Blue Ribbon Task Force
Delta Vision

A Vision for Durable Management of a Sustainable Delta

First, embryonic draft prepared by staff (September 11, 2007)

To be discussed at the Blue Ribbon Task Force meeting September 20-21, 2007

Please submit comments online to: dv_context@calwater.ca.gov
or by mail to:
Delta Vision draft
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Executive Order S-17-06 charges the Delta Vision Blue Ribbon Task Force with developing a vision for sustainable management of a durable Delta by January 1, 2008, and a strategic plan to implement that vision by October 2008. The full text of the EO and information about Delta Vision are available at: http://www.deltavision.ca.gov/

The Blue Ribbon Task Force will make its vision recommendation at its meeting November 29-30, 2007. Drafts will proceed through three rounds of public comment between meetings, public comment at Task Force meetings, analyses by experts, and discussion among members of the Blue Ribbon Task Force. Here are the steps:

- August 31 – Task Force directs staff to prepare first, embryonic, draft of their vision
- September 12 – first, embryonic draft prepared by staff released for public comment
- September 20-21 – Task Force meeting, with public comment, leading to direction to staff to prepare a revised draft
- October 18 – second draft released for public comment
- October 25-26 – Task Force meeting, with pubic comment, leading to preliminary decisions on parts of the vision and direction to the staff to prepare a revised draft
- November 22 – third draft released for public comment
- November 29-30 – Task Force meeting, with public comment, leading to final recommendation on vision and direction to staff regarding work plan for strategic plan to be completed by October 2008

Important information continues to be developed regarding critical issues and the Task Force will wait for that information when possible. On the critical issue of alternatives for conveyance of water out of the Delta, for example, important information will become available through November. Similarly, important information is developing on improving Delta ecosystem function.

After discussing near term actions suggested by the Stakeholder Coordination Group to begin to immediately improve conditions in the Delta at its August meeting, the Task Force asked the SCG to further develop this list. The Task Force anticipates recommending near term actions separately from its vision recommendation.

Draft prepared by staff for public comment. Not approved by the Delta Vision Blue Ribbon Task Force or any government official or agency. The Blue Ribbon Task Force will make its recommendations November 30, 2007.

Executive summary

Our charge is to elaborate a durable vision for sustainable management of the Delta. A vision is not a plan and does not entail a set of prescriptions with targets, timetables, analysis of alternatives and costs. A vision represents our view of future conditions to which decision-makers must aspire. These are conditions we see as desirable if not ideal, difficult to achieve but not impractical. The vision must result in a Delta that serves California for several generations.

Virtually every person who presented views to the Task Force echoed the premise of Executive Order S-17-06 under which we work: the current condition and uses of the Delta are unsustainable. Rising sea levels will lead to intrusion of salt water further upriver in the Delta, altering the ecology of fish and plants and contaminating waters withdrawn for diversion to agriculture and urban uses. Inevitable floods will inundate vast areas, overwhelm levees, destroy property and infrastructure and endanger lives in flood-prone areas. Less certain but potentially more catastrophic earthquakes could profoundly alter the physical geography of vast areas of the Delta, obliterating settled areas with major flooding, destroying bridges, levees, roads, power transmission, gas pipelines and buildings.

Our vision accepts the judgment that the current situation of the Delta is not sustainable. We recognize among all the uses that must be accommodated in planning for the future of the Delta two overriding priorities – ecosystem protection and water provision.

By giving a priority to ecosystem protection we do not mean restoration to historic conditions that prevailed prior to the alterations that humans have effected over the past two centuries. We mean adapting patterns of construction and settlement to enhance the functioning of healthy natural systems to the extent practicable within a relatively mature and developed economy.

By assigning a priority to water provision we do not envision any increases in available supplies for transport outside the Delta. To do so would compromise our priority for ecosystem protection.

For success over generations, our policies for ecosystem protection and water provision must be designed not for one best solution, but for resiliency, for the capacity to recover from threats and adapt to changes many of which we cannot now predict with accuracy. We must also develop policies which respect and work with nature rather than seeking to bend nature to our engineering designs. Resilient natural systems help to sustain resilient human systems. We should also respect human aspirations and capacities and develop policies which mobilize the great energy of Californians to act individually and in families, firms and non profit organizations rather than relying solely on state or federal governmental actions and regulations.

We must govern differently, integrating policy making for ecosystem protection and water provision, protecting the Delta as a place of international value and also of living communities, and achieving needed changes in water delivery and use across all California. The Delta watershed is critical to the future of California and changes in conveyance and storage are required but these actions must occur as the ecosystem is protected and all California moves to a more efficient and resilient water system. Changed institutions, policies, financing systems and distributions of liabilities are required to move a fragmented system for decision making toward the vision proposed.

We need to shift from current conditions toward future conditions on the basis of new principles for policy making:

Current conditions	*New Design Principles*	*Future conditions*
Delta as the critical hub in the infrastructure backbone of the CA water system	Design for resiliency in California and in Delta (ecosystem, water use, and flood management…)	Highly resilient California water system, built on regional self sufficiency, varied conveyance, improved storage (in ground and above ground), and effective ways to transfer water among uses and locations, with individual and provider incentives to use water efficiently.
Delta as a failing component of an estuary, with low productivity and declining species	Increase primary food production and overall ecosystem resilience by designing to enhance functioning as an estuary	Highly resilient Delta ecosystem, effectively functioning as an integral part of a unique estuary.
All uses completely dependent on marginal levees	Respect nature and work with nature to achieve desired goals	Levees remain important, but are designed, constructed and maintained to different standards for different uses requiring different levels of protection. Policy making should anticipate levee failures.
Managed primarily for water use, constrained by species protection laws. Levees for navigation and agriculture, un-linked to water management.	Respect humans and mobilize their energy to beneficial ends. Must integrate ecosystem, water supply/quality, and flood management.	California better manages dependence on Delta for water. Water from the Delta watershed will remain critical to California and reliable conveyance around or through the Delta will be important. But failure of any conveyance should not result in a major crisis.
Incentives to over use and abuse Delta (water use, agriculture policies, infrastructure routes, urbanization.)	Ecosystem function and water use are co-equal values in design and management of Delta and its watershed	Reduced risks to the Delta from human actions in and outside the Delta
Fragmented, weak governance	Sufficient authority, responsibility, and funding; effective integration across separate systems	Effective governance of water uses and water systems in California, of the Delta ecosystem, and of uses of all Delta resources

Part I--Introduction

The wealth of California is liquid—and most of it flows through the banks of two great rivers—the Sacramento and the San Joaquin. Its largest deposit is in California's Delta, the 1,315 square mile area near the center of the state that is a major wellspring of California's economic prosperity, is a one-of-a-kind ecological system, and is home to a unique regional culture that dates back to before the Gold Rush. Executive Order S-17-06 directed Delta Vision to include Suisun Bay and Suisun Marsh as elements of its vision and strategic plan because of their close interrelationships to the Delta in the estuary.

California's Delta is not a typical delta. Most deltas are a triangular landform intersected with sloughs or canals at the mouth of a river that fans out and flows into a receiving body. California's Delta is inverted, which means that is widest and fan-shaped more than 50 miles inland from outflow to the Pacific and then narrows at Suisun Bay and Marsh before heading into San Francisco Bay. It is the only inverted delta in the world. Figure 1 shows the maze of land forms and waterways bounded by Sacramento, Stockton, and Tracy on the east which then narrows toward Antioch and Suisun Bay as Delta waters flow toward San Francisco Bay and to the Pacific.

California's Delta is an integral part of the largest estuary on the west coast of North America and South America, connecting rivers originating in the Sierra Nevada to the Pacific Ocean. Estuaries are subject to tidal influence which mixes salt, brackish and fresh water at different locations according to seasonal river flows and tides. This environment is essential to hundreds of aquatic, bird, mammal and plant species including many California native species, some of which are listed as threatened or endangered, such as the Delta smelt.

This mixture of unique land and water form, much of it human altered, is the history and the challenge of California's Delta. It was reclaimed from its original Tule wetlands into productive farmland; its channels and sloughs became thoroughfares for trade, transportation and water supply during the 19th and 20th centuries.

Now, in the 21st century, California's Delta is a place in crisis, and vulnerable to any number of threats. The 1,300 miles of levees, many initially constructed during the Gold Rush era, are the fragile thread that strings together the Delta islands and protects lives and livelihood, yet also are vulnerable to earthquakes, sea level rise, or "sunny day" failures that come with little or no warning. Precipitous declines in fish populations have highlighted the rapid deteriorating ecosystem health of California's Delta, once among the most productive and diverse environments in North America but today one of the least productive. Overuse of its resources threatens the water quality and supply for millions of Californians. Figure 2 shows how the productivity of Suisun Bay, already lower than three east coast estuaries twenty years ago because the estuary had been

This is a draft vision of the independent Delta Vision Blue Ribbon Task Force. A vision is a picture of a hoped-for end result: what it would look like, how it will function, and what it will produce.

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transformed by levee construction and diversions, plummeted after arrival of an invasive clam which feeds by filtering.

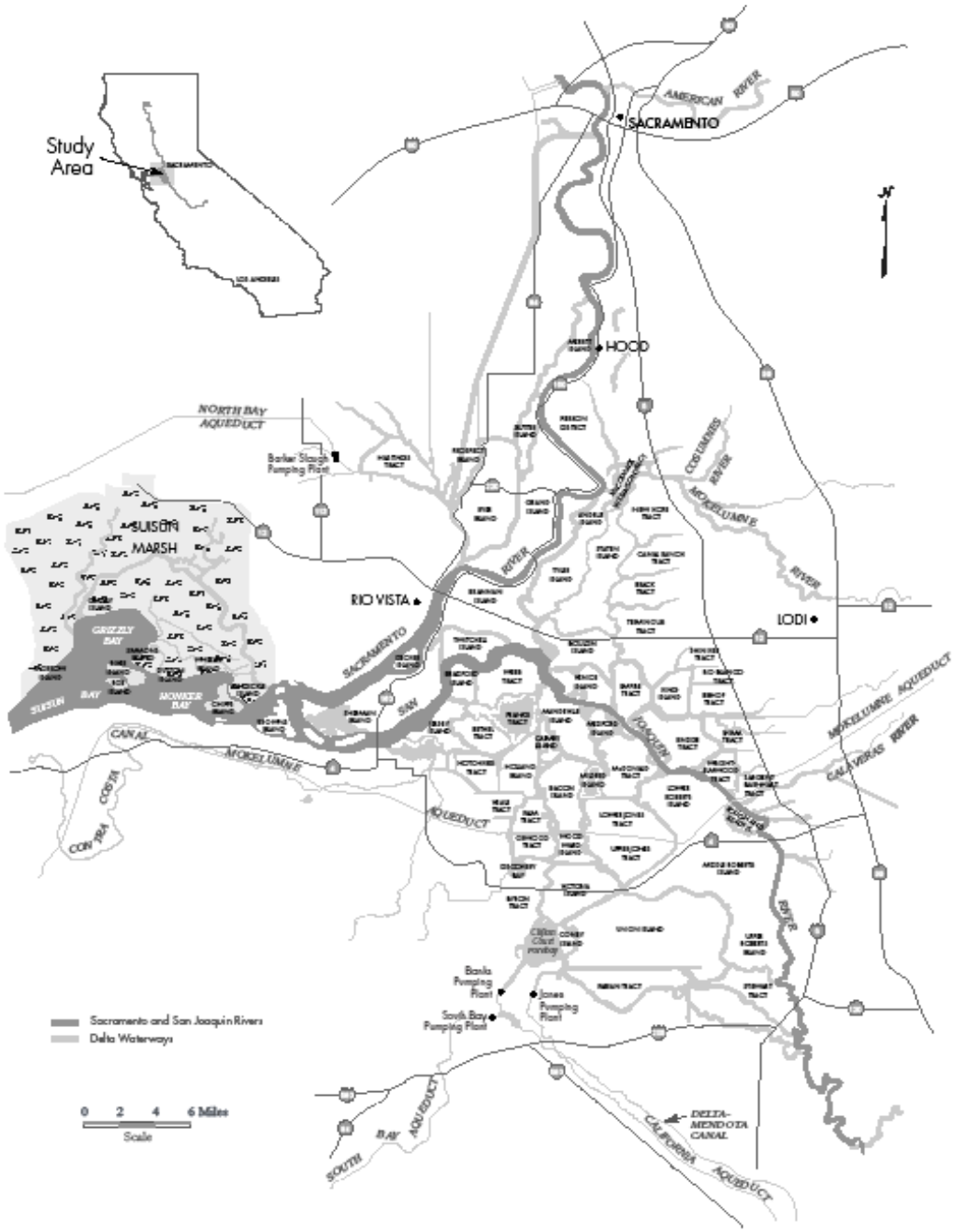
Recent events and studies have reaffirmed what many people believe: that the current mix of uses, resources, and environmental conditions is unsustainable both in the short- and long-term. Changing climatic, hydrologic, environmental, and land use conditions, coupled with probabilities of seismic events, can jeopardize the Delta's natural and human-designed infrastructure, with the potential to disrupt lives and livelihoods for years to come.

A more integrated assessment and strategic vision for California's Delta (which includes Suisun Bay and Marsh) is needed, and to bring that about, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger issued Executive Order S-17-06, initiating the Delta Vision process and establishing an independent Blue Ribbon Task Force to develop a durable vision for sustainable management of California's Delta

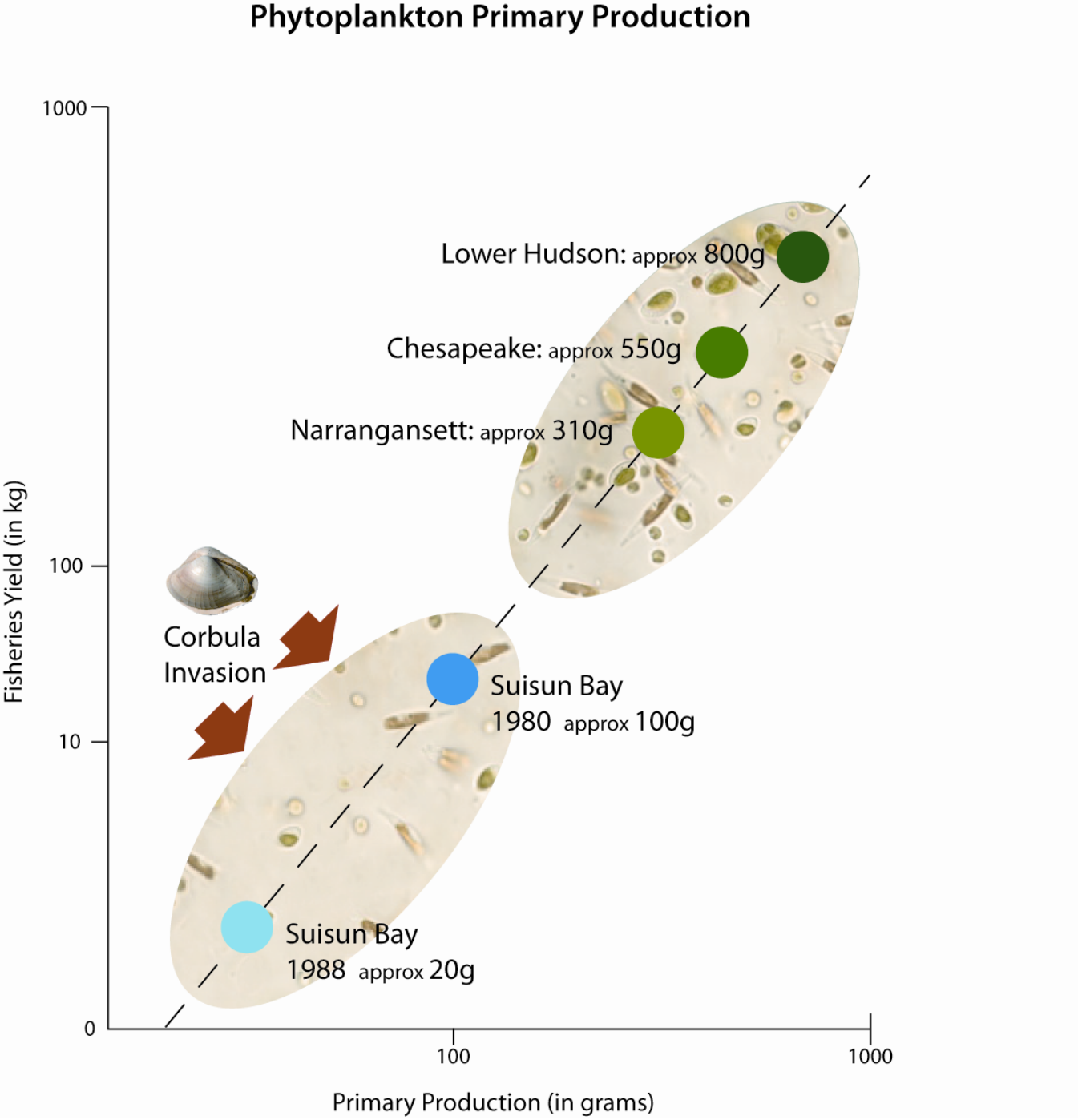
One of the first products from the Blue Ribbon Task Force is the vision itself. A vision is a picture of a hoped-for end result: what it will look like, how it will function, and what it will produce. Visions do not specify how to make the vision happen; in this process, that will occur during 2008 with the strategic plan. In this vision document, the Task Force presents a desired future for California's Delta by defining the problems, clarifying the values and establishing policy priorities for resources and actions.

The decisions and actions required to achieve the vision cannot all be known at this time as there is too much uncertainty regarding the effects of actions and too high a likelihood of future shocks to chart a precise course. Actions not now imaginable may become possible through new technologies. This vision can be expected to evolve over several generations but its core principles should endure to provide the foundation for durable management of a sustainable Delta.

Figure 1. The Delta is inverted, broader away from the ocean



.Figure 2. Primary food productivity plummets in Suisun Bay



Part II—Delta Vision Process

The governor's Executive Order S-17-06 recognized the value of California's Delta and risks to its future. It formed the Delta Vision process to "develop a durable vision for sustainable management of the Delta" that can "restore and maintain identified functions and values that are determined to be important to the environmental quality of the Delta and the economic and social well being of the people of the state."

Four groups, each with a distinct charge, were established under the executive order. The seven-member independent Blue Ribbon Task Force is charged with developing the Delta Vision in 2007 and a strategic plan to carry out the Vision in 2008. In their previous eight days of meetings, the Task Force members heard statements from scientists, stakeholders, government officials and the general public to assist in forming their vision. The Task Force also requested and received ideas and visions from the general public. Their next six days of meetings will include more statements and work to refine their vision before submitting it to the governor and the legislature.

The five-member Delta Vision Committee is chaired by the Secretary for Resources; other members include the secretaries for the California Environmental Protection Agency; the Business, Transportation, and Housing Agency; the Department of Food and Agriculture; and the president of the Public Utilities Commission. These cabinet members are charged to report to the governor about the Vision and strategic plan in late 2008, and appoint the Stakeholder Coordination Group and the Delta Vision Science Advisors.

The Delta Vision process coordinates with and builds upon many of the ongoing but separate Delta planning efforts. Among these are:

- The Bay-Delta Conservation Plan
- Delta Risk Management Strategy
- Delta Regional Ecosystem Restoration Implementation Plan
- Ecosystem Restoration Program's Conservation Strategy
- Suisun Marsh Plan

The 43-member Stakeholder Coordination Group consists of representatives from all major interests using or living in California's Delta. With dedication and understanding, these women and men had 13 days of meetings to develop and refine nine principles, two emerging visions for California's Delta, and a list of near term actions. These emerging visions were first presented to the Task Force in August 2007, and contributed greatly to forming the vision. Many of the ideas presented in the Stakeholder Coordination Group will be more fully addressed during the strategic planning process.

Two Science Advisors, Dr. Michael Healey and Dr. Jeffrey Mount, consult with the Task Force, the Delta Vision Committee and the Stakeholder Coordination Group and advise about the scientific issues regarding the Delta. The Science Advisors formed an assessment team to review the scientific and technical issues found in the Stakeholder Coordination Group's two emerging visions and the eight external visions submitted by the general public.

Part III – What the Delta means to California

The Sacramento – San Joaquin Delta is a regional, state, and national treasure. It is a part of the water supply system for the majority of California's people and supports billions of dollars of annual economic activity, offers habitat or migration passage to dozens of critically important species, and is the location of housing, jobs and recreation to millions. Put simply, without the Delta and its services, modern California as we know it could not exist.

California's Delta lies at the center of a complex statewide water system that combines the massive engineered state and federal water projects with a diverse range of local water management activities. But despite its importance to this system, uses of the Delta are not governed effectively. There are hundreds of jurisdictions and agencies that deeply affect the Delta's future, each pursuing its mission. However, there is no coherent vision for the future of the Delta that effectively addresses the increasing threats and only weak ways to organize the existing agencies and jurisdictions toward broad purposes.

One consequence is that the state and federal water projects increasingly lack the ability to guarantee water deliveries to their contractors, due to environmental conditions that the Delta's current institutional structure cannot manage or respond to effectively. There are also numerous legal, regulatory, and economic incentives to misuse or overuse Delta water that ensure a constant over-subscription of the resource.

The Delta also is critically threatened by both short-term and long-term forces of change. Recent precipitous declines in fish populations and continuous introductions of non-native species have spotlighted the rapidly deteriorating health of the ecosystem, once among the most productive and diverse in North America. These conditions have led to water supply interruptions and new restrictions on the operation of the State Water Project and the Central Valley Project. These restrictions are likely to endure for the foreseeable future, and will have major economic consequences for the entire state.

In addition, all uses of Delta water and land rely on the 1300 miles of levees that define the Delta landform and water conveyance system. As these have aged, they have become vulnerable to failure from earthquakes, floods, and structural deterioration. A multiple levee failure event in the Delta could flood dozens of islands, badly damage the ecosystem, and entirely halt water exports from the Delta for years.

Finally, California's Delta is an extraordinarily complex system that in many ways defies comprehensive understanding. Assessing the effects of any given action on the Delta's hydrology, ecosystem, and water quality requires modeling the interaction of dozens of variables, many of which are only partially understood individually. While basic research has yielded valuable new knowledge and more discoveries will continue; a profound uncertainty about how the Delta works is likely to continue for the foreseeable future.

Overall, the current state of the Delta is unsustainable in both the short and long-terms. Given the Delta's unique history and topography, however, it is impossible to return the system to anything closely resembling its native condition. A vision for a substantially new Delta, and a

substantially new approach to managing the Delta for its ecosystem and water system values, are required to ensure that this precious resource continues to enrich and enhance the state of California.

Re-designing a system as vital and as complex as the Delta is a major challenge for California. The stakes in the Delta are so high that failure to accept this challenge is not an option. California has led the nation and the world many times in its foresight in environmental management, and must do so again now. Nothing less than the future of California's Delta, and a large portion of the state's economy, is at stake.

Values and principles in managing the Delta

The Delta Vision process was created to "develop a durable vision for sustainable management of the Delta" that can "restore and maintain identified functions and values that are determined to be important to the environmental quality of the Delta and the economic and social well being of the people of the state."

The Task Force identifies **the water system and the ecosystem of the Delta as co-equal values** and functions that must be preserved on equal footing. California cannot sacrifice either the unique ecosystem of the Delta or the water supply that is derived from it. Recent events have suggested that, far from being mutually exclusive goals protecting the water supply and ecosystem may only be achievable in tandem.

In addition, **the Delta is a unique place** that has value in its own right. It is not solely an infrastructure system or an ecosystem. The Delta is a place of great beauty and for generations it has been a great natural resource and destination and will remain so. It has a regional economy and a regional culture as old as any in California, consisting of communities, farming and recreational activities. Land use and governance considerations will be central to securing these values.

California's Delta is and will remain a powerful mixture of natural and human forces, and **humanity must learn to work with nature to achieve desired goals in the Delta.**. While human designs and engineering will support enhanced ecosystem function, much of that regeneration will occur by natural processes. Appropriately designed human actions can harness Tules to rebuild subsided islands or tidal action to recreate marshes. And while the Delta is economically indispensable to the people of California, it can only be sustained by healthy ecological processes. The state must seek a new balance that neither prioritizes human engineering over the ecosystem, nor abandons the Delta. Instead, the state must strive to blend natural and human energies in a productive new synthesis that restores and sustains ecological and human values equally.

Over the coming decades, California's Delta will be subject to powerful external sources of change. The physical configuration of the Delta as it exists today is not stable. But achieving sustainable management has less to do with armoring a static Delta against these drivers of change than with creating a physical and institutional form that will allow the system as a whole – and the critical economic and ecological services it provides – to survive what could other-

wise be catastrophic shocks. We must **design for resiliency**, both in the Delta and in the California water system as a whole.

The Delta also requires actions that build a margin of safety for key ecological, water supply and public safety functions in the short term. Any vision must meet this need while also embodying the principles of building a resilient Delta over the long term.

A vision for California's Delta

The essence of the Delta problem is that there is extraordinary value, extraordinary risk, and extraordinary uncertainty, all in the same place. Despite numerous past studies, prevailing uncertainty is still the most accurate general characterization of our understanding of the Delta today. Equally significant, that uncertainty will likely not be eradicated in a system as complex as the Delta in the near-term.

Far from being a prescription for paralysis, however this problem has very specific implications for future Delta management. Managing a valuable resource of any kind under conditions of uncertainty calls for common sense wisdom – spread risks, create redundancies where possible, work in reversible steps, and learn from experience. The state must act decisively and deliberatively to reduce known threats, starting with the largest and most immediate. The state must adopt a stewardship philosophy that results in a resilient Delta environment and a resilient state water supply system.

Fragile systems are those in which much relies on a few brittle parts, an accurate description of the Delta ecosystem and water conveyance systems today. Resilient systems are those with multiple mutually supporting parts, functional redundancies, and the capacity for gradual (not catastrophic) change in response to new conditions. That is the future vision which must be achieved. The Delta's large physical size and complex array of water channels are assets for achieving resiliency, since they can distribute functions and risks over a large, diverse area.

The principle of resilience also applies more broadly to the state of California's water system. The Delta's watershed is almost half the land area of California and other large populations outside of the watershed are serviced by exported Delta water. The amounts and characteristics of the water flowing through the Delta are profoundly shaped by the land uses, technologies, and human behaviors that occur in both of these areas. Figure 3 shows the Delta watershed boundaries on a map of California. The Delta watershed represents nearly 40 percent of the state and receives nearly half of the precipitation for the state.

Because of California's Mediterranean climate, the key challenge for the statewide water system has been to shift water from wet years, wet seasons, and wet locations to drier times and places. The Delta Watershed is replete with ditches, dams, canals and levees intended to manage floods and shift water to other locations regardless of nature's timing. The State Water Project and federal Central Valley Project are the largest human engineered systems in the Delta watershed, including massive storage and large canal systems and pumps. The State Water Project and the Central Valley Project use the Delta as a hub of their water conveyance

system; the Delta also plays that role in many local water systems while other users divert directly from the Delta's waterways.

For California's Delta to become resilient to the threats of sea level rise, earthquakes or sunny day levee failures, the entire state water system must become more resilient. This means that the state as a whole must reduce its reliance on the Delta, both as a water supply and as a physical conveyance system. There is too much reliance on a single fragile linchpin that is itself too vulnerable. This reliance is most acute at the times the Delta itself can least afford it, with dry year demand for Delta water often exceeding wet year demand. The Delta must remain an important feature for providing water to the state, but it must not be the sole transfer point for those conveyance systems.

Reducing reliance on the Delta means building greater regional water self-sufficiency throughout California. Each region—and the state as a whole—will become more resilient to future hydrological and ecological conditions if they import less water. Water use efficiency, groundwater recharge, floodplain and local storage, recycling, desalinization, demand management programs, and water-conscious land use planning will all be key tools for increasing self-sufficiency, and must be pursued as appropriate in each particular region.

The resilient California Delta treats the water supply and its ecosystem as co-equal values, each central to the future of the region and the state. In order for both to thrive, however, a greater physical or operational separation of the two must be achieved. The aquatic ecosystem cannot recover to a state of enduring health if it remains vulnerable to the operations of the water conveyance system. Likewise, water supply reliability cannot be achieved if species endangerments and other ecological problems continually disrupt deliveries.

Achieving this separation must proceed in a staged, transparent, and reversible manner, so the effects of any action upon both the ecosystem and the water supply can be fully evaluated as implementation proceeds. A series of performance standards, widely agreed upon by stakeholders, must be the basis for these evaluations.

Once this separation is achieved, management of both the water system and the ecosystem must proceed in an adaptive manner. In a system as dynamic as the Delta, and with climatic and other conditions changing in unpredictable ways, it is essential that management flexibility be preserved and exercised. This may mean creating multiple pathways for water conveyance so critical water supplies cannot be interrupted completely by levee failures, salinity intrusion, or other sudden changes. All water conveyance systems must be insulated or fortified against stressors to the greatest cost-effective extent, and must be managed or designed to be quickly recoverable in the event of a major disaster.

Figure 3. The Delta watershed covers much of California

Multiple migration routes for anadromous fish on each major river systems are desirable to help ensure their existence. Other key habitat types, such as tidal wetlands, seasonal floodplains, and seasonal non-tidal wetlands, must be in multiple locations around the region, ideally on at least two different river systems, so a localized disaster (such as a levee failure) cannot wipe out an entire population. Habitats must be linked in a coherent network allowing uninhibited movement of key species throughout the region; over the long term entire habitats may shift in response to changing climatic and topographic conditions.

The Delta's land use pattern should also reflect the principle of resilience. Housing development must be kept out of flood-prone areas, including all areas below sea level and in deep floodplains, whether within or outside of the existing primary zone. The landscapes of these areas must continue to be dominated by agriculture, wildlife habitat, and recreation, with mutually beneficial mixtures of these wherever possible. Specialized forms of agriculture that are particularly well suited to the Delta, such as subsidence-reversing crops, carbon-sequestering crops, and wildlife-friendly farming practices, must be encouraged.

Levees protecting critical islands, channels, and infrastructure systems must be reconstructed to be efficiently and effectively repairable after any potential disaster, including an earthquake. The materials necessary to such repairs must be pre-positioned in several appropriate locations around the Delta to expedite emergency response.

Governance

No improvement in the Delta ecosystem, and no protection of existing exported water, is possible without new, effective governance. There are at least 220 governmental agencies with some authority for aspects of the Delta. We know of no individual who defends the current system of governance. Instead, almost everyone insists that a 'new governance structure' is needed. We agree, and will make our recommendations later. Pending that, however, the future governance system for California's Delta must be granted wide authority and have as its focus the achievement of the dual priorities we have identified: a protected and improved Delta ecosystem, and providing a reasonable amount of water for human purposes.

An effective governance system must do the following:

- Make progress on the two critical values of ecosystem function and water provision while incorporating the other values society seeks through the Delta.
- Have the authority to shape land forms and land uses within the Delta and surrounding lands, consistent with this vision.
- Manage the operations of Delta-relevant water systems and ecosystem protection and improvement projects, including the authority to adjust rapidly to achieve the stated goals.
- Shape decisions in the Delta watershed which affect Delta water flows (quantity, timing, quality).

- Establish policies which improve water uses across California, including conservation, system efficiencies and improvements, which lead to regional self sufficiency, and permit the reasonable exchange of water among users.

The governance of these five areas need not be assigned to a single authority. However, all must be harnessed together to succeed. This can be achieved by identifying starting principles and using the full range of policy instruments.

These starting principles can inform the design of any governance system:

- Has needed authority
- Can make needed decisions balancing critical values
- Can ensure implementation of its decisions, including control of needed finances and sufficient legal authority
- Is responsive to society and major constituencies
- Can change over time to better meet its goals

Further development of proposals on governance will occur as the vision evolves and more detailed work will occur during the strategic planning stage of Delta Vision in 2008.

Addressing issues identified in Executive Order S-17-06

The Delta Vision Blue Ribbon Task Force identified ecosystem function and water provision as the two critical values to be met by public policies in the Delta, meeting the requirement of E0 S-17-06 “to develop a durable vision for sustainable management of the Delta…managing the Delta over the long term....priority functions and values will be identified.”

Executive Order S-17-06 also identifies nine factors to be addressed. Those factors are best considered in how they will contribute to, and be affected by, the two high priority values.

Many possible actions for these factors have been identified by the Stakeholder Coordination Group, visions submitted by individuals and groups, and developed in concurrent Delta planning actions (e.g., Bay-Delta Conservation Plan). Those ideas will inform development of this section of the vision and the strategic plan in 2008.