

WORKSHOP #2 SUMMARY | SCENARIO PLANNING

CENTRAL VALLEY LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION PROJECT

March 3, 2015

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General information and all workshop materials are available at <http://californialcc.org/central-valley-landscape-conservation-project>. For questions please contact Debra Schlafmann, CA LCC Coordinator, at Debra_Schlafmann@fws.gov or (916) 278-9414.

1. Action Items

1. **Planning Team** to follow-up with Leadership, Project Development and Data Management Teams members regarding next steps.
2. **All Participants** to provide any additional recommendations for participants to Planning Team via email or comment form.

2. Welcome and Opening Remarks

Debra Schlafmann, California Landscape Conservation Cooperative (CA LCC) Coordinator, opened the Central Valley Landscape Conservation Project’s (CVLCP) second workshop. She thanked attendees for their participation, noting that the workshop would focus on scenario planning.

Attendees introduced themselves and their organizational or agency affiliation, and mentioned their interest in the Central Valley as related to this effort. Interests included:

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- Ensuring wetland preservation for waterfowl and other birds
- Using and developing science to support landscape planning, restoration efforts, and endangered species management
- Ensuring the project's deliverables will be usable by business and land use planners
- Integrating planning for existing refuges with future population growth
- Developing multi-benefit restoration projects
- Facilitating wildlife conservation on private lands
- Facilitating water conservation for the benefit of all things
- Integrating renewable energy production with wildlife conservation

Following participant introductions, Dorian Fougères, facilitator from the Center for Collaborative Policy (CCP), California State University Sacramento, reviewed the agenda and materials, including the following workshop goal:

Workshop Goal: Develop a common understanding of a range of future conditions in the Central Valley as a basis for identifying priority natural resources and adaptation strategies and actions.

Ms. Schlafmann encouraged the group to think creatively, beyond a typical analytical perspective, and to consider scenario drivers and narratives from a high level perspective without getting too far into details. The group will later use this workshop's outcomes to collectively identify priorities resources and develop future project deliverables.

3. The CVLCP Scenario Planning Approach

A. Project Overview and CVLCP Scenario Planning Approach

Ms. Schlafmann and Rebecca Fris, CA LCC, presented on the overall project process, where the scenario planning effort fits within the process, and the steps in the scenario planning process. (Please refer to slides available on website.)

Key points included:

- Keep the overarching project goal and objectives in mind when going through the day's scenario planning exercises:
 - **CVLCP Project Goal:** In partnership with natural resource managers and scientists, identify climate-smart conservation actions that will maximize the adaptive capacity of priority species, habitats, and ecosystems to support and ecologically connected Central Valley landscape.
 - **Conservation Objective 1:** Conserve resilient and adaptable ecosystems that sustain future Central Valley biodiversity.

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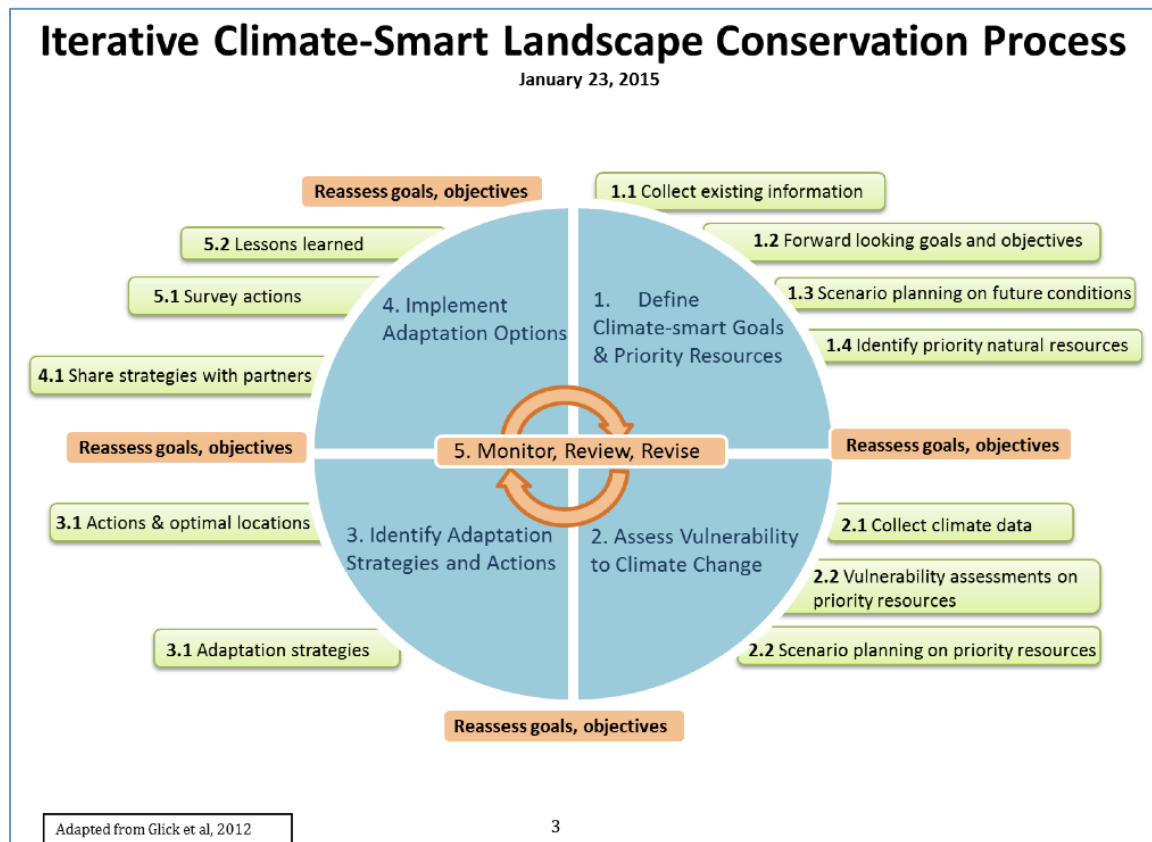
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- **Conservation Objective 2:** Promote landscape scale connectivity and ecological and physical processes that function within current and future ranges of variability to support a diverse and thriving Central Valley.
- **Conservation Objective 3:** Reduce the impacts of climate change and the co-occurring stressors on Central Valley ecosystems.
- There are six anticipated products for this effort:
 1. Climate-smart conservation objectives developed across a broad set of partners for priority natural resources.
 2. An assessment of current and anticipated future natural resource conditions.
 3. A spatially explicit description of desired future natural resource conditions.
 4. A set of adaptive strategies and actions for achieving those conditions.
 5. Integrated data for the Central Valley and an online tool box and outreach plan to help partners use and apply the adaptive strategies for their organization.
 6. A “lessons learned” document to inform similar efforts within the CA LCC and other regions.
- The anticipated timeframe for this effort is two to three years.
- Adaptation strategies will help project managers and decision makers better answer questions such as:
 - Considering future scenarios, where do we invest in land protection, restoration?
 - What are the critical areas for connectivity?
 - What type of resource management is necessary in the face of climate change?
- The Planning Team updated the *Organizational Structure* diagram, and expert consultants will be brought in throughout the effort as necessary.
- Regarding the updated *Iterative Climate-Smart Landscape Conservation Process* diagram, the Planning Team added Step 1.3 (scenario planning) based on direction from the Leadership Team.
 - The definition of **Scenario Planning** for today’s workshop consists of, “A process in which we envision multiple plausible futures and consider potential effects on our priorities and decisions.”
 - Today’s scenario planning will be expert knowledge-driven rather than analysis-driven. By contrast, the scenario planning effort in step 2.2 will focus more narrowly on priority resources, and will be more analytical and specific than today’s scenario planning.

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Above: the Iterative Climate-Smart Process Diagram for the CVLCP.

B. Overview of Scenario Planning and Central Valley Physical Drivers of Change

OVERVIEW

Rebecca Fris, California LCC, presented an overview on how scenario planning is typically conducted, and reviewed how the Project Team prepared for this workshop. (Please refer to slides available on website.)

Key topics included:

- The benefits of conducting Scenario Planning for the Central Valley project, which were to bring people together to:
 - think beyond historical trends and approaches,
 - embrace uncertainty rather than trying to reduce or eliminate it, and
 - enable the group to eventually develop strategies that play out across a wide variety of futures.
- How scenario planning is conducted.
- Important definitions as applicable to this project, including:

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- **Scenarios:** Plausible futures that we develop given what we know from science and expert knowledge.
- **Drivers:** Environmental, social, technological, economic, or political factors that cause change (example: economic growth)
- **Key trends:** Types of changes (example: urban expansion)
- **Future:** Fifty years from now
- Review of literature from which the Project Team identified potential drivers, which were:
 - Central Valley Joint Venture Implementation Plan
 - California Water Plan
 - State Wildlife Action Plan
 - DWR Flood Management Plan
 - DWR Conservation Strategy
 - Several experts were also asked to review the list: Kristin Byrd (USGS), Nat Seavy, Sam Veloz, and Geoff Geupel (Point Blue Conservation Science).
- How participants used a pre-workshop survey to rank potential drivers and trends based on *uncertainty* and *impact*.

FICTICIOUS CASE STUDY

Sam Veloz, Point Blue Conservation Science, provided a fictitious case study of a coastal redwood forest in order to provide participants a conceptual example of scenario planning. Dr. Veloz then made several points, including:

- It is important to focus on drivers with high uncertainty.
 - A driver can be distinguished from a resource as something that can really change a system.
 - Some drivers that are important to consider may be consistent across scenarios. These should be listed as assumptions.
 - In some cases, priority resource(s) may stay the same across many or all of the future scenarios.

Participants asked clarifying questions:

- How does habitat fragmentation fit in – as a driver or a narrative condition?
 - Extreme habitat fragmentation can be considered a driver of future scenarios. For example, opposite drivers may be “extreme habitat fragmentation” and “no additional fragmentation and/or improved biological corridors.”
 - Habitat fragmentation might also show up in the narratives as a result of an alternative primary driver. There is a bit of a nested relationship with the drivers and narratives.

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- How do you factor in things that are happening now, and in four or five years may make our planning irrelevant? For example the possibility of constructing tunnels beneath the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta for the export of water to southern California?
 - This time horizon for this project is 50 years. This workshop's exercises will not focus on the present. That said, today's planning can account for broad possible outcomes (e.g., significantly smaller or larger water exports), and also be taken and applied elsewhere in the future.

SURVEY RESULTS

Andrea Graffis, California LCC, presented the results of the scenario planning survey sent in advance to workshop participants:

- 20 responses collected.
- The Planning Team collected potential drivers from a range of major planning documents. Terminology came directly from these plans.
- Survey respondents ranked drivers on a 1 to 5 scale.
- Survey results were compiled and graphed to display combined impact and uncertainty rankings. Dots represent averages. Standard deviations were minimal, and are not represented on the summary graph.
- Top drivers identified by respondents included water allocations, precipitation, surface water flows, and temperature.

The top ten drivers were presented to the group ranked and the remaining were listed but not ranked, as shown below:

Top ten drivers for impact and uncertainty:

1	Water allocations
2	Precipitation amount and timing
3	More frequent/prolonged/extreme drought
4	Changes in agricultural land use
5	Surface water flows and temperatures
6	Dams, diversions, fish passage barriers
7	Habitat connectivity/fragmentation
8	Changing policies/laws/social attitudes
9	Funding constraints
10	Species distribution changes

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Other drivers that were ranked as more certain or having lower impact:

11	Human population growth
12	Invasive plants, fish, animals
13	Increased air temperatures
14	Economic disruption
15	Cost of power to supply
16	Loss of riparian vegetation cover (esp. on levees)
17	Land value
18	Special interest groups/lobbies, single (T&E) species-focused regulation
19	More frequent/more extreme wildfire
20	Changes in salinity due to sea-level rise and lack of runoff
21	Pesticide use
22	Changes in water quality, chemical spills, contamination of surface or groundwater
23	Sediment supply
24	Recreational uses
25	Energy development
26	Sale of land to developers
27	Groundwater
28	Development of a carbon market
29	Agricultural intensification
30	Disease, insect infestations
31	Extreme storm events/flooding

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Above: Results of driver ranking survey as presented at the workshop

4. Scenario Planning: Selection of Drivers

Deanne DiPietro, California LCC, provided instructions for the first activity of selecting drivers for the two scenario axes. Each small group was to discuss and identify which two drivers it felt should structure scenario planning. The groups could combine drivers on the potential drivers list, or add additional drivers not listed. Secondly, they were to describe the plausible opposite extremes of each axis. Finally, they were to identify assumptions that applied consistently to all scenarios.

Ms. DiPietro referred the group to a poster with a summary of climate and other changes projected for the Central Valley. The material is also available in an article on the Commons called "[Projections of Future Changes for the California Central Valley](http://climate.calcommons.org/article/central-valley-change)" on the Commons at <http://climate.calcommons.org/article/central-valley-change>.

After approximately 30 minutes, each small group reported out to the plenary group.

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A. Report Outs

Group 1

Driver #1: Water Availability and/or Variability

- *Extremes:* More than adequate water (or flooding), and severe drought
- *May apply to:* Water allocations, precipitation amount and timing, more frequent/prolonged/extreme drought, and surface water flows

Driver #2: Landscape Integrity

- *Extremes:* High landscape and habitat integrity, and low landscape integrity
- *May apply to:* Changes in agricultural land use and habitat connectivity/fragmentation.
 - Concept behind this driver is habitat fragmentation, going from a natural system to an urbanized system. Farmland was considered “usable habitat”.

Assumptions: Population growth; temperature increase

Group 2

Driver #1: Water Availability for Allocation

- *Extremes:* More water, and less water
- *May apply to:* Water allocations, precipitation amount and timing, more frequent/prolonged/extreme drought, changes in agricultural land use, surface water flows and temperatures, dams, diversions, fish passage barriers

Driver #2: Environmental Policy, Law, and Social Attitudes

- *Extremes:* More supportive of conservation objectives, and less supportive of conservation objectives
- *May apply to:* Dams, diversions, fish passage barriers, habitat connectivity/fragmentation, changing policies/laws/social attitudes, and funding constraints

Assumptions: Increased invasive plants, fish, animals; increased air temperatures

Group 3

Driver #1: Water Availability

- *Extremes:* Low availability, and high availability

Driver #2: Land-use Planning

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- *Extremes:* Highly localized planning (i.e. independent decisions made without coordination), and cooperative planning on landscape scale (i.e. planned growth, coordinated conversations)

Assumptions: Increased population, decreased snowpack, increased temperature, increased water temperature, changed hydrograph (precipitation earlier in the season), increased land value, increased stress on anadromous fishes, increased challenges for threatened and endangered species, increased recreational demand, increased invasive species, increased high-value crops, and increased sea level

Group 4

Driver #1: Land and Water Management

- *Extremes:* Uncoordinated and piecemeal management, and integrated multi-benefit planning and management
- *May apply to:* Changes in agricultural land use and urbanization

Driver #2: Resource/Water Availability

- *Extremes:* Much less water, and same amount of water as today
- *May apply to:* Timing of flows and surface and groundwater

Assumptions: Increased population, increased water demand, increased land value, decreased snowpack, constrained funding, increased energy development and demand, increased temperature, increased extreme climate events

B. Discussion

- Because water availability is so uncertain and the Central Valley will need to be prepared to cope with this in any future, it may be best to make this an assumption and choose another driver.
- Regarding the continuing value of agriculture in the Central Valley, the future may shift the kind of agriculture is done. The total acreage will depend on water availability.
- Two of the groups chose one nature-based driver and one human-based driver. Can Group 2 elaborate on why they specifically chose “water availability for allocation”?
 - The policy axis was aimed at addressing the conservation objectives for this project. Land use and uncoordinated management may also fit nested within this axis and vice versa (societal attitudes affect land-use planning).
 - The policy driver also includes social attitudes, not only planning.

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- The group also tried to capture the consideration of how much water is/would be available for societal objectives. There may be more water available overall in the future, but is it available in the right place, at the right time, etc.?

5. Scenario Planning: Developing Scenario Narratives

During the lunch break, the Planning Team along with advisors from Point Blue Conservation Science (Dr. Sam Veloz and Dr. Nat Seavy), discussed similarities and possible congruencies of the proposed scenario drivers. This group then selected two drivers for the afternoon group work on developing scenario narratives:

- Driver #1: Water Availability, with the extremes being more/high and less/low
- Driver #2: Societal support for project objectives, with the extremes being less and more

Discussion followed:

- The term “societal” is unclear. Does it refer to political, cultural, and/or economic support? Does it infer a value judgment? Is it genuinely “highly uncertain?”
 - The Planning Team suggested the term should be considered in relation to the CVLCP objectives.
- As written, “societal support” may be too broad and not useful.
 - The Planning Team suggested that the narratives should reflect specific details and actual characteristic of the future scenario. As written, it could allow for flexibility in developing the narratives, describing what the environment would be like with or without planning tools that come as a result of societal support, or lack thereof.
- A “land-focused” axis should be juxtaposed with the “water-focused” axis.
- When determining drivers is that it is not necessary to explain how that future came to be. It is just a plausible extreme.

The facilitator then polled participants to determine their comfort level with utilizing the two proposed drivers for development of the scenario narratives. Based on the roughly split desires of the participants, the group agreed to the following:

- Two small groups would develop narratives for **water availability and societal support**.
- Two small groups would develop narratives for **water availability and landscape integrity**.
- Each small group would focus on developing the narrative for its assigned quadrant, and then also work on the opposite scenarios (i.e. high-high and low-low, or high-low and low-high).

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- For each quadrant, small groups were to outline key landscape-scale events that would occur over the next 50 years, using fictitious newspaper headlines to make their points. They would also decide on a title for their scenario.

A. Report Outs

TABLE 1

Driver Axes: **Water Availability / Landscape Integrity**

“Everyone Equally Miserable”

- Scenario: Less Water Availability and More Integrated Regional Landscape Planning
- Narrative: In this scenario terrestrial species may do well, while aquatic species would suffer.
 - Integrated regional planning across sectors leads to increased sustainability
 - Decreased water-intensive agriculture
 - Agricultural production constrained/optimized
 - Increased lands dedicated for conservation
 - Increased value of water
 - Increased highest valued use of water
 - Increased funding and public support for integrated regional planning
 - Shifted ecosystems drive success or extinction of threatened and endangered species

“Bad Business as Usual”

- Scenario: More Water Availability and Less Integrated Regional Planning
- Narrative:
 - Increased fragmentation
 - Rangeland loss
 - Existing wetlands ok – but not improved
 - Overuse of water
 - Land use decisions proceed with little consideration of water availability
 - Uncontrolled development
 - Commodity price-driven agricultural production
 - Increased conflicts with threatened and endangered species
 - Increased agricultural production
 - Decreased regional planning
 - Aquatic species “win”
 - Terrestrial species “lose”

TABLE 3

Driver Axes: **Water Availability / Landscape Integrity**

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“The Green Dream”

- Scenario: High Water Availability and High Integrated Regional Planning
- Narrative:
 - “Record Salmon Runs”, or “Farmers Cross Stream on Backs of Salmon”
 - “Farmers and Fishermen Shake Hands Over Landmark Agreement”
 - “Kayaker Runs San Joaquin Without Portage”
 - “Levee Setbacks Gone Wild”
 - “Salmon Cheaper Than Tofu – Vegetarians Rethinking Choice”
 - Aquatic and marine ecosystems healthy
 - Riparian habitat restoration
 - Improved flood management
 - Floodplain reconnection
 - Ecosystems and society benefits
 - Groundwater recharge
 - Integrated private lands conservation network
 - More woody crops, such as trees and vines

“Survival of the Highest Bidder”

- Scenario: Low Water Availability and Low Integrated Regional Planning
- Narrative:
 - “Water More Valuable Than Oil”
 - “Last Salmon Dies in Aquarium”
 - “Bakersfield Swallowed by Sinkhole”
 - High fragmentation and urban sprawl
 - Increased resource conflicts
 - “Fresnofield” – Fresno and Bakersfield merge
 - Scattered dust bowls
 - Decreased air and groundwater quality
 - Salmon fishery collapse
 - Waterfowl negatively impacted
 - Increased value of water
 - Humans migrate north and out of the Central Valley
 - Species shift up slope
 - Isolated/fragmented/shrinking habitats
 - Sage brush invades the valley

TABLE 2

Driver Axes: **Water Availability / Societal Support for Project Objectives**

“Pulling Defeat from the Jaws of Victory”

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- Scenario: More Water Availability and Less Societal Support for Project Objectives
- Narrative:
 - Increased dams
 - Decreased waterbirds and fishes
 - Increased agricultural intensification
 - Independent, uncoordinated and competing local agencies
 - Water managed for people, not ecosystems or wildlife-friendly agriculture
 - Complete loss of riparian habitat to levee system
 - Increased urbanization and population growth lead to increased fragmentation and habitat loss
 - Increased perennial crops
 - Decreased endemic biodiversity

“Working Together to Overcome Some Dam Problems”

- Scenario: Less Water Availability and More Societal Support for Project Objectives
- Narrative:
 - Slower population growth
 - More expensive crops and water
 - Non-profits buy land and change water policy to more ecosystem-friendly
 - Low value, wildlife-friendly crops are highly subsidized
 - High value crops integrate ecosystem function (i.e. hedgerows)
 - Increased percent of water allocated for ecosystems
 - Selective and coordinated dam removal
 - Widespread levee setbacks
 - Fish passage improvements
 - Army Corps of Engineers and Department of Water Resources install wildlife-friendly flood protection

TABLE 4

Driver Axes: **Water Availability / Societal Support for Project Objectives**

“California Dreamin”

- Scenario: More Water Availability and More Societal Support for Project Objectives
- Narrative: “We’re winning the battle but losing the war. California is so good with integrated water management that everyone is moving back to the west coast.”
 - Smelt populations thriving
 - Central Valley becomes world leader in integrated water management
 - Farms, farmers, wildlife all thriving
 - Refuges receive their allotments of water
 - California sails through 6-year drought
 - Tulare Lake part of water infrastructure

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- County planning now integrated in Central Valley
- Sierra forests/meadows now part of water planning
- California population increased with no increased urban footprint

“Central Valley Dust Bowl: Grapes of Western Wrath”

- Scenario: Low Water Availability and Low Societal Support for Project Objectives
- Narrative:
 - Anadromous fishes extirpated
 - Massive bird die-offs
 - Tulare Lake forms and fills over and over (i.e. filled during extreme storm event, drained immediately for human use)
 - “Shasta Lake Raised for Sixth Time”
 - No usable groundwater
 - Fewer alliances on water
 - Fewer Central Valley crop types
 - Poor water and air quality
 - Wealth dictates water use and distribution
 - Land use for energy industry (solar and oil) increased
 - Southern Central Valley and Delta Loose much of refuge lands
 - “Dust bowl hits Central Valley”
 - “Kit Fox Becomes the Next Coyote”
 - Asthma rates increase

B. Discussion

- Many of the low-lows and high-highs were similar for the two different sets of scenarios.
 - Landscape integration and societal support drivers did not result in dramatically different narrative outcomes. There is richness in the specificity of the narratives, however.
 - The differences here may be more in terms of solutions, rather than the problems themselves.
- One group considered high water availability but low societal support as a pessimistic future. Inversely, perhaps with strong support and integrated planning, the Central Valley can overcome water and resource limitations.
- One participant shared in their original thinking, increased land value could be considered an assumption across scenarios. However, per the narratives, it became clear that land value was actually variable across scenarios.

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6. Overview of Next Steps and Closing Remarks

The scenarios and accompanying narratives developed during this workshop will be discussed in further detail by the Project Development and Leadership Teams. There may be some consolidation made with the various scenarios and narratives as part of the collaborative science process.

Today's outcomes will be used in the determination of priority resources, and later, conducting vulnerability assessment on the priority resources. The date of this next workshop will likely be sometime in June. Participants were requested to provide any further advice or suggestions for additional invitees to any of the Planning Team members via email.

ACTION ITEM: Planning Team to follow-up with Leadership, Project Development and Data Management Teams members regarding next steps.

ACTION ITEM: All Participants to provide any additional recommendations for participants to Planning Team via email or comment form.

The facilitator asked participants for general feedback on anything related the day's workshop, including positive feedback ("plus" category) and things that could be changed or improved upon at future workshops ("delta" category):

PLUS

- The room venue was open and spacious
- Cellphones were kept off
- The Planning Team and participants were able to make decisions in the moment to work through an impasse
- The same groups were kept for the two workgroup sessions, allowing participants to go farther on the work products by continuing discussion
- The list of the highest ranking drivers was available for reference

DELTA

- Improve vocabulary and definitions of key terms as we move into discussing priority resources and processes
- A more detailed case study would have been preferable to better frame the day's work
- More diversity in the room to allow for a deeper conversation about drivers (e.g. people that do not work on conservation regularly)

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Ms. Schlafmann, Ms. Fris and Ms. DiPietro thanked all participants for their efforts and contributions to the day's scenario planning workshop, and closed the workshop.

7. Attendance

PARTICIPANTS (32)

Leadership Team:

Ted	Frink	Department of Water Resources
Denny	Grossman	Strategic Growth Council
Tom	Hedt	Natural Resource Conservation Service
Catherine	Hickey	Point Blue Conservation Science
Tom	Kimball	US Geological Survey
Pat	Rutten	National Marine Fisheries Service
Michelle	Selmon	CA Dept. of Water Resources
Kevin	Shaffer	CA Fish Passage Forum
Polly	Wheeler	USFWS, Refuges

Data Management Team:

Kristin	Byrd	US Geological Survey
Justin	Epting	US Fish & Wildlife Service
Patrick	Huber	UC Davis Information Center for the Environment
Kaylene	Keller	US Fish & Wildlife Service
Pat	Lineback	US Fish & Wildlife Service
Jim	Quinn	UC Davis Information Center for the Environment
Sam	Veloz	Point Blue Conservation Science

Project Development Team:

Brian	Cary	Wildlife Conservation Board
Adrian	Frediani	The Nature Conservancy
Dan	Frisk	US Fish & Wildlife Service
Meghan	Hertel	Audubon California
Amber	Kerr	USDA Climate Hub
Karen	Laing	US Fish & Wildlife Service
Javier	Linares	CA Fish Passage Forum
Ryan	Luster	The Nature Conservancy
Ray	McDowell	CA Department of Water Resources
Ruth	Ostroff	Central Valley Joint Venture

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Mark	Pelz	US Fish & Wildlife Service
Andrew	Rayburn	River Partners
Nat	Seavy	Point Blue Conservation Science
James	Weigand	US Bureau Of Land Management
Greg	Yarris	Central Valley Joint Venture

PLANNING TEAM

1. Deanne DiPietro, California Landscape Conservation Cooperative
2. Dorian Fougères, Center for Collaborative Policy CSUS
3. Rebecca Fris, California Landscape Conservation Cooperative
4. Andrea Graffis, California Landscape Conservation Cooperative
5. Debra Schlafmann, California Landscape Conservation Cooperative
6. Zhahi Stewart, California Landscape Conservation Cooperative
7. Meagan Wylie, Center for Collaborative Policy CSUS

8. Post-Workshop Synthesis of Final Scenarios

After the workshop CA LCC staff synthesized the axes and scenarios to create four future scenarios for the purpose of the Central Valley Project.

As documented above, workshop participants came up with 4 pairs of axes in the first phase. One axis in each case involved water availability so there was good agreement there, but the other axis varied enough to be difficult to distill into a single axis in time for the scenario and narrative writing phase. As mentioned above, two of the groups developed scenarios with "integrated regional management" as their second axis, and two of the group used "societal support" as their second axis – understood primarily as economic, legislative and regulatory support for conservation actions in the Central Valley. There was some common overlap in the resulting scenarios, and the post workshop examination found that the commonality across the second axis seemed to be based on whether good conservation practices were implemented well on the ground or not. Deviations from best management could be due to un-integrated planning or due to lack of resources provided to management by the larger society, but the effect was similar.

The final simplified second axis became Good vs Poor Management for Conservation, attempting to get at the heart of both axis candidates as well as possible within the needs of simplicity.

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The final synthesized scenarios are described in a separate document called “Central Valley Future Scenarios”, available on the project website.