

Meeting Summary

Drought Resilience Interagency & Partners (DRIP) Collaborative Spring 2026 Meeting

California Natural Resources Agency, Room 02-221A/B/C
715 P Street, Sacramento
April 17, 2026, 10:00 am - 5:00 pm

The meeting was live streamed and recorded. The recording can be viewed at:
<https://youtu.be/ypgvRFZ3nVQ>

Meeting materials (including the presentation) are available online at:
<https://water.ca.gov/drip>.

A list of Drought Resilience Interagency & Partnership (DRIP) Collaborative members (members) is included in [Appendix A](#). The DRIP development team includes:

- Anthony Navasero, CA Department of Water Resources (DWR), Drought Coordinator
- Julie Ekstrom, DWR, Environmental Program Manager in the Water Justice Office
- Zoe Kanavas, DWR
- Kira Haynes, DWR
- Jaden Torres, DWR
- Glen Low, Earth Genome
- Orit Kalman

Contents

Meeting Objectives.....	2
Welcoming Remarks and Setting Intentions.....	2
DRIP Collaborative Member Introductions	2
Orientation to the Work of the DRIP Collaborative	3
Hydrology Report and Drought Conditions.....	4
Accomplishments Related to the 2024–25 DRIP Collaborative Recommendations.....	6
Roles & Responsibilities for Domestic Wells and State Smalls	7
Drought Indicators and Metrics	9
Informational Updates	11
Water Plan Update.....	11
California Water Rights	12
Next Steps & Closing Remarks	12
Appendix A. Meeting Participation.....	14

Meeting Objectives

Objective #1: Provide opportunities for collective learning about efforts to advance drought and water shortage resiliency

Objective #2: Share progress and solicit additional input on the two key initiatives (Roles & Responsibilities and Drought Indicators & Metrics)

Objective #3: Present information on the Water Plan Update 2028 and water rights

Welcoming Remarks and Setting Intentions

Paul Gosselin, California Department of Water Resources

Joaquin Esquivel, State Water Resources Control Board

Samantha Arthur, California Natural Resources Agency [0:00 – 8:38, slides 1-6]

Opening remarks highlighted strong momentum entering 2026, building on recent DRIP workshops on Roles & Responsibilities and Drought Indicators & Metrics. Speakers noted that the Collaborative has already established a foundation by identifying key drought impacts and areas of concern in prior years and is now shifting toward more focused, priority topics. The emphasis was on advancing this work into more actionable outcomes, with a transition from identifying challenges to defining clear actions and responsibilities. Speakers underscored the importance of moving from planning to implementation, ensuring that DRIP outputs are practical and usable during drought conditions. This was framed within a broader sense of urgency, as current hydrologic conditions and recent heat events point to the likelihood of future drought cycles. The need to strengthen statewide preparedness in advance of these conditions was emphasized throughout the discussion.

The purpose of the meeting was framed as an opportunity for collective learning and continued collaboration. Participants were encouraged to learn from one another and from invited presentations, maintain continuity with prior DRIP work and recommendations, and build directly on recent workshops to advance key initiatives.

DRIP Collaborative Member Introductions

Orit Kalman, Facilitator [8:38 – 15:11, slide 7]

New members and alternates attending the meeting introduced themselves and shared their backgrounds:

Alex Biering, California Farm Bureau, Policy Advocate for Water Issues

Noted that she has been with the California Farm Bureau for three years working on water policy issues, following seven years at a water authority in external affairs focused on water supply, reclamation, and coordination with the US Army Corps. Described water as her primary professional focus and expressed interest in contributing to the group.

Chelsea Haines, Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA), State Regulatory Director

Explained that ACWA represents approximately 470 public water agencies statewide and works to identify alignment and solutions across its membership. Noted recent work focused on making water conservation a way of life, as well as addressing water demand and drought planning, and expressed interest in bringing that perspective to the group.

Charles Delgado, California State Association of Counties (CSAC), Legislative Advocate for Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resources

Shared that he recently joined CSAC, having been in the role for about six months. Previously served as policy director for Sustainable Conservation and spent 12 years at the State Water Resources Control Board. Noted familiarity with many members and expressed enthusiasm about contributing to the group.

Rhett Anderson, Self Help Enterprises (alternate for Tami McVay)

Described his work supporting domestic well mitigation efforts to provide clean, reliable drinking water in the San Joaquin Valley, including partnerships with multiple state agencies to implement these efforts.

Mike Myatt, Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), California Water Program Lead (alternate for Anna Schiller)

Shared that he leads EDF's California water program, focused on groundwater and implementation of SGMA, bringing economics and policy into groundwater management. Also referenced prior experience at the Water Foundation and DWR, and involvement in establishing the California Water Data Consortium.

Nataly Escobedo Garcia, Leadership Council for Justice & Accountability, Water and Climate Policy Manager (alternate for Community Water Center)

Introduced herself as a water and climate policy manager at Leadership Counsel, participating as an alternate for the Community Water Center. Attended virtually and contributed during public comment periods.

Orientation to the Work of the DRIP Collaborative

Glen Low, Earth Genome [15:11 – 28:00, slides 8-11]

Glen Low provided an overview of the DRIP Collaborative's purpose and role as a forum to facilitate proactive planning and coordination across all phases of drought, including pre-drought planning, response, and recovery, and to strengthen collaboration across agencies, sectors, and water users. He also reflected on key themes from prior years based on input from DRIP members, including the role of the Collaborative as a space to connect "puzzle pieces" across efforts and sectors, the significance of achieving consensus among diverse stakeholders, and ongoing challenges in balancing scope, focus, and available resources. These reflections also highlighted the need to move from idea generation toward implementation and measurable impact.

He then reviewed the 2026 engagement timeline, outlining how work will progress across the year. The April meeting was positioned to discuss findings and emerging questions related to 2026 topics, the July meeting to continue those discussions and further develop the work, and the October meeting to finalize 2026 topics and begin consideration of 2027 priorities. Between in-person meetings, virtual meetings and smaller group discussions will occur to advance the two major topics this year (Roles & Responsibilities and Drought Indicators & Metrics), with a focus on bringing developing ideas back to the full Collaborative for awareness, feedback, and input. Members were encouraged to share relevant efforts with the group, including providing updates or presenting at future meetings. The year was framed as a shift toward action, with an emphasis on addressing near-term impacts, focusing efforts on a smaller number of topics, and developing clear, useful deliverables, including white papers.

Comments provided by DRIP Collaborative members:

- Topics were described as highly relevant to day-to-day work, particularly for counties, with strong interest in clarifying roles and responsibilities
- Members emphasized the importance (and difficulty) of shifting from reactive to proactive drought management, and supported this as a priority for the group
- Interest in improving the accessibility and usability of drought indicators and metrics
- Recognition that evolving federal conditions add uncertainty, increasing the need for clearer roles and responsibilities
- Noted opportunity to make meaningful progress given current hydrologic conditions
- Emphasis on addressing both water supply and water quality considerations
- Positive feedback that DRIP engagement is resonating with and involving local communities

Hydrology Report and Drought Conditions

Jeanine Jones, California Department of Water Resources [28:00 – 43:03, slides 12-32]

Jeanine Jones, Interstate Resources Manager for DWR, provided an update on hydrologic conditions and key considerations for drought planning.

Hydrologic Conditions

Precipitation & Snowpack

Statewide precipitation was approximately 99% of average as of mid-April, reflecting an overall “average” water year. This marks the third consecutive near-average year, which was noted as atypical for California. However, March 2026 was exceptionally warm, contributing to accelerated snowmelt and reduced snowpack retention. As a result, snowpack declined rapidly, limiting the benefits of otherwise average precipitation, with statewide snowpack at approximately 23% of normal to date. At the April 1 snow survey (typically the peak snowpack benchmark) there was no recordable snow at Phillips Station, reflecting the impact of warm conditions and early snowmelt.

Surface Water

Reservoir storage conditions were described as relatively strong (32.80 MAF estimated storage, 120% of average levels), supported by early-season storms and carryover from prior wet years. Despite this, conditions remain sensitive to the timing of runoff and reduced snowpack persistence

Groundwater

Groundwater conditions reflect improvements following the wet conditions of 2023, with many wells showing stable or improved levels (89% of monitoring wells show no trend or improving in past 3 years); however, long-term challenges persist, particularly in regions such as the San Joaquin Valley. Groundwater continues to represent a critical component of statewide water storage capacity. DWR's Sustainable Groundwater Management Office recently released [California's Groundwater 2025 Update](#) (Bulletin 118), which provides a comprehensive snapshot of groundwater conditions. While the report itself is updated every ten years, the underlying data are updated frequently and are publicly available ([SGMA Data Viewer](#), [CalGroundwater Live](#)).

Recent administrative and policy developments related to groundwater and recharge were also highlighted. Proposed legislation (AB 2026) would amend existing statute for flood-managed aquifer recharge diversions (Water Code §1242.1, enacted in 2023), building on early implementation experience. The State Water Resources Control Board issued nine temporary recharge permits (6-month and 5-year) for the current wet season, authorizing 43 thousand acre-feet (TAF) of diversions. Between water years 2015 and 2025, 44 permits have authorized approximately 1.5 million acre-feet (MAF) of diversions, though only about 58 TAF has been realized to date. Despite expanded permitting, actual recharge volumes remain limited, highlighting ongoing implementation challenges, including the timing mismatch between permitting processes and hydrologic conditions.

Water Project Allocations

The State Water Project allocation was 30%. Central Valley Project allocations vary by region: North of Delta allocations are 100% for both agricultural and municipal and industrial (M&I) uses; South of Delta allocations are 20% for agriculture and 70% for M&I; Eastside allocations are 0%; and Friant Class 1 allocations are 100%.

Colorado River Outlook

Conditions in the Colorado River Basin remain concerning, with low snowpack in the Upper Basin. Anticipated operational changes include potential reductions in releases from Lake Powell to Lake Mead to preserve storage. These conditions are expected to have greater impacts in the coming year as reservoir levels decline.

Conditions Outlook

Jeanine emphasized that temperature is an increasingly critical driver of hydrologic conditions in California. Recent extreme warmth reflects a shift toward conditions that are not only warm, but frequently hot or extremely hot, with implications for snowpack, runoff timing, and overall water availability.

She also noted continued uncertainty in seasonal forecasting, including the limited reliability of ENSO (El Niño/La Niña) predictions for California precipitation. Media coverage of a potential “super El Niño” should be interpreted cautiously, as past events have not consistently resulted in wet conditions in California. While efforts to improve forecasting (such as subseasonal-to-seasonal prediction tools, [S2S Forecasting](#)) are ongoing, limitations remain.

Near-term risks include elevated heat and wildfire risk during the summer, as well as potential coastal and ecosystem impacts in the fall and winter if warmer ocean conditions develop.

Comments provided by DRIP Collaborative members:

A member asked whether there are any federal bills to watch related to weather forecasting; Jeanine Jones pointed to the [Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Reauthorization Act of 2026 \(S.3923\)](#)

Accomplishments Related to the 2024–25 DRIP Collaborative Recommendations

Julie Ekstrom, California Department of Water Resources [43:03 – 1:00:10, Slides 33-38]

To follow up on the 2024–25 recommendations, DWR shared updates on implementation progress based on input from DRIP Collaborative members, state agencies, and partner organizations working on related efforts. Below is the progress to date on the six 2024 recommendations:

1. **Drought indicators and metrics:** UC Davis project (led by Prof. Alvar Escriva-Bou) expanded - this is discussed further in [the Drought Indicators & Metrics section](#), [NIDIS SoCal pilot](#) continued; DRIP Collaborative workshop series launched April 2026.
2. **Rapid inventory of drought-related tools and resources:** ICARP Climate Services is documenting drought related tools and data; output is hosted on the [Vulnerable Communities Platform](#) (VCP).
3. **Empowering county drought resilience planning for domestic wells and state small water systems:** DWR county assistance funding near complete: DWR-CSAC host monthly webinars to support county needs/interests. Related project led by UC ANR reviews SB 552 county drought resilience plans and interviews county representatives to better understand their needs in implementing the plan.
4. **Voluntary community based well-monitoring program:** DWR-supported pilot program launched and expanded through regional offices. Participation to date includes 17 domestic well owners, 25 NTNC schools, and 40 small systems.
5. **Roles and responsibilities for domestic wells:** DRIP Collaborative workshop series launched March 2026.

6. **Drought definitions and case studies:** LCI including case studies of community drought experiences, as part of State's Fifth Climate Change Assessment. Soliciting input.

Below is the progress to date on the three 2025 recommendations:

1. **Instream Flows: Best Practices for Landowner Cooperative Solutions:** No reported progress.
2. **Housing Needs in Reflection of Capacity of Water Supply and Wastewater Infrastructure:** Masters project based on this recommendation is ongoing through the UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation
3. **Alignment Assessment and Guidance of Housing and Water Planning:** Early discussions between LCI and DWR; No reported updates.

Below is the progress to date on 2025 complimentary efforts that are related to the work of the DRIP Collaborative, but were not advanced as recommendations:

1. **Integrate Water into Land Use Planning:** LCI is developing guidance for an optional water element in its next General Plan Guidance Update.
2. **Guidance to Integrate/Align Drought Planning:** No reported progress.

Roles & Responsibilities for Domestic Wells & State Smalls

Orit Kalman, Facilitator [1:00:10 – 2:12:40, slides 41-59]

The session opened with a perspective from a domestic well owner. Pedro Enriquez (Community Solutions Advocate with the Community Water Center) introduced Dario Alcantra, a well owner located just outside of Greenfield, CA. Dario described his experience with ongoing water quality and supply challenges, noting that after purchasing his property, he learned his well water was not safe for drinking or cooking. With support from the Community Water Center, water quality testing identified contamination from 1,2,3-TCP and nitrates at levels exceeding drinking water standards.

Dario shared that despite efforts to address the issue through infrastructure improvements, water quality concerns persist, and his household continues to rely on bottled water. He emphasized the need for safe, reliable water in homes and described the difficulty of navigating multiple agencies to access support. He also recounted connecting his well to a neighbor's after the neighbor's well went dry, noting that while community support can help in the short term, it is not a sustainable statewide solution. He highlighted the importance of community-based organizations in providing direct support and emphasized that domestic well owners are particularly vulnerable and often have limited access to financial assistance.

Comments provided by DRIP Collaborative members:

- Members expressed appreciation to the Community Water Center and Dario Alcantra for sharing his experience, noting it as an important reminder of the real-world impacts of drought and the communities this work is intended to support.
- Members emphasized that while domestic well owners hold certain responsibilities, they are often already taking significant steps to address challenges, and this should be recognized in discussions of roles and responsibilities.

The domestic well owner perspective was presented as part of the Roles & Responsibilities effort, grounding the discussion in lived experience and illustrating the challenges faced by households relying on domestic wells. This perspective informed the subsequent workshop recap, progress updates, and breakout discussions.

In March 2026, the DRIP Collaborative hosted a workshop on Roles & Responsibilities for Domestic Wells and State Small Water Systems to solicit input from DRIP members, subject matter experts, and partner organizations. The workshop focused on how to organize and present information about roles, responsibilities, and available support, and included development of tables compiling relevant programs, laws, and resources. Please see [the workshop summary](#) for more detail. Input from the workshop has been organized into [a draft primer](#) outlining roles and responsibilities across entities, as well as [an inventory of laws, programs, and resources](#) relevant to supporting domestic wells and state small water systems. Together, these materials are intended to convey the broader landscape of support for domestic wells and state small water systems.

To review those outputs, participants at the April 17 meeting were divided into small groups to focus on one component of the framework, either Problem Detection, Response and Mitigation, or External Considerations. Groups were asked to review the workshop outputs (primer, inventory of programs) and evaluate roles and responsibilities within their topic area, identify opportunities for improved coordination, and highlight challenges related to public awareness and access to resources. Themes of the breakout report-outs included:

- Responsibility is shared across multiple entities and requires coordination
- Regional variability is significant; interest in tools (e.g., mapping) to reflect differences. Gaps in services and support, including limited availability of vendors (e.g., hauled water) and regional CBOs. Document case studies of GSAs engaging directly with communities.
- Water quality and supply both critical; water quality issues are equally impactful
- Additional entities and programs identified: Regional Water Boards, management zones (e.g., CV-SALTS), water quality coalitions, LAFCOs, water vendors, watermasters, and public water agencies
- Challenges where lack of water access can trigger regulatory consequences (e.g., “red tagging” homes, per California Health and Safety Code – Substandard Buildings Amendment) Section 17920.3 that was recently amended by SB 1465, which took effect on January 1, 2025. See https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=HSC§ionNum=17920.3)

- DWR distributes funding efficiently when available
- Questions about maintaining water planning processes with CEQA exemptions, particularly for housing

Drought Indicators and Metrics

Glen Low, Earth Genome [2:12:40 – 3:09:19, slides 63-82]

Glen introduced the Drought Indicators and Metrics effort by revisiting the intent of the recommendation and the approach moving forward. The work focuses on building on existing efforts by documenting what already exists and identifying where additional value can be added. This includes avoiding redundancy with existing inventories (e.g., NOAA/NIDIS inventory) and recognizing the long history of data collection and drought-related analysis in California. The emphasis is on improving the usability of drought indicators, not simply expanding the number of indicators available. A central theme is the need for a user-centered approach, where indicators are tailored to specific audiences and designed to inform decision-making. This includes moving beyond hazard-based indicators to consider the actions they trigger and the impacts they are intended to prevent. The recommendation's focus on a drought early warning system reflects this shift, emphasizing the connection between data, decision-making, and outcomes.

Prof. Alvar Escrivá-Bou (UC Davis) gave an update on his work to develop improved drought indicators for California. This work focuses on addressing limitations in existing indicators by better reflecting the state's complex water system, including multiple water sources and sector-specific conditions (sectors include urban communities, small communities, agriculture, and environment). Efforts include development of indicators across water sources (e.g., precipitation, surface water, groundwater, and imports) and linking hydrologic conditions (e.g. reservoir levels) to expected outcomes, such as water deliveries, groundwater availability, and risk of dry wells.

His work also incorporates exposure and vulnerability to better estimate drought impacts, recognizing that similar hydrologic conditions can result in different outcomes depending on local conditions and capacity to respond. A central component is the development of a sector-specific drought dashboard intended to function as an early warning system and provide actionable information for decision-makers. Future work includes convening advisory groups to refine data needs, applying methods at finer geographic scales, and piloting approaches to better anticipate where impacts are likely to occur.

Comments provided by DRIP Collaborative members:

- Interest in the dashboard as a tool to improve communication, including its potential to support media understanding and public-facing messaging
- Questions raised about how the approach will incorporate operational and institutional factors (e.g., water rights, contracts, and management decisions)
- Noted that differences in demand and water use affect vulnerability and should be considered alongside hydrologic conditions

In April 2026, the DRIP Collaborative hosted a workshop on Drought Indicators and Metrics to solicit input from DRIP members, subject matter experts, and partner organizations. The workshop focused on reaching a shared understanding of the current situation, perceived gaps, and potential solutions. Please see [the workshop summary](#) for more detail.

A key takeaway from the workshop was the range of complementary innovations highlighted across presentations, see the recording of those presentations [here](#). These efforts are advancing drought indicators in different but reinforcing ways, including developing sector-specific approaches, incorporating water supply portfolios and subregional variation, integrating exposure and vulnerability into risk assessments, improving accessibility and communication of data, and applying predictive tools to better anticipate impacts. Together, these efforts illustrate both the breadth of ongoing work and the opportunity to better connect these efforts to support more actionable drought decision-making. Another key takeaway from the workshop was the need to take a user-centered approach to drought indicators and metrics, recognizing that information needs vary significantly across audiences. Participants emphasized the importance of starting with a form of needs assessment to identify what information is needed, by whom, and for what purpose.

Building on the workshop takeaways, participants at the April 17 meeting were divided into breakout groups representing different user perspectives to further inform this needs assessment. Discussions focused on identifying user-specific data needs, how indicators are used in decision-making, and what information is missing. The exercise aimed to inform a broader needs assessment by asking participants to identify key drought-related questions that indicators should help answer. Themes of the breakout report-outs included:

- Need for early indicators that provide sufficient lead time for action, particularly for counties that require advance planning to establish contracts (e.g., water hauling), secure funding, and mobilize resources for emergency response, wildfire preparedness, and water quality monitoring
- Importance of improving how existing data are communicated and presented, rather than focusing solely on developing new indicators
- Recognition that drought conditions and water supply availability are not always aligned, and that regional variability in supply portfolios, infrastructure, and management (e.g., imported water, storage, water rights) must be reflected to accurately represent local conditions
- Importance of identifying and prioritizing at-risk communities and systems, using existing data (e.g., well depth, prior assessments, SGMA and IRWM data) to anticipate where impacts may occur first and support proactive response and resource allocation
- Interest in tracking broader impacts, including economic effects (e.g., cost of supply, land fallowing), public health risks (e.g., water quality degradation, harmful algal blooms), and community-level impacts (e.g., displacement, loss of small business activity)

- Importance of partnerships (e.g., between counties, community-based organizations, and technical assistance providers) in supporting effective drought response
- Interest in improved modeling and forecasting to support both near-term decision-making and long-term planning

Informational Updates

California Water Plan Update 2028

Joel Metzger, California Department of Water Resources [3:09:18 – 3:39:33, slides 85-104]

Deputy Director Metzger provided an overview of ongoing work on the California Water Plan Update 2028, including implementation of [SB 72](#), a 2025 law that modernizes the Water Plan by shifting it from a primarily advisory document to a more action-oriented statewide planning framework. The law establishes statewide water supply targets (including an interim target of 9 million acre-feet by 2040) and emphasizes coordinated planning across agencies, regions, and sectors to address increasing climate variability, aging infrastructure, shifting demand, and ecosystem pressures.

The overview highlighted a structured approach to planning that links data, targets, and actions, including development of improved statewide water use and supply datasets, establishment of long-term supply targets across sectors, and identification of place-based strategies to close supply-demand gaps. The Water Plan is also being developed through an expanded engagement and coordination process, including advisory committees, regional forums, technical workgroups, and partnerships across state, federal, and local entities.

The presentation also highlighted opportunities for alignment between the DRIP Collaborative and the Water Plan Update process, including informing development of drought indicators and metrics, improving visibility of domestic wells and small water systems issues and solutions, and supporting implementation of statewide priorities through coordinated planning processes.

Comments provided by DRIP Collaborative members:

- A member asked about plans for regional forums, including whether they will be held in person, opportunities for local hosting, and how local water managers will be engaged and informed in advance.
 - Deputy Director Metzger responded that forums are expected to include in-person components, with hybrid options still under consideration. Outreach will be conducted through a statewide communications effort, advisory committee coordination, and regional partnerships, with input from local agencies encouraged to help shape engagement.

California Water Rights

Jessica Bean, State Water Resources Control Board [3:39:33 – 4:22:08, slides 106-130]

Jessica Bean provided an overview of California water rights, focusing on foundational concepts, water right types, and how the system functions in practice. Topics covered included distinctions between riparian and appropriative rights, the structure of the priority system (“first in time, first in right”), and the complexity of managing overlapping and sometimes unquantified rights. The presentation also reviewed permitting processes (standard and temporary), groundwater recharge permitting pathways, and mechanisms for modifying water rights, including standard change petitions and temporary urgency change petitions.

Additional topics included drought-related tools such as curtailments, which implement the priority system during drought conditions, and enforcement mechanisms used to ensure compliance. The presentation highlighted the importance of water use reporting data for management decisions and noted ongoing challenges related to data accuracy and system complexity.

Questions from DRIP Collaborative members:

Discussion focused on clarifying how water rights operate in practice, particularly in complex situations. Questions included:

- How riparian rights are treated when land is subdivided or separated from the original parcel
- The extent to which reporting and enforcement processes capture inconsistencies or informal practices
- How groundwater rights and SGMA-related management interact, including allocation and potential reallocation of unused groundwater
- Permitting requirements for stormwater capture and groundwater recharge, including distinctions between incidental recharge and recharge intended for later use
- Frequency and use of tools such as information orders, change petitions, and temporary urgency change petitions
- How adjudication processes may alter or redefine existing rights

Next Steps & Closing Remarks

Orit Kalman, Facilitator [4:22:08 – 4:38:08, slides 133-134]

Upcoming engagement opportunities were shared, including:

- Roles and Responsibilities Workshop #2 – Thursday, May 28, 2026 (10:00AM–12:00PM)
- Drought Indicators and Metrics Workshop #2 – Friday, June 5, 2026 (10:00AM–12:00PM)
- DRIP Collaborative Meeting – Friday, July 17, 2026 (10:00 AM – 5:00 PM)

Input gathered during this meeting will be used to refine frameworks and materials and inform development of white papers.

Deputy Director Gosselin closed the meeting and expressed appreciation for participant engagement and noted the value of the day's discussions, particularly given the complexity of the topics. He highlighted strong momentum from the workshops and breakout sessions and encouraged continued participation in upcoming meetings.

Appendix A. Meeting Participation

Drought Resilience Interagency Partnership & Collaborative Members

Present

- Alex Biering, California Farm Bureau
- Alvar Escriva Bou, University of California, Davis
- Carolina Hernandez, Los Angeles County Public Works
- Charles Delgado, California State Association of Counties
- Chelsea Haines, Association of California Water Agencies
- Joaquin Esquivel (member), Karen Mogus (alternate), Andrew Altevogt (alternate), State Water Resources Control Board
- Katy Landau, California Environmental Protection Agency – Alternate for Anna Naimark
- Laura Ramos, California Water Institute at Fresno State
- Maria Gallegos Herrera, Rural Community Assistance Corporation
- Mariko Falke, California Department of Water Resources
- Mike Myatt, Environmental Defense Fund
- Paul Gosselin (Chair), California Department of Water Resources – Alternate for Karla Nemeth
- Samantha Arthur, California Natural Resources Agency
- Sierra Ryan, Santa Cruz County
- Suzanne Pecci, Domestic Well Planning Group South American Subbasin
- Tim Worley, CalMutuals
- Rhett Anderson, Self Help Enterprises – Alternate for Tami McVay
- Virginia Jameson, California Department of Food and Agriculture

Absent

- Brent Hastey, Plumas Self Storage
- Emily Rooney, Agricultural Council of California
- Emiko Burchill, California Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Joshua Cahill, Yurok Tribe
- Nataly Escobedo Garcia, Leadership Counsel for Justice & Accountability – alternate for Kelsey Hinton of Community Water Center. Attended virtually; does not count towards quorum.
- Nate Ortiz, Governor's Office of Emergency Services
- Natalie Kuffel, Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation
- Redgie Collins, CalTrout