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AGENDA

Mid-Coast Water Planning Partnership Strategy Development

Session #3: Reliable Water Infrastructure and Operations  
January 20, 2021 11:30am–1:00pm

**Please join my meeting from your computer, tablet or smartphone.**  
[**https://global.gotomeeting.com/join/756758117**](https://global.gotomeeting.com/join/756758117)

**Objective:** Develop draft strategies that address the [key issues](https://www.midcoastwaterpartners.com/key-water-issues) associated with Reliable Water Infrastructure and Operations in the Mid-Coast region of Oregon.

**Reliable Water Infrastructure and Operations**

* The degradation of aging water infrastructure used to divert, store, treat, and convey water can lead to water loss and water quality issues, and poses a threat to the health and safety of communities.
* Infrastructure to manage water for self-supplied uses (rural residences and agricultural operations) is oftentimes undocumented, old, inefficient, and fails to meet current construction and quality standards, which negatively affects water security and source water quality throughout the region.
* Multiple sources of funding are needed to address current and legacy infrastructure issues and to design and build resilient infrastructure that can withstand natural hazards and help communities adapt to climate change.

11:30am–11:40am Welcome, introductions

11:40am–11:45am Review of key objectives, definition, and key issues from Step 3 of the Planning Process

11:45am–12:45pm Review/affirm/edit draft strategies/actions discussed by partners to date, and consider other potential actions.

12:45pm–12:55pm Consider additional objectives and strategies to address Reliable Water Infrastructure and Operations goals.

12:55pm–1:00pm Summarize, discuss goals for next week, and adjourn

| **T**able 1. States, objectives, and actions to address key water issues in the Mid-Coast region of Oregon. | | | |
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| **States** | **Objectives** | **Actions Discussed by Partnership To Date** | **Potential Actions to Consider/Incorporate** |
| Degradation of aging infrastructure that diverts, stores, treats and conveys water.  Rural residences and agricultural operations often have undocumented, old, inefficient infrastructure that fails to meet current standards. | Create more resilient[[1]](#footnote-1) infrastructure.  Replace aging infrastructure.  Support training and professional development to ensure the availability of skilled water technicians. | 1. Mandate water meters, well reporting requirements, and establishment of a revolving loan program for infrastructure improvements. 2. Identify current loan and grant funding programs to support regional infrastructure. 3. Improve efficiency of irrigation systems and replace aging systems. 4. Support the update of current self-supplied water system databases, including system description, system status, and system needs. 5. Provide for increased storage capacity, develop plans, replace/repair again infrastructure, and revise existing structures for municipal and public water systems. | 1. Create a management structure that incorporates fees, grants and incentives to fund infrastructure updates over time. 2. Study how other cities and counties have funded their infrastructure improvements over time. 3. Explore a tourism tax, or some other method linking users with fees, that supports water development, treatment and infrastructure. |
| Insufficient redundancy, water system connections, and alternative sources of water. | Create redundancy, water system interconnections, and alternative sources of water to ensure access to safe drinking water in case of emergencies or shortages. | 1. Implement green infrastructure (natural and nature-based engineered systems that mimic natural processes) to reduce impacts from natural hazards, stabilize shorelines, attenuate waves, reduce flooding and erosion impacts, aid in the storage of freshwater supplies, improve water quality, and enhance habitat and biodiversity. Acquire equipment capable of moving large quantities of water (tanker trucks) during emergencies and water shortages. 2. Identify opportunities and access for shared water available for addressing emergency interconnections. 3. Support resiliency for tsunamis using water bladders and a water recycle system. | Flood attenuation   1. Increase water retention in channel upstream via re-meandering, addition of large wood and coarse sediment, reopening of side channels, replacing road culverts with bridges, removal of physical structures (dams), decreasing bank slopes, introducing beaver. 2. Increase water retention capacity in the floodplain upstream via installing new floodplains, riparian wetlands, and dry buffer strips. 3. Increase water retention capacity in upstream and adjacent uplands via upland wetlands, forest planting and revegetation, and green roofs/green areas and underground water storage areas (urban areas) 4. Collaborate with emergency operations planners to identify highest priority water needs and develop alternative systems and plans. Where is redundancy needed? Where will infrastructure fail? What water sources are available and what has to be done so it could be used? |

1. Resilient systems can absorb a high level of disturbances, has greater capacity to reorganize itself to adapt and evolve with disturbances while maintaining essential functions, and self-directs the path of adaptation toward a more desirable state (Adger et al. 2005, Folke 2006). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)