LA COUNTY
WATER PLAN

Appendix E – Strategies and Actions Crosswalk to Existing Planning Efforts

1. Introduction

As described in the Gaps Analysis, the Los Angeles County Water Plan builds from existing planning documents and efforts. Two notable, closely related planning efforts include the OurCounty Sustainability Plan and the County's three Integrated Regional Water Management Plans (IRWMPs). Strategies that are identified in the OurCounty Sustainability Plan and the Los Angeles County IRWMPs that are also included in and/or supported by the CWP are listed in **Table 1** and **Table 2**, respectively. The crosswalk was included to highlight how the CWP complements existing efforts and to identify potential areas that would benefit from additional efforts.

Table 1: Water-related OurCounty Sustainability Plan Strategies and Actions that are Addressed in the CWP

Water-related OurCounty Sustainability Plan Strategies / Actions	How the OurCounty Action is Addressed in the CWP
Strategy 1D: Ensure household utility affordability	
Action 17: Advocate for drinking water affordability through equitable utility pricing, Cal Fresh/EBT water supplements, reducing obstacles to lifeline rates and water-efficient appliance subsidies.	CWP supports this effort outside of the CWP process. Drinking water affordability is included as a CWP target.
Strategy 1E: Ensure access to safe, clean, affordable water	
Action 18: Complete an assessment of the region's drinking water systems to identify resiliency to drought and shocks, as well as risk of water quality issues due to aging infrastructure, deferred maintenance, etc.	CWP addresses this by including an action to identify "at-risk" systems.
Action 19: Develop a program to map, monitor, address, and alert the public to drinking water quality issues that originate from on-site and systemic plumbing issues, incorporating reporting from water agencies as well as crowdsourcing.	CWP is directly making progress towards this by including this action in the CWP recommendations.
Action 20: Collaborate with partners to expand lead testing of drinking water in schools and daycare facilities.	Not directly addressed in this iteration of CWP.
Action 21: Identify and implement policies to establish reporting of secondary maximum contaminant level violations in public drinking water systems.	CWP is directly making progress towards this by including an action to develop a program identifying systems with taste, color, and odor inequities.
Action 22: Provide support for small water systems to access State financing mechanisms, and advocate for development of new financing mechanisms to repair water infrastructure and/or incentives for consolidation, and ensure rates are kept affordable.	CWP is directly making progress towards this by recommending a regional support program for small, at-risk water systems.
Action 23: Advocate for the development of a low interest financing mechanism for property owners to replace leaky, corroded, and/or unsafe pipes and fixtures.	Not directly addressed in this iteration of CWP.
Strategy 2A: Integrate climate adaptation and resilience into planning, building, infrastructure, and community development decisions	
Action 28B: Conduct a countywide climate vulnerability assessment that addresses physical infrastructure vulnerability and use it to guide priorities for investments in building upgrades, infrastructure improvements, and zoning and code changes.	Not directly addressed in this iteration of CWP.
Strategy 2B: Require sustainable, healthy building design and construction	
Action 33: Use climate projections instead of historic data for weather and precipitation modeling to inform planning, infrastructure, and community development processes.	Not directly addressed in this iteration of CWP.
Strategy 2C: Create an integrated and resilient water system	
Action 34: Invest in multi-benefit water management solutions that diversify and increase reliability of the water supply, reduce dependency on imported water, prioritize solutions that mimic natural systems, and maximize benefits to Native and disadvantaged communities.	CWP is directly making progress towards this by including a strategy to couple local supply development with regional conveyance.
Action 35: Develop a local water supply plan.	Directly addressed through the development of the CWP.
Action 36: Evaluate and implement mechanisms, such as a stream protection ordinance, for the protection, preservation, and restoration of natural buffers to waterbodies, such as floodplains, streams, and wetlands.	CWP is indirectly supporting this by including actions to reduce post-wildfire sediment and erosion into debris basins and reservoir facilities.
Action 37: Support efforts to maximize sustainable yield from local groundwater basins.	CWP is directly making progress towards this by including a strategy to enhance the cost-effectiveness of producing impaired groundwater.

Water-related OurCounty Sustainability Plan Strategies / Actions	How the OurCounty Action is Addressed in the CWP
Action 38: Support efforts to clean up contaminated aquifers.	CWP is directly making progress towards this by including several actions to limit groundwater contamination when recharging and to expand treatment of extracted groundwater.
Action 39: Develop incentives for residential and commercial/small business water conservation and stormwater retrofits, particularly those that use a multi-benefit, watershed approach.	Not directly addressed in this iteration of CWP.
Action 40: Reduce barriers and increase accessibility to alternative water sources (rainwater, greywater, stormwater, and recycled water), including incentives for residential and commercial/small business greywater systems and streamlining permitting pathways.	CWP is directly making progress towards this by including an action to facilitate discussions with regulators to streamline permits for groundwater recharge.
Action 41: Advocate for a collaborative approach to partnering with the region's various groundwater managers to sustainably manage regional groundwater basins.	Directly addressed through the development of the CWP, particularly the Groundwater Management and Quality Workgroup.
Action 42: Develop a plan to ensure effective, well-maintained flood risk mitigation infrastructure to communities and include a mechanism to facilitate reporting of incidents by residents/ municipalities to help identify and address any chronic local flooding issues.	CWP is directly making progress towards this by including an action to facilitate sediment and debris removal from flood control facilities.
Strategy 2D: Ensure a climate-appropriate, healthy urban tree canopy that is equitably distributed	
Action 45: Strengthen tree protections of native tree species, such as through development of an ordinance, based on findings from the Urban Forest Management Plan (UFMP).	Not directly addressed in this iteration of CWP.
Strategy 3E: Limit development in high climate-hazard areas	
Action 56: Evaluate options to limit new large-scale development in high climate-hazard areas.	Not directly addressed in this iteration of CWP.
Action 58: Regularly update the building code, fire code, and Hazard Mitigation Plan to reflect best practice in wildland-urban interface.	Not directly addressed in this iteration of CWP.
Strategy 5A: Increase ecosystem function, habitat quality, and connectivity, and prevent the loss of native biodiversity in the region	
Action 68: Establish comprehensive and coordinated management guidelines for local waterways, which balance priorities such as water management, flood risk mitigation, habitat, biodiversity, and community preference.	Not directly addressed in this iteration of CWP.
Action 71: Increase the number of native plants, trees, and pollinator/bird friendly landscapes on public properties for education and habitat connectivity.	Not directly addressed in this iteration of CWP.
Strategy 9B: Implement strong water conservation measures	
Action 113: Develop a County-specific implementation plan for state water conservation targets that balances water supply goals with other critical OurCounty goals such as supporting conservation and expanding the urban forest.	CWP is directly making progress towards part of this action by including a countywide target to meet the State Water Use Objectives.
Action 114: Develop a Net Zero Water Ordinance for new development.	Not directly addressed in this iteration of CWP.
Action 115: Adopt building code changes that improve water efficiency and reduce indoor and outdoor water use above current CALGreen standards.	Not directly addressed in this iteration of CWP.
Action 116: Establish pilot programs for smart metering or sub-metering indoor and outdoor water use at County facilities.	Not directly addressed in this iteration of CWP.
Strategy 9C: Reduce building energy consumption	

Water-related OurCounty Sustainability Plan Strategies / Actions	How the OurCounty Action is Addressed in the CWP
Action 117: Adopt an energy and water efficiency ordinance for existing buildings, requiring all privately owned buildings over 20,000 square feet to benchmark and report their energy and water use, and demonstrate their pathway to energy and water efficiency.	Not directly addressed in this iteration of CWP.
Strategy 11B: Promote environmental stewardship and accessible education across different age, income, ethnicity, and language groups	
Action 142: Collaborate to create community-led programming in areas such as preparedness planning, environmental justice initiatives, and sustainability and resiliency education and outreach.	Not directly addressed in this iteration of CWP.
Action 143: Partner with non-governmental organizations to create strategic, comprehensive, and culturally appropriate education and workforce training initiatives to support sustainable practices, climate readiness, awareness of Native American and indigenous history and practices, and environmental literacy.	Not directly addressed in this iteration of CWP.
Action 144: Coordinate with local tribes on strategies to integrate their environmental management and development practices, acknowledging traditional sustainability practices, existing environmental knowledge, and commitment to equity principles.	Not directly addressed in this iteration of CWP.
Strategy 12B: Leverage the County's purchasing power to support organizations achieving positive social and environmental impact	
Action 159: Conduct a material health assessment for products widely used by the County, including pest control products and fire-fighting foam.	CWP is directly making progress towards part of this action by including a CWP action to support efforts exploring alternatives to fire retardants containing PFAS/PFOA that may run off into streams and spreading grounds.

Table 2: Los Angeles County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Resource Management Strategies Addressed in the Los Angeles County Water Plan

Resource Management Strategy (RMS)	Description	Included in 2019 Antelope Valley IRWM Plan	Included in 2014 GLAC IRWM Plan	Included in Upper 2014 Santa Clara River IRWM Plan (2018 Amendments)	Identified as a Strategy / Action in the CWP
Reduce Water Demand					
Agricultural Water Use Efficiency	Agricultural water use efficiency is the use of incentives, public education, and other programs to achieve reductions in the amount of water used for agricultural irrigation.	Yes	Yes	No	No
Urban Water Use Efficiency	Urban water use efficiency is the use of incentives, public education and other programs to reduce potable water used for municipal, commercial, industrial, irrigation and aesthetic purposes.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Improve Operational Efficiency and Transfers					
Conveyance – Delta	The Delta conveyance strategy seeks to improve existing Delta conveyance systems by upgrading aging distribution systems, as well as to increase system flexibility and reliability through the addition of interconnections among water resources systems.	No	Yes	No	No
Conveyance – Regional/Local	The local/regional conveyance strategy seeks to improve existing local and regional conveyance systems by upgrading aging distribution systems, as well as to increase system flexibility and reliability through the addition of interconnections among water resources systems.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
System Reoperation	System reoperation allows for better management and movement of existing water supplies, and includes managing surface storage facilities to optimize the availability and quality of stored water supplies.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Water Transfers	Water transfers are temporary or long-term changes in the point of diversion, place of use, or purpose of use due to contracting.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Increase Water Supply					
Conjunctive Management and Groundwater	Conjunctive management can help improve the long term and seasonal reliability of surface water supplies by recharging these supplies in groundwater basins when available, and recovering them through groundwater pumping when needed.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Desalination	Desalination is the removal of salts from saline waters, including ocean water and brackish groundwater.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Precipitation Enhancement	Precipitation enhancement artificially stimulates clouds to produce more rainfall or snowfall than they would naturally.	No	No	No	No
Recycled Municipal Water	Implementation of the recycled municipal water strategy develops usable water supplies from treated municipal wastewater.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Surface Storage – CALFED	CALFED surface storage increases imported water supply through the construction or modification of surface storage reservoirs to capture surface water to improve supply reliability to the Delta.	No	Yes	Yes	No
Surface Storage – Regional/Local	Regional and local surface storage increases local supply through the construction or modification of local or regional surface reservoirs or developing surface storage capabilities in out-of-region reservoirs.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Resource Management Strategy (RMS)	Description	Included in 2019 Antelope Valley IRWM Plan	Included in 2014 GLAC IRWM Plan	Included in Upper 2014 Santa Clara River IRWM Plan (2018 Amendments)	Identified as a Strategy / Action in the CWP
Water Quality Management					
Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution	Drinking water treatment and distribution includes improving the quality of potable water supplied to customers and improving conveyance systems to improve the quality of supplies delivered from treatment facilities.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Groundwater and Aquifer Remediation	Groundwater and aquifer remediation removes constituents or contaminants that affect the beneficial use of groundwater.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Matching Water Quality to Use	Matching water quality to use recognizes that not all water uses require the same quality of water. Agricultural, municipal, landscape and residential water uses have different water quality needs.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pollution Prevention	Pollution prevention controls or reduces pollutants from point and nonpoint sources that can affect multiple environmental resources, including water supply, water quality, and riparian and aquatic habitat.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Salt and Salinity Management	Salt and salinity management encourages stakeholders to proactively seek to identify the sources, quantify the threat, prioritize necessary mitigation action, and work collaboratively with entities with the authority to take appropriate actions.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Urban Runoff Management	Urban runoff management includes strategies for managing or controlling urban runoff, such as intercepting, diverting, controlling, or capturing stormwater runoff or dry season runoff.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Flood Management					
Flood Risk Management	Flood risk management focuses on protecting people, property and infrastructure from floods.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Practice Resources Stewardship					
Agricultural Lands Stewardship	Agricultural lands stewardship protects and promotes agricultural production through integrating best management practices that conserve resources.	Yes	No	Yes	No
Ecosystem Restoration	Ecosystem restoration aims to return a selected ecosystem to a condition similar to its state before any disturbance occurred.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Forest Management	Forest management aims to implement forest management projects and programs to help support water resources.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Land Use Planning and Management	Land use planning and management uses land controls to manage, minimize, or control activities that may negatively affect the quality and availability of groundwater and surface waters, natural resources, or endangered or threatened species.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Recharge Areas Protection	Recharge areas protection focuses on protection of lands that are important locations for groundwater recharge.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sediment Management	Sediment management seeks to both protect sediment as a valuable natural resource and address excess sediments in the watershed.	Yes	(new RMS)	Yes	Yes
Watershed Management	Watershed management utilizes planning, programs, and projects to restore and enhance watershed functions.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
People and Water					
Economic Incentives	Economic incentives, in the form of loans, grants, or water pricing support, are important for successful implementation of projects as a lack of adequate funds can prevent a project from moving forward.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Outreach and Engagement	Outreach and engagement by water agencies facilitates contribution by public individuals and groups and provides insight to decision makers on the best approaches for water management.	Yes	(new RMS)	Yes	Yes

Resource Management Strategy (RMS)	Description	Included in 2019 Antelope Valley IRWM Plan	Included in 2014 GLAC IRWM Plan	Included in Upper 2014 Santa Clara River IRWM Plan (2018 Amendments)	Identified as a Strategy / Action in the CWP
Water and Culture	Water and culture links cultural considerations to water management by increasing awareness of how cultural values, uses, and practices affect and are affected by water management.	Yes	(new RMS)	Yes	Yes
Water-dependent Recreation	Water-dependent recreation seeks to enhance and protect water-dependent recreational opportunities and public access to recreational lands through water resources management.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Other Strategies					
Crop Idling for Water Transfers	Crop idling is the removal of lands from irrigation with the aim of returning the lands to irrigation at a later time to allow for the temporary transfer of water supplies for other uses.	Yes	No	No	No
Dewvaporation or Atmospheric Pressure Desalination	Dewvaporation is the process of humidification-dehumidification desalination where brackish water is evaporated by heated air, which deposits fresh water as dew on the opposite side of a heat transfer wall.	No	No	No	No
Fog Collection	Fog collection is the collection of water from fog using large pieces of material to make the fog condense into droplets and flow down to a collection trough.	No	No	No	No
Irrigated Land Retirement	Irrigated land retirement is the permanent removal of farmland from irrigated agriculture to free up water supplies for other uses.	Yes	No	No	No
Rainfed Agriculture	Rainfed agriculture is when all crop consumptive water use is provided directly by rainfall on a real time basis.	No	No	No	No
Snow Fences	Snow fencing is when fences are strategically placed in small openings to reduce drifting over roadways and improve watershed management.	No	No	No	No
Waterbag Transport/Storage Technology	The use of waterbag transport/storage technology involves diverting water in areas that have unallocated freshwater supplies, storing the water in large inflatable bladders, and towing them to an alternate coastal region.	No	No	No	No