

NAME: _____

 California Environmental Protection Agency

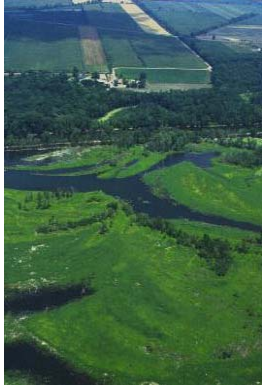
**WATER BOARDS
STRATEGIC PLANNING
STAKEHOLDER SUMMIT
MARCH 12-13, 2007**



Water Boards Vision: A sustainable California made possible by clean water and water availability for both human uses and environmental resource protection.

Water Boards Mission: To preserve, enhance and restore the quality of California's water resources, and ensure their proper allocation and efficient use for the benefit of present and future generations.





EVENING 1 AGENDA
WATER BOARDS STRATEGIC PLANNING
STAKEHOLDER SUMMIT
MARCH 12, 6-9:30 P.M.
DOUBLE TREE HOTEL, (ACROSS FROM ARDEN MALL)
Sacramento, California

Meeting Purpose & Goal: Provide Input to The Water Boards On Priorities And Measuring Success.

#	Time	Item	Presenter
1.	6:00 Pm	Reception And Registration	
2.	6:30	Opening Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Welcome Remarks ▪ Introductions and Announcements ▪ Overview of the Boards Planning Process and Goals for the Meeting ▪ Ground Rules, Agenda Review 	Tam Doduc , <i>State Board Chair</i> Linda Adams , <i>Secretary</i> <i>California Environmental Protection Agency</i> Lisa Beutler and Susan Dupre , <i>Facilitators, Sacramento State, Center for Collaborative Policy</i>
3.	7:00	Water Board History And Context <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Timeline, Key Events and Mandates Discussion 	Tom Howard , <i>State Board Chief Deputy Director</i> Facilitators All
4.	8:20	Discussion of Water Board Principles and Values	All
5.	9:20	Wrap Up and Prepare for March 13	All
6.	9:30 Pm	Adjourn	Tam Doduc , <i>State Board Chair</i>



DAY 2 AGENDA
WATER BOARDS STRATEGIC PLANNING
STAKEHOLDER SUMMIT
MARCH 13, 8:30 A.M. TO 4:30 P.M.
DOUBLE TREE HOTEL, (ACROSS FROM ARDEN MALL)
Sacramento, California

Meeting Purpose & Goal: Provide Input To The Water Boards On Priorities And Measuring Success.

#	Time	Item	Presenter
1.	8:30 Am	Coffee Service - Registration for those not able to attend on March 12	
2.	9:00	Reconvene	Tam Doduc, State Board Chair
3.	9:05	Recap of Previous Evening	Guest Presenters
4.	9:15	Trends and Issues Analysis	All
5.	11:15	Defining Strategic Priorities for Current Practices and Activities	All
6.	12:00 Pm	Working Lunch	
7.	12:30	New Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussion) of Trends and Priorities ▪ What Additional Strategies Will the Water Boards Need to Achieve Goals During the Next 5 Years? 	All
8.	1:30	Measuring Success <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How the Water Boards Should Evaluate Success and Measure Performance 	All
9.	3:00	Addressing Implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Addressing Statewide Standards and Necessary Regional Variation 	All
10.	4:00	Summary/Next Steps – Preparing for Regional Meetings	Board and Regional Board Representatives
11.	4:30 Pm	Adjourn	Tam Doduc, State Board Chair



OVERVIEW OF THE BOARDS' PLANNING PROCESS

The Water Boards Strategic Plan is being updated. Part of the planning process includes engaging staff and stakeholders to discuss:

- **Water quality trends and issues**
- **Water right trends and issues**
- **Priority Water Boards' strategic actions**
- **Meaningful performance measures**

Three different types of forums are scheduled to gather perspectives. These are:

External Stakeholder Statewide Summit

A representative group of key stakeholders is being convened on March 12-13 in Sacramento. The invitation list includes Board leadership, environmental organizations, the regulated community, government agencies, associations, and legislators.

Staff Statewide Summit

Delegates from State and Regional Water Board staff will convene in April to discuss the same topics as the external stakeholders. Each region and division/office will send a cross-section of staff representing all personnel types and levels as well as different lengths of time within the organization.

Statewide Public Workshops

Regional public workshops (one per Regional Water Board) will be conducted in April, May, and June to obtain regional public perspective on key issues and input received during the statewide summits.

Plan Approval and Implementation Process

A policy-level strategic plan draft reflecting the input received through the various forums will be presented to the Water Quality Coordinating Committee (WQCC) around mid-year. The WQCC is comprised of the State and Regional Water Board chairs and members. After the WQCC, the strategic plan draft will be presented to the State Water Board for adoption. Upon adoption, an implementation plan will be prepared in the later half of 2007.

GROUND RULES

There will be many opportunities for Summit participants to engage group discussion. Participants are asked to subscribe to several key agreements to allow for productive outcomes

USE COMMON CONVERSATIONAL COURTESY

Don't interrupt; use appropriate language, no third party discussions, etc.

ALL IDEAS AND POINTS OF VIEW HAVE VALUE

You may hear something you do not agree with or you think is "silly" or "wrong." Please remember that the purpose of the forum is to share ideas. All ideas have value in this setting. The goal is to achieve understanding. Simply listen, you do not have to agree, defend or advocate.

HONOR TIME

We have an ambitious agenda, in order to meet our goals it will be important to follow the time guidelines given by the facilitator.

HUMOR IS WELCOME

BUT humor should never be at someone else's expense.

BE COMFORTABLE

Please feel help yourself to refreshments or take personal breaks. If you have other needs please let a facilitator know.

SPELLING DOESN'T COUNT

Recent research indicates that writing on a vertical surface (like blackboards or flipcharts) actually increases the number of spelling errors.

CELL PHONE COURTESY

Most of the participants have demanding responsibilities outside of the meeting room. We ask that these responsibilities be left at the door. Your attention is needed for the full meeting. Please turn cell phones, or any other communication item with an on/off switch to "silent." If you do not believe you will be able to participate fully, please discuss your situation with one of the facilitators.

USE THE MICROPHONE

We are in a large room with varying acoustics. Please use a microphone so that others can hear you.

AVOID EDITORIALS

It will be tempting to analyze the motives of others or offer editorial comments. Please talk about YOUR ideas and thoughts.

OTHER?



WORKING IN GROUPS

You will spend most of the Summit working in groups. As a group you will be asked to analyze or develop ideas, keep track of the issues you develop then make a report to the larger group. Each group will need:

Facilitators/ Leaders: Facilitators will be available to work with most of the groups. In the event a facilitator is not available, one or more members should ensure that the group stays with the assigned task and that all participants have an opportunity to share ideas. This person and all group members should ensure use of the ground rules.



Recorder: Ideas will be shared on flipcharts. Information from the charts will be used to make reports AND used later to transcribe the proceedings of the meeting. Ask the facilitators if you need help with this. For each set of questions please:

- A. Put Table # and Page # on each sheet
- B. Note the issue being addressed
- C. Prepare Summary Sheet for the reporter

Reporter: Someone will report on behalf of the full group.

- Will summarize table conclusions from Flip Charts
- Should not be a Board member or staff
- Must speak into microphone
- Limit presentation to time allotted by Large Group Facilitator

Time Keeper: All activities will involve specific blocks of time. In order to complete tasks, one group member needs to keep track of time.

Personal Worksheets: In addition to the group notes, you may wish to make more in-depth individual or organizational comments. Extra workbooks will be available in each group to do this. These may also be turned in at the end of the session. If you are willing to include your name and contact information, it will help the person preparing the notes in the event they have questions.

WATER BOARD HISTORY AND CONTEXT



The Water Boards have an extraordinary history linking back to pre-statehood. Over time the roles and responsibilities of the Boards evolved as the state became more populated and California claimed its place as an international economic power. Staff has prepared a brief presentation and timeline on key events in Board history.

AS AN INDIVIDUAL

Spend a few minutes reflecting on the timeline presentation.

- 1. What key events, particularly external events, moved the Water Boards in a new or expanded direction?**
- 2. What do you think should be added to the timeline?**

WORKING IN YOUR GROUP

As a group, spend 7 minutes to identify any additional information you would like added to the timeline. Select a reporter. The reporter and group recorder will present at the timeline.


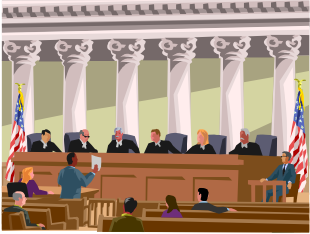

About The Water Boards


Water is an essential lifeline for agriculture, industry, the environment and urban and rural interests throughout the state. With a growing population of more than 35 million and a limited supply of fresh water, the protection of water for beneficial uses is of paramount concern for all Californians. The California Water Boards are responsible for protecting California's water resources.

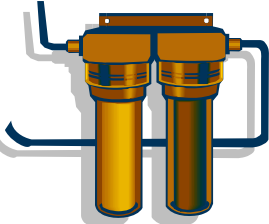


State and Regional Water Boards work together to protect California's water resources. Created by the Dickey Water Pollution Act, the Regional Water Boards have been responsible for protecting the surface, ground and coastal waters of their regions since 1949. In 1967, the State Water Rights Board and the State Water Quality Control Board were merged to create the State Water Board, integrating water rights and water quality decision-making authority.

Nine semi-autonomous Regional Water Boards are comprised of nine part-time Governor appointed Board members. Each Regional Board makes critical water quality decisions for its region. These decisions include setting standards, issuing waste discharge requirements, determining compliance with those requirements, and taking appropriate enforcement actions.

The State Water Board's role in protecting water quality includes setting statewide policy, coordination of and support for Regional Water Board efforts, and reviewing petitions contesting Regional Board actions. The State Water Board is also solely responsible for allocating surface water rights. The State Water Board is organized into four divisions that address water quality, water rights, financial assistance, and administrative functions. These functions not only support the State Water Board, but also the nine Regional Water Boards. The five full-time Governor appointed Board members are responsible for setting statewide water policy.

1850's-1890's	1900's - 1950's	1960's	1970's
<p>1850 – Common Law Riparian Rights established</p> <p>Balancing gold rush, navigation and agricultural needs</p>  <p>1872 – Doctrine of Appropriative Rights established</p> <p>1886 – “California Doctrine” established that two rights, riparian and appropriative, exist in a single stream</p>	<p>1913 Water Commission Act --Water Rights Commission to regulate</p>  <p>the use of water</p> <p>1923 – Water Commission Act amended to limit appropriation of water by permit only</p> <p>1943 – California Water Code established</p> <p>1949 Dickey Water Pollution Act creates State Water Pollution Control Board and nine Regional Water Boards</p> <p>1956 - State Water Rights Board created in the same legislation creating the Department of Water Resources</p>	<p>Environmental movement changes attitudes about water</p> <p>1963 – State Water Pollution Control Board renamed State Water Quality Control Board and strengthened to address broader scope than just sewage and industrial waste control</p> <p>1967 "State Water Quality Control Board" and "State Water Rights Board" merged. "State Water Resources Control Board" created</p> <p>1968 – SWRCB Resolution 68-16 enacted for maintaining high quality waters (anti-degradation)</p> <p>1969 Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act</p>	<p>1972 Federal Clean Water Act –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established national secondary treatment standard Established National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Established Construction Grants Program  <p>1977 – Water Board issues emergency conservation measures to protect Bay-Delta following 1977 drought</p> <p>1978 – Water Right Decision 1485 and Water Quality Control Plan issued for Bay-Delta</p> <p>Board Chairs - Kerry Mulligan (1966-1972), Win Adams (1972-1976), John Bryson (1976-1979) Carla Bard (1979-1982)</p>

		 <p>(1966- 1972)- Kerry Mulligan Board Chair</p>	
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1980's	1990's	2000's
<p>WWII Vets begin to retire</p> <p>1983 – Legislation enacted to address leaking underground storage tanks (UST)</p> <p>1985 – UST regulations adopted establishing tank construction standards, monitoring, and reporting releases</p>  <p>1987 – Amendments to the Federal Clean Water Act</p> <p>1987 – Established State Revolving Loan Fund (SRF) Program</p> <p>1988 – Sources of Drinking Water Policy adopted</p> <p>1989 – Statute establishes UST Cleanup Fund for financial assistance and insurance purposes</p> <p><u>Board Chairs</u> - Carla Bard (1979-1982), Carole Onorato (1992-1985), Raymond Stone (1985-1986), W. Don Maughan (1986-1992)</p>	<p>1990 – USEPA enacts Phase I of the Storm Water program</p> <p>1995 – Bay Delta Water Quality Control Plan adopted</p> <p>1996 – Ground Water Cleanup and Containment Zone Policy adopted</p> <p>1997 – Joint State Water Board/Integrated Waste Management Board Title 27 regulations for discharges to Land adopted to streamline permitting process non-hazardous landfills</p> <p>1999 – Bay-Delta Decision 1641 adopted</p>  <p>1999 – USEPA enacts Phase II of the Storm Water Program</p> <p>1999 – SB 390 requires review of waivers or reissuance as Waste Discharge Requirements</p> <p><u>Board Chairs</u> - W. Don Maughan (1986-1992), John Caffery (1992-1998), James Stubchaer (1998-2000)</p>	<p>2000- 35 million people in California - State Water Board, has about 700 staff members and 1,000 staff members in nine regions and 12 regional locations</p> <p>2000 – Bay-Delta Decision 1641 revised</p> <p>2000 – Mandatory Minimum Penalties enacted by statute</p> <p>2000 – USEPA issues California Toxics Rule (CTR)</p> <p>2000 – State Water Board adopts State Implementation Plan (SIP) for CTR</p>  <p>2002 – Water Quality Enforcement policy adopted</p> <p>2003 – Cal/EPA Advisory Committee publishes recommendations on Environmental Justice</p> <p>2004 – Listing Policy adopted for California Clean Water Act Section 303(d) lists</p> <p>2004 – Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Policy adopted</p> <p><u>Board Chairs</u> - Arthur G. Baggett, Jr. (2000-2005), Tam Doduc (2005-present)</p>

HISTORY AND CONTEXT - CONTINUED

YOU WILL HAVE _____ minutes to work on this section. Each group will be asked to look at a specific section of the timeline.

WORKING IN YOUR ASSIGNED GROUP

Timeframe	Group #
1850's-1890's	
1900's - 1950's	
1960's	
1970's	
1980's	
1990's	
2000's	

Answer the Question:

Looking at this information:

1. What are the trends and themes from this period?
2. What are the important lessons from this period that should be taken into consideration in this planning effort?



Prepare a _____ minute report on the “Lessons Learned.”

PLANNING FRAMEWORK

The Water Boards will utilize the State of California Department of Finance Strategic Planning Guidelines to prepare its strategic plan. The guidelines outline what elements the plan should contain and provide standard definitions for key features.

Based on the Administration Guidelines:

- **Vision.** A compelling, conceptual, vivid image of the desired future. A vision focuses and ennobles an idea about a future state of being in such a way as to excite and compel an agency toward its attainment.
- **Mission.** The agency's unique reason for existence; the overarching goal for the agency's existence, usually contained within a formal statement of purpose and statute. Program and subprogram level statements can also be developed.
- **Principles and Values** The agency's core values and philosophies describing how the agency conducts itself in carrying out its mission.
- **Strategic Issues:** Those concerns of vital importance to the organization. Often they impact several or all of the programs in an agency. Identifying these few critical concerns can help an agency focus on high priority goals for the agency as a whole.
- **Strategies:** Methods to achieve goals and objectives. Formulated from issues, trends, vision and mission, a strategy is the means for transforming inputs [drivers] into outputs, and ultimately outcomes, with the best use of resources.
- **Strategic Plan Goals.** The desired end result, generally after three or more years. *(Note: Strategic Goals have a shelf life. They are a strategic response to the organizational internal and external environment. These are different than long term goals or desired conditions. For example, organizational efficiency is an on-going goal not a strategic goal. As an example, a different California Board had efficiency as an on-going goal. A Strategic Plan initiative was to employ technology to conduct hearings. A Strategic Plan goal was to use video conferencing. This goal had a shelf life and was implemented within 3 years, making this Board the first in the nation to use this particular process.)*



Water Boards Vision

A sustainable California made possible by clean water and water availability for both human uses and environmental resource protection.

Water Boards Mission

To preserve, enhance and restore the quality of California's water resources, and ensure their proper allocation and efficient use for the benefit of present and future generations.

The Administration guidelines recommend the strategic plan focus on a vital few (5 or 6) initiatives. Program goals should support the larger key tasks.

In previous planning efforts the Water Boards have identified a Vision and Mission. Unless there is a dramatic shift in what the organization has been asked to do, **the Vision and Mission endure over time.**

WATER BOARD PRINCIPLES AND VALUES

Water Boards Principles and Values

As we strive to realize our vision of the future, all our actions and efforts will be guided by a certain set of values:

- **Protection:** We are responsible for the protection of California's water resources.
- **Service:** We serve the public as a whole. Our job is to protect water for beneficial uses, and to assure that pollution, misuse and over allocation do not impair those uses, now and in the future.
- **Integrity:** We continually earn the trust of those we serve, making an active commitment to truth, accuracy and fairness, including a commitment to environmental justice.
- **Leadership:** California strives to be a national and international leader in innovative approaches to water resource protection. We foster and recognize leadership actions at all levels of our organization.
- **Professionalism:** We are professionals committed to our mission and vision. We provide career development and professional growth opportunities for our staff.

Water Boards Desired Conditions

- #1: The Boards' organizations are effective, innovative and responsive
- #2: Surface waters are safe for drinking, fishing, swimming, and support healthy ecosystems and other beneficial uses
- #3: Groundwater is safe for drinking and other beneficial uses
- #4: Water resources are fairly and equitably used and allocated consistent with public trust
- #5: Individuals and other stakeholders support our efforts and understand their role in contributing to water quality
- #6: Water quality is comprehensively measured to evaluate protection and restoration efforts

YOUR GROUP WILL HAVE _____ MINUTES TO COMPLETE THIS PAGE.

As an individual, spend a few minutes reviewing the Water Boards Principles and Values. The Finance Guidelines indicate they should define the agency's core values and philosophies and describe how the agency conducts itself in carrying out its mission.

The Desired Conditions are the long term goals or outcomes of implementing the Vision and mission. They are generally stable, but could change with new information or organizational emphasis.

Question:

Based on the guidelines, would you add, subtract or change anything in the principles and values? What about the Desired Conditions? Do they need adjustment? If so, in what way?

Working in your group, share your ideas. Prepare a _____ report for the other groups on **what if anything should be changed or adjusted and why.**

TRENDS AND ISSUES ANALYSIS

Working as a plenary: Mapping Trends Affecting the Water Boards

Purpose: Create the broadest possible social, economic, and technological context for dialogue and decision-making (i.e. get everybody talking about the *same* world).

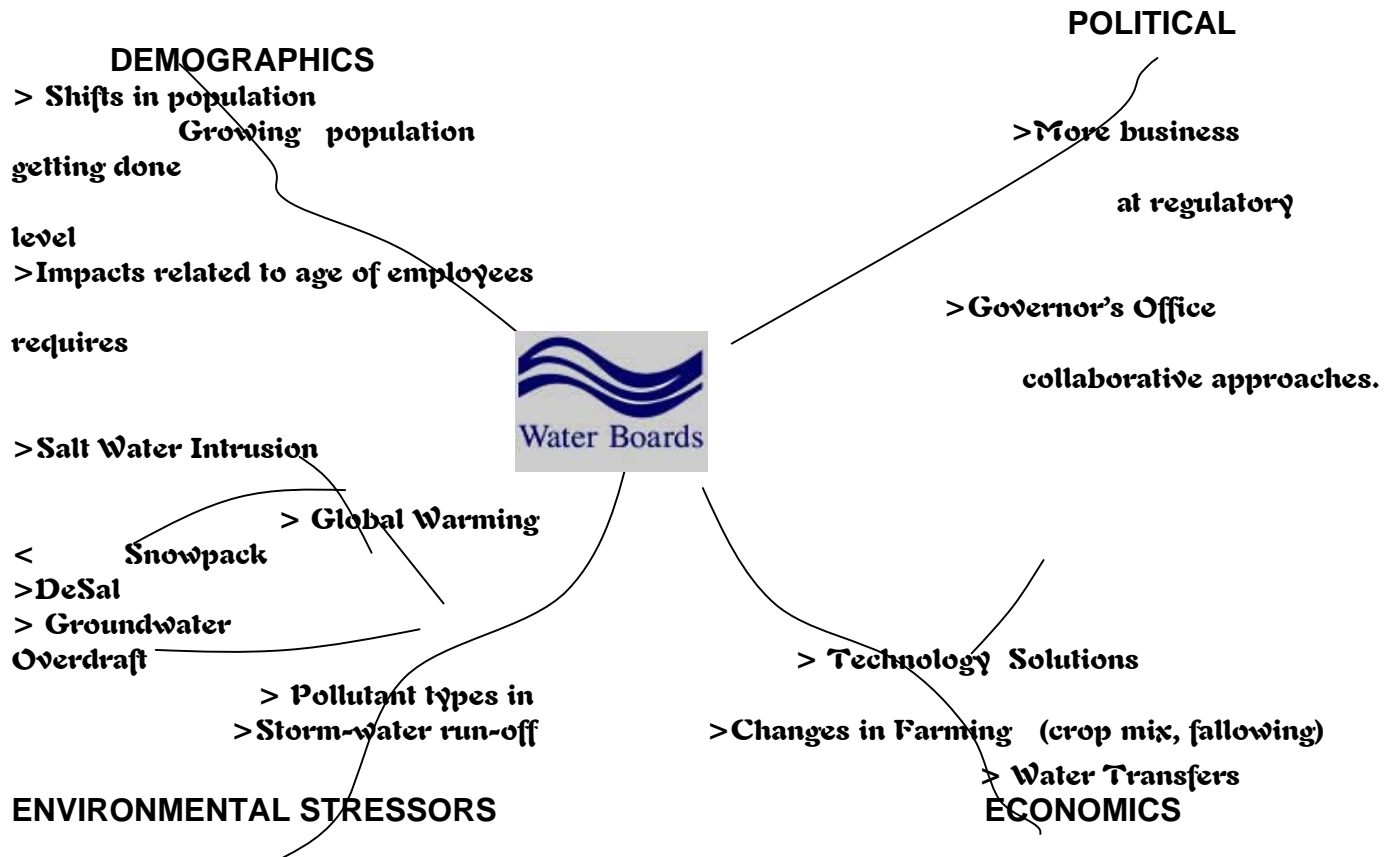
Question:

What are the present trends affecting the Water Boards that we all need to consider as we plan for the future?

Ground rules for mind-mapping--

1. A trend implies direction of movement, from more to less, less to more, greater to smaller, smaller to greater, and so on. We want to observe what is happening and defer judgment and analysis.
2. This is a group brainstorm--no evaluation, no censorship, no agreement is required.
3. The person who names a trend says where it goes on the map. They also indicate if it is a category or part of a category.
4. Opposing trends are OK when backed up by examples.
5. Give concrete examples of your trends. Say **Who** and/or **What** leads you to your observation.

SAMPLE:



TRENDS AND ISSUES TO ADDRESS

Reviewing the map – Identifying key concerns.

As a full group: At the appropriate time, place your dots (provided by the facilitators) on the areas that would benefit from increased attention or that you personally care about. You may place all your dots in one place or place them in multiple locations.

After the voting look at the map, are there:

1. Any surprises?
2. Trends in the voting?



DISCUSSION

Your group will have ___ minutes to complete this task. Each group will be given a set of trends to discuss. For each set answer the following:

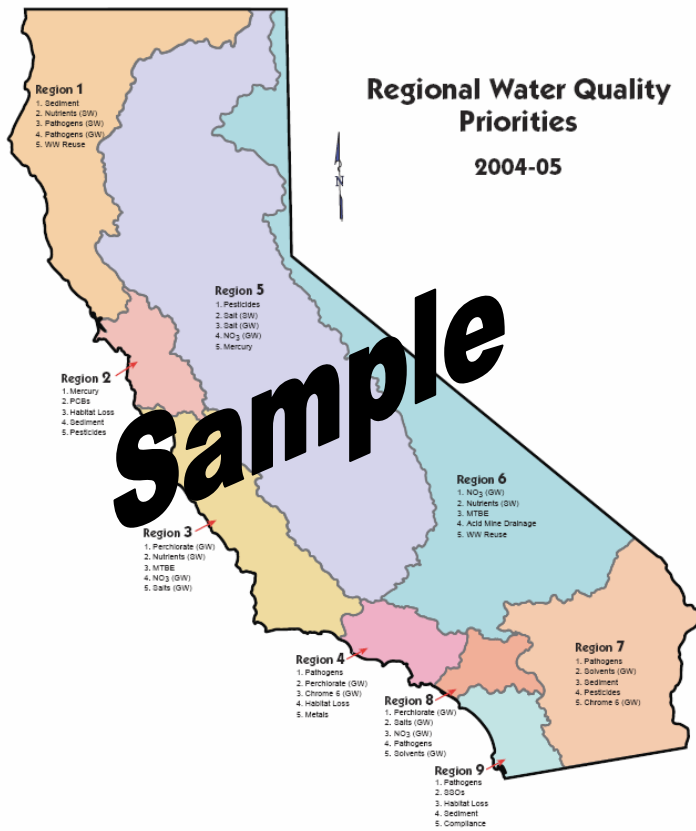
Questions:

1. What are the current responses to these trends?

2. What are the preferred responses to these trends?

Prepare a ___ minute report on the trend, current and preferred responses.

DEFINING STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR CURRENT PROGRAMS, PRACTICES AND ACTIVITIES



YOUR GROUP WILL HAVE _____ MINUTES TO COMPLETE THIS SECTION.

Each of the Regions will conduct individual public input strategic planning workshops where the specific priorities of that region will be discussed. **The purpose of this discussion is to consider statewide priorities.**

You have already identified key trends that will require the Water Boards to respond differently to ongoing challenges.

Working as a small group, compare the statewide trends and preferred responses you in the previous discussion with the CURRENT Water Board programs and activities. As a group:

- 1. Select one or more STATEWIDE current programs and/or activities your group believes should be emphasized in the next 5 years (i.e. Financial Assistance, Enforcement, TMDL's, etc. *Note: a list of major programs is provided on page 16.*)**
- 2. For these program and activity areas - describe the priorities your small group believes should be emphasized in the next 5 years.**
- 3. Describe your recommended approach(s) to manage these priorities.**
- 4. Explain why your group believes this particular approach is the most effective way to approach the priorities.**

MAJOR WATER BOARD PROGRAMS

<i>Ground Water Programs</i>	Land Disposal Program Site Cleanup Program Ground Water Ambient Monitoring Program Waste Discharge Requirements Program
<i>Water Rights Programs</i>	Permitting Program Hearings and Special Projects Program Enforcement Program
<i>Financial Assistance Programs</i>	State Revolving Fund Program Small Communities Grant Program Proposition 13, 40, 50, 84 Program Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund Program
<i>Surface Water</i>	Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Development Program Planning and Standards Development Program Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Program National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permits Program Storm Water Program Non-point Source Program 401 Certification Program Water Recycling Program Agricultural Waiver program Ocean Standards Program

WORKSHEET FOR CURRENT PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

CURRENT PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY AREA _____

STATEWIDE PRIORITIES	PROPOSED APPROACH	WHY MOST EFFECTIVE

NEW STRATEGIES – CONTINUED DISCUSSION OF TRENDS AND PRIORITIES

YOUR GROUP WILL HAVE _____ MINUTES TO COMPLETE THIS SECTION

Working in your small group.

1. Review the Board Desired Conditions
2. Review responses prepared in the earlier sections on trends and current programs and activities.

1. What additional strategies and priorities will the Water Boards need to achieve their desired conditions/goals during the next 5 years?

2. Describe your recommended approach(s) to manage these priorities.

Water Boards Desired Conditions (Long Term Goals)

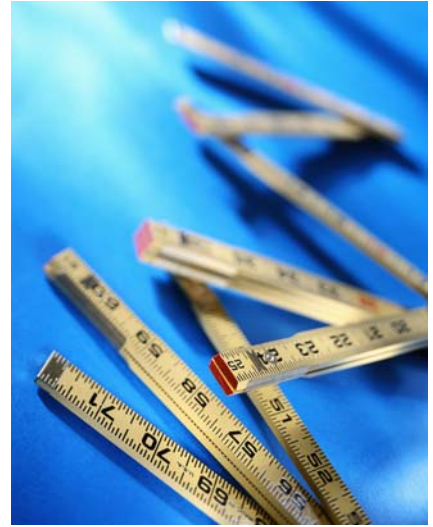
- #1:** The Boards' organizations are effective, innovative and responsive.
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- #5:** Individuals and other stakeholders support our efforts and understand their role in contributing to water quality.
- #6:** Water quality is comprehensively measured to evaluate protection and restoration efforts.



3. Explain why your group believes this particular approach is the most effective way to approach the priorities.

Prepare a ____ minute report on the priorities you developed and the key highlights of your priorities (new and current) discussion. Select one or more representatives of your group to prepare a more detailed written summary for use in the proceedings report. The facilitation team will assist you with this.

MEASURING SUCCESS— HOW THE WATER BOARDS SHOULD EVALUATE SUCCESS AND MEASURE PERFORMANCE



YOU WILL HAVE ____ MINUTES TO COMPLETE THIS SECTION

The facilitation team will provide instructions on how to complete this section.

PRIORITY AREA: _____

PROPOSED MEASUREMENT(S)	WHY MOST EFFECTIVE

PRIORITY AREA: _____

PROPOSED MEASUREMENT(S)	WHY MOST EFFECTIVE

PRIORITY AREA: _____

PROPOSED MEASUREMENT(S)	WHY MOST EFFECTIVE

IMPLEMENTATION - ADDRESSING STATEWIDE STANDARDS AND NECESSARY REGIONAL VARIATION



YOU WILL HAVE ___ MINUTES TO COMPLETE THIS SECTION:

Some stakeholders have expressed frustration with an apparent lack of consistency among the Boards. This has led to proposals that attempt to “fix” the problem. At the same time:

- Regional Boards exist because some variation is expected. Regional Boards respond to different geography and local culture-practices.
- There is a legitimate need for this type of variation.

Even so,

- Stakeholders engaged with more than one region sometimes observe that some decisions appear “inconsistent.”
- Consistency on application of law and policy is valuable.

At their October 2006 meeting the Water Boards Water Quality Coordinating Committee (WQCC) adopted the following:

- On questions of law and overarching policy the State Board should provide guidance and build a basic policy framework from which the regions can appropriately tailor action.
- Water Boards are committed to developing procedures and policies to minimize inappropriate inconsistency.

As a group consider:

Question:

What advice and guidelines would you offer the Water Boards on this subject?

Prepare a ___ minute report on the highlights of your discussion.



You will have ____ minutes to complete this section.

Each Regional Water Board will be conducting a three-hour hour regional strategic plan public workshop in the next two to three months.

Questions

- 1. What are the three most important products, priorities and/or findings from this summit you believe should be discussed in the regional public workshops?**

- 2. What are additional topics and questions you believe should be addressed at the regional workshops?**

- 3. Do you have any other advice?**

WATER BOARDS 2007 STRATEGIC PLAN UPDATE

LIST OF MARCH STAKEHOLDER SUMMIT ATTENDEES

Varouj Abkian , City of Los Angeles/Deputy Mayor's Office
Mark Adelson, Santa Ana Regional Water Board
Bob Anderson, North Coast Regional Water Board
Elaine Archibald, California Urban Water Agencies
Aubrey Baure, US Air Force Western Regional Environmental Office and Pacific Northwest DoD Regional Environmental Coordinator
Elaine Berghausen, The Gualco Group, Inc.
Jon Bishop, Los Angeles Regional Water Board
Elizabeth Borowiec, USEPA, Region 9
Clay Brandow, California Dept. of Forestry and Fire Protection
Geoff Brosseau, California Storm Water Quality Association
John Brown, Former State Water Board Member
Kevin Buchan, Western States Petroleum Association
Gary Carlton, Kennedy/Jenks Consultants
Mike Chapel, U.S. Forest Service
Krista Clark, Association of California Water Agencies
Vicky Conway, Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
John Corbett, North Coast Regional Water Board
Tacy Currey, California Assoc. of Resource Conservation Districts
Dawi Dakhil, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States Section
Francine Diamond, Los Angeles Regional Water Board
Tam Doduc, Chair, State Water Board
Jared Ficker, California Strategies
Erin Field, Western Growers
Laurel Firestone, Community Water Center
Mary Jane Foley, Southern California Alliance of Publicly Owned Treatment Works
Tony Francois, California Farm Bureau Federation
Randal Friedman, US Navy
Zeke Grader, Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations
Jill Gravender, Environment Now
Mark Grey, Bldg. Industry Association of So Cal
Jack H. Gregg, Ph.D, California Coastal Commission
Kamyar Guivetchi, P.E., California Dept. of Water Resources, Statewide Water Planning
Kate Hart, Central Valley Regional Water Board
Jeanette Hayhurst, City of Barstow
Staci Heaton, Regional Council of Rural Counties
John Herrick, South Delta Water Agency
John Hewitt, Farm Bureau
Rainer Hoenicke, San Francisco Estuary Institute
Amy Horne, Lahontan Regional Water Board
Charlie Hoppin, State Water Board
Tom Howard, State Water Board
Michael Jackson, Sports Fishing Assoc.
Anjali I. Jaiswal, Natural Resources Defense Council
Craig Johns, California Resource Strategies
Luana Kiger, Natural Resources Conservation Service California Office
Camron King, Calif Association of Wine Grape Growers
Chris Knopp, US Forest Service
Catherine Kuhlman, North Coast Regional Water Board
Karl Longley, Central Valley Regional Water Board
Bob Lucas , Lucas Advocates, CCEEB
Mary Ann Lutz, Los Angeles Regional Water Board
Sandra Meraz, Central Valley Regional Water Board
Rosalie Mule, California Integrated Waste Management Board
Valerie Nera, California Chamber of Commerce
Kevin O'Brien, Assoc. of California Water Agencies
Robert Perdue, Colorado River Regional Water Board
Ken Petruzzelli, O'Laughlin & Paris, LLP
William Phillips, Monterey Water Resources Agency
Michele Pla, Bay Area Clean Water Agencies
Randy Poole, Sonoma County Water Agency
Christopher Raymer, Representing Sen. Abel Maldonado
Maria Rea, USEPA. Region 9
Tom Reeves, City of Monterey
Mark Rentz, CA Department of Pesticide Regulation
Dorothy Rice, State Water Board
John Rossi, Western Municipal Water District
Darlene Ruiz, Hunter – Ruiz
Linda Sheehan, California Coastkeeper Alliance
Frances Spivy-Weber, State Water Board
Rita Sudman, Water Education Foundation
Warren Telefson, Central Valley Clean Water Assoc.
Al Wanger, California Coastal Commission
Barbara Washburn, CA Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
Chuck Weir, California Water Environment Association
Gary Wolff, State Water Board
Nancy Wright, Colorado River Regional Water Board
David Young, City of Rancho Cordova
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