Oregon's 2017 Integrated Water Resources Strategy

A framework for improving our understanding of Oregon's water resources and meeting our instream and out-of-stream needs, including water quantity, water quality, and ecosystem needs





Instream and Out-of-Stream Needs		
nands	Further Define Instream Needs / Demands (i.e., left-in-place water)	
Demands ng vith mitting guide	 Understanding Oregon's Instream Needs/Demands 3.A Determine flows needed (quality and quantity) to support instream needs 3.B Determine needs of groundwater dependent ecosystems 	

n's Instream and Out-of-Stream Needs			
	Water Management & Development		
ms	Public Health Funding		
ring	 Healthy Ecosystems 11.A Improve watershed health, resiliency, and capacity for natural storage 11.B Develop additional instream protections 11.C Prevent and eradicate invasive species 11.D Protect and restore instream habitat and habitat access for fish and wildlife 11.E Develop additional groundwater protections 		
tion	Public Health12.AEnsure the safety of Oregon's drinking water12.BReduce the use of and exposure to toxics and other pollutants12.CImplement water quality pollution control plans		
am nitting	 Funding 13.A Fund development and implementation of Oregon's IWRS 13.B Fund water resources management activities at state agencies 13.C Invest in local or regional water planning efforts 13.D Invest in feasibility studies for water resources projects 13.E Invest in implementation of water resources projects 		

THE 2016 POLICY ADVISORY GROUP'S VISION

Water is a finite resource with growing demands; water scarcity is a reality in Oregon. Water-related decisions should rest on a thorough analysis of supply, the demand / need for water, the potential for increasing efficiencies and conservation, and alternative ways to meet these demands.

PRINCIPLES TO GUIDE THE INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCS STRATEGY

include better measurement and enforcement tools to ensure desired results. Accountable and Enforceable Actions – Ensure that actions comply with existing water laws and policies. Actions should

Balance – The Strategy must balance current and future instream and out-of-stream needs supplied by all water systems (above ground and below ground). Actions should consider and balance tradeoffs between ecosystem benefits and traditional management of water supplies.

across silos levels of government, private and non-profit sectors, tribes, stakeholders, and the public. Collaborate in ways that help agencies cut Collaboration – Support formation of regional, coordinated, and collaborative partnerships that include representatives of all

Conflict Resolution – Be cognizant of and work to address longstanding conflicts.

Where Facilitation by the State – The State should provide direction and maintain authority for local planning and implementation. appropriate, the State sets the framework, provides tools, and defines the direction.

shared resources, regulatory flexibility, or other incentives. Incentives – Where appropriate, utilize incentive-based approaches. These could be funding, technical assistance, partnerships /

Implementation – Actions should empower Oregonians to implement local solutions; recognize regional differences, while supporting the statewide strategy and resources. Take into account the success of existing plans, tools, data, and programs; do not lose commonsense approach; develop actions that are measurable, attainable, and effective.

and/or quantity); recognize the relationship between water quantity and water quality; integrate participation of agencies and parties. Interconnection/Integration – Recognize that many actions (e.g., land-use actions) in some way affect water resources (quality

Public Process – Employ an open, transparent process that fosters public participation and supports social equity, fairness, environmental justice. Advocate for all Oregonians. . and

Reasonable Cost – Weigh the cost of an approach with its benefits to determine whether one approach is better than another, or whether an approach is worth pursuing at all. Actions should focus on reducing the costs of delivering services to the state's residents, without neglecting social and environmental costs.

learning, adaptation, and innovative ideas or approaches. includes lessons learned from the previous round. Establish a policy framework that is flexible. Build in mechanisms that allow Science-based, Flexible Approaches – Base decisions on best available science and local input. Employ an iterative process that ð

Streamlining – Streamline processes without circumventing the law or cutting corners. complicated, legalistic, or administrative. Avoid recommendations that are overly

communities Sustainability - Ensure that actions sustain water resources by balancing the needs of Oregon's environment, economy, and

IMPLEMENTATION

An iterative process will help us evaluate whether the recommended actions meet the goals and objectives defined above. The process will include monitoring the implementation of recommended actions, a commitment to resolving conflicts that arise during the course of implementation, providing feedback on any successes or shortcomings, and evolving or adapting to new information or resources. As we learn lessons from the first round of implementation, we can adjust the Strategy as needed through formal adoption every five years

THE OREGON WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION'S VISION

A statewide integrated water resources strategy will bring various sectors and interests together to work toward the common purpose of maintaining healthy water resources to meet the needs of Oregonians and Oregon's environment for generations to come.

THE 2010 POLICY ADVISORY GROUP'S VISION

Everywhere in our State, we see healthy waters, able to sustain a healthy economy, environment, and cultures & communities.

estuaries, and aquifers. Healthy cultures and communities depend on adequate and reliable water supplies to sustain public health, safety, nourishment, recreation, sport, and other quality of life needs. areas. A healthy environment includes fully functioning ecosystems, including headwaters, river systems, wetlands, forests, floodplains, Healthy waters are abundant and clean. A healthy economy is a diverse and balanced economy, nurturing and employing the State's natural resources and human capital to meet evolving local and global needs, including a desirable quality of life in urban and rural