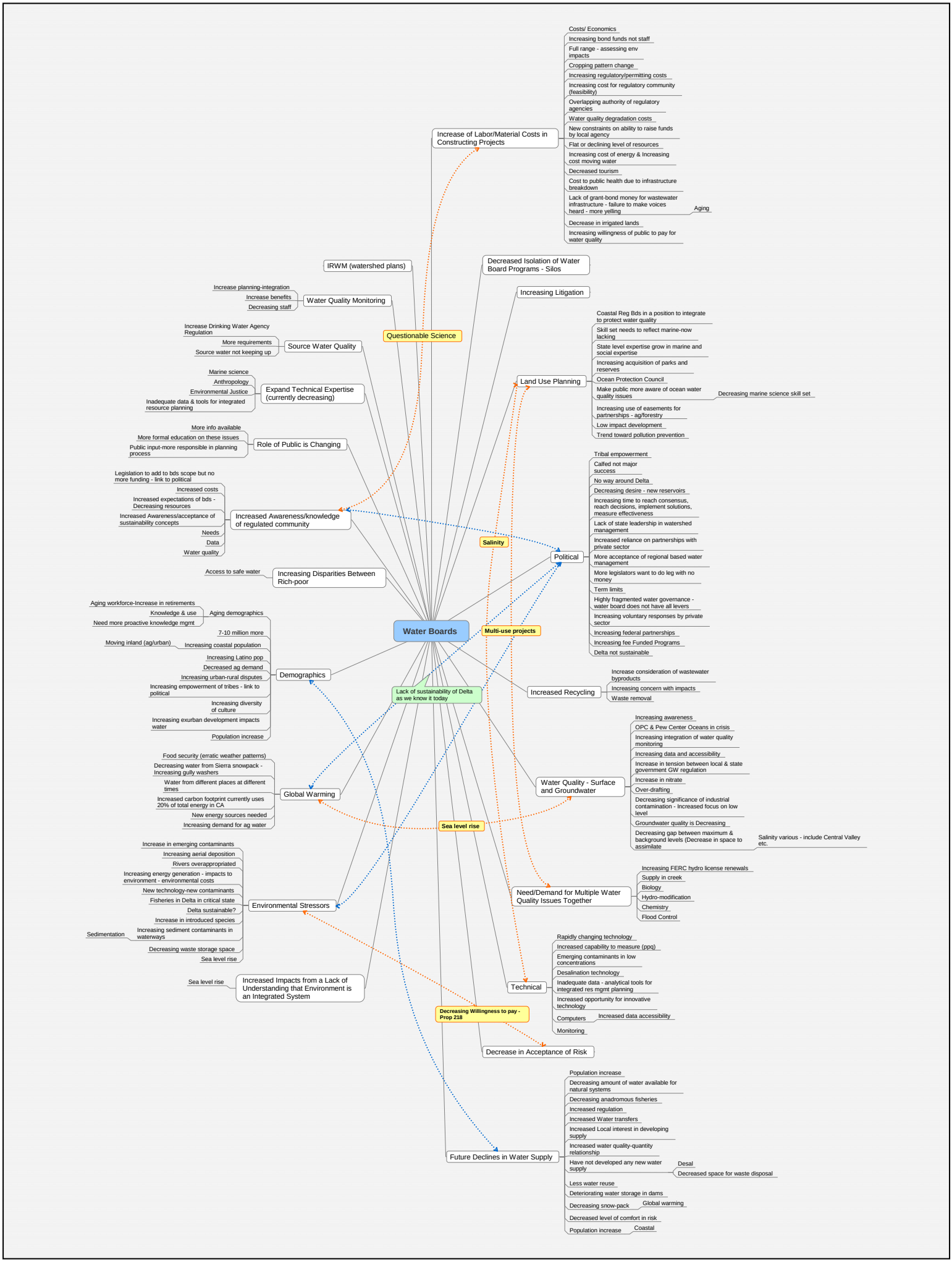
Water Boards
Increase of Labor/Material Costs in Constructing Projects
Costs/ Economics
Increasing bond funds not staff
Full range - assessing env impacts
Cropping pattern change
Increasing regulatory/permitting costs
Increasing cost for regulatory community (feasibility)
Overlapping authority of regulatory agencies
Water quality degradation costs
New constraints on ability to raise funds by local agency
Flat or declining level of resources
Increasing cost of energy & Increasing cost moving water
Decreased tourism
Cost to public health due to infrastructure breakdown
Lack of grant-bond money for wastewater infrastructure - failure to make voices heard - more yelling
Aging
Decrease in irrigated lands
Increasing willingness of public to pay for water quality
IRWM (watershed plans)
Decreased Isolation of Water Board Programs - Silos
Increasing Litigation
Water Quality Monitoring
Increase planning-integration
Increase benefits
Decreasing staff
Questionable Science
Source Water Quality
Increase Drinking Water Agency Regulation
More requirements
Source water not keeping up
Expand Technical Expertise (currently decreasing)
Marine science
Anthropology
Environmental Justice
Inadequate data & tools for integrated resource planning
Land Use Planning
Coastal Reg Bds in a position to integrate to protect water quality
Skill set needs to reflect marine-now lacking
State level expertise grow in marine and social expertise
Increasing acquisition of parks and reserves
Ocean Protection Council
Make public more aware of ocean water quality issues
Decreasing marine science skill set
Increasing use of easements for partnerships - ag/forestry
Low impact development
Trend toward pollution prevention
Role of Public is Changing
More info available
More formal education on these issues
Public input-more responsible in planning process
Increased Awareness/knowledge of regulated community
Legislation to add to bds scope but no more funding - link to political
Increased costs
Increased expectations of bds - Decreasing resources
Increased Awareness/acceptance of sustainability concepts
Needs
Data
Water quality
Salinity
Political
Tribal empowerment
Calfed not major success
No way around Delta
Decreasing desire - new reservoirs
Increasing time to reach consensus, reach decisions, implement solutions, measure effectiveness
Lack of state leadership in watershed management
Increased reliance on partnerships with private sector
More acceptance of regional based water management
More legislators want to do leg with no money
Term limits
Highly fragmented water governance - water board does not have all levers
Increasing voluntary responses by private sector
Increasing federal partnerships
Increasing fee Funded Programs
Delta not sustainable
Increasing Disparities Between Rich-poor
Access to safe water
Multi-use projects
Demographics
Aging demographics
Aging workforce-Increase in retirements
Knowledge & use
Need more proactive knowledge mgmt
7-10 million more
Increasing coastal population
Moving inland (ag/urban)
Increasing Latino pop
Decreased ag demand
Increasing urban-rural disputes
Increasing empowerment of tribes - link to political
Increasing diversity of culture
Increasing exurban development impacts water
Population increase
Lack of sustainability of Delta as we know it today
Increased Recycling
Increase consideration of wastewater byproducts
Increasing concern with impacts
Waste removal
Global Warming
Food security (erratic weather patterns)
Decreasing water from Sierra snowpack - Increasing gully washers
Water from different places at different times
Increased carbon footprint currently uses 20% of total energy in CA
New energy sources needed
Increasing demand for ag water
Sea level rise
Water Quality - Surface and Groundwater
Increasing awareness
OPC & Pew Center Oceans in crisis
Increasing integration of water quality monitoring
Increasing data and accessibility
Increase in tension between local & state government GW regulation
Increase in nitrate
Over-drafting
Decreasing significance of industrial contamination - Increased focus on low level
Groundwater quality is Decreasing
Decreasing gap between maximum & background levels (Decrease in space to assimilate
Salinity various - include Central Valley etc.
Environmental Stressors
Increase in emerging contaminants
Increasing aerial deposition
Rivers overappropriated
Increasing energy generation - impacts to environment - environmental costs
New technology-new contaminants
Fisheries in Delta in critical state
Delta sustainable?
Increase in introduced species
Increasing sediment contaminants in waterways
Sedimentation
Decreasing waste storage space
Sea level rise
Need/Demand for Multiple Water Quality Issues Together
Increasing FERC hydro license renewals
Supply in creek
Biology
Hydro-modification
Chemistry
Flood Control
Increased Impacts from a Lack of Understanding that Environment is an Integrated System
Sea level rise
Technical
Rapidly changing technology
Increased capability to measure (ppq)
Emerging contaminants in low concentrations
Desalination technology
Inadequate data - analytical tools for integrated res mgmt planning
Increased opportunity for innovative technology
Computers
Increased data accessibility
Monitoring
Decreasing Willingness to pay - Prop 218
Decrease in Acceptance of Risk
Future Declines in Water Supply
Population increase
Decreasing amount of water available for natural systems
Decreasing anadromous fisheries
Increased regulation
Increased Water transfers
Increased Local interest in developing supply
Increased water quality-quantity relationship
Have not developed any new water supply
Desal
Decreased space for waste disposal
Less water reuse
Deteriorating water storage in dams
Decreasing snow-pack
Global warming
Decreased level of comfort in risk
Population increase
Coastal