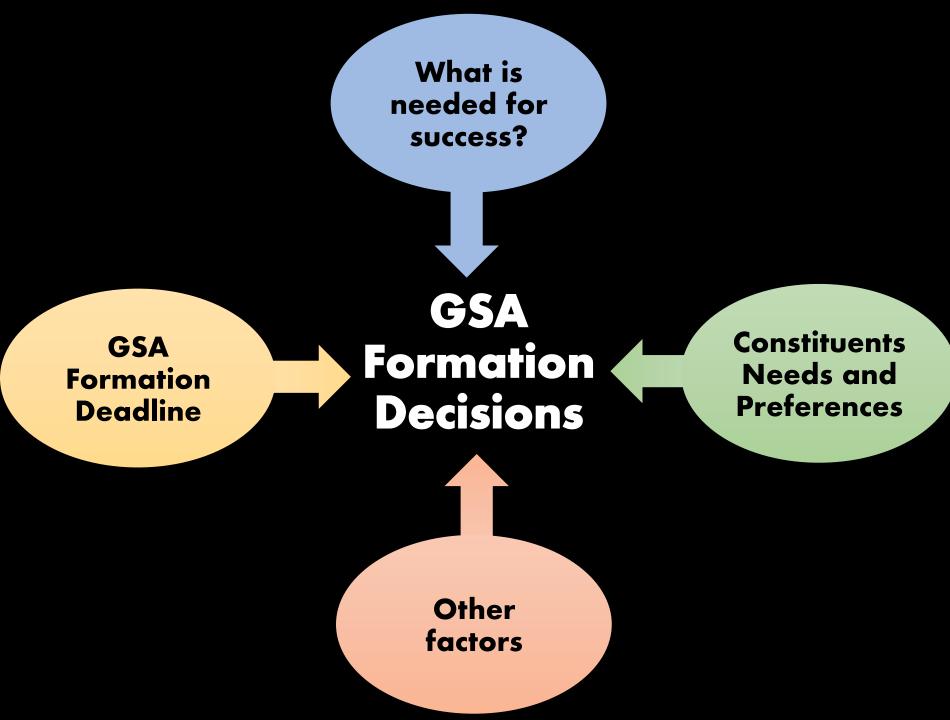
These aren't easy things to do

- You may take some comfort in knowing that nobody gets it all right at first
- Build that awareness into your governance processes
- The immediate will demand your attention anyway
- The longer term needs your attention too
- Having a longer-term vision will help put the immediate needs and actions in a clearer context

Governance Decisions To Date



- What agencies and entities would form GSAs
- How decisions will be made and responsibilities allocated across GSA members
- How stakeholders can participate
- Initial consideration of how GSAs might coordinate with one another



GSAs Per Basin

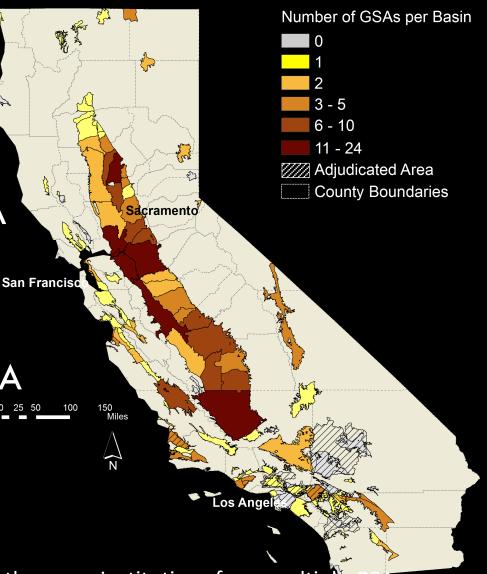
Total: 264 GSAs*

Across 135 priority basins:

49 fully covered by 1 GSA

- 19 have 2 GSAs
- 35 have 3+ GSAs
- 23 have no GSAs
- 9 partly covered by 1 GSA

GSAs formed in 28 low or very low basins



^{*} As of July 2017. Count based on filings. Where the same institutions form multiple GSAs, each GSA is counted separately.

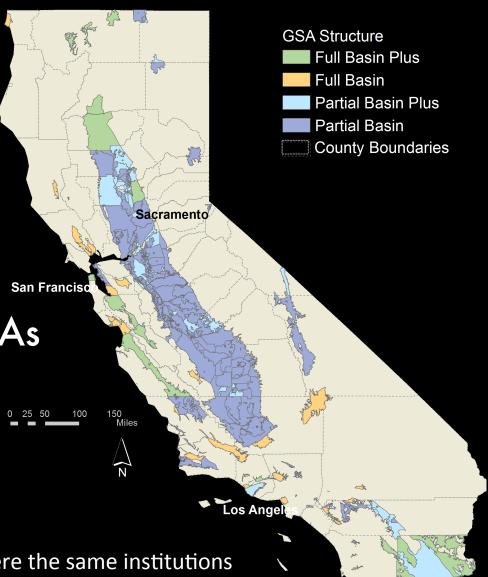
Geographic Scope of GSAs

29 Full Basin GSAs

12 Full Basin Plus GSAs

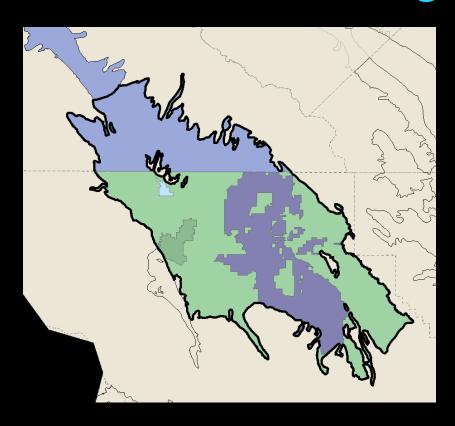
197 Partial Basin GSAs

26 Partial Basin Plus GSAs

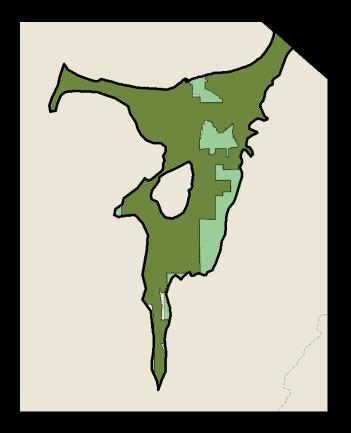


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Many GSAs Cover Non-Contiguous Areas



Salinas Valley (4 GSAs)



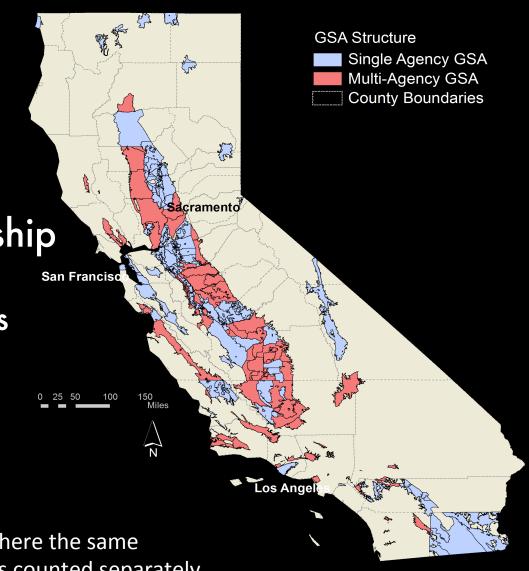
Tahoe Valley (2 GSAs)

Majority are Single-Agency GSAs

190 GSAs formed by a single-agency

74 GSAs are a partnership across agencies

- 2 to 27 voting partners
- 40 JPAs
- 34 MOUs



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Decision-making Mechanisms of the Multi-Agency GSAs

Board Representation:

- 28 include non-public entities
- 17 include non-voting representatives

Voting Structure:

- 46 allow one vote per member agency
- 28 use a weighted voting scheme
- Also include other voting structures

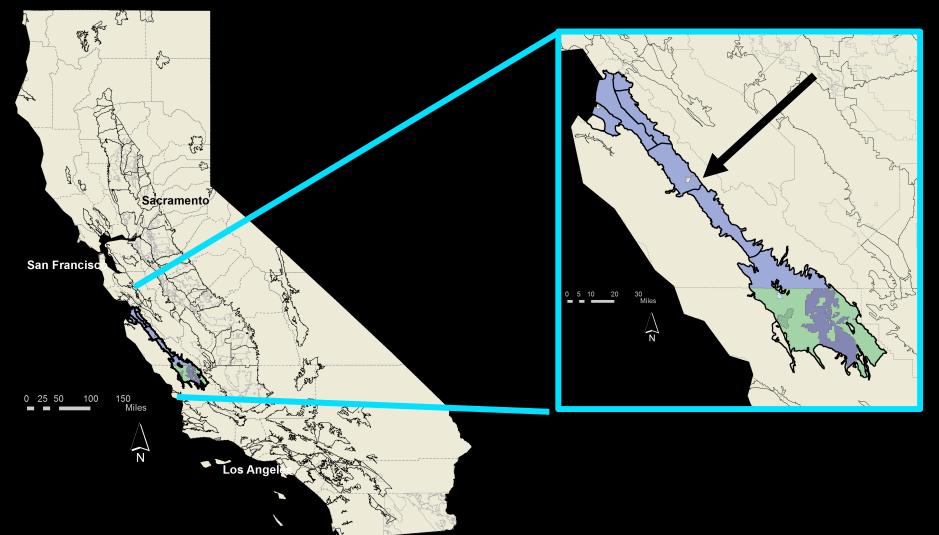
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Cost Sharing Mechanisms of the Multi-Agency GSAs

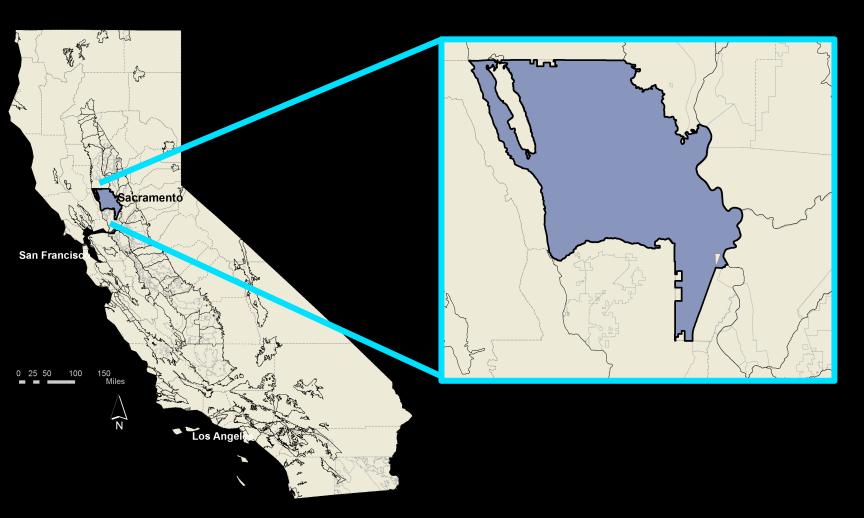
- Not specified (≈40 GSAs)
- Only initial contributions specified
- Equal contributions
- Contributions vary by member
 - Fixed amount
 - Fixed plus variable amount



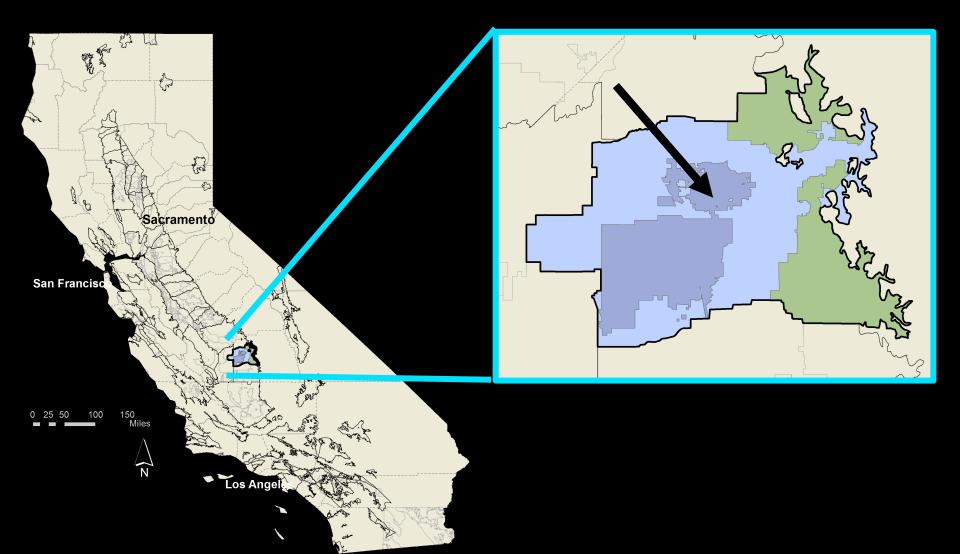
Gary Petersen Salinas Valley Basin GSA



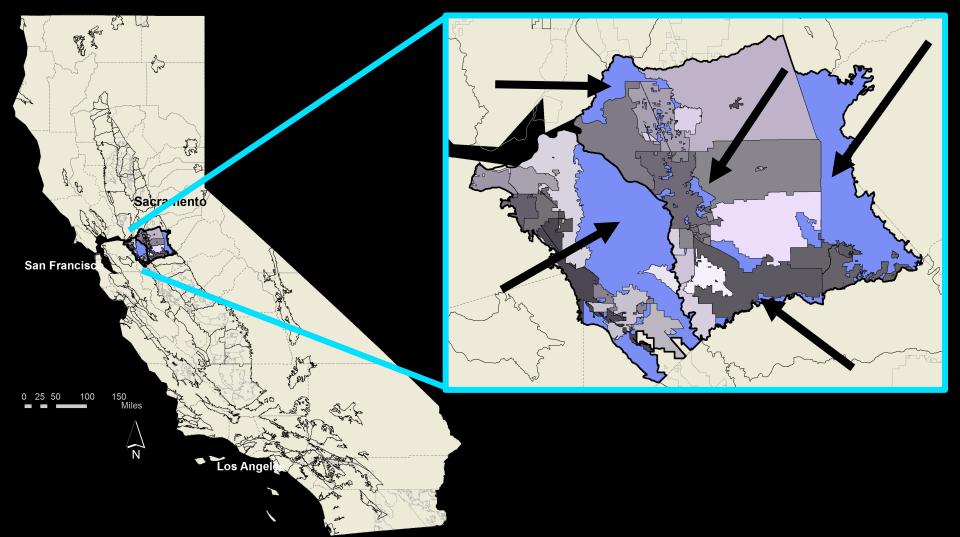
Tim O'Halloran Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District



Paul Hendrix Mid-Kaweah GSA

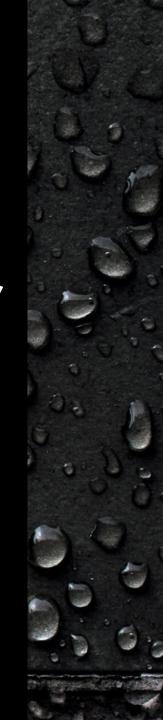


Brandon Nakagawa San Joaquin County



Tasks for GSP Development

- Characterize your basin
- Jointly develop your sustainability goal, minimum thresholds, measurable objectives, and interim milestones
- Monitor your basin and coordinate data
- Implement management actions, projects, and programs, where applicable
- Engage beneficial users and other stakeholders in GSP development
- Fund basin management

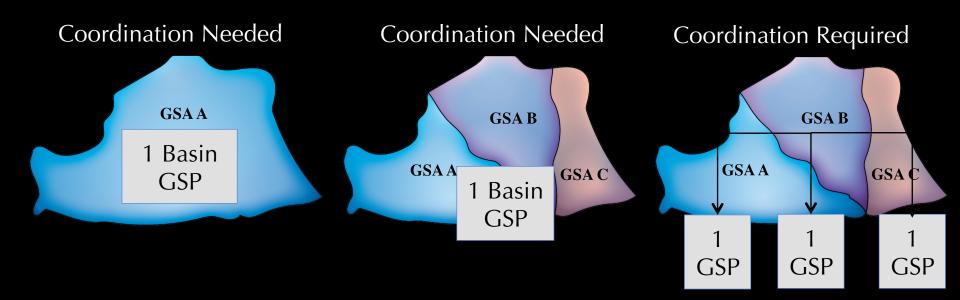


Recommendations: Capacity

- List the existing programs, datasets, agencies and other resources
- Work with other programs or agencies to incorporate their expertise into GSPs in a meaningful way
- Don't reinvent the wheel: Use the state, universities, experienced consultants, and others
- Put together advisory board(s)
- Apply for grants, while developing your GSAs long-term funding plan

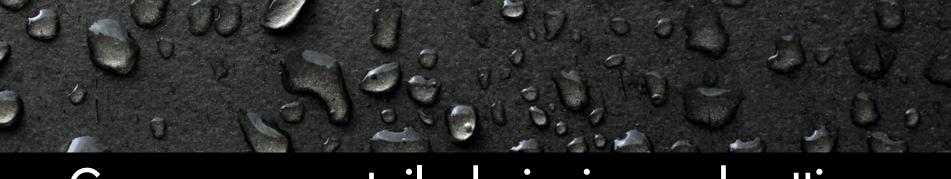
Recommendations: Coordination

- Identify with whom need to coordinate
- Develop active coordination mechanisms
- Plan for interoperability and data sharing



Recommendations: Representation

- Consider not just who will participate, but how they will participate
- Determine what information will disclosed
- Set up accountability mechanisms
- Reduce the potential for interest group competition



Governance entails designing and putting into practice process. It sets, communicates, and enforces norms and expectations.

Governance will affect how GSAs achieve the multitude of tasks required for GSP development and implementation.



Questions?