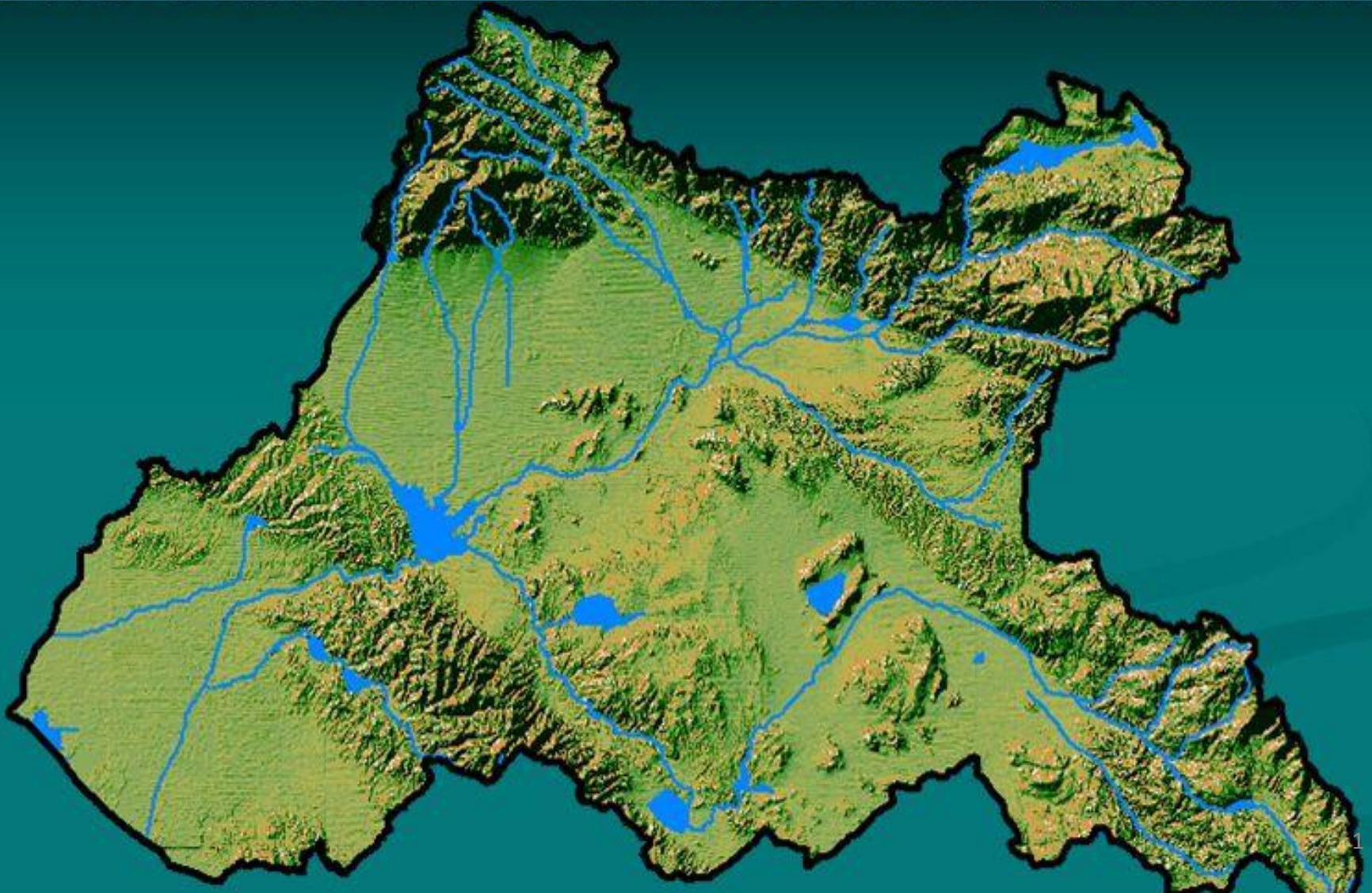


Choosing Statesmanship Over Brinksmanship:

The Santa Ana Watershed's Culture of Collaboration





**Superior Court of the State of California
For the County of Orange**

ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT	}	<i>Plaintiff</i>
vs.		
CITY OF CHINO, et al.,		
		<i>Defendants</i>

NO. 117628

**SETTLEMENT
DOCUMENTS**

**STIPULATIONS
RE DISMISSAL OF CERTAIN DEFENDANTS
RE DISMISSAL OF CERTAIN CROSS-DEFENDANTS
FOR JUDGMENT
JUDGMENT
MAP OF SANTA ANA RIVER WATERSHED
ENGINEERING APPENDIX
ORDER APPOINTING WATERMASTER**

**SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY MUNICIPAL
WATER DISTRICT DOCUMENTS**

AGREEMENTS

**CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO
CITY OF COLTON**

1969

WESTERN MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS

AGREEMENTS

**CHINO BASIN MWD
RIVERSIDE FLOOD CONTROL
CITY OF RIVERSIDE
CITY OF CORONA
WMWD & ESBCWD SETTLEMENT
STIPULATION FOR JUDGMENT
JUDGMENT
ORDER APPOINTING WATERMASTER
ESBCWD STIPULATION AS TO
ACCEPTANCE OF JUDGMENT
ORDER AMENDING THE JUDGMENT
TO CLARIFY THE REPLENISHMENT
OBLIGATIONS OF THE PARTIES**

[illegible]



Where does SAWPA Serve?

Santa Ana River Watershed

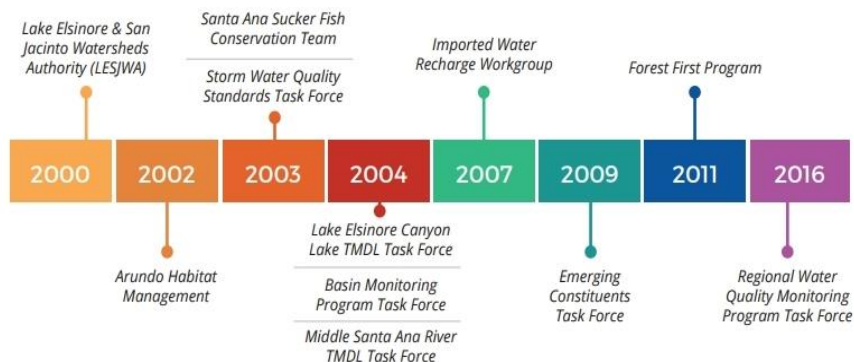
The Santa Ana River watershed, with over six million people, spans approximately 2,840 square miles and covers portions of San Bernardino, Riverside, and Orange Counties, and small portions of Los Angeles County. Since the development of the watershed's initial basin plans in the 1970s, SAWPA, its member agencies, and the Santa Ana Regional Water Control Boards, continue to collaborate on numerous water quality protection efforts.

"Today we are presented with more and more challenges. SAWPA continues to play a vital role in initiating and facilitating roundtables in which **stakeholders can develop solutions.**"

— Garry Brown, Orange County Coast Keeper and Inland Empire Waterkeeper Executive Director

History of SAWPA Roundtables

SAWPA has commissioned 11 Roundtables/Task Forces since 2000. In addition to serving as organizer and administrator of many multi-agency task forces, SAWPA also represents its member agencies on several regional multi-agency partnerships, including the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's Regional Studies and the Southern California Salinity Coalition.



Arundo Habitat Management



- Provides mitigation credits and restores riparian habitat through removal of the non-native invasive vegetation such as the Arundo Donax.
- Arundo is an invasive species brought to the region for erosion control and as a forage crop for livestock but uses three times more the water than native vegetation.

Lake Elsinore & San Jacinto Watersheds Authority



- A joint powers authority that works with stakeholders to secure reliable funding to operate and maintain water quality improvement projects at both Lake Elsinore, Canyon Lake, and the San Jacinto River Watershed.
- Administrator of the Lake Elsinore/Canyon Lake TMDL Task Force

Basin Monitoring Program Task Force



- Implements an extensive water quality monitoring program in the Santa Ana River watershed.
- Studies the effects of salinity and nitrogen on the long-term sustainability of groundwater supply.

Emerging Constituents Task Force



- Evaluates emerging constituents of concern, such as pharmaceuticals, in the water supply.
- Builds awareness of the safety of potable drinking water.
- Implemented voluntarily as an alternative to new regulation.

Imported Water Recharge Working Group



- Models nitrogen and salt impacts to groundwater basins resulting from imported water recharge.
- Considered a statewide template for regional collaboration among regulators and the regulated community.

Regional Water Quality Monitoring Task Force



- Implements a regional surface water quality monitoring program focused on bacteria.
- Streamlines monitoring water quality efforts and reporting through collaboration.

Middle Santa Ana River TMDL Task Force



- Improves water quality by reducing bacterial concentrations in local water bodies.
- Joint monitoring efforts conducted by this task force and the Regional Water Quality Task Force have reduced costs needed to address new surface water quality regulations.

Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake TMDL Task Force



- Addresses lake quality problems of at Lake Elsinore, Canyon Lake, and the San Jacinto River Watershed by reducing nutrient discharges (TMDL).
- Administered through a joint agreement under LESJWA that allows stakeholders to coordinate and share the cost of implementation efforts.

Santa Ana Sucker Conservation Team



- Helps address the decline of the Santa Ana Sucker, a threatened native fish species in the Santa Ana River.
- Conducts habitat surveys and implements native habitat restoration efforts for the fish.

Forest First Task Force



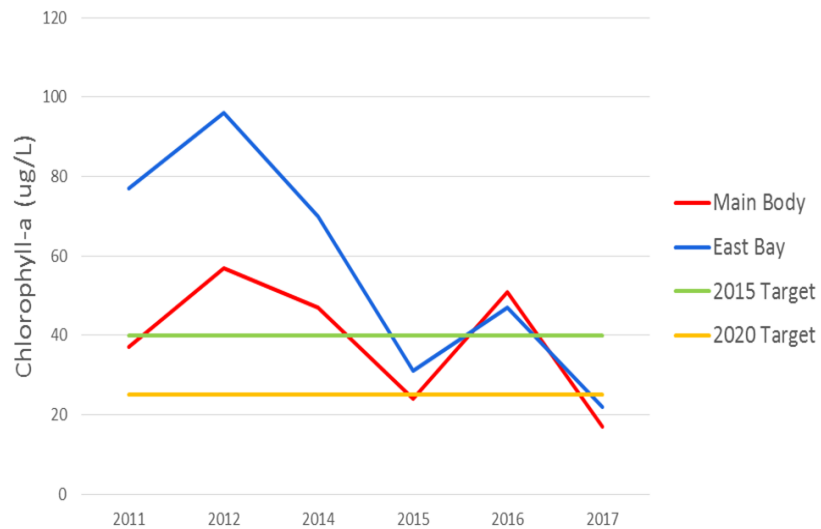
- Collaborative venture between the U.S. Forest Service and downstream stakeholders to develop methods to ensure forests and headwaters within the Santa Ana River Watershed are protected.
- Addresses common water issues and helps protect water quality from wildfires and debris flows to downstream recharge basins.

Water-Energy Community Action Network (WECAN)

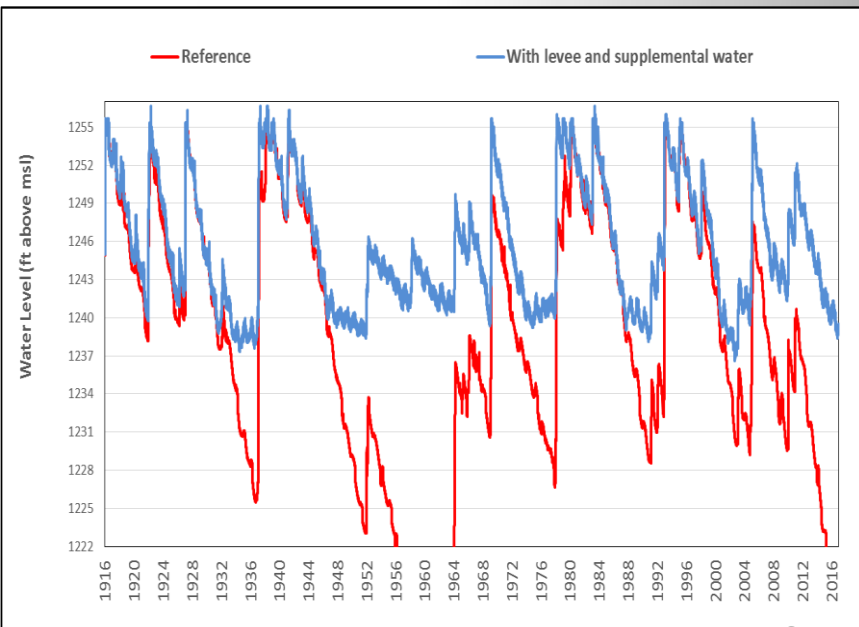
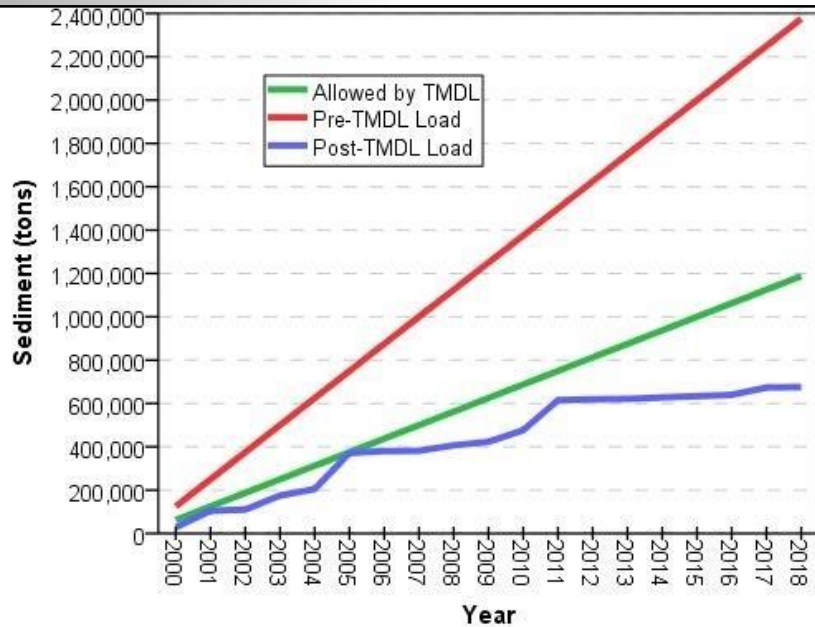
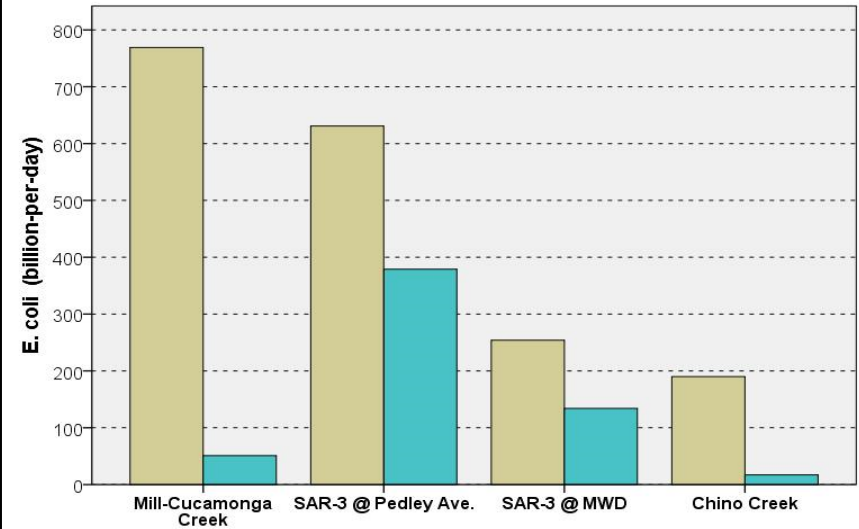


- Regional approach to water and energy savings that support watershed sustainability and water demand reduction.
- Provides water and energy savings to disadvantaged communities through turf removal and retrofit, outreach, and in-home energy retrofits.

Canyon Lake Algae Trend

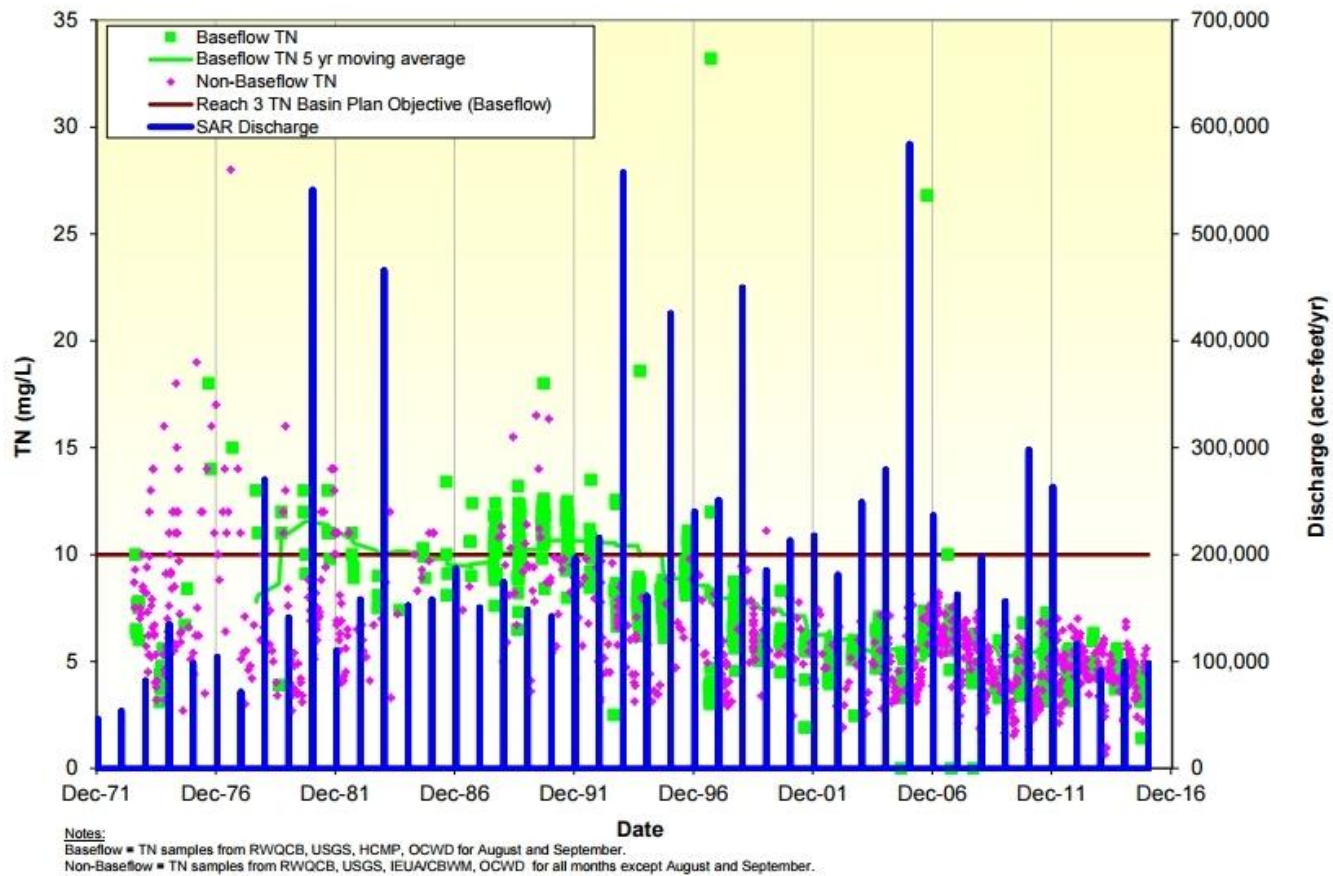


Bacterial Pollution: 2007 vs. 2017



**BASIN MONITORING PROGRAM
ANNUAL REPORT OF SANTA ANA RIVER WATER QUALITY
SECTION 3 – ANALYSIS OF MONITORING DATA**

Figure 3-2 Total Nitrogen (TN) Below Prado Dam



basin plans, of which many are simply unresponsive to the current, non-point water pollution issues the boards face, hinders many of their programs. The boards should emulate the model created by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board, which created a stakeholder task force that led to robust research, consensus-building and a largely re-written basin plan in 2004. Stakeholders – not the cash-strapped state – funded the basin plan update. Authorizing regional board executive officers to issue and take other quasi-judicial actions will free up the boards to focus on modernizing basin plans.

The water boards, and other state agencies, must focus on water quality problems in creative and collaborative ways. Water boards must increase the use of public education programs and stakeholder task forces to confront current and complex problems as well as improving their use of regional monitoring to assess the overall effectiveness of programs and spot new trends. Boards should find ways to examine watersheds and develop strategies to increase watershed health. Water quality regulators and other agencies must work together to address air pollution, water, and discussion must occur among state leaders to make use decisions that impact water quality.

Finally, the water boards should incorporate cost-effectiveness into their analysis of programs to help them prioritize the most cost-effective solutions to water quality problems. It is not simply to eliminate costly fixes, but to help the boards and regulators find ways to improve water quality in the

CLEARER STRUCTURE, CLEANER WATER:

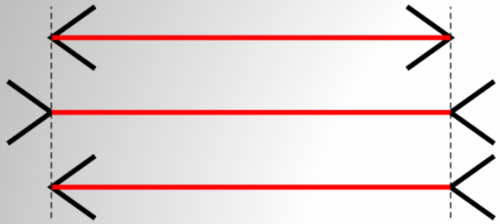
*IMPROVING PERFORMANCE AND OUTCOMES AT
THE STATE WATER BOARDS*



LITTLE HOOVER COMMISSION

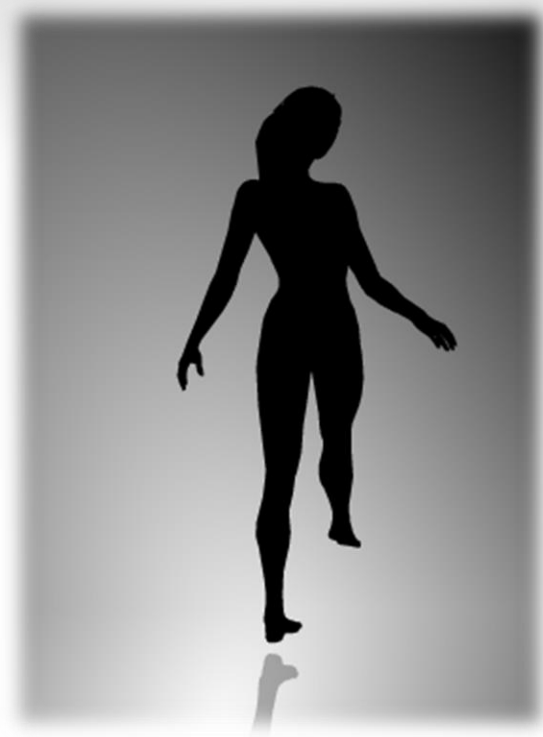
January 2009

















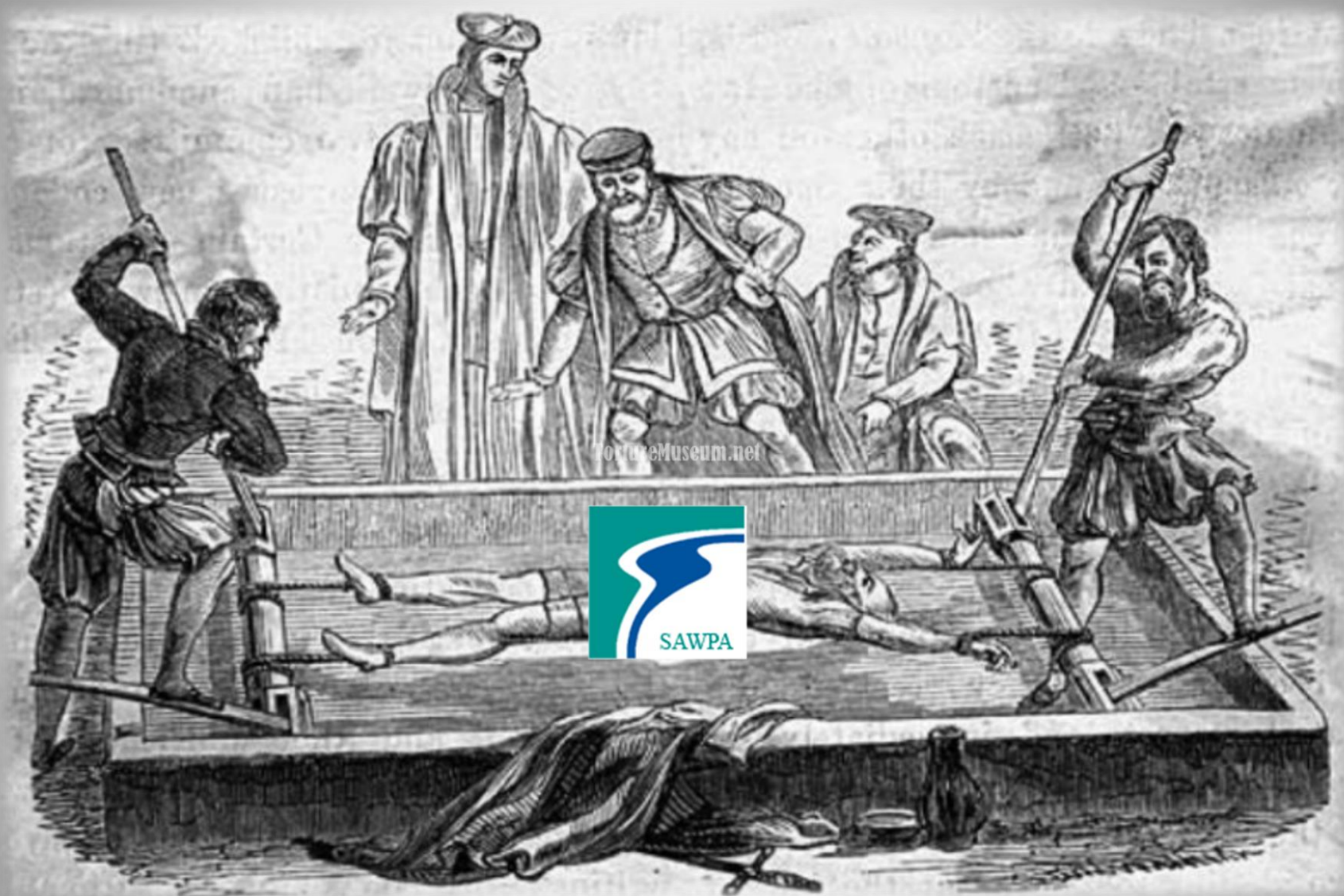
"The Decision to Engage in War"

Source: I.L. Janis, *Victims of Groupthink*; 1972, pg. 197.

1. An illusion of invulnerability shared by most or all members.
2. Collective efforts to rationalize in order to discount warnings.
3. An unquestioned belief in the group's inherent morality.
4. Stereotyped views of enemy leaders as too evil to warrant genuine attempts to negotiate or as too weak or stupid to counter whatever risky attempts are made to defeat their purposes.
5. Direct pressure on any member who expresses strong arguments against any of the group's stereotypes or illusions.
6. Self-censorship of deviations from apparent group consensus.
7. A shared illusion of unanimity.
8. Emergence of self-appointed mind-guards... members who protect the group from adverse information that might shatter their complacency about the effectiveness and morality of their decisions.









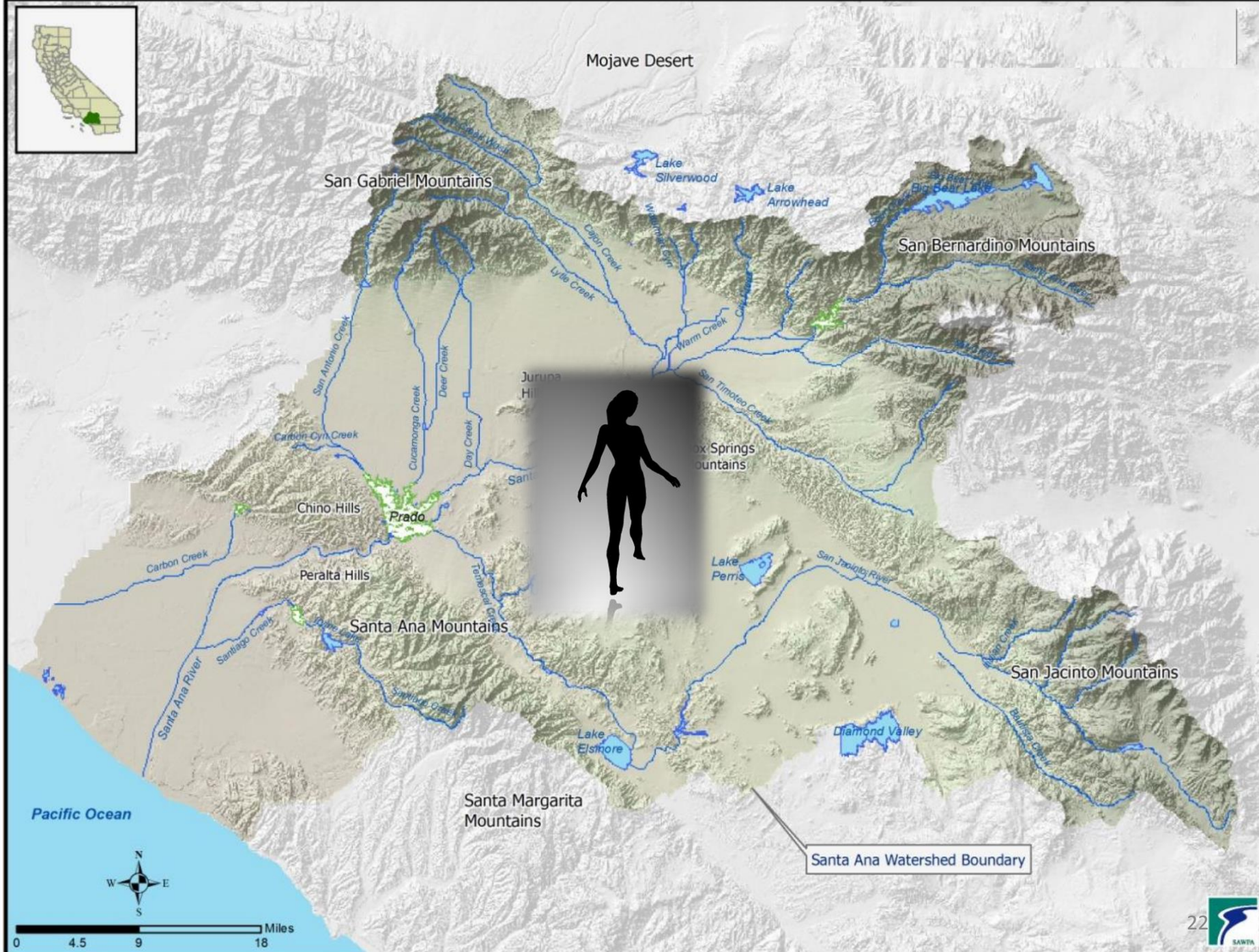




The right answer is seldom as
important as the right question.

~ Kip Thorne

WISEFAMOUSQUOTES.COM





© Marty Cohen



Choosing Statesmanship Over Brinksmanship:

The Santa Ana Watershed's Culture of Collaboration

