

RESOLUTION No. 2021-02

DELTA-MENDOTA SUBBASIN COORDINATION COMMITTEE

A RESOLUTION PROCLAIMING A LOCAL EMERGENCY, RATIFYING THE PROCLAMATION OF A STATE OF EMERGENCY BY N-12-21 ISSUED ON AUGUST 16, 2021 AND AUTHORIZING REMOTE TELECONFERENCE MEETINGS OF THE DELTA-MENDOTA SUBBASIN COORDINATION COMMITTEE FOR THE PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 13, 2021 TO JANUARY 12, 2022 PURSUANT TO BROWN ACT PROVISIONS.

WHEREAS, the DELTA-MENDOTA SUBBASIN COORDINATION COMMITTEE (“Committee”) is committed to preserving and nurturing public access and participation in meetings of the members on the Committee; and

WHEREAS, all meetings of the Committee’s legislative bodies are open and public, as required by the Ralph M. Brown Act (Cal. Gov. Code 54950 – 54963), so that any member of the public may attend, participate, and watch the Committee’s legislative bodies conduct their business; and

WHEREAS, the Brown Act, Government Code section 54953(e), makes provisions for remote teleconferencing participation in meetings by members of a legislative body, without compliance with the requirements of Government Code section 54953(b)(3), subject to the existence of certain conditions; and

WHEREAS, a required condition is that a state of emergency is declared by the Governor pursuant to Government Code section 8625, proclaiming the existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state caused by conditions as described in Government Code section 8558; and

WHEREAS, a proclamation is made when there is an actual incident, threat of disaster, or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the jurisdictions that are within the Committee’s boundaries, caused by natural, technological, or human-caused disasters; and

WHEREAS, it is further required that state or local officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing, or, the legislative body meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health and safety of attendees; and

WHEREAS, such conditions now exist, specifically, by the Governor's Order N-12-21, the Governor has extended the order declaring a State of Emergency due to the impacts of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, the Counties of Fresno, Stanislaus, San Benito, San Joaquin, Madera, and Merced have recommended continued social distancing to combat the imminent risk to the public health and safety due to COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, the Committee members do hereby find that such conditions has caused, and will continue to cause, conditions of peril to the safety of persons within the boundaries of the Delta-Mendota Subbasin that are likely to be beyond the control of Committee services, personnel, equipment, and facilities, and desires to proclaim a local emergency and ratify the proclamation of state of emergency by the Governor of the State of California; and

WHEREAS, as a consequence of the local emergency, the Committee members do hereby find that the legislative bodies of the Committee shall conduct their meetings without compliance with paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Government Code section 54953, as authorized by subdivision (e) of section 54953, and that such legislative bodies shall comply with the requirements to provide the public with access to the meetings as prescribed in paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of section 54953; and

WHEREAS, the Committee shall ensure that the public has the opportunity to participate live in all electronic meetings of the Committee and all its legislative bodies during all public comment periods.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS OF THE DELTA-MENDOTA SUBBASIN COORDINATION COMMITTEE DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Recitals. The Recitals set forth above are true and correct and are incorporated into this Resolution by this reference.

Section 2. Proclamation of Local Emergency. The Committee members hereby proclaims that a local emergency now exists throughout the Delta-Mendota Subbasin, and full in-person meetings could cause an imminent risk to the Committee members, staff and public.

Section 3. Ratification of Governor's Proclamation of a State of Emergency. The Committee members hereby ratify the Governor of the State of California's Proclamation of State of Emergency, effective as of its issuance date of August 16, 2021.

Section 4. Remote Teleconference Meetings. The staff and legislative bodies of the Committee are hereby authorized and directed to take all actions necessary to carry out the intent and purpose of this Resolution including, conducting open and public meetings in accordance with Government Code section 54953(e) and other applicable provisions of the Brown Act.

Section 5. Effective Date of Resolution. This Resolution shall take effect on December 13, 2021, and shall be effective until the earlier of (i) January 12, 2022, or (ii) such time the Committee members adopt a subsequent resolution in accordance with Government Code section 54953(e)(3) to extend the time during which the legislative bodies of the Committee may continue to teleconference without compliance with paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of section 54953.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this 13th day of December, 2021, by a motion from Member _____ and a second by Member _____, with the following vote to wit:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

, Chair

**CERTIFICATE OF SECRETARY
OF
DELTA-MENDOTA SUBBASIN COORDINATION COMMITTEE**

I, _____, do hereby certify that I am the duly authorized and appointed Secretary of the Delta-Mendota Subbasin Coordination Committee (the "Committee"); that the following is a true and correct copy of that certain resolution duly and unanimously adopted and approved by the members of the Committee on the 13th day of December, 2021; and that said resolution has not been modified or rescinded and remains in full force and effect as the date hereof:

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have executed this Certificate on this 13th day of December, 2021.

Secretary of Delta-Mendota Coordination
Committee

Delta-Mendota Subbasin Coordination Committee Meeting

Thursday, September 9, 2021, 9:30 AM

[Click here to join meeting](#)
Call-in Number: +1 669-900-6833
Meeting ID: 825 5849 6403
Passcode: 641751

Coordination Committee Members and Alternates Present

Vince Lucchesi – Patterson Irrigation District/Northern Delta-Mendota Region
Chase Hurley – Pacheco Water District/Central Delta-Mendota Region
Jarrett Martin – Central California Irrigation District/SJREC
Alejandro Paolini – San Luis Canal Company/SJREC
Augie Ramirez – Fresno County
Ric Ortega – Grassland Water District
Ken Swanson – Grassland Water District (Alternate)
Jim Stilwell – Farmers Water District
Joe Hopkins – Aliso Water District

San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority Members Present

John Brodie
Scott Petersen
Stewart Davis
Lauren Neves
Claire Howard – Provost & Pritchard

Others Present

Adam Scheuber – Del Puerto Water District
Kel Mitchell – Turner Island Water District
Steve Stadler – San Luis Water District
Kait Palys Bautista – Provost & Pritchard
Rick Iger – Provost & Pritchard
Anona Dutton – EKI Environment & Water, Inc.
Leslie Dumas – Woodard & Curran

1. Call to Order/Roll Call

Jarrett Martin/CCID called the meeting to order at 9:33 AM.

2. Committee to Consider Corrections or Additions to the Agenda of Items, as authorized by Government Code Section 54950 et seq.

No corrections or additions were made to the agenda of items.

3. Opportunity for Public Comment

No public comment was received.

4. **Committee to Review and Take Action on Consent Calendar**

a. **Minutes**

- i. **June 14, 2021 Telephonic Meeting of the Delta-Mendota Subbasin Coordination Committee**
- ii. **August 11, 2021 Joint Telephonic Meeting of the Delta-Mendota Subbasin Coordination Committee and Technical Working Group (CVHM2-SJB Modeling Meeting with USBR/USGS Staff)**

b. **Budget**

- i. **June 2021 Budget to Actual Report**

The Committee approved the consent calendar as presented. Ric Ortega/Grassland provided the motion and Vince Lucchesi/PID seconded. The Committee voted by roll call; the motion was passed unanimously by those present.

5. **Committee to Consider Approval of Second Half Dues for Fiscal Year 2022, Brodie**

John Brodie/SLDMWA introduced discussion of the Coordination Committee's second half dues for Fiscal Year 2022 (FY22), which covers the coordinated grant-funded activities. The approved FY22 budget notes that the first dues collection would include all activities other than the Proposition 68-funded contracts, and that these grant-funded activities would be allocated to the beneficiaries as part of the second dues collection. The grant-funded activities are through the Subbasin's ongoing Proposition 68 grant, which include Grant Administration, Technical Assistance, and Subsidence Characterization Study categories. Scott Petersen/SLDMWA noted that the cost allocations for these grant-funded activities were postponed until the GSI Environmental, Inc. (GSI) project team leading the subsidence study was on-boarded and the Committee could discuss their preferred approach for collecting dues for this project. John noted that these activities are fully grant reimbursable through the Subbasin's Proposition 68 grant, so the requested Committee input is focused on confirming cash flow process for these activities.

The Committee discussed the subsidence characterization study's focus of subsidence impacts within the Northern and Central Regions, specifically along the Delta-Mendota Canal. Scott also noted three areas of focus within the Subbasin that were discussed prior to the project start: Patterson area, Panoche Fan, and Tranquillity.

John noted that the GSI team is evaluating subsidence within the whole Subbasin, and will develop recommendations for additional monitoring based on observed subsidence and data gaps within the Subbasin, focusing on areas near critical infrastructure that includes the Delta-Mendota Canal and additional conveyance infrastructure identified by GSP representatives. Jim Stilwell/Farmers noted that the Farmers Water District area has not experienced subsidence impacts

The Committee recommended the Northern and Central Regions provide the cash flow for the cost of the grant-funded subsidence characterization study. Vince Lucchesi/PID noted that the Northern and Central Management Committees will need to consider ratification of this recommendation at the September 23rd Management committees meeting, and requested additional detail on the cash flow process for this cost. Ric Ortega/Grassland provided the motion and Joe Hopkins/Aliso seconded. The Committee voted by roll call; Vince and Chase Hurley/Pacheco, the Northern and Central Region representatives, abstained from voting on this item.

6. **Committee to Consider Approval for Next Steps for DWR GSP Assessment Process and Preparation Efforts, Brodie**

John Brodie/SLDMWA provided a brief overview of input DWR has released so far on submitted GSPs. Two GSPs have been conditionally approved and two GSPs require corrective actions prior to evaluation for final approval. John explained that DWR is anticipated to release input on

the Delta-Mendota Subbasin's GSPs before January 2022. Once DWR comments are released, the Subbasin will have 180 days to respond.

John provided an overview of an analysis developed by the EKI Environment & Water, Inc. (EKI) team that compares comment letters released by DWR and SWRCB that highlights potential areas of focus within the Northern & Central Delta-Mendota Region GSP (NCDM GSP).

Anona Dutton/EKI noted that the review of the NCDM GSP did not find any fatal flaws, but recent input from DWR has indicated a higher expectation of showing detailed processes for determining sustainable management criteria than was previously expected. In all likelihood, Delta-Mendota Subbasin GSPs will have to respond to DWR feedback in some way.

The Committee suggested each GSP Group review their respective Plan to identify potential deficiencies for discussion at future meetings and to better prepare for DWR comments. The Committee also discussed the need to revisit the Subbasin's Coordination Agreement and Cost Share Agreement, which were developed during GSP development. The Subbasin will need to consider changes to these agreements to support GSP implementation activities and address responses to the anticipated DWR comments.

The Committee noted that a single GSP can put the whole subbasin in jeopardy. This emphasizes the need for the Committee to identify language that provides mutual accountability for implementation activities. The group noted that the initial agreement development took over two years. Given the level of detail and effort for this Subbasin-wide agreement, the Committee noted their intent to amend the agreement once to bring the Subbasin through the 2040 SGMA implementation timeframe.

7. Committee to Discuss Water Year 2021 Annual Report Development, Brodie

The Committee discussed their preferred process for the Water Year 2021 (WY2021) Annual Report development. The Committee confirmed their interest in continuing to work with the Ken D. Schmidt & Associates (KDSA) team for Subbasin-wide groundwater level contour map development. Leslie also reminded the Committee that the Annual Report team is requesting water surface elevation data collected in spring 2021 at representative sites as well as additional monitoring sites for incorporation into the contour maps.

The Committee discussed holding monthly meetings in January, February, and March 2022 focused on Annual Report development.

8. Committee Review of Written Report Items, Brodie

- a. **Implementation Efforts**
 - i. **Monitoring Activities and Reporting Responsibilities**
 - ii. **Well Permitting Discussions**
 - iii. **GSP Implementation Activities and Evaluation**
 - iv. **Upcoming Grant Funding Opportunities**
- b. **Special Projects**
 - i. **Well Census and Inventory Projects**
 - ii. **Subbasin Subsidence Characterization Study**
 - iii. **USBR/USGS CVHM2-SJB Modeling Efforts**
- c. **Inter-basin Coordination Efforts**
 - i. **Facilitation Support Services (FSS) Inter-basin Coordination Progress**
 - ii. **Review of Neighboring Subbasins' Draft GSPs and Comment Process**

John Brodie/SLDMWA provided an overview of the written report items and noted that additional detail is available in the provided meeting materials. John highlighted an upcoming funding opportunity that is anticipated to provide \$60 million in non-competitive funding to critically overdrafted subbasins. John and Scott Petersen/SLDMWA noted that the details of this funding are still being confirmed by the State legislature, and that more detail will be shared with Subbasin representatives once available. Ric Ortega/Grassland noted that he is hesitant to pursue grant funding unless there is a clear benefit to the Grassland area, and expressed concern regarding the potential level of effort for the grant application process versus the realized benefit in funding award amount.

John also noted that the FSS inter-basin meetings are continuing with representatives from the Delta-Mendota, Chowchilla, Madera, and Merced Subbasins. Recent meetings have focused on identifying a regional subsidence area of focus.

9. Next Steps

- The Committee recommended the Northern and Central Regions cover the cash flow for the subsidence characterization study cost that will be fully reimbursed by the Proposition 68 grant. The Northern and Central Management Committees will consider this recommendation in their September 23rd meeting.
- The Coordination Committee will consider potential revisions to the Coordination Agreement to support ongoing GSP implementation activities and support mutual accountability between GSP Groups.
- The Subbasin is preparing for DWR to release evaluations of the GSPs. Each GSP Group will review their GSP to identify potential deficiencies in preparation for these comment letters.
- KDSA will support the Subbasin-wide groundwater level contour map development for the Water Year 2021 Annual Report. Additional water level data will be requested from each GSA and GSP Group for this effort.

10. Reports Pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.2(a)(3)

Claire Howard/P&P provided a brief legal update on behalf Lauren Layne/BMJ, noting that litigation is currently in separate counties and there will be an opposition to the motion to consolidate due at the end of September.

11. ADJOURNMENT

Jarrett Martin/CCID adjourned the meeting at 11:27 AM.

**Special Joint Telephonic Meeting of the Delta-Mendota Subbasin
Technical Working Group and Coordination Committee**

Friday, October 29, 2021, 1:00 PM

Click here to join Zoom meeting
Call-in Number: 1-669-900-6833
Meeting ID: 836 4765 2362
Passcode: 959083

Coordination Committee Members and Alternates Present

Chase Hurley – Pacheco Water District/Central Delta-Mendota Region
Lacey McBride – Merced County/Central Delta-Mendota Region (Alternate)
Jarrett Martin – Central California Irrigation District/SJREC
Ric Ortega – Grassland Water District
Ken Swanson – Grassland Water District (Alternate)
Jim Stilwell – Farmers Water District
Joe Hopkins – Aliso Water District

Technical Working Group and Additional Attendees Present

Chin Man (Bill) Mok – GSI Environmental, Inc.
Hiroko Hort – GSI Environmental, Inc.
Lauren Santi – GSI Environmental, Inc.
Anthea Hansen – Del Puerto Water District
Ellen Wehr – Grassland Water District
Kel Mitchell – Turner Island Water District
Rick Iger – Provost & Pritchard
Anona Dutton – EKI Environment and Water, Inc.
Leslie Dumas – Woodard & Curran
Lisa Beutler – Stantec
Will Anderson – Luhdorff & Scalmanini

San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority Members Present

John Brodie
Scott Petersen
Claire Howard – Provost & Pritchard

1. Call to Order/Introductions

Jarrett Martin/CCID called the meeting to order at 1:04 PM.

2. Coordination Committee to Consider Approval of Resolution Authorizing Remote Teleconference Meetings Pursuant to AB 361 for the Coordination Committee During Next 30 Days, Layne

Claire Howard/P&P provided a brief overview of the presented resolution, which will allow the Coordination Committee to continue to hold teleconference meetings during the next 30 days. The Committee will continue to approve similar resolutions every 30 days as long as the current

Brown Act emergency protocol is in place. The Committee considered approval of the presented resolution. Joe Hopkins/Aliso provided the motion and Ric Ortega/Grassland seconded. The Committee voted by roll call; the motion was passed unanimously by those present.

3. **Technical Working Group to Consider Corrections to the Agenda of Items, as Authorized by Government Code Section 54950 et seq.**

No corrections were made to the agenda of items.

4. **Opportunity for Public Comment**

No public comment was shared.

5. **Summary of Delta-Mendota Subbasin Subsidence Characterization Study Progress, Mok**

Dr. Chin Man (Bill) Mok/GSI reviewed a presentation of the GSI Environmental, Inc. (GSI) team's progress on the Subbasin's subsidence characterization study to date. Bill reviewed the data the team has compiled from publicly available sources, state and federal agencies, SLDMWA, and GSAs within the Subbasin. Bill explained that the GSI team is also seeking available geophysical or soil characteristic data to analyze soil compaction behavior. Bill also requested lower aquifer pumping data from agencies if available.

Bill also reviewed the GSI team's proposed process for characterizing areas within the Subbasin by subsidence risk level to suggest management options. Bill also noted potential recommendations for additional monitoring, including extensometers or continuous GPS units. Bill noted the GSI team is focusing on areas near critical infrastructure and areas with past subsidence impacts. Bill also noted the intent to incorporate results from each GSP's well census efforts once those projects are complete.

6. **Questions/comments from Coordination Committee/TWG Members**

Coordination Committee and Technical Working Group (TWG) members discussed opportunities for sharing additional data with the GSI team. Ellen Wehr/Grassland noted the opportunity for GSAs and GSP Groups to share available pumping data. John Brodie/SLDMWA noted that pumping data has been requested from GSP Group and GSA representatives to support this project, and reiterated data privacy assurances that are incorporated into the project agreement for any data shared for this study.

Joe Hopkins/Aliso asked how pumping data will be analyzed if a thorough amount of data isn't made available. Dr. Mok explained that water level changes are used when pumping data isn't available, along with aerial elevation changes.

7. **Discussion of SGMA Implementation Round 1 Funding Opportunity, Brodie**

John Brodie/SLDMWA explained that DWR recently released a draft proposal solicitation package (PSP) and guidelines for upcoming funding through the SGMA Implementation Round 1 grant program. John noted that a workshop is scheduled for November 16th to review the draft PSP and guidelines, and a public comment window is open until November 29th.

The Committee expressed their interest in this funding opportunity, and suggested Committee members consider projects for additional discussion at the November 8th Coordination Committee meeting.

8. Next Steps

Jarrett Martin/CCID emphasized the importance of GSAs sharing available data to support the subsidence characterization study effort.

9. Reports Pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.2(a)(3)

No topics were discussed under this item.

10. ADJOURNMENT

The Committee adjourned the meeting at 2:06 PM.

DRAFT

Special Meeting of the Delta-Mendota Subbasin
Coordination Committee

Monday, November 8, 2021, 11:00 AM

Click here to join Zoom meeting
Call-in Number: 1-669-900-6833
Meeting ID: 814 3470 0632
Passcode: 750990

Grassland Water District Office, 200 W Wilmott Ave, Los Banos, CA

Coordination Committee Members and Alternates Present

Vince Lucchesi – Patterson Irrigation District/Northern Delta-Mendota Region
Chase Hurley – Pacheco Water District/Central Delta-Mendota Region
Jarrett Martin – Central California Irrigation District/SJREC
Alejandro Paolini – San Luis Canal Company/SJREC
Augie Ramirez – Fresno County
Ric Ortega – Grassland Water District
Ken Swanson – Grassland Water District (Alternate)
Jim Stilwell – Farmers Water District
Joe Hopkins – Aliso Water District

San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority Members Present

John Brodie
Claire Howard – Provost & Pritchard

Others Present

Anthea Hansen – Del Puerto Water District
Adam Scheuber – Del Puerto Water District
Steve Stadler – San Luis Water District
Juan Cadena – Mercy Springs Water District
Kait Palys Bautista – Provost & Pritchard
Rick Iger – Provost & Pritchard
Anona Dutton – EKI Environment & Water, Inc.
Leslie Dumas – Woodard & Curran
Lauren Layne – Baker Manock & Jensen
Jeannette Lovelis – Luhdorff & Scalmanini

1. Call to Order/Roll Call

Jarrett Martin/CCID called the meeting to order at 11:00 AM.

2. Committee to Consider Corrections to the Agenda of Items, as authorized by Government Code Section 54950 et seq.

No corrections were made to the agenda of items.

3. Opportunity for Public Comment

No public comment was shared.

4. **Committee to Discuss Sustainable Groundwater Management (SGM) Grant Program SGMA Implementation Round 1 Funding, Brodie**

John Brodie/SLDMWA introduced the discussion of the upcoming DWR funding through the SGMA Implementation Round 1 grant program. John shared that DWR is hosting a webinar scheduled for November 16th to review the draft proposal solicitation package (PSP) and guidelines. This funding is open to all critically overdrafted subbasins and a single application will be accepted from each subbasin. The draft PSP describes a Spending Plan that each subbasin will submit for the application, but DWR has not released a template yet. John explained that the Subbasin's Spending Plan must detail \$10 million worth of projects, and once submitted, DWR will work with each applicant to narrow down \$7.6 million of funding for each subbasin based on eligible project types. The deadline for the Spending Plan submission is January 31, 2022.

The Committee discussed the process for identifying potential projects, and also noted the short application development timeline. Joe Hopkins/Aliso recommended the Committee consider re-submitting the projects included in the Proposition 68 Implementation grant application from early 2021, which include: Orestimba Creek Recharge and Recovery Project, Los Banos Creek Recharge and Recovery Project, Flood Water Capture Project, and Cottonwood Creek Recharge Project. Joe noted that these projects already have description and budget detail summarized, which would ease the process of developing the Spending Plan.

In addition to discussion of the projects included in the Proposition 68 Implementation application, the Committee discussed additional projects they would like considered for this funding:

- Northern & Central Delta-Mendota Region GSP (NCDM GSP):
 - o Anthea Hansen/DPWD recommended the Del Puerto Canyon Reservoir project
 - o Chase Hurley/Pacheco recommended the Pacheco Canal Modernization project
 - o Vince Lucchesi/PID recommended interconnected surface water (ISW) monitoring network development along the San Joaquin River (SJR) in the Northern Delta-Mendota Region
 - o Steve Stadler/SLWD recommended the Ortigalita Creek Groundwater Recharge and Recovery Project
- Fresno County GSP
 - o Augie Ramirez/Fresno recommended monitoring network data gap filling and SJR ISW monitoring within the Fresno GSP area
 - o Augie also recommended the Committee consider using funds to support responding to DWR comments on the GSPs
- Grassland GSP:
 - o Ric Ortega/Grassland recommended SJR ISW monitoring in the Grassland GSP area
- Farmers WD GSP:
 - o Jim Stilwell/Farmers noted he will seek input from Will Halligan/LSCE regarding potential projects for the Farmers WD GSP area

Leslie recommended a targeted west-side AEM survey to better understand Coastal Mountain recharge. The Committee expressed interest in additional detail from the planned DWR AEM survey to avoid duplicative efforts.

The Committee briefly discussed cost share options for application development, including one option for equal six-way split between the GSP Groups, or another option in which half the cost is shared equally by the six GSP Groups and half is based on GSP acreage. The Committee decided to discuss cost share in more detail next month. Vince noted that the Management

Committees will discuss this funding opportunity, including NCDM GSP projects and preferred cost share approaches, during their November 16th meeting.

John noted that there is flexibility in a current task order to support grant application development, and he does not anticipate needing SLDMWA Board approval to authorize this grant response. John noted that one requirement of the grant is a letter of support from each GSA in the Subbasin.

Each GSP Group is tasked with compiling project information for the Committee's review and consideration during the December 13th meeting.

5. Committee to Discuss Anticipated DWR Comments on Delta-Mendota Subbasin GSPs, Brodie

In a recent point-of-contact call for San Joaquin Valley subbasin representatives, DWR staff explained that comments on GSPs will focus on how all GSPs and member entities coordinate. John noted that comments on the Delta-Mendota Subbasin's GSPs will likely focus on the Common Chapter. These comments are anticipated to be released in mid-December. DWR also clarified that the six-month clock to respond to comments will start in January 2022 based on the date of the Subbasin's submitted GSP, not when the comments are released. John also noted that DWR comments will only focus on content in the submitted GSPs, but that the Subbasin's response can include references to projects and efforts undertaken since submission.

Jarrett Martin/CCID reminded each GSP Group to complete a self-evaluation of their GSP to better understand areas of focus that DWR may address in their comments, and emphasized the importance of the six GSP Groups developing a coordinated approach for this response process. The Committee will hold a special workshop in early January dedicated to reviewing the released comments and considering next steps for a coordinated response.

6. Committee to Discuss Revisions to Delta-Mendota Subbasin Coordination Agreement and Cost Share Agreement, Layne/Brodie

Lauren Layne/BMJ introduced discussion of the Committee's interest in revising the current Coordination and Cost Share Agreements to support GSP implementation and provide mutual accountability between the GSP Groups. The Committee recommended identifying a small ad-hoc group of Subbasin representatives dedicated to reviewing revisions to the agreements. Lauren suggested that the group wait to meet until DWR releases comments. The volunteers for this group are: Jim Stilwell/Farmers, Anthea Hansen/DPWD, Augie Ramirez/Fresno, and Jarrett Martin/CCID. The Committee recommended development of a one-page summary identifying deficiencies in the Agreements for the group's review.

7. Committee to Discuss Draft Fiscal Year 2023 Budget for the Delta-Mendota Subbasin Coordination Committee, Brodie

John Brodie/SLDMWA reviewed the draft Fiscal Year 2023 (FY 2023) budget for the Coordination Committee. John noted that this draft includes placeholder estimates for consultant and legal line items, and that he anticipates these categories will increase. The budget carryover from the current fiscal year is unknown, but John anticipates the SLDMWA accounting team will have this information by the end of the year.

Joe Hopkins/Aliso recommended providing a summary of staff time by task as well as additional detail for the "Other" category (travel, software, etc.). John noted that a summary of tasks for SLDMWA and staff augmentation consultant can be distributed for review.

8. Next Steps

- Each GSP Group is tasked with compiling project information for the upcoming SGMA Round 1 Implementation funding for the Committee's review and consideration during the December 13th meeting.
- The Committee will hold a special workshop in early January dedicated to reviewing the released comments and considering next steps for a coordinated response.
- Jim Stilwell/Farmers, Anthea Hansen/DPWD, Augie Ramirez/Fresno, and Jarrett Martin/CCID will form an ad-hoc group to consider revisions to the Subbasin's Coordination and Cost Share Agreements. This group will wait to meet until the DWR comments are released.
- The draft FY 2023 budget will be updated with final numbers from consultant and legal teams, and the current fiscal year carryover will be incorporated into future budget review.

9. **Reports Pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.2(a)(3)**

No topics were discussed under this item.

10. **ADJOURNMENT**

Jarrett Martin/CCID adjourned the meeting at 12:39 PM.

DRAFT

SAN LUIS & DELTA-MENDOTA WATER AUTHORITY
MARCH 1, 2021 - FEBRUARY 28, 2022
SGMA ACTIVITIES - COORDINATED COST-SHARE AGREEMENT
ACTIVITY AGREEMENTS BUDGET TO ACTUAL
COORDINATED (FUND 63)

Report Period 3/1/21 - 10/31/21
Coordination Committee 12/13/21

EXPENDITURES	Annual Budget	Paid/ Pending	Additional Pending	Total Expenses	Amount Remaining	% of Amt Remaining	Expenses Through
<u>Legal:</u>							
Outside Counsel	\$ 4,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,000	100%	
<u>Other Professional Services:</u>							
GSP Implementation Contracts							
Coordinated Annual Reports Activities (Common Chapter, Water Level Contouring)	\$ 10,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,500	100%	
DMS Hosting, Augmentation and Support	\$ 14,943	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,943	100%	
Staff Augmentation Support (Provost & Pritchard)	\$ 19,941	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,941	100%	
Proposition 68 (Grant Administration)							
Component 1 (Grant Administration)	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,000	100%	
Component 2 (Technical Assistance)	\$ 45,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 45,000	100%	
Component 11 (Subsidence Characterization)	\$ 85,000	\$ 24,213	\$ -	\$ 24,213	\$ 60,788	72%	9/30/21
<u>Other:</u>							
Executive Director	\$ 1,980	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,980	100%	
General Counsel	\$ 3,116	\$ 69	\$ -	\$ 69	\$ 3,047	98%	10/31/21
Water Policy Director	\$ 2,955	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,955	100%	
Water Resources Program Manager	\$ 34,571	\$ 17,126	\$ -	\$ 17,126	\$ 17,445	50%	10/31/21
Accounting	\$ 3,690	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,690	100%	
Los Banos Administrative Office (LBAO)	\$ 500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 500	100%	
Travel/Mileage	\$ 2,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,000	100%	
Group Meetings	\$ 1,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,000	100%	
Telephone	\$ 500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 500	100%	
Equipment and Tools	\$ 1,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,000	100%	
Total Expenditures	\$ 260,696	\$ 41,408	\$ -	\$ 41,408	\$ 219,288	84%	



MEMORANDUM

TO: Delta Mendota Subbasin Coordination Committee Members and Alternates

FROM: John Brodie, Water Resources Program Manager

DATE: December 9, 2021

RE: Sustainable Groundwater Management Round 1 Grant Application

BACKGROUND

On October 13, 2021, the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) issued a draft Proposal Solicitation Package (PSP) for Sustainable Groundwater Management (SGM) Round 1 funding. Approximately \$7.6M is available for each critically overdrafted (COD) basin, including the Delta-Mendota Subbasin (Subbasin), with grants awarded at the basin level. DWR held a public meeting on November 16, 2021 to respond to questions on the draft PSP. DWR may issue the final PSP in mid-December 2021. The anticipated deadline for Grant applications is January 31, 2022. Applications must be submitted in a format specified by DWR.

The draft PSP states that each applicant subbasin must complete a "Spending Plan" using a template provided by DWR, and self-evaluate potential projects within the basin using the scoring criteria provided by DWR. Each applicant must submit a Spending Plan that includes projects totaling a minimum of \$10 million for DWR to review and rank. DWR will review the Spending Plan with each applicant. Letters of support from each Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) in the Subbasin are required. DWR requires that approximately \$3.7 million of the allocated funds should support one or more of three specified categories of activities, including:

- Geophysical investigation(s) of groundwater basins to identify recharge potential (e.g., Aerial Electromagnetic Surveys);
- Early implementation of existing regional flood management plans that incorporate groundwater recharge (e.g., basin recharge using floodwater); or
- Projects that would complement efforts of a local Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP), that provide for floodplain expansion to benefit groundwater recharge or habitat (e.g., basin recharge using peak flows from a river, creek, or stream).

Eligible projects include those identified in the previously submitted GSPs, projects designed to fill data gaps, response to forthcoming DWR comments on the GSPs, and revisions of the previously submitted GSPs.

Due to the short time-line, the Delta-Mendota Subbasin Coordination Committee is requested to take the following actions:

1. Designate a grant applicant
2. Adopt a process for ranking eligible projects in accordance with DWR guidelines
3. Identify list of projects for inclusion in the internal Subbasin ranking process
4. Determine cost share allocation for preparation of the grant application
5. Determine cost share allocation for grant administration / project implementation

ISSUES FOR DECISION

The following options are on the table relative to the above items:

1. Del Puerto Water District (DPWD) has volunteered to serve as the grant applicant on behalf of the Subbasin.
2. DWR requires a project review committee be developed within each basin. Per the draft PSP, that committee should include a representative for each entity within a GSA, a representative from each GSA within the basin if there are multiple GSAs, a representative from each entity within an approved Alternative, and/or another method where all interested parties have an equal vote.
3. The list of projects that have been compiled by GSP Groups for inclusion in the initial internal Subbasin ranking process to date include:
 - a. List included in **Attachment A** based on projects included in N-C Region GSP, submitted Prop 68 Implementation grant, and projects identified during the November 8, 2021 special Subbasin Coordination Committee meeting.
 - b. Additional projects identified by Subbasin member agencies on or before November 19, 2021; with the clear understanding they must meet the above-listed project eligibility criteria.
4. The prior approaches for cost share for grant applications that have been used by the GSP groups to date (see **Attachment B**) have included:
 - a. Proposition (Prop) 1 (*funding for initial GSP development, coordination support, DMS development, technical assistance*) – equal split of application cost by 15 non-disadvantaged community (DAC) GSAs via cost agreement letter.
 - b. Prop 68 Round 1 (*funding for supplemental GSP development, well census and inventory, subsidence characterization study*) – equal split of application cost by 15 non-DAC GSAs via cost agreement letter.
 - c. Prop 68 Implementation (*submitted in January 2021; not awarded*) – application cost shared by five participating agencies (project applicants) via cost agreement letter.

5. The prior approaches for cost share for grant administration / project implementation that have been used by the GSP groups to date (see **Attachment B**) have included:
 - a. Prop 1 – one-sixth share per GSP group for grant administration costs per Subbasin Cost Share Agreement.
 - b. Prop 68 Round 1 – one-sixth share per GSP group for grant administration costs per Subbasin Cost Share Agreement.
 - c. Prop 68 Implementation – proposed split of grant administration costs per participating project applicants.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the following:

1. Support designation of DPWD as the grant applicant.
2. Designate that the Coordination Committee members and alternates shall be eligible to rank projects, consistent with the draft PSP project ranking committee requirement.
3. Set a deadline to submit completed project ranking sheets to staff where they will be averaged per project and the average score for each project will be used for a final project ranking.
4. Support allocation of cost share for grant application with contributions from each GSP Group based on an amount proportional to each GSP Group's acreage within the Subbasin. This approach is recommended from the Northern and Central Management Committees' November 16th meeting.
5. Support allocation of cost share for grant administration / project implementation on a per-project basis based upon projects approved for funding by DWR and applying principle that direct project beneficiaries are responsible for grant administration and managing cash flow. This approach is consistent with the Northern and Central Management Committees' recommendation from their November 16th meeting.

ANALYSIS

The DWR SGMA Round1 Implementation funding is an opportunity for the Subbasin to receive significant financial assistance to further implementation of its stated SGMA objectives. The above recommendations are consistent with approaches previously utilized by the Subbasin in pursuing external funding and with the principle that some projects and actions benefit the entire Subbasin and that for others, project beneficiaries should bear an appropriately proportional burden. This funding opportunity requires no fund matching. The proposed cost share allocations for grant administration and project implementation will provide a cash flow structure for these funds before grant reimbursements are received.

BUDGET

To be determined based on the final PSP issued by DWR, the project list developed by the Subbasin Coordination Committee, and the cost share agreement(s) approved by the Subbasin Coordination Committee.

Attachment A - Summarized Project List as of December 7, 2021

Proposition 68 Implementation projects (application submitted Jan 2021)

- Orestimba Creek Recharge and Recovery Project (DPWD and CCID)
- Los Banos Creek Recharge and Recovery Project (SLWD, CCID and Grassland)
- Flood Water Capture Project (Grassland)
- Cottonwood Creek Recharge Project (Aliso)

Projects discussed in November 8, 2021 special Coordination Committee meeting

- Del Puerto Canyon Reservoir Project (DPWD)
- Pacheco Canal Modernization Project (Pacheco)
- Ortigalita Creek Groundwater Recharge and Recovery Project (SLWD)
- San Joaquin River (SJR) interconnected surface water (ISW) monitoring (NCDM, Grassland, and Fresno GSP Groups)
- Response to DWR's comments on GSPs

Additional projects recommended from GSP Groups:

- Additional projects listed in NCDM GSP
 - o Tier 1 Projects
 - City of Patterson Percolation Ponds for Stormwater Capture and Recharge
 - West Stanislaus Irrigation District Lateral 4-North Recapture and Recirculation Reservoir
 - o Tier 2 Projects
 - Little Salado Creek Groundwater Recharge and Flood Control Basin
 - Patterson Irrigation District Groundwater Bank and/or Flood-Managed Aquifer Recharge (Flood MAR-type Project)
 - West Stanislaus Irrigation District Lateral 4-South Recapture and Recirculation Reservoir
- Farmers Water District GSP
 - o GSP Annual Report preparation assistance (includes DMS, monitoring data analysis, etc.)
 - o Monitoring data gaps (surface water monitoring and stream gage monitoring installation and instrumentation, 2 sites)
 - o Stakeholder Outreach and Coordination Activities (2022, 2023, and 2024)
 - o GSP Modifications (Response to DWR Comments and working with DM GSAs)
 - o 2025 GSP Development
 - o Water Bank investigation, documentation, and permitting, monitoring well and recovery well installation and equipment
- Fresno County GSP
 - o GSP Annual Report Preparation (includes DMS, monitoring data analysis, contouring, DMS upgrades, etc.)
 - o Data Gaps in GSP monitoring network
 - o Monitoring well installations and equipment \$200,000 (two sites in Management Area B east and south of MWA.
 - o Stakeholder Outreach and Coordination Activities
 - o This task relates to coordination efforts with DM GSAs in GSP implementation activities and potential impacts on Fresno County sustainability efforts. This task also includes

Agenda Item 5 - Attachment A: Project Summary

stakeholder outreach and communication efforts for GSP implementation activities to comply with SGMA requirements for stakeholder involvement and participation

- GSP Modifications (Response to DWR Comments and working with DM GSAs)
- 2025 GSP Development
- Proposition 218 process

Proposition 68 Implementation Projects

Orestimba Creek Recharge and Recovery Project

Detail excerpted from Proposition 68 Implementation grant application

Project description

The Orestimba Creek Recharge and Recovery Project (Project, OCRRP, or Component) will construct diversion and conveyance structures, recharge ponds, and recovery wells to capture and store stormwater flows from the Orestimba Creek, as well as winter water supplies, and infiltrate stormwater and surface water into the Delta-Mendota Subbasin. The project will capture, percolate, and reuse approximately 2,300 acre-feet per year (AFY) of stormwater from the Orestimba Creek. The Project will divert 25 to 30 cubic feet per second (cfs) of flood flows during a river flood event and a volume of about 4,000 acre-feet (AF) during a 60-day flow event. This captured stormwater will be infiltrated into the Delta-Mendota Subbasin for later use during dry events. Additional diversion of excess water supplies from Del Puerto Water District (DPWD) and Central California Irrigation District (CCID) withdrawn from the Delta-Mendota Canal (DMC) as well as surplus waters from the San Joaquin and Kings Rivers will increase project storage and conjunctive use overall by up to 15,000 AFY for recovery during dry to critically dry years.

Project benefits include groundwater recharge, enhanced water supply reliability, reduced flood risk to nearby and downstream areas, and improved water quality downstream of the project. The OCRRP will benefit users in the DPWD service area, particularly those nearer to the recharge ponds, parts of the CCID service area, and Disadvantaged Communities (DACs) and Economically Distressed Areas (EDA) within unincorporated Stanislaus County and the City of Newman (Figures 1 and 2). Unincorporated DACs and EDAs are found alongside the entire length of Orestimba Creek, including within the 100-year floodplain. Flooding regularly impacts these areas. For example, in February 2019, flooding along Orestimba Creek caused roads to be inundated, creating a safety hazard, causing road closures, and a drowning incident. The Project will divert 25-30 cfs of flood flows, thus reducing the flood impact on downstream DACs and EDAs and improving community safety during storm events.

Total Budget \$7,220,337

Los Banos Creek Recharge and Recovery Project

Detail excerpted from Proposition 68 Implementation grant application

Project Description

The Los Banos Creek Recharge and Recovery Project (Project, LBCRRP, or Component) is located in and adjacent to Los Banos Creek, which is south of the City of Los Banos between the San Luis Canal and Central California Irrigation District's (CCID) Outside Canal. The proposed Project area is located southwest of the City of Los Banos within Merced County and is designated rural agricultural in the Merced County General Plan. Adjacent land uses include farms, dairies, rural housing, gravel pits, irrigation canals, and operation and maintenance of irrigation facilities. The project site(s) are not visible from major highways, residences, commercial developments, or recreation areas.

The Project will receive flood flows from both the San Joaquin and Kings Rivers together with surface water from the Los Banos Creek, the San Joaquin River Exchange Contractor Water Authority (SJRECWA), SLWD, CCID Main and Outside Canals, or through exchange from other contractors. The Delta-Mendota Canal (DMC) and CCID's Outside Canal will be used to convey flood water to be stored for later use. Bi-directional facilities to move water between the Outside Canal and Los Banos Creek are also proposed to facilitate direct and in-lieu recharge and banking. Water wells will be piped to the CCID Outside canal to augment drought impacted water supplies. Weirs in Los Banos Creek near the northern end of the Project site and north of the DMC are also included to facilitate increasing recharge rates in gravel pits by raising water surface elevation.

The recharge portion of the Project will increase groundwater elevations in the Upper Aquifer, along with the volume of water stored above the Corcoran Clay. Utilization of water stored in the local aquifer in surplus years for irrigation supply in drought years offsets deficit groundwater pumping and/or a portion of the need to acquire open market water, much of which is acquired through the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta) or from sources which would otherwise contribute to Delta flows.

Total Budget \$6,232,886

Flood Water Capture Project

Detail excerpted from Proposition 68 Implementation grant application

Project Description

The South Grasslands area is within the federally designated Grassland Wildlife Management Area (GWMA) and the internationally designated Grassland Ecological Area (GEA). The South Grasslands is comprised of privately managed wetlands and rangelands, including a significant portion of the Grassland Water District (GWD) and Grassland Resource Conservation District (GRCD). The US Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), as part of the Central Valley Project (CVP), provides water supplies to designated wildlife habitat areas in the South Grasslands including the GWD and GRCD. Other sources of water supply include groundwater, stormwater, and surface water deliveries by the Central California Irrigation District (CCID). The South Grasslands is within the Grassland Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GGSA), formed by the GWD and GRCD to plan for and maintain sustainable groundwater use in compliance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA).

The Fialho family owns several hundred acres of rangeland and managed wetlands in the South Grasslands area, at the headworks of the Grassland Water District, adjacent to CCID's Main Canal. The location of the Fialho property within the boundaries of the GWMA is shown in Figure 1. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) holds a wildlife habitat easement on the property. Reclamation holds a conveyance agreement with CCID to use an existing water turnout from the Main Canal onto the Fialho property, which serves as a "point of delivery" for wildlife refuge water supplies. GWD holds an easement to convey refuge water deliveries across the Fialho property through the Fialho Ditch #1.

Total budget \$1,074,691

Cottonwood Creek Recharge Project

Detail excerpted from Proposition 68 Implementation grant application

Project Description

Cottonwood Creek Recharge Project (the Component) will divert water from the Chowchilla Bypass (Bypass) during high flow events on the San Joaquin River, up to 10,000 acre-feet (AF) during wet years (approximately 1 of every 4 years), for conveyance via Cottonwood Creek to an 80-acre recharge basin. The Component would construct a turnout from the Bypass near the termination of Cottonwood Creek, construct improvements to Cottonwood Creek itself, and develop an approximately 80-acre recharge basin (collectively known as the Cottonwood Creek Recharge Facility or Facility). Aliso Water District (AWD) is currently in the process of securing a permanent water right on the Bypass (Applicant ID A033140), which is pending as of January 2021, and has obtained temporary rights on an annual basis while awaiting the permanent water right. The Component will allow AWD Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) to implement groundwater recharge, in-lieu recharge, and flood relief projects.

The Component's primary purpose is to divert and recharge unappropriated high-flow waters from the Bypass via a 100 cubic feet per second (cfs) new turnout owned and operated by AWD. Water will be delivered from the Bypass to the proposed recharge basin. The new 100 cfs turnout will be similar to others on the Bypass in the surrounding area and will divert water using a slide gate-controlled gravity pipeline turnout that will penetrate through the levee and end at a sump pump on the field side of the Bypass levee. Fish screens and pumping station will be required at the inlet. Additional groundwater recharge will also occur along Cottonwood Creek. Excess water beyond the capacity of the proposed recharge pond could be stored in the Creek, turning it into a linear recharge pond and allowing water to recharge the groundwater table. A flashboard check structure at the downstream (western) end of Cottonwood Creek will be required to prevent diverted water from backflowing into an existing drainage ditch that runs parallel to the Bypass. Water conveyance from the Bypass turnout to the Facility pond can be achieved by raising the embankments of Cottonwood Creek. Due to existing topographic conditions, water for recharge requires pumping to reach the Cottonwood Creek Recharge Facility ponds. Landowners adjacent to the Cottonwood Creek could access the water for on-farm or in-lieu recharge.

Total Budget \$2,708,191

Additional Projects Discussed in November 8, 2021 Coordination Committee meeting

Del Puerto Canyon Reservoir Project

Detail excerpted from Opti database

Project Description

The proposed Del Puerto Canyon Reservoir involves the construction and operation of a reservoir on Del Puerto Creek to provide approximately 82,000 acre-feet (AF) of new off-stream storage to the project partners, Del Puerto Water District and Central California Irrigation District, as well as, the Central Valley Project (CVP). Project components are the reservoir (including the main dam, three saddle dams and other facilities), conveyance facilities to transport water to/from the Delta-Mendota Canal (DMC) (including a pipeline and pumping plant), electrical facilities, relocation of Del Puerto Canyon Road, and relocation of existing and proposed utilities that are within the project area.

Total Budget \$491,300,000

Pacheco Canal Modernization Project

Detail received from Pacheco Water District December 6, 2021

Project Description

Pacheco Water District (PAC) covers 4,900 irrigable acres of farm ground and is serviced with a Bureau of Reclamation Central Valley Water Service Contract off the San Luis Canal. The PAC system is a dual (gravity and pumped) system that conveys water through a series of dirt, plastic and concrete lined lateral canals. Part of the delivery system also includes a dirt lined "return system" that collects operation spill and pumps it back upstream.

In March of 2019, PAC and its consulting engineer, Summers Engineering of Hanford, CA., performed an extensive Modernization Plan for the entire district boundary. The goal of the plan was to point of improvements to PAC's delivery system that would improve efficiency, decrease power costs, reduce seepage and improve delivery flexibility.

One of the projects called out in the Plan was the improvement of Lateral 6 from a dirt lined canal to either plastic or concrete (seepage savings of 387 acre feet annually) and the rehabilitation of Lateral 3's plastic lining (seepage savings of 407 acre feet annually). The total seepage savings for both projects combined is 794 acre feet.

By reducing the seepage, PAC would conserve water but just as important not lose the water to a shallow saline sink (due to perched groundwater). These water savings would decrease the amount of water that PAC would need to pump from the groundwater aquifer in normal to dry years.

The total combined estimated costs for both projects is \$1,600,000

Ortigalita Creek Groundwater Recharge and Recovery Project

Awaiting confirmation from SLWD Board regarding project status. Detail excerpted from NCDM GSP.

Project Description

The Ortigalita Creek Groundwater Recharge and Recover Project is a conceptual project that will be implemented by SLWD. Similar to other storm water capture recharge and recovery projects in the Tier 1 project list, this project would capture storm water runoff and/or use surplus surface water available to SLWD to recharge the Upper Aquifer. Based on local experience and knowledge, during wet years, an estimated 3,000 AFY of water could be recharged into the Upper Aquifer near Ortigalita Creek. During dry years when water is needed, a portion of this (volume yet to be determined) would be recovered from the Upper Aquifer for use by SLWD to offset surface water supply shortages.

As previously noted, this project is currently in the conceptual stage. It is anticipated that, over the next five years, project feasibility studies will be conducted and a preliminary design of the project developed. CEQA compliance documentation would then be prepared in coordination with further project design. It is assumed that this project would recharge water during Wet WYs (San Joaquin River WY Index) beginning in 2026. As with similar Tier 1 projects, this project will help support elevated groundwater levels and increased storage in the Upper Aquifer by banking excess water, thus accelerating the rate of groundwater recharge for the underlying aquifer.

Total Budget TBD

NCDM ISW Dedicated Monitoring Network

Detail excerpted from Opti database

Project Description

The project focuses on developing a dedicated monitoring network to monitor interconnected surface waters per SGMA. The project consists of the construction of nested wells, composed of one shallow well at a depth of 50 feet or less and one intermediate well between 50 and 150 feet, installed at each of the five locations along the portion of the San Joaquin River in the Northern & Central Delta-Mendota GSP region. Each nested well set will be paired with an existing stream gage and monitored regularly to provide data necessary for protecting interconnected surface waters as part of GSP implementation.

Total Budget \$250,000

Additional projects recommended from GSP Groups

NCDM GSP Tier 1 Projects

Detail excerpted from NCDM GSP

City of Patterson Percolation Ponds for Stormwater Capture and Recharge

The City of Patterson Percolation Ponds for Stormwater Capture and Recharge project consists of constructing percolation ponds to capture and infiltrate stormwater from Del Puerto Creek. The ponds will cover roughly 14 acres. Sizing of the percolation ponds is based on existing infiltration rate data and will be updated when field investigations are completed. Implementation of this project may be phased such that the ponds are constructed over a number of years. The project is anticipated to result in 1,700 AFY of direct groundwater recharge using stormwater runoff captured within the City and conveyed to recharge locations beginning in 2020. At present, the project is in the conceptual stage and environmental (CEQA) documentation has not yet started; however, project design and associated environmental documentation can be completed within a two-year period pending available funding.

Total Budget \$7,800,000

West Stanislaus Irrigation District Lateral 4-North Recapture and Recirculation Reservoir

Note: Tier 1 and 2 Project

The West Stanislaus Irrigation District (WSID) Lateral 4-North Recapture and Recirculation Reservoir project will be implemented by WSID. This project consists of a reservoir on a 7-acre parcel currently not in production. The reservoir, once complete, will collect operational spill from two distribution laterals and irrigation tailwater on the north side of WSID's service area and store those waters for reliable use downstream. This project will also provide two additional benefits: First, the project will allow flexible water delivery service to users during times of drought or capture constraints; and second, the project will improve water quality to downstream users by mixing water from the DMC with surface water of lesser quality from the San Joaquin River. This project is estimated to result in roughly 1,800 AFY of recapture, of which approximately 270 AFY will percolate through the reservoir bottom and recharge the underlying Upper Aquifer helping to offset groundwater extractions in other locations of the Subbasin.

Total Budget \$1,120,000

Farmers Water District GSP Projects

- GSP Annual Report Preparation assistance (includes DMS, monitoring data analysis, etc. \$75,000
- Data Gaps (surface water monitoring and stream gage monitoring installation and instrumentation, 2 sites) \$90,000 (approx.. \$30K/year)
 - This project involves the installation of two streamflow monitoring facilities at the up and down gradient locations of FWD's boundary on the San Joaquin River. These sites will augment streamflow data collection efforts at the Mendota Dam and immediately downstream of the Chowchilla Bypass on the SJR. These two new sites will provide more accurate data on streamflow within FWD. The data collected from these gages will be used along with existing shallow SJRRP monitoring wells to evaluate the influence of FWD gw pumping on SJR streamflow. This evaluation will also take into account potential changes in streamflow associated with groundwater pumping on the opposite side of the SJR in SFRECWA and Aliso Water District. Streamflow data collected could be shared with adjacent GSAs to better understand interconnected surface water.
- Stakeholder Outreach and Coordination Activities (2022, 2023, and 2024) \$80,000
 - This task relates to coordination efforts with DM GSAs in GSP implementation activities and potential impacts on FWD sustainability efforts. This task also includes stakeholder outreach and communication efforts for GSP implementation activities to comply with SGMA requirements for stakeholder involvement and participation
- GSP Modifications (Response to DWR Comments and working with DM GSAs) \$75,000
- 2025 GSP Development \$200,000
- Water Bank investigation, documentation, and permitting, monitoring well and recovery well installation and equipment \$1,250,000
 - FWD is embarking on a water bank feasibility and pilot project. This project will aid in FWD's ongoing SGMA compliance efforts and provides FWD additional capacity to meet potential uncertainty in water supplies in the future from GSP implementation efforts by adjacent subbasins and DM GSAs. Although this water bank is not explicitly documented in the FWD GSP, it is a project that supports FWD GSP implementation. The scope of this project involves analysis of subsurface conditions, installation of monitoring and recovery wells, preparation of documentation to Bureau of Reclamation for permitting of the water bank and other related activities. The benefits of this water bank will be to groundwater quality, levels, and storage sustainability indicators.

Total Budget approximately \$1,750,000

Fresno County GSP Projects

Description received December 9th from Will Halligan

- GSP Annual Report Preparation (includes DMS, monitoring data analysis, contouring, DMS upgrades, etc.) \$85,000
- Data Gaps in GSP monitoring network
 - Monitoring well installations and equipping \$200,000 (two sites in Management Area B east and south of MWA.

- Stakeholder Outreach and Coordination Activities
 - This task relates to coordination efforts with DM GSAs in GSP implementation activities and potential impacts on Fresno County sustainability efforts. This task also includes stakeholder outreach and communication efforts for GSP implementation activities to comply with SGMA requirements for stakeholder involvement and participation.
\$80,000
- GSP Modifications (Response to DWR Comments and working with DM GSAs) \$75,000
- 2025 GSP Development \$200,000
- Proposition 218 process \$75,000

Total Budget approximately \$715,000

Attachment B - Past Cost Share Approaches for Subbasin-wide Grants

Cost Share Agreement

Exhibit A of Cost Share Agreement

- Equal 6-way equal split of Coordinated Expenses (16.7% for each GSP group)

Proposition 1

Application

- Cost agreement letter: equal split of application cost by 15 non-DAC GSAs

Benefit

- Proposition 1 breakdown (combination of equal and apportioned budgets)

Proposition 68

Application

- Cost agreement letter: equal split of application cost by 15 non-DAC GSAs

Benefit

- Proposition 68 breakdown (currently equal split of components)

Delta-Mendota Subbasin Cost Share Agreement

EXHIBIT A – GSP Groups and Responsible Agencies to Invoice

	Groundwater Sustainability Plan Group	Responsible Agency to Invoice / Address	Participation Percentage
1	<p>Northern / Central Delta-Mendota Region – 2 Representatives Central DM Subgroup – 1 Member representing the following: Central Delta-Mendota Multi-Agency GSA Oro Loma Water District GSA Widren Water District GSA Northern DM Subgroup – 1 Member representing the following: City of Patterson GSA DM-II GSA Northwestern Delta-Mendota GSA Patterson Irrigation District GSA West Stanislaus Irrigation District-GSA 1</p>	<p>San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority (for invoices) P.O. Box 2157 Los Banos, CA 93635 Attn: Andrew Garcia</p> <p>West Stanislaus Irrigation District (for other notices) 116 E Street P.O. Box 37 Westley, CA 95387 Attn: Robert Pierce</p>	16.7%
2	<p>San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors – 2 Representatives City of Dos Palos GSA City of Firebaugh GSA City of Gustine GSA City of Los Banos GSA City of Mendota GSA City of Newman GSA Madera County GSA Merced County Delta-Mendota GSA San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors GSA Turner Island Water District-2 GSA</p>	<p>San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors 541 H Street P.O. Box 2115 Los Banos, CA 95363 Attn: Steve Chedester</p>	16.7%
3	<p>Farmers Water District – 1 Representative Farmers Water District GSA</p>	<p>Farmers Water District 4460 W. Shaw Ave., #219 Fresno, CA 93722 Attn: Jim Stillwell</p>	16.7%
4	<p>Aliso Water District – 1 Representative Aliso Water District GSA</p>	<p>Aliso Water District 10302 Avenue 7-1/2 Firebaugh, CA 93622 Attn: Roy Catania</p>	16.7%
5	<p>Grassland Water District – 1 Representative Grassland Water District GSA Grassland WD and Grassland Resource Conservation District Merced County Delta-Mendota GSA</p>	<p>Grassland Water District 200 W. Willmont Ave. Los Banos, CA 93635 Attn: Ricardo Ortega</p>	16.7%

Delta-Mendota Subbasin Cost Share Agreement

6	Fresno County Management Area A & B – 1 Representative Fresno County Management Area A GSA Fresno County Management Area B GSA	County of Fresno Department of Public Works and Planning 2220 Tulare St., 6th Floor Fresno, CA 93721 Attn: Division of Water and Natural Resources	16.7%
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Proposition 1 Budget Summary

**EXHIBIT B
BUDGET**

Agreement Total Project Budget Summary					
Project Title: 2017 Sustainable Groundwater Planning Grant for the Delta-Mendota Subbasin					
COMPONENT		Grant Amount	Required Cost Share (non-state source)*	Other Cost Share**	Total Cost
1	Grant Administration	\$26,599	\$0	\$0	\$26,599
2	Technical Assistance Services	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000
3	Generic Data Management System	\$178,500	\$0	\$0	\$178,500
4	Northern and Central Delta-Mendota Region GSP Development	\$492,624	\$0	\$976,899	\$1,469,523
5	Grassland Water District GSP Development	\$157,451	\$0	\$176,249	\$333,700
6	Farmers Water District GSP Development	\$125,135	\$0	\$429,865	\$555,000
7	Aliso Water District GSP Development	\$155,988	\$0	\$197,442	\$353,430
8	Fresno County Management Area A & B GSP Development	\$207,505	\$0	\$371,441	\$578,946
9	San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors GSP Development	\$334,698	\$0	\$376,302	\$711,000
TOTAL Project		\$2,678,500	\$0	\$2,528,198	\$5,206,698

NOTES:

* Grantee received a 100% cost share waiver.

** Other Cost Share from local contributions and local agency general funds.

Proposition 68 Budget Summary

Table 5B

Budget Categories	(a)	(b)	(c)
	Requested Grant Amount	Local Cost Share: Non-State Fund Source ²	Total Cost
Component 1: Grant Agreement Administration	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000
Component 2: Well Census and Inventory	\$100,000	\$0	\$100,000
Component 3: Subsidence Characterization and Project Feasibility Determination	\$100,000	\$0	\$100,000
Component 4: Supplemental GSP Development Funding	\$250,000	\$0	\$250,000
Grand Total	\$500,000	\$0	\$500,000

Table 6B for Component 1: Grant Agreement Administration

Budget Categories	(a)	(b)	(c)
	Requested Grant Amount	Local Cost Share: Non-State Fund Source ²	Total Cost
(a) Direct Project Administration	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000
Task 1. Project Management and Communications	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000
Grand Total	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000

Table 6B for Component 2: Well Census and Inventory

Budget Categories	(a)	(b)	(c)
	Requested Grant Amount	Local Cost Share: Non-State Fund Source ²	Total Cost
(a) Component Administration	\$4,300	\$0	\$4,300
Task 1. Project Management and Communications	\$4,300	\$0	\$4,300
(b) Stakeholder Engagement/Outreach	\$3,200	\$0	\$3,200
Task 1. Stakeholder Outreach and Communications	\$3,200	\$0	\$3,200
(c) GSP Development	\$92,500	\$0	\$92,500
Task 1. Access Agreement Template	\$2,500	\$0	\$2,500
Task 2. Well Census and Inventory	\$90,000	\$0	\$90,000
(d) Monitoring/ Assessment	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	\$100,000	\$0	\$100,000

Proposition 68 Budget Summary

Table 6B for Component 3: Subsidence Characterization and Project Feasibility Determination

Budget Categories	(a)	(b)	(c)
	Requested Grant Amount	Local Cost Share: Non-State Fund Source ²	Total Cost
(a) Component Administration	\$4,400	\$0	\$4,400
Task 1. Project Management and Communications	\$4,400	\$0	\$4,400
(b) Stakeholder Engagement/Outreach	\$1,600	\$0	\$1,600
Task 1. Stakeholder Outreach and Communications	\$1,600	\$0	\$1,600
(c) GSP Development	\$94,000	\$0	\$94,000
Task 1. Well Inventory Analysis	\$36,400	\$0	\$36,400
Task 2. Composite Well Investigation	\$10,800	\$0	\$10,800
Task 3. Identification and Analysis of Projects and Management Actions	\$11,200	\$0	\$11,200
Task 4. Characterization of Findings	\$17,200	\$0	\$17,200
Task 5. Feasibility Determination of Projects and Recommended Remediation Alternatives	\$18,400	\$0	\$18,400
(d) Monitoring/ Assessment	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	\$100,000	\$0	\$100,000

Table 6B for Component 4: Supplemental GSP Development Funding

Budget Categories	(a)	(b)	(c)
	Requested Grant Amount	Local Cost Share: Non-State Fund Source ²	Total Cost
(a) Component Administration	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000
Task 1. Funding Coordination	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000
(b) Stakeholder Engagement/Outreach	\$0	\$0	\$0
(c) GSP Development	\$240,000	\$0	\$240,000
Task 1. Northern and Central Delta-Mendota Region GSP Development	\$40,000	\$0	\$40,000
Task 2. Grassland Water District GSP Development	\$40,000	\$0	\$40,000
Task 3. Farmers Water District GSP Development	\$40,000	\$0	\$40,000
Task 4. Aliso Water District GSP Development	\$40,000	\$0	\$40,000
Task 5. Fresno County Management Area A & B GSP Development	\$40,000	\$0	\$40,000
Task 6. San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors GSP Development	\$40,000	\$0	\$40,000
(d) Monitoring/ Assessment	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	\$250,000	\$0	\$250,000

ATTACHMENT 4

GRANT PROPOSAL SUMMARY BUDGET – TEMPLATES

Table 6B – Grant Proposal Summary Budget (Multiple Components)

Grant Proposal Title: Delta-Mendota Subbasin GSP Implementation Proposal

Applicant: Central Delta-Mendota Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA)

Grant proposal serves a need of an Underrepresented Community: Yes No

Local Cost Share requested: 25% 15% 5% 0%

Budget Categories ¹	(a) Requested Grant Amount	(b) Local Cost Share: Non- State Fund Source²	(c) Total Cost	(d) % Local Cost Share (Col (b)/ Col (c)) ³
Component 1 Grant Administration	\$71,445	\$0	\$71,445	0%
Component 2: Orestimba Creek Recharge and Recovery Project	\$985,711	\$6,234,666	\$7,220,377	86%
Component 3: Los Banos Recharge and Recovery Project	\$1,971,422	\$4,261,464	\$6,232,886	68%
Component 4: Flood Water Capture Project	\$985,711	\$88,980	\$1,074,691	8%
Component 5: Cottonwood Creek Recharge Project	\$985,711	\$1,722,480	\$2,708,191	64%
Grand Total <i>Sum rows (1) through (n) for each column</i>	\$5,000,000	\$12,307,590	\$17,307,590	71%

¹ These components are shown here for example purpose only. Actual number of components may vary.

² List sources of funding: Local contribution, local agency general funds

³ A local cost share of 5% has been requested (95% cost share waiver)



MEMORANDUM

TO: Delta-Mendota Subbasin Coordination Committee Members and Alternates

FROM: John Brodie, Water Resources Program Manager

DATE: December 10, 2021

RE: Amended Contract and Task Order for Prop 68 SGMA Implementation Grant Administration Services.

BACKGROUND

The San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority (SLDMWA) entered into a Master Services Agreement with Woodard & Curran on March 1, 2020 to provide Groundwater Sustainability Plan Implementation Support for the Northern and Central Regions of the Delta-Mendota Subbasin. On May 1, 2020, a Task Order (TO) was added to that contract for Grant Administration for Proposition 68 Sustainable Groundwater Management Act Funding. The budget for that TO was set at \$57,406 including a Contingency Budget of \$9,815 that requires authorization from the Delta-Mendota Coordination Committee prior to expenditure.

ISSUES FOR DECISION

Woodard & Curran has requested staff seek authorization to 1) expend part of the Contingency Budget in Fiscal Year 2022, 2) expend the remainder of the Contingency Budget in Fiscal Year 2023, and 3) raise the total budget an additional \$27,278 to \$84,684. Of the total, \$35,908 is needed to complete the project. The grant is scheduled to terminate April 30, 2022. Staff does not intend to seek an extension, and all active tasks are scheduled for completion by February 28, 2022.

The Coordination Committee will discuss this requested amendment in the December 13th meeting, and Woodard & Curran team members can provide additional information as needed. The Northern and Central Management Committees will consider approval of this amendment during their December 16th meeting, and the Coordination Committee will consider approval of this item during the January 6th Coordination Committee workshop.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the following steps for the Coordination Committee and Northern and Central Management Committees:

- December 13th – Coordination Committee discuss the requested amendment and increase to the ongoing Proposition 68 Grant Administration contract and request additional information from Woodard & Curran as needed.
- December 16th – Northern and Central Management Committees consider approval to authorize the Management Committees representatives to the Coordination Committee to approve the following items:
 1. Authorize expenditure of a portion of the existing Contingency Budget to cover FY 2022 expenses of the Proposition 68 Sustainable Groundwater Management Act Funding grant administration.
 2. Authorize expenditure of remaining Contingency Budget in FY 2023
 3. Authorize increase of \$27,273 to the total budget to complete grant administration tasks through final grant reporting and close-out activities in FY 2023.
- January 6th – Coordination Committee will consider approval of items 1, 2 and 3.

ANALYSIS

The Coordination Committee will vote to authorize expenditure of the Contingency Budget and increase the Contract Budget during a January 6, 2022 meeting and workshop. Northern and Central Committees representatives to the Coordination Committee require authority to vote at the January Coordination Committee meeting and workshop.

BUDGET

Budget tables on the pages to follow show expenditures for the remainder of this fiscal year, and the Total Project Budget with the amended increase.



Fee Estimate

San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority SGM Grant Administration Services for the Delta-Mendota Subbasin, Estimate to Complete

Tasks	Labor				Total Hours	Total Labor Costs (1)	Total Amendment Fee	Total		Notes
	Leslie Dumas	Ian Jaffe	Kelsey Bradley	Admin.				Total Original Contract Fee	Total Updated Fee	
	Project Manger/PIC	Grant Admin	Grant Admin Support	Support						
	\$340	\$249	\$224	\$150						
Prop 1/68 Sustainable Management Grant Administration										
Prop 1/68 Delta-Mendota Grant Admin										
Task 1: Prop 68 Quarterly Progress Reports and Reimbursement Requests	4	22	24	2	52	\$12,514	\$12,514	\$14,983	\$27,497	
Task 2: Prop 68 and Prop 1 Final Component Reports, Final Proposal Report and Close-Out					0	\$0	\$0	\$17,108	\$17,108	
Task 3: Final Grant Agreement Amendment (if required)					0	\$0	\$0	\$1,816	\$1,816	
Task 4: Grant-related Communications	8	18		4	30	\$7,802	\$7,802	\$13,684	\$21,486	
Task 5: Contingency	4	9	15		28	\$6,962	\$6,962	\$9,815	\$16,777	<i>The original contingency will be spent on Tasks 1 and 4.</i>
Subtotal:	12	40	24	6	82	\$20,316	\$20,316	\$47,591	\$67,907	
Subtotal w/Contingency:	16	49	39	6	110	\$27,278	\$27,278	\$57,406	\$84,684	
Prop 68 Grant Admin	12	40	24	6	82	\$20,316	\$20,316	\$47,591	\$67,907	
Prop 68 Grant Admin Contingency	4	9	15	0	28	\$6,962	\$6,962	\$9,815	\$16,777	
TOTAL	16	49	39	6	110	\$27,278	\$27,278	\$57,406	\$84,684	

1. The individual hourly rates include salary, overhead and profit.
2. Subconsultants will be billed at actual cost plus 10%.
3. Other direct costs (ODCs) such as reproduction, delivery, mileage (rates will be those allowed by current IRS guidelines), and travel expenses, will be billed at actual cost plus 10%.
4. W&C reserves the right to adjust its hourly rate structure and ODC markup at the beginning of the calendar year for all ongoing contracts.

DRAFT -- FY23 Budget Estimate

12/10/2021

DRAFT SLDMWA SGMA Coordination Committee Budget

Fiscal Year 2023

Legal	
Outside Counsel*	\$ 10,000
Other Professional Services	
GSP Implementation Contracts	
Coordinated Annual Report Activities (Common Chapter, Water Level Contouring)	\$ 50,579
DMS Hosting, Augmentation and Support	\$ 10,306
Staff Augmentation Support (Provost & Pritchard)	\$ 26,151
Proposition 68 Grant	
Grant Administration**	\$ 39,150
Technical Assistance	\$ 10,000
Well Census and Inventory	\$ 10,000
Subsidence Characterization	\$ 10,000
Placeholder - Response to DWR Comments	\$ 10,000
Placeholder - DWR SGM Implementation Round 1 Grant	TBD - SPA
<i>Contracts Subtotal</i>	\$ 166,186
Other	
In-house Salary and Benefits	
Executive Director	\$ 2,341
General Counsel	\$ 4,137
Water Policy Director	\$ 4,057
Water Resources Program Manager	\$ 43,561
SCADA Engineer	\$ -
Accountant	\$ 4,142
Hydrotech 3	\$ -
Other Professional Services	\$ -
License & Continuing Education	\$ 500
Conferences & Training	\$ 10,000
Travel/Mileage	\$ 10,000
Group Meetings	\$ 1,000
Office Space	\$ 500
Telephone	\$ 2,500
Equipment and Tools	\$ 8,350
Vehicle	\$ -
Software	\$ 7,349
Total Direct Expenditures	\$ 274,623

TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 274,623
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Notes:

1 - Unrestricted. Requires Management Committee Action/Approval for use. Regular Reporting on Status of Funds.

2 - Unrestricted. Pertinent use includes grant applications, engineering support, and litigation reserve.

* - Cost not to exceed without Committee authorization

//** - Cost to be allocated by beneficiary.

DRAFT -- FY23 Budget Estimate

Coordinated Activities		Executive Director	General Counsel	Water Policy Director	Water Resources Program Manager	SCADA Engineer	Hydrotech 3	Accountant	Consult (P&P)
Program Administration									
Coordination Committee Meetings	Assume Quarterly Meetings + 3 for Annual Report	4.0	4.0	8.0	56.0	-	-	18.0	56.0
Coordinated Technical Working Group Meetings	Assume Quarterly Meetings + 3 for Annual Report	-	-	-	56.0	-	-	-	56.0
Budget and Schedule Tracking		-	6.0	6.0	24.0	-	-	36.0	12.0
General Administration		-	-	-	12.0	-	-	-	12.0
Coordination		8.0	-	8.0	36.0	-	-	-	48.0
Legal Support		-	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		12.0	22.0	22.0	184.0	-	-	54.0	184.0
Monitoring Program									
Coordination with Monitoring Entities/Consultants for program implementation		-	-	-	48.0	-	-	-	24.0
Monitoring Data QC and Analysis		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monitoring		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	48.0	-	-	-	24.0
Annual Reporting and Analysis									
Data Compilation		-	-	-	12.0	-	-	-	12.0
Analyze and Interpret Hydrologic Data	Include subsidence and groundwater extraction data?	-	-	-	12.0	-	-	-	6.0
Water Level Contour Map(s) Development		-	-	-	6.0	-	-	-	6.0
Coordinated Annual Report Preparation		-	-	-	8.0	-	-	-	8.0
Coordinated Annual Report Review	Assume 2 drafts	-	-	2.0	4.0	-	-	-	6.0
Project Meetings	Assume 1 meeting per month for 3 months.	-	-	-	9.0	-	-	-	9.0
Total		-	-	2.0	51.0	-	-	-	47.0
DMS Maintenance									
DMS Administration		-	-	-	48.0	-	-	-	24.0
DMS Hosting		-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	2.0
DMS Upgrades (Optional)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	50.0	-	-	-	26.0
Five Year Plan Update									
GSP Implementation									
Interim Goal Evaluation (subbasin SMC)		-	-	-	8.0	-	-	-	8.0
Data Gap Plan (subbasin wide)		-	-	-	8.0	-	-	-	8.0
GSP Implementation Evaluation (Subbasin SMC and GSP Region Check-ins)		-	-	-	8.0	-	-	-	8.0
Responses to DWR Comments		-	-	-	12.0	-	-	-	12.0
Total		-	-	-	36.0	-	-	-	36.0
Special Projects									
Tool Development		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coordination Agreement Revisions/Updates	Anticipating increased involvement for WRP, staff aug, Water Policy Director, Gen Counsel (anticipating increased involvement for outside legal)	-	4.0	4.0	60.0	-	-	-	60.0
Total		-	4.0	4.0	60.0	-	-	-	60.0
Grant Administration and Development									
Proposition 1 and Proposition 68 Grand Funding Administration									
Component 1: Grant Administration	Anticipate small amount of grant admin remaining FY23 for final wrap-up of existing Prop 1/68 grant	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	1.0	2.0
DWR SGM Implementation Round 1	TBD - costs under SPA for participating agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	2.0	-	-	1.0	2.0

Coordinated Staffing Costs			
Title	Labor Rate	Total Hours	Total Budget
Executive Director	\$ 195.06	12.0	\$ 2,340.72
General Counsel	\$ 159.12	26.0	\$ 4,137.12
Water Policy Director	\$ 144.91	28.0	\$ 4,057.48
Water Resources Program Manager	\$ 101.07	431.0	\$ 43,561.17
SCADA Engineer	\$ -	-	\$ -
Accountant	\$ 76.70	54.0	\$ 4,141.80
Hydrotech 3	\$ 69.70	-	\$ -
Staff Augmentation (P&P)	\$ 69.00	379.0	\$ 26,151.00
		551.0	\$ 84,389.29

10 December 2021

MEMORANDUM

To: John Brodie, San Luis Delta-Mendota Water Authority (SLDWMA)
Claire Howard, SLDWMA

From: Anona Dutton, EKI Environment & Water, Inc. (EKI)

Subject: Planning for Anticipated Comments from Department of Water Resources (DWR)
Northern & Central Delta-Mendota Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP)
(EKI C00041.01)

On 9 December 2021, DWR issued a collective assessment letter to the Delta-Mendota Subbasin GSP Groups regarding the six submitted GSPs. The DWR letter stated that the submitted GSPs for the Delta-Mendota Subbasin were incomplete and contained deficiencies precluding their approval by DWR. The DWR letter did not identify specific deficiencies, but noted that its previously issued comment letters for other subbasins in the San Joaquin Valley had identified deficiencies in the GSPs which may be informative and relevant for the Delta-Mendota Subbasin GSP groups.

Over the past several months, as DWR has issued comment letters regarding the GSPs submitted for subbasins across California, EKI has provided SLDWMA with summaries of DWR's findings and comments. EKI's objective was to keep SLDWMA apprised of potential forthcoming comments and assessments on the Northern &-Central Region GSP. Our previously provided summaries are compiled and attached as listed below.

- Tabular Summary prepared by EKI Regarding Comments from DWR and the State Water Resources Control Board dated December 2021. Note that an earlier version of this table was prepared and provided by EKI prior to issuance of DWR letters on 9 December 2021. The attached table incorporates the most recent DWR letters. Also attached is a figure prepared by EKI which illustrates the subbasins in California for which DWR has issued assessments of the submitted GSPs.
- Email Summary from EKI dated 7 December 2021 providing additional summary of the key issues and potential concerns for the Delta-Mendota Subbasin.
- Email Summary from EKI dated 19 November 2021 EKI summarizing DWR comments based upon DWR letters Issued on 18 November 2021 for eight additional GSPs.
- EKI memo titled "Key Excerpts from SWRCB August 2021 Comment Letters Key Excerpts from SWRCB's August 2021 GSP Comment Letters in comparison to DWR's 3 June 2021 GSP Determination and Notification Letters, and Suggested Clarifications for the Northern & Central Delta-Mendota Region GSP". A copy of this memo was included in the Meeting Materials for the Northern & Central Management Committee Meeting on 23 September 2021.

Summary of DWR and SWRCB Review Letters on GSPs

Basin	DWR Basin ID (#)	GSAs (#)	GSPs (#)	SWRCB (a)		DWR (b)		
				Date	Identified Deficiencies	Date	Status	Basis for Consultation
Cuyama Valley	3-013	1	1	N/A	N/A	6/3/2021	Initiated Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •SMC •Use of groundwater levels as proxy for ICSW •Water quality •Mitigation of overdraft conditions
Paso Robles Area	3-004.06	4	1	N/A	N/A	6/3/2021	Initiated Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Groundwater levels SMC •ICSW SMC
180/400 Foot Aquifer	3-004.01	4	1	N/A	N/A	6/3/2021	Approved	N/A
Santa Cruz Mid-County	3-001	1	1	N/A	N/A	6/3/2021	Approved	N/A
Tulare Lake	5-022.12	5	1	8/23/2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Groundwater Levels SMC •Water budget •Water quality •Land subsidence •ICSW •Descriptions and identification of water rights needed for PMAs •Stakeholder involvement and impacts to beneficial users 	12/9/2021	Initiated Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Deficiencies similar to those of other San Joaquin Valley subbasins.
Westside	5-022.09	2	1	N/A	N/A	11/18/2021	Initiated Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Land subsidence SMC •Groundwater levels SMC •Water Quality SMC
Chowchilla	5-022.05	4	1	8/23/2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Groundwater Levels SMC •Water quality •Identification of water rights needed for PMAs •Stakeholder involvement and impacts to beneficial users 	11/18/2021	Initiated Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Land subsidence SMC •Groundwater levels SMC •Identification of ICSW
Merced	5-022.04	3	1	8/23/2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Groundwater Levels SMC •Water quality •Identification of ICSW and SMCs •Identification of water rights needed for PMAs •Water budget •Stakeholder involvement 	11/18/2021	Initiated Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Definition of URs (requirement of two consecutive dry years) •Groundwater levels SMC •Land subsidence SMC

Summary of DWR and SWRCB Review Letters on GSPs

Basin	DWR Basin ID (#)	GSAs (#)	GSPs (#)	SWRCB (a)		DWR (b)		
				Date	Identified Deficiencies	Date	Status	Basis for Consultation
Eastern San Joaquin	5-022.01	16	1	8/23/2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Groundwater Levels SMC •ICSW •Water budget •Identification of water rights needed for PMAs •Stakeholder involvement and impacts to beneficial users 	11/18/2021	Initiated Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Definition of URs (requirement of two consecutive dry years) •Use of groundwater levels as proxy for ICSW
South Yuba	5-021.61	1	1 (c)	8/23/2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Identification of GDEs •Use of groundwater levels as proxy for ICSW 	11/18/2021	Approved	N/A
North Yuba	5-021.60	3	1 (c)	8/23/2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Identification of GDEs •Use of groundwater levels as proxy for ICSW 	11/18/2021	Approved	N/A
Pleasant Valley	4-006	3	1	N/A	N/A	11/18/2021	Approved	N/A
Oxnard	4-004.02	3	1	N/A	N/A	11/18/2021	Approved	N/A
Kaweah	5-022.11	4	3	11/19/2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Coordination between GSPs for the Basin •Groundwater Levels SMC •Water quality •Identification of ICSW •Identification of water rights needed for PMAs •Stakeholder involvement and impacts to beneficial users 	12/9/2021	Initiated Consultation	•Deficiencies similar to those of other San Joaquin Valley subbasins.
Kings	5-022.08	8	7	11/19/2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Coordination between GSPs for the Basin •Groundwater Levels SMC •Water quality •ICSW SMC •Identification of GSPs •Identification of water rights needed for PMAs •Stakeholder involvement and impacts to beneficial users 	12/9/2021	Initiated Consultation	•Deficiencies similar to those of other San Joaquin Valley subbasins.
Delta-Mendota	5-022.07	23	6	N/A	N/A	12/9/2021	Initiated Consultation	•Deficiencies similar to those of other San Joaquin Valley subbasins.

Summary of DWR and SWRCB Review Letters on GSPs

Basin	DWR Basin ID (#)	GSAs (#)	GSPs (#)	SWRCB (a)		DWR (b)		
				Date	Identified Deficiencies	Date	Status	Basis for Consultation
Tule	5-022.13	7	6	N/A	N/A	12/9/2021	Initiated Consultation	•Deficiencies similar to those of other San Joaquin Valley subbasins.
Kern County	5-022.14	14	5	N/A	N/A	12/9/2021	Initiated Consultation	•Deficiencies similar to those of other San Joaquin Valley subbasins.

Notes:

- (a) SWRCB sent comment letters to DWR identifying potential deficiencies in GSPs for which DWR had not yet provided a determination.
- (b) DWR issued either a determination letter that approved the GSP or a notification letter identifying deficiencies and initiating consultation with the GSAs.
- (c) The North Yuba and South Yuba Subbasins were included together in one GSP as the "Yuba Subbasins".

Abbreviations:

DWR = California Department of Water Resources
 GDE = Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem
 GSA = Groundwater Sustainability Agency
 GSP = Groundwater Sustainability Plan
 ICSW = Interconnected Surface Water
 N/A = Not Applicable

PMA = Projects and Management Actions
 SMC = Sustainable Management Criteria
 SWRCB = State Water Resources Control Board
 UR = Undesirable Results



Path: Z:\SLDMWA_GSP_Implementation\meetings\2021-Subbasin-CC\subbasin-CC-12-13-21\pre-packet\Color_coded_basin_map.mxd

Legend

GSP Approval Status

- Approved
- Not approved

Abbreviations

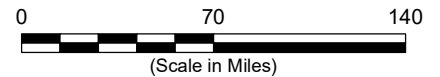
DWR = California Department of Water Resources
 GSP = Groundwater Sustainability Plan

Notes

1. All locations are approximate.
2. Figure reflects GSP approval status as of December 9, 2021.

Sources

1. Basemap is ESRI's ArcGIS Online world topographic map, obtained 9 December 2021.
2. Basin boundaries are DWR's Bulletin 118 Groundwater Basin Boundary dataset (2018 update), obtained on 23 November 2021.



DRAFT **GSP Approval Status**



San Luis Delta-Mendota Water Authority
 December 2021

C00041.01

Figure 1

From: [Anona Dutton](#)
To: [John Brodie](#); [Claire Howard](#)
Cc: [Vincent Lucchesi](#); [Bobby Pierce](#); [Meredith Durant](#); [J. Scott Petersen](#)
Subject: DWR & State Water Board Comment Letters
Date: Tuesday, December 7, 2021 8:21:47 PM

Dear all, per our conversation today, a few notable comments from the latest DWR and SWRCB letters:

Key Excerpts from DWR November 2021 GSP Review Letters

- “Department staff suggest that the GSAs set the measurable objective for inelastic subsidence to zero and that the minimum thresholds be set commensurate with the amount of residual subsidence expected in the Subbasin” (Westside, page 5; Merced, page 11)
- “The GSAs should revise their minimum thresholds and measurable objectives for land subsidence to be consistent with the intent of SGMA that subsidence would be avoided or minimized once basins achieve their sustainability goals” (Westside, page 7; Chowchilla, page 8; Merced, page 10)
- “Generally, the GSP identifies that irrecoverable loss of groundwater storage and damage to infrastructure, including water conveyance facilities and flood control facilities, are potential impacts of land subsidence. However, the GSP does not identify specific infrastructure locations, particularly those associated with public safety, in the Subbasin and the rate and extent of subsidence that would substantially interfere with those land surface uses and may lead to undesirable results.” (Eastern San Joaquin, page 8; similar statements in Chowchilla, page 6 and Merced, page 10).

Key Excerpts from SWRCB November 2021 GSP Review Letters

- “The coordination agreement for the Kaweah subbasin does not include a comprehensive description of how the MTs and MOs relate to undesirable results...staff recommends the coordination agreement include a description of how groundwater conditions at MTs may affect beneficial uses and users.” (Kaweah, page 2; similar statement on Kings, page 2)
- “staff disagrees that the dewatering of over one-third of domestic supply wells throughout the subbasin represents an insignificant or reasonable depletion of supply” (Kaweah, page 4)
 - From NCDM: “when groundwater elevations drop below the site-specific minimum threshold at 40 percent of representative monitoring wells...it is anticipated that shallow domestic wells in the same subregion as the representative monitoring points in exceedance of the minimum threshold would go dry”
- “The GSPs do not explain how maintaining groundwater levels above MTs....would avoid significant and unreasonable depletions of supply.” (Kaweah, page 5; similar statement on Kings, page 3)
- “Only some GSPs describe how allowing water levels to decline to proposed MOs or MTs may impact domestic wells....and there is no effort to mitigate for impacts to wells.” (Kings, page 4)
- “Staff recommends that the GSAs expedite the coordination of groundwater level MTs with neighboring subbasins.” (Kaweah, page 6)

“Based on its prevalence within the subbasin, the GSPs should also include SMC for uranium” (Kaweah, page 8)

- “The GSPs definition of an undesirable result for water quality degradation is not clearly linked to consideration of beneficial users.” (Kaweah, page 9)
- “Staff recommends that the East Kaweah GSA and the Greater Kaweah GSA update the GSP with a plan to fill data gaps regarding surface water-groundwater interactions including evaluating the potential locations, quantity, and timing of stream depletions” (Kaweah, page 11)

From: [Anona Dutton](#)
To: [John Brodie](#); [Claire Howard](#)
Cc: [J. Scott Petersen](#); [Meredith Durant](#)
Subject: Review of DWR letters
Date: Friday, November 19, 2021 2:23:52 PM

Hello John and Claire –

As you are aware, on 18 November 2021, the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) issued formal assessments for eight additional Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) submitted to DWR in January 2020. Four of the DWR assessments, evaluating GSPs submitted by groundwater sustainability agencies (GSAs) in Central Valley subbasins adjacent to the Delta-Mendota Subbasin, identified a number of deficiencies in the GSPs. The concerns identified by DWR in the comments letters for the adjacent subbasins are likely to be similar to those that will be provided by DWR in its forthcoming comment letter on the GSPs submitted by the Delta-Mendota Subbasin GSP groups.

EKI has reviewed the DWR assessment letters issued on 18 November 2021 for the Eastern San Joaquin, Chowchilla, Merced, and Westside Subbasins to highlight GSP deficiencies identified by DWR that may be relevant for the Delta-Mendota Subbasin (DM Subbasin).

Although the specific comments varied between the recent DWR assessment letters, and the technical approaches used in the GSPs reviewed by DWR may differ from those in the Northern & Central Delta-Mendota GSP, the topics are likely to be included in the forthcoming assessment letter:

DWR concern regarding the amount of allowable subsidence identified in the GSP, setting of the measurable objectives (MO), and setting of the minimum thresholds for subsidence. In its assessment letters dated 18 November 2021, DWR references the legislative intent as set forth in the Water Code and suggests that the MO should be zero for inelastic land subsidence once the basin has achieved sustainability.

DWR concern regarding evaluation of interconnected surface water (ISW). DWR recognizes that the Chowchilla Subbasin shares a border with the eastern portion of the DM Subbasin, and using information provided in the GSP submitted by the San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors, DWR finds the Chowchilla GSP to be deficient in its assessment regarding potential ISW in the vicinity of the San Joaquin River. This finding underscores DWR's attention to this sustainability indicator, and suggests that DWR may provide similar comments regarding attention to ISW for the portions of the DM Subbasin. Unlike Chowchilla, the Northern & Central Delta-Mendota GSP recognized characterization of depletion of ISW as a data gap and has subsequently made efforts to fill the data gap through the installation of additional monitoring wells to further evaluate potential depletions of ISW. The DM Subbasin should be prepared to respond to a comment on this sustainability indicator from DWR.

DWR concern regarding technical support for sustainability metrics. In several of the recent comment letters, DWR finds that the supporting information provided in the GSP is insufficient to support the conclusions and proposed sustainability metrics. This comment may be relevant, and if

provided, may require submittal of additional technical information to support statements and findings in the DM Subbasin GSPs.

On a related topic, EKI is compiling and categorizing the public comments submitted on the Northern & Central DM GSP, and we will be prepared to review them with you in early December.

We are available to discuss the recent DWR GSP assessments with you in greater detail. Please contact me if you have questions or would like to schedule a meeting.

Thank you,
Anona

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**Key Excerpts from SWRCB’s August 2021 GSP Comment Letters
in comparison to DWR’s 3 June 2021 GSP Determination and Notification Letters, and
Suggested Clarifications for the Northern & Central Delta-Mendota Region GSP**

This document provides a summary of key issues identified by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) in their 23 August 2021 comment letters on five additional Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) that were submitted to Department of Water Resources (DWR). The common issues identified by the SWRCB are added to our previous analysis of the comments made by DWR in their 3 June 2021 determination and notification letters¹ summarizing findings regarding four GSPs. This document also provides suggested revisions or clarifications to the Northern & Central Delta-Mendota Region GSP (NCDM Region GSP) in light of the DWR and SWRCB comments.

COMMON THEMES

Common themes articulated in the SWRCB letters that related to the technical aspects of the GSPs were generally consistent with DWR comments on the other GSPs, as follows:

Water Levels: The SWRCB strongly recommends that groundwater sustainability agencies (GSAs) conduct an independent analysis of the potential impacts of proposed sustainable management criteria (SMCs) on active domestic and public water supply wells (especially related to disadvantaged communities [DACs]) and implement a well mitigation program. SMCs that allow for a continued decline in groundwater levels, especially past the year 2040 when overdrafted basins are required to reach sustainability, are not considered sustainable or consistent with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA).

Water Quality: The GSP should outline the process the GSAs would use to decide whether GSP implementation caused or exacerbated a minimum threshold (MT) exceedance for water quality and take the “human right to water” legislation directly into account. All available data should be considered and if multiple constituents of concern (COCs) have been detected in a basin, the rationale for only developing SMCs for a select few COCs must be justified.

Subsidence. SMCs that allow for continued subsidence or a continued decline in groundwater levels, especially a decline in levels to below the Corcoran Clay, are not considered sustainable.

Interconnected Surface Water (ISW): The SWRCB generally felt that the GSAs had not sufficiently made the case that water levels could be used as a proxy for addressing ISW or sufficiently characterized the nature and extent of ISW issues or groundwater dependent ecosystems (GDEs). The SWRCB expects that an ISW monitoring network will include stream gauges.

Projects and Management Actions (PMAs): The SWRCB expressed concerns related to the likelihood of success of the planned PMAs, cautioned the GSAs on the intersection of water rights permitting with planned PMAs (e.g., for those projects that anticipate relying on new or amended surface water rights as a source of supply), strongly encouraged the GSAs to get involved in the well permitting processes, and encouraged incorporation of demand management into the PMA plan.

¹ On 3 June 2021, DWR issued determination letters to the GSAs for two basins (the Santa Cruz Mid-County Basin and the 180/400-foot Aquifer Subbasin) approving the basins’ GSPs, and issued notification letters to the GSAs for two other basins (the Paso Robles Area Subbasin and the Cuyama Basin), identifying deficiencies in the basins’ GSPs and initiating consultation with the GSAs.

Stakeholder Engagement: The SWRCB provided significant comments on stakeholder outreach and engagement (especially related to engagement of DACs and tribal interests). The SWRCB comments, however, did not address issues related to inter-basin or intra-basin coordination.

DETAILED COMMENTS

Excerpts from the June 2021 DWR GSP review letters (provided in the original version of this attachment) are shown in *italics* font with grey highlighting with the particular comment letter identified by basin in parentheses. Excerpts from the August 2021 SWRCB GSP comment letters are shown in *italics* font with no highlighting, with the particular comment letter identified by basin in parentheses. Below each excerpt is an analysis of the NCDM Region GSP and recommendation(s) related to the anticipated receipt of similar comments by DWR and/or the SWRCB. Revised or added recommendations based on the recent SWRCB letters are shown in blue font.

All Sustainability Indicators

Key Excerpts from DWR June 2021 GSP Review Letters

- *“The GSA’s definition needs to include a description of the processes and criteria relied upon to define undesirable results and must describe the effect of undesirable results on the beneficial uses and users of groundwater. From this definition, the GSA establishes minimum thresholds, which are quantitative values that represent groundwater conditions at representative monitoring sites that, when exceeded individually or in combination with minimum thresholds at other monitoring sites, may cause the basin to experience undesirable results.” (Cuyama, page 2)*
- *“GSA should describe the anticipated effects of the established minimum thresholds and undesirable results on the interests of beneficial uses and users and how the GSA determined that those thresholds would avoid undesirable results in the Basin.” (Cuyama, page 4)*
- *“Through review of the Plan and public comments, the Department determines that the GSA adequately responded to comments that raised credible technical or policy issues with the Plan, sufficient to warrant approval of the Plan at this time.” (Santa Cruz Mid-County, page 4; 180/400-Ft Aquifer, page 3)*
- *“Lastly, the Department’s review considers the comments submitted on the Plan and evaluates whether the GSA adequately responded to the comments that raise credible technical or policy issues with the Plan.” (180/400-Ft Aquifer, page 9 of DWR Staff Report)*

Key Excerpts from SWRCB August 2021 GSP Comment Letters

- *“Parts of the GSPs narrative definition of an undesirable result are vague, making it difficult to assess how well the proposed MTs represent groundwater conditions that the GSAs plan to avoid...” (Chowchilla, page 5)*

General Suggestions Pertaining to All Sustainability Indicators

- Provide explicit description of the point at which effects from conditions become “significant and unreasonable”, especially for the effects that are used to define Undesirable Results criteria, and provide a clear rationale for how the Minimum Thresholds are set to avoid those conditions.
- In the event that comments were received during the Public Draft GSP comment period and on the final adopted GSP, plan for and incorporate responses to those comments in any revisions to

the GSP (i.e., either in response to DWR’s forthcoming determination letter or in the next five-year GSP update).

Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels

Key Excerpts from DWR June 2021 GSP Review Letters

- *“Clarify how the criteria defining when undesirable results occur in the Basin (i.e., 30 percent exceedance of minimum thresholds for two consecutive years) was established, the rationale behind the approach, and why it is consistent with avoiding the significant and unreasonable effects identified by the GSA.” (Cuyama, page 4-5)*
- *“...estimate the number and kinds of wells expected to be impacted at the minimum thresholds identified in the GSP.” (Cuyama, page 5)*
- *“...discussion should be supported using best available information such as using State or county information on well completion reports to analyze the locations and quantities of domestic wells and other types of well infrastructure that could be impacted by groundwater management when implementing the GSP.” (Paso Robles, page 3-4)*

Key Excerpts from SWRCB August 2021 GSP Comment Letters

- *“... strongly recommends that the GSAs conduct an independent analysis of the potential impacts of proposed MOs and MTs... on active domestic and public water supply wells... and consider how those effects compare to a GSA’s definition of an undesirable result related to declining groundwater levels. In addition, the GSAs should estimate and describe the population served by the wells... which are not protected at MTs.” (Chowchilla, page 4; Merced, page 4; Tulare Lake, page 3)*
- *“the GSAs should adjust MTs ...or otherwise mitigate for impacts to wells... the GSAs could develop and implement a well mitigation plan that would lessen the significance of the impact by replacing or repairing domestic or drinking water system wells impacted by groundwater level declines as a project or management action.” (Chowchilla, page 4; Merced, page 4; Tulare Lake, page 3)*
- *“The GSP should evaluate MTs set below the Corcoran Clay and consider whether the MTs are appropriate” (Chowchilla, page 3; Merced, page 3)*
- *“In some locations, the ... MOs [are] close to or deeper than the MTs, which are based on well depths...” (Merced, page 5)*
- *“it appears that ... the GSP allows for continuing groundwater level declines past the year 2040 when the subbasin is required to reach sustainability. The GSP also appears to allow for continued long-term loss of groundwater storage and subsidence. State Water Board staff finds that the GSP’s conclusion that overdraft is sustainable is not consistent with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA)...” (Tulare Basin, Page 1)*

Current NCDM GSP Approach	Suggested Clarifications
<p>Effects on Beneficial Users (Section 6.3.1.1.4): “Dewatering of wells, inelastic land subsidence that can impact land use and water conveyance capacity, surface water depletions that can impact interconnected waterways, impact to productive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define exact quantities of when the listed effects become “significant and unreasonable”, especially for the effects that are used to define Undesirable Results criteria.

<p>agriculture, increased pumping costs and need to dig deeper wells for municipalities, and potential needs to seek new water sources”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider developing a well mitigation plan that would lessen the impact of declines in groundwater levels by replacing or repairing domestic or drinking water system wells impacted by groundwater level declines.
<p>Definition of Undesirable Results (Section 6.3.1.1.2): “...Conditions are deemed ‘significant and unreasonable’, when groundwater elevations drop below the site-specific minimum threshold at 40 percent of representative monitoring wells in a principal aquifer in the Northern and Central Delta-Mendota Regions concurrently over a given year (7 out of 17 wells in the Upper Aquifer and/or 8 out of 18 wells in the Lower Aquifer)”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify how the definition of the Undesirable Results will avoid specified “significant and unreasonable effects” (e.g., have to tie the 40% threshold back to the quantitative analysis of potential well impacts or subsidence and the effects on beneficial users).
<p>Setting Minimum Thresholds (Section 6.3.1.2): The Minimum Thresholds are “... set as the hydrologic low for wells perforated in the Upper Aquifer (above the Corcoran Clay) and 95 percent of the hydrologic low for wells perforated in the Lower Aquifer (below the Corcoran Clay) over the available hydrographs on record”.</p> <p>“Significant impacts are not anticipated to occur for drinking water users. Including domestic well users” when 2015 levels (historic lows) are used as minimum thresholds”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify what is meant by “95 percent of the hydrologic low”, as it relates to the setting of Minimum Thresholds for wells perforated in the Lower Aquifer (below the Corcoran Clay). • Provide quantitative justification for the MTs. For example, perform/describe a <u>well impact analysis</u> to estimate how many wells could be dewatered or how much subsidence could occur at the MTs. This should be coupled to the definition of “significant and unreasonable effects” that constitute an Undesirable Result in terms of effects on beneficial users. • Confirm that the MTs are set at levels that would not allow water levels to fall below the Corcoran Clay layer. If the MTs would allow water levels to fall below the Corcoran Clay, consider raising the MTs to a higher level, above the Corcoran Clay.
<p>Measurable Objectives and Interim Milestones (Section 6.3.1.3) “The measurable objective is set at the lowest value of three parameters: the average historic seasonal high over the available hydrograph, Spring 2012 seasonal high, or Spring 2017 seasonal high.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider re-evaluating the SMCs for the RMS wells where MOs are set very close to the MTs (e.g., wells 03-003, 01-004).

Reduction of Groundwater Storage

Key Excerpts from SWRCB August 2021 GSP Comment Letters

- *“it appears that ... the GSP allows for continuing groundwater level declines past the year 2040 when the subbasin is required to reach sustainability. The GSP also appears to allow for continued long-term loss of groundwater storage and subsidence. State Water Board staff finds that the*

GSP’s conclusion that overdraft is sustainable is not consistent with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA)...” (Tulare Basin, page 1)

- *“The GSP uses the groundwater elevation MTs developed to manage for decreasing groundwater levels as a proxy [for decrease in groundwater storage] ...; however, the GSP does not draw a direct link between the SMC for declining groundwater levels and undesirable results related to depletions of [groundwater storage]...” (corollary to ISW arguments presented in Merced, page 7; Eastern San Joaquin, page 5)*

Current NCDM GSP Approach	Suggested Clarifications
<p>Causes of Undesirable Results (Section 6.3.2.1.3): “... dramatic increases in reliance on groundwater, severe drought, or other major changes in groundwater management over time”.</p> <p>“... regulatory requirements placed on CVP and SWP operations, as well as instream flow requirements on the San Joaquin River and its tributaries”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since Undesirable Results are being tied to groundwater levels, the causes listed would be expected to be the same causes as for Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels rather than this new/different set of causes (or at least add this to the set of causes for Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels).
<p>Effects on Beneficial Users (Section 6.3.2.1.4): “...undesirable effects could include encroachment on the groundwater reserved as a drought buffer, increased cost of pumping as deeper wells are required to access groundwater, and reduction in beneficial uses”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be more specific in defining when effects of conditions related to Reduction of Groundwater Storage become “significant and unreasonable”, especially any effects that are distinct from those related to Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels. Without specific metrics, it is difficult to assess what magnitude of impacts is considered reasonable.
<p>Setting Minimum Thresholds (Section 6.3.2.2): “This GSP uses groundwater levels minimum thresholds as a proxy for the reduction of groundwater storage sustainability indicator”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support for the argument of correlation between groundwater levels and groundwater storage and justifying the use of MTs for Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels as a proxy for Reduction of Groundwater Storage, with specific consideration of the metrics associated with the definitions of MTs and Undesirable Results.

Degraded Water Quality

Key Excerpts from DWR June 2021 GSP Review Letters

- *“SGMA and the GSP Regulations do not require a GSP to address undesirable results associated with degraded water quality that occurred before, and have not been corrected by, January 1, 2015.” (Cuyama, page 7)*
- *“The Department received comments that raise credible technical issues regarding groundwater quality data that apparently were not considered when developing the GSP but are available to the public and likely, in the opinion of Department staff, to alter the GSA’s assessment of the Basin conditions. The GSA should coordinate with interested parties that submitted comments, in*

particular with the Regional Water Quality Control Board, to obtain best available information regarding basinwide water quality.” (Cuyama, page 8)

- *“(S)taff find that the approach to focus only on water quality impacts associated with GSP implementation, i.e., GSP-related projects, is inappropriately narrow. Department staff recognize that GSAs are not responsible for improving existing degraded water quality conditions. GSAs are required; however, to manage future groundwater extraction to ensure that groundwater use subject to its jurisdiction does not significantly and unreasonably exacerbate existing degraded water quality conditions. ... the analysis should be on whether groundwater extraction is causing the degradation in contrast to only looking at whether a specific project or management activity results in water quality degradation. Department staff recommend that the SVBGSA coordinate with the appropriate water quality regulatory programs and agencies ... to understand and develop a process for determining when groundwater management and extraction is resulting in degraded water quality in the Subbasin.” (180/400-Ft Aquifer, page 26-27)*
- *“Define what constitutes “average hydrogeologic conditions” and how the “long-term average over all hydrogeologic conditions” will be calculated for the consideration of undesirable results for reduction of groundwater storage and depletions of interconnected surface water.” (180/400-Ft Aquifer, page 37)*

Key Excerpts from SWRCB August 2021 GSP Comment Letters:

- *“The GSP states that only groundwater quality degradation caused by GSP implementation will constitute a MT exceedance contributing to an undesirable result but does not explain how causation will be assessed ... The GSP should outline the process the GSAs would use to decide whether GSP implementation caused or exacerbated an MT exceedance for water quality. In addition, the GSP should provide the data supporting its conclusions...” (Chowchilla, page 6; Merced, page 6; Eastern San Joaquin, page 4; Tulare Lake, page 5)*
- *“In deciding which water quality constituents to consider when setting SMC, a GSA should consider the best available water quality information for the basin...” (Chowchilla, page 6; Eastern San Joaquin, page 3; Tulare Lake, page 6)*
- *“If data indicate the contaminant is relatively widespread in the subbasin, the GSAs should develop SMCs ...” (Chowchilla, page 6; similar statements in Eastern San Joaquin, page 3, and Merced, page 5)*
- *A GSA should particularly consider whether any groundwater quality constituents in the basin may impact the state’s policy of protecting the right of every human being to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes (Water Code, §106.3).” (Chowchilla, page 7; Merced, page 5; Eastern San Joaquin, page 3; Tulare Lake, page 4)*
- *“The GSP sets the MT concentrations for degraded water quality at 1000 milligrams per liter (mg/L) TDS... For TDS in drinking water, the secondary maximum contaminant level (SMCL) is 500 mg/L – the recommended maximum contaminant level – and the upper limit SMCL is 1,000 mg/L. Staff recommends that the GSP further discuss consideration of drinking water users in setting the GSP’s water quality SMC.” (Eastern San Joaquin, pages 3-4)*

Current NCDM GSP Approach	Suggested Clarifications
<p>Undesirable Results Causes (Section 6.3.3.1.3): “TDS, nitrate as N, and boron have been identified as constituents of concern and are largely the result of non-point sources”.</p> <p>“Elevated TDS and boron concentration are primarily a result of a combination of land use practices, the geochemistry of the Coast Range rocks, recharge derived from the Coast Range streams, dissolvable materials within the alluvial fan complexes, and the naturally poor-draining conditions which tends to result in accumulation of these constituents”.</p> <p>“Elevated nitrate as N is largely the result of agricultural applications of fertilizer along with leaching from naturally-occurring alluvium...”</p> <p>“Similarly, elevated boron concentrations are also the result of applied pesticides and accumulation in areas of poor drainage”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide further explanation of how these causes relate to groundwater management activities under the purview of the GSAs, to tie in better with the justification of the MT and Undesirable Results definitions. • The GSP should outline the process the GSAs would use to decide whether GSP implementation caused or exacerbated an MT exceedance for water quality.
<p>Undesirable Results Justification (Section 6.3.3.1.1) “Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), nitrate ..., and boron ... were selected based on available data, the potential to impact existing or future groundwater use, the ability to address groundwater quality impacts through projects and/or management actions, and the source of the constituent”.</p> <p>“While other constituents of concern are known to exist in the Delta-Mendota Subbasin (such as arsenic, selenium, and hexavalent chromium), concentrations of these constituents do not appear to be linked to groundwater elevations or other groundwater-related management activities”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be more specific in defining when the listed effects become “significant and unreasonable”, especially for the effects that are used to define Undesirable Results criteria. • The NCDM GSP (Section 5.3.5) states that other constituents of concern include arsenic, selenium, and hexavalent chromium are present in the NCDM Region but that they are naturally occurring and “do not appear to be linked to groundwater elevations ... [and] ... (t)here are no specific projects and/or management practices that can be implemented to mitigate for these constituents (other than groundwater treatment ... [and] therefore, the constituents are not considered manageable as part of this GSP.” Suggest providing additional citation to datasets, sources and analysis that demonstrate the lack of correlation described above. • Consider directly addressing the human right to water (Water Code, §106.3).
<p>Setting Minimum Thresholds (Section 6.3.3.2): “The minimum thresholds for the degraded water quality sustainability indicator are set as the upper Secondary MCL for TDS (1,000 mg/L)... [MCLs] ... or current groundwater quality as of December 2018 for both the Upper Aquifer and Lower Aquifer if the listed MCL or WQO is already exceeded”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of SGMA related to not requiring GSPs to address “pre-existing” undesirable results (California Water Code § 10727.2(b)(4)) applies to undesirable results that existed as of January 1, 2015, not December 2018, and thus the use of the greater of MCLs, WQOs, or observed levels as of December 2018 may not be acceptable. Suggest revising this component of the Minimum

	<p>Thresholds definition to refer to 1 January 2015 rather than December 2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SWRCB questioned the use of the upper Secondary MCL (1,000 mg/L) as the minimum threshold for TDS. Consider providing a stronger argument for using 1,000 mg/L that considers the impacts to drinking water users.
<p>Undesirable Results Criteria (Section 6.3.3.1.2): “Groundwater quality exceeds Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) or water quality objectives (WQOs) for TDS, nitrate, or boron over three (3) consecutive sampling events in non-drought years, or additional degradation of current groundwater quality where current groundwater quality exceeds the MCLs or WQOs”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide explicit definition of “non-drought years” so that conditions under which an Undesirable Result is possible are clearly defined. Unclear how many wells in the Representative Monitoring Network would have to exceed the MT criteria before there was an Undesirable Result. Provide quantitative justification for the definition of “significant and unreasonable effects” that constitute an Undesirable Result in terms of effects on beneficial users.

Land Subsidence

Key Excerpts from DWR June 2021 GSP Review Letters

- “Department staff believe there is sufficient data to indicate the potential of [interconnected surface water]² in the Subbasin that warrants and requires setting initial sustainable management criteria that may be reevaluated and potentially modified as new data become available. Not developing criteria limits the ability of Department staff to assess whether the Subbasin is being, or will be, sustainability managed within 20 years.” (Paso Robles, page 8)

Key Excerpts from SWRCB August 2021 GSP Comment Letters

- “If water levels are allowed to drop below the Corcoran Clay, this would result in the near-surface unconfined aquifer being completely dewatered in this area. Additionally, subsidence could occur due to dewatering of the clays.” (Chowchilla, page 3; Merced, page 3)

Current NCDM GSP Approach	Suggested Clarifications
<p>Setting Minimum Thresholds (Section 6.3.5.2): For the WSID-PID MA: “Acceptable loss in distribution capacity (as based on a future capacity study) due to inelastic land subsidence resulting from groundwater pumping. Numerical values for this criterion to be determined based on data collection between 2020 and 2025”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not setting any MTs for Land Subsidence in the WSID-PID MA (i.e., having them to-be-determined [TBD]) may not be acceptable to DWR. Suggest providing some interim MT that could be refined in the future. Explain in greater detail how the data to be collected between 2020 and 2025 (i.e., the capacity study) will be used to develop MTs for Land Subsidence.

² While the DWR comment excerpt shown here is related to Interconnected Surface Water, the same logic would presumably also apply to Land Subsidence.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm that the groundwater level MTs are set at levels that would not allow water levels to fall below the Corcoran Clay.
<p>Undesirable Results Criteria (Section 6.3.5.1.2): For the WSID-PID MA: “Significant impacts occur to laterals from differential settlement that reduces the ability to deliver surface water supplies”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specify what amount of capacity reduction in the WSID-PID MA would be considered “significant and unreasonable”. Without specific metrics, it is difficult to assess what magnitude of impacts is considered reasonable.

Depletions of Interconnected Surface Water

Key Excerpts from DWR June 2021 GSP Review Letters

- *“If the GSAs cannot provide a sufficient, evidence-based justification for the absence of interconnected surface water, then they should develop sustainable management criteria, as required in the GSP Regulations, 41 based on best available information and science.” (Paso Robles, page 8)*
- *“Department staff find that the sustainable management criteria currently presented in the GSP (i.e., not defining and establishing criteria) is not commensurate with the level of understanding of the basin setting.” (Paso Robles, page 7)*
- *“If data are not available to support evaluation of the effects of established minimum thresholds on environmental uses and users, the GSA should clarify the strategy, mechanism, and timeline for acquiring that data and incorporating that data into management of the Basin.” (Cuyama, page 5)*
- *“The Plan explains that, due to uncertainty in surface water-groundwater modeling and the complexities involved with determining stream depletions due to groundwater use, the Basin will use shallow near stream groundwater levels as proxy for minimum thresholds of depletions of interconnected surface water. ... The Plan recognizes the limited monitoring data as a data gap and discusses the complexities of significantly correlating stream depletions and shallow groundwater levels. ... (T)he Plan states that to better characterize interconnections between surface water and groundwater, additional monitoring of shallow groundwater levels is needed in the upper reaches of Soquel Creek and on other creeks that indicate hydraulic connectivity to groundwater. ... Department staff also believe the MGA uses the best information and science available at the time of Plan development to understand hydraulic connectivity of surface water in the Basin and proposes actions to address the data gaps that appear reasonable.” (Santa Cruz Mid-County, page 24-25 of DWR Staff Report)*

Key Excerpts from SWRCB August 2021 GSP Comment Letters

- *“The GSP identifies interconnected stream reaches through numerical modeling but does not adequately characterize the locations, quantity, and timing of interconnected surface water (ISW) depletions.” (Merced, page 6)*
- *The GSP uses the groundwater elevation MTs developed to manage for decreasing groundwater levels as a proxy to also manage depletions of ISW in the Merced River; however, the GSP does not*

draw a direct link between the SMC for declining groundwater levels and undesirable results related to depletions of ISW.” (Merced, page 7; Eastern San Joaquin, page 5)

- *“State Water Board staff recommends that shallow groundwater level MTs for depletions of ISW be supported by considerations of the locations, quantity, and timing of depletions and impacts to beneficial users.” (Eastern San Joaquin, page 5)*
- *“Staff recommends the GSAs develop additional ISW monitoring sites in a timely manner, especially along the Merced and San Joaquin Rivers, and set meaningful SMC for depletions of ISW.” (Merced, page 7)*
- *“...the GSP also acknowledges data gaps and uncertainty regarding the hydraulic connectivity between shallow groundwater, deep groundwater and surface water. State Water Board staff recommends that the GSAs use data from additional shallow groundwater wells to clarify the Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model...if the additional data does not support the use of deeper groundwater elevations as a proxy for depletions of ISW, then State Water Board staff recommends that the GSP establish Sustainable Management Criteria based on the volume, rate, and timing of surface water depletions caused by groundwater pumping.” (North and South Yuba, page 3-4)*

Current NCDM GSP Approach	Suggested Clarifications
<p>Undesirable Results Definition (Section 6.3.6.1.2): “... when interconnected stretches of surface water are identified and a significant increase in the depletions of surface water is occurring as a result of groundwater pumping”.</p> <p>“The percent increase in depletions considered significant, identified herein as ‘X’, is to be determined from monitoring data to be collected between 2020 and 2025 and associated analysis of these data”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide quantitative definition of when effects become “significant and unreasonable”. Without specific metrics, it is difficult to assess what magnitude of impacts is considered reasonable.
<p>Minimum Thresholds Definition (Section 6.3.6.2): “An X percent increase in surface water depletions along interconnected stretches of surface water as a result of groundwater pumping, where ‘X’ is the present increase in depletions to be determined from monition data collected between 2020 and 2025 and associated analyses of these data”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having MTs for Depletion of Interconnected Surface Water be to-be-determined (TBD) may not be acceptable to DWR. Suggest providing some interim MTs that could be refined in the future. • A strong technical case must be made that groundwater levels can be used as a proxy for setting SMCs for Interconnected Surface Water.
<p>Justification of Minimum Thresholds (Section 6.3.6.2): “Data collected from wells within the depletions of interconnected surface water monitoring network and stream gauges located along the San Joaquin River between 2020 and 2025 will be analyzed to determine the location, timing, and quantity of depletions over reaches of interconnected surface water within and/or adjoining the Northern and Central Delta-Mendota Regions”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given that the required infrastructure does not exist at this point, the GSAs will not be able to demonstrate that they collected data beginning in 2020 that will be used to develop MTs for Depletions of Interconnected Surface Water. • The GSAs should continue to prioritize development of the ISW monitoring network to enable collection of data to support SMC development, including wells and stream gauges.

Water Budget

Key Excerpts from SWRCB August 2021 GSP Comment Letters

- *“Because the GSP is required to use a 50-year planning horizon, staff recommends the [GSAs] incorporate strategies in the GSP that anticipate potential changes to the subbasin-wide water budget from Bay-Delta Plan implementation...” (Eastern San Joaquin, page 8; Merced, page 8)*

Current NCDM GSP Approach	Suggested Clarifications
The GSP does not mention the Bay-Delta Plan update or consider it in the water budget.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the Bay-Delta Plan update in the water budget section of the GSP and how it could affect the availability of surface water and the water budget within the GSP area.

Projects and Management Actions

Key Excerpts from SWRCB August 2021 GSP Comment Letters

- *“Implementing some of the projects identified in the GSP may require new or amended water rights. If a project would rely on existing water rights, the GSAs should identify the water right identification numbers and other relevant details. It may be unreasonable for the GSP to assume that projects that currently lack adequate water rights for implementation can obtain either new water rights or modifications to existing water rights within a timeframe that will allow the project to contribute to the GSP achieving sustainability.” (Chowchilla, page 7; Merced, page 10)*
- *“The GSP should also identify alternative groundwater management strategies to achieve sustainability (e.g., demand reduction), if anticipated water supplies such as purchases or new or amended water rights are unsuccessful. This would ensure the GSAs can effectively evaluate when they should move towards implementing such contingency projects or management actions if primary projects or management actions are not implemented on projected timelines. To this end, the GSP should also identify well-developed demand management options with clearly defined triggers in the event that proposed supply augmentation volumes are not fully achieved.” (Chowchilla, page 8)*
- *“The GSP lacks specific information regarding how the GSAs will evaluate new permits, address possible impacts from new permits, or work with the county to address concerns. As encouraged by the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), GSAs should request counties forward permit requests for new wells, for enlarging of existing wells, or for reactivation of abandoned wells” (Chowchilla, page 6; Merced, page 9). “State Water Board staff recommends that GSAs work with county governments to encourage alignment between the GSP and county well permitting programs.” (Tulare Basin, Page 4)*

Current NCDM GSP Approach	Suggested Clarifications
Increasing GSA Access to and Input on Well Permits (Section 7.1.1.2.3) “Under this management action, the Counties would develop and/or change internal policies associated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GSAs should continue to prioritize the development of a process to evaluate new well permits and address possible impacts from new

with well permitting to include consultation with and consideration of input from GSAs relative to if and where a proposed well would be located”.	wells.
Projects and Management Actions (Section 7.1) SLDMWA GSP mentions existing water rights that are relevant for projects, but does not provide water right identification numbers or the timing and uncertainties of obtaining new rights or modifying existing ones.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify whether water rights are required for projects. If existing water rights are required, specify the identification number. If new or modified rights would be required, discuss how obtaining water rights impacts the feasibility and timeframe of the project.

Stakeholder Engagement

Key Excerpts from SWRCB August 2021 GSP Comment Letters

- *“The GSP should be more explicit about how the concerns of local beneficial users, particularly disadvantaged communities reliant on groundwater, and other stakeholders were integrated into the development of SMC and monitoring networks and selection of RMS and projects and management actions.” (Chowchilla, page 9; Merced, page 11; Tulare Lake, page 9)*
- *“The GSP states that no California Native American Tribes are present in the subbasin; however the GSP does not describe the GSAs’ process for identifying or reaching out to Tribes with potential interests in groundwater management in the subbasin...The GSP should elaborate on the GSAs tribal engagement effort.” (Chowchilla, page 9; Merced, page 11)*

Current NCDM GSP Approach	Suggested Clarifications
SLDMWA GSP describes engagement for SMC development but lacks description on how beneficial users were integrated into RMS selection, monitoring network development (Section 7.2.5.1.1), and projects and management actions (Section 7.1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add descriptions on how beneficial users were integrated into RMS selection and monitoring network development (Section 7.2.5.1.1), and Projects/Management Actions (Section 7.1).
Regional Economic Issues and Trends (Section 2.1.2.6) “Note that according to the U.S. Department of the Interior Indian Affairs, as of January 2017 there are no listed recognized tribes within the Region”.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Even though no Tribes exist within the basin, suggest describing any outreach or effort that was made to involve Tribes that have potential interests in the basin.

Category (b): GSP Planning and Development**Task 1: Data Management System**

Develop a DMS for the Exchange Contractors GSA and potentially expand the framework into the Coordinated DMS for the Delta-Mendota Subbasin.

Deliverables:

- Data Management System Documentation

Task 2: GSP Coordination

Prepare a coordination agreement to ensure that each GSP utilizes the same data and methodologies, and that elements of the plans necessary to achieve the sustainability goal for the Subbasin are based upon consistent interpretations of the basin setting. Engage neighboring subbasins on assumptions for boundary conditions and coordinated GSP development.

Deliverables:

- Summaries of activities included in Progress Report(s)

Task 3: GSP Development

Prepare a GSP that will meet SGMA regulations and DWR requirements and builds off the information obtained from the activities outlined in the Grant Agreement and upon previously completed studies and reports. Include summaries of activities associated with the GSP development within the Progress Reports.

Deliverables:

- Summaries of activities included as attachment in Progress Report(s)
- Final GSP
- Proof of GSP submittal to DWR

Category (c): Stakeholder Engagement

Develop a website to keep the public informed of any progress made on GSP work. Keep a record of any interested party and engage the stakeholders with respect to GSP matters.

Deliverables:

- GSA/GSP website documentation
- List of interested parties
- Summaries of activities included in Progress Report(s)

Component 10: Well Census and Inventory**Category (a): Component Administration**

Complete administrative responsibilities associated with the Well Census and Inventory, such as managing consultants/contractors. Retain consultants as needed to collect information related to management of the GSP Development component and the Completion Report.

Deliverables:

- Component Completion Report

Category (b): Stakeholder Engagement/Outreach

Inform stakeholders, the general public, and other interested parties about Project progress and how the resulting well census will be utilized in the context of GSP development. Develop Outreach materials and outreach activities for stakeholders and landowners to disseminate information regarding the well census.

Deliverables:

- Component-specific outreach materials

Category (c): GSP Development

Conduct a well census and develop a well inventory for the Delta-Mendota Subbasin which shall consist of the following: Analyze DWR's online well completion report database and existing geophysical logs to identify wells in the Delta-Mendota Subbasin not previously identified as part of GSP Development. Determine well construction features, including well screen intervals and depth, through a review of well logs. Identify wells in each of the principal aquifers. Conduct video surveying in up to twenty (20) wells as necessary to confirm screened intervals. Summarize the results in a report that shows the locations of existing wells in the Subbasin, basic well construction information, and an analysis of identified wells to define active and inactive wells for use in other analyses. Incorporate the well inventory into the Delta-Mendota Subbasin Data Management System.

Deliverables:

- Well Census and Inventory Report

Component 11: Subsidence Characterization and Project Feasibility Determination**Category (a): Component Administration**

Complete administrative responsibilities associated with this component, such as managing consultants/contractors. Retain consultants as needed to collect information related to management of the GSP Development component and the Completion Report.

Deliverables:

- Component Completion Report

Category (b): Stakeholder Engagement/Outreach

Inform stakeholders, the general public, and other interested parties about Project progress and how the resulting analysis of inelastic land subsidence and associated identification of potential mitigation projects and/or management actions will be utilized in the context of GSP development.

Deliverables:

- Component-specific outreach materials

Category (c): GSP Development

Refine estimates of groundwater extractions in subsidence prone areas of the subbasin.

Task 1: Well Inventory Analysis

Analyze the well inventory developed in Component 10. Estimate extractions or groundwater use for each well to evaluate the spatial variation of groundwater pumping and the relationship to subsidence and other pertinent subsidence-related factors. Base estimations on cropping, surface water availability, and crop evapotranspiration. Perform pump tests in up to twenty (20) wells in the subbasin. Estimate localized sustainable yield and other pertinent subsidence related factors and variables in identified areas. Prepare a technical memorandum that describes the work completed and findings from this task.

Deliverables:

- Well Inventory Analysis Technical Memorandum

Task 2: Composite Well Investigation

Estimate pumping by principal aquifer from aquifer-specific and composite wells by considering the location and extent of the Corcoran Clay and aquifer properties from pump test data. Refine estimates of aquifer-specific pumping at key well locations. Create a tool to assist in evaluating the amount of groundwater extracted beneath the Corcoran Clay by specific composite wells.

Deliverables:

- Sub-Corcoran Clay pumping evaluation tool

Task 3: Identification and Analysis of Project and Management Actions

Identify potential Project and management actions for potential inclusion in the Subbasin's GSPs with information developed from Component 10 and this Component. Focus on geographic areas that have experienced significant levels of subsidence in the past or are projected to experience subsidence in the future. Determine the implementation feasibility of the identified projects and management actions. Prepare a technical memorandum that describes work completed and findings from this task.

Deliverables:

- Project and Management Analysis Findings Technical Memorandum

Funding Opportunities – Updated 12/2021

DWR's Small Community Drought Program will provide immediate and short-term financial and technical support to small communities survive the current and future droughts. Applications will be accepted until 12/29/23 or until funds are exhausted. Irrigation districts, flood control districts, reclamation districts, and community services districts are among eligible entities to receive this funding.

Healthy Soils Program – Demonstration Projects funds activities that collect data or showcase management practices that reduce GHG emissions and increase soil health and sequester carbon. Total funding pool \$67.5 Million. Deadline 12/31/21

CA Dept. of Food and Agriculture State Water Efficiency and Enhancement Program. Up to \$200,000 for irrigation-related on-farm improvements that will result in water savings and GHG emission reductions. CDFA will reserve 25% of the funds for socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers (SDFRs) and projects that benefit [priority populations](#) by reducing criteria air pollutants from fossil fuel combustion. Additionally, \$2 million will be reserved for applications that utilize the sub-surface drip irrigation to apply dairy manure effluent to field crops. Accepting applications now with a deadline of 1/18/22.

SGMA Implementation Round 1. A non-competitive funding opportunity for all critically over drafted subbasins. \$7.6 Million per basin. Must generally support SGMA implementation including both projects and GSP revisions in response to DWR comments. Some limitations apply. 1/31/22 noon deadline to submit funding plan in DWR template.

Urban and Multi-benefit drought relief program. To address immediate drought impacts on human health and safety, and to protect fish and wildlife resources plus other public benefits, such as ecosystem improvements Draft PSP and guidelines anticipated soon. Companion program to the small community drought program listed above.

Healthy Soils Program – Incentives. Similar to the demonstration project offering above, except it provides incentives to farmers to adopt conservation practices that improve soil health, sequester carbon, and reduce GHG. Total funding pool of \$67.5 Million. Deadline 2/25/22.

CA Dept. of Parks and Recreation has seven categories of funding under their Habitat Conservation Fund including Wetlands and Riparian Habitat. \$6 Million is available through the program. The deadline is 3/1/22.