

**MONTEREY COUNTY WATER RESOURCES AGENCY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
SALINAS RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT PLANNING (BMP) COMMITTEE**

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Richard Ortiz, Chair
Claude Hoover
Deidre Sullivan
Abby Taylor-Silva

David Bunn, Public Member
Don Chapin, Public Member
Dennis Sites, Public Member

TIME: 8:30 a.m.
DATE: Wednesday, May 11, 2016
PLACE: Monterey County Water Resources Agency, Board Room
893 Blanco Circle
Salinas, CA 93901
(831) 755-4860

A G E N D A

1. Call to Order

2. Public Comment

(Limited to three (3) minutes per speaker on matters within the jurisdiction of the Agency not listed on this agenda. The public will have the opportunity to ask questions and make statements on agenda items as the Committee considers them.)

3. Approve the Minutes of the Meeting held on March 9, 2016.

The Committee will consider approval of the Minutes of the above-mentioned meeting.

4. Consider receiving an update on the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act related activities; and, provide direction to Staff.

Robert Johnson, Deputy General Manager, will present this item to the Committee.

5. Set next meeting date and discuss future agenda items.

The Committee will discuss and determine details for its next meeting.

6. Adjournment

**MONTEREY COUNTY WATER RESOURCES AGENCY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
SPECIAL SALINAS RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT PLAN (BMP) COMMITTEE**

Richard Ortiz, Chair
Claude Hoover
Deidre Sullivan
Abby Taylor-Silva

Dennis Sites, Public Member
Don Chapin, Public Member
David Bunn, Public Member

TIME: 9:00 a.m.
DATE: Wednesday, March 9, 2016
PLACE: Monterey County Water Resources Agency
Board Room
893 Blanco Circle
Salinas, CA 93901
(831) 755-4860

MINUTES

1. **Call to Order @ 9:00 a.m.** by Committee Chair Richard Ortiz.

Members present: Directors Ortiz, Hoover, Sullivan, Taylor-Silva and Public Member Sites

Members absent: Public Members Bunn and Chapin

A quorum was established.

2. **Public Comment:** None.

3. **Approve the Minutes of the meeting held on February 10, 2016.**

Committee Action: On motion and second of Committee members Hoover and Sullivan respectively, by unanimous vote approved the Minutes of the Salinas River Basin Management Planning Committee meeting held on February 10 2016.

4. **Hold a workshop on the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act Basin Boundary modification process.**

Robert Johnson, Deputy General Manager, along with Amy Woodrow, Hydrologist, presented this item to the Committee.

Public Comment: Brian Lockwood, Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency; John Baillie, Jack Baillie Co. and Tom Virsik who introduced a letter from the Law Offices of Patrick J. Maloney to Richard Ortiz, Chair of the BMP Committee into the Minutes.

5. Set next meeting date and discuss future agenda items.

The next meeting date is set for April 13, 2016 at 8:30 a.m. The item presented today by Rob Johnson regarding a pipeline installation at Paris Valley Road and Hwy. 101 will be discussed.

6. Adjournment at 10:05 a.m.

Attachment:

1. Letter dated March 8, 2016 to Richard Ortiz, Chair BMP Committee, from Thomas S. Virsik of the Law Offices of Patrick J. Maloney regarding the Workshop on Sustainable Groundwater Manager Act (SGMA) Basin Boundaries

Submitted by: Alice Henault

Approved on:

LAW OFFICES OF
PATRICK J. MALONEY

2425 WEBB AVENUE, SUITE 100
ALAMEDA, CALIFORNIA 94501-2922

PATRICK J. "MIKE" MALONEY

(510) 521-4575
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THOMAS S. VIRSIK

Via email ChamblissWS@co.monterey.ca.us and U.S. Mail
8 March 2016

Richard Ortiz, Chair BMP Committee
c/o Winifred Chambliss, Clerk of the Board
Monterey County Water Resources Agency
893 Blanco Circle
Salinas, CA 93901

Re: March 9, 2016 BMP Committee, Agenda Item 4
Workshop on Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) Basin Boundaries

Chair Ortiz:

These comments are made on behalf of the Orradres, Delicato Family Vineyards, and similarly situated southern (Upper Valley and Forebay) landowners. These comments are directed to the workshop on basin boundary adjustments under SGMA and will be limited to (1) general observations on the SGMA process in Monterey County and (2) basin boundary issues with respect to the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin ("the Paso Robles").

First of all, the Monterey County Water Resources Agency ("MCWRA") has taken the laboring oar on tracking, informing the public and the electeds, and working towards meeting the immediate SGMA deadlines and thresholds. The MCWRA has been directed to perform these tasks (1) even though it is not the designated SGMA agency (the County is the default under SGMA), and (2) while a separate process proceeds towards selecting/forming one or more Groundwater Sustainability Agency (ies) ("GSA"). The recent DRAFT Groundwater Sustainability Plan Regulations ("Draft Regs") inform the public that whatever the outcome of that separate process, the GSA's duties under the GSP Regs include to a great degree tasks in which the MCWRA is well-versed and enjoys a good track record, e.g. measurements, reporting, modeling. In these SGMA matters the MCWRA is acting as the County's proxy, and capably so.

Factual setting of the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin: The Paso Robles sub basin extends substantially into southern Monterey County towards San Ardo. It is designated as basin 3-04.06 within the overall Salinas Basin 3-04 in DWR Bulletin 118 and is one of the basins in "critical overdraft." Much political and legal activity around water issues on the San Luis Obispo County ("SLO County") side of the Paso Robles has been and is expected to continue (e.g., the Steinbeck lawsuit and the Paso Robles Groundwater District election). The watershed of the

Salinas Basin extends well into SLO County and the Nacimiento reservoir is wholly in SLO County.

Boundary change: Monterey County (“County”) has suggested it may seek a jurisdictional boundary change to cut off the Paso Robles sub basin at the county line, which is an option under SGMA and the Basin Boundary Regulations adopted in 2015 (“Boundary Regs”). Boundary Regs §§ 342, 342.4. If and when the County formally requests the adjustment, it will need to show to the DWR that such change is technically and substantively justified, i.e., it will lead to better overall water management. Boundary Regs §§ 344.6(b); 344.16; 345.4(b). In other words, while a boundary change may appear appealing due to the current political and legal morass in SLO County, there must be justifiable technical and policy reasons behind it and thus far the MCWRA/County has not specifically identified a compelling need for the boundary change.

The MCWRA (as a proxy for the County on this issue) is aware that under SGMA, multiple basins (which includes sub basins per SGMA definitions) will need to “coordinate” in any event. In part, that means that the county line can no longer function as a barrier to management, technical understanding, or overall approach. See Draft Regs §§ 357 et seq. Depending on circumstances not yet resolved (on either side of the county line), coordination may require a winnowing of contacts with DWR to only one of the multiple agencies party to a coordination agreement, the “coordinating agency” or a “submitting agency.” Draft Regs §§ 351(i); 357.4(b). Agencies party to coordination agreements will be expected to develop a basis on which to resolve any technical discrepancies in their approaches and submit to DWR essentially a single (albeit potentially multifaceted) Plan. Draft Regs §§ 357.2(b) and (c); 357.4(a) and (d). Intrabasin coordination must be a result of a legally binding agreement. Draft Regs § 357.4(i). Given the physical layout of the Paso Robles sub basin within the Salinas Valley, coordination may need to meet both the inter- and intrabasin standards, i.e., within the Paso Robles sub basin across the county line and between the Paso Robles and the rest of the Salinas Valley. The boundary adjustments “lines” may become less meaningful once coordination takes place.

Attached are two letters – the first notable for the clarity of SWRCB’s response to a query (the other letter) from SLO County about SGMA. If events in SLO County continue to be unresolved as SGMA rolls forward, Monterey County may be in a position to seek similar direction and make a similar inquiry to the SWRCB or DWR whether a Paso Robles (the entire Paso Robles sub basin) GSP may be necessary from Monterey County in an absence of a cohesive overall SLO County result. The population of Monterey County compares favorably with that of San Luis Obispo, and the reality that one of the MCWRA reservoirs is in SLO County suggests it may be better to stay close to, not separate from, the entire Paso Robles sub basin.

Conclusion

The jurisdictional boundary change will not reduce the complexity of future coordination and may have the unintended consequence of diminishing the role of Monterey County in the sustainability of the Paso Robles sub basin. If there is a compelling legal, political, or hydrological reason for the present boundary adjustment, it is not readily apparent and may be better addressed in 2018 once some of the unknown GSA and other issues are more firm (on

Richard Ortiz, Chair
8 March 2106

Page 3

both sides of the county line). Our clients urge the MCWRA (again, strictly as a proxy for the County in these matters) to proceed with caution.

Very truly yours,

Thomas S. Virsik

Thomas S. Virsik

- c. Dave Chardavoine, General Manager via email ChardavoineDE@co.monterey.ca.us
Jesse Avila, Deputy General Counsel via email AvilaJJ@co.monterey.ca.us

Encl.

November 17, 2015 Wade Horton, Director, San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works to Thomas Howard, Executive Director, State Water Resources Control Board
December 15, 2015 Thomas Howard, Executive Director, State Water Resources Control Board to Wade Horton Director, San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works



SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Wade Horton, Director

County Government Center, Room 206 • San Luis Obispo CA 93408 • (805) 781-5252

Fax (805) 781-1229

email address: pwd@co.slo.ca.us



November 17, 2015

Thomas Howard, Executive Director
State Water Resources Control Board
1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 93814

SUBJECT: Request for Information Regarding Potential State Water Resources Control Board Fees and Management Activities within the boundaries of the proposed Paso Robles Basin Water District under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA)

Dear Mr. Howard,

On November 10, 2015, the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors took action to initiate local SGMA compliance in the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin (Basin). Such action includes formation of the Paso Robles Basin Water District (a California Water District with certain unique features, including a hybrid board of directors as set forth in AB 2453 (Water Code Section 37900 et seq.) (Water District)¹ and the approval of a special tax² under Proposition 218. In addition, the Board of Supervisors directed the Public Works Director to write to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWB) in an attempt to seek clarity on SWB management in probationary basins under SGMA. Hopefully your staff can review the questions presented in this letter and are able to provide a response in a timely manner.

The decision to seek clarification from the SWB is based on feedback from outreach to over 1,300 unique stakeholders within the Basin. As these individuals learn about their management and funding options under SGMA, the most common question asked is what SWB management would entail. In order to provide voters with the most information possible prior to the March 8, 2016 elections, the following four categories are areas on which the County is seeking clarification and/or detailed information.

1. State Intervention³ - Groundwater Management

During meetings of the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) for the Water District formation, SWB staff attended two meetings and gave detailed presentations on SGMA and State groundwater management of a probationary basin. Due to the fact that

¹ The formation election is subject to a simple majority of ballots returned by affected landowners.

² The special tax election is subject to 2/3 approval of registered voters.

³ Per Water Code 10735 et seq.

State intervention may not start until 2018, details on this subject were still conceptual and limited to statements that groundwater management would focus solely on demand management. Your staff suggested that the SWB would meter all groundwater extractors in the basin, establish the sustainability goal of the basin, and reduce pumping of all extractors to meet the long-term sustainability goal. Additionally, no physical solutions would be investigated, developed or implemented. We are seeking confirmation of this demand management approach and would appreciate any additional input or direction on the subject.

2. State Intervention – Fees

During the same LAFCO meetings SWB staff also indicated that State intervention would result in a substantially higher cost to the regulated community than local management. While we understand the SWB is not obligated under SGMA to develop State fees until July 1, 2017,⁴ our local process has included the initiation of a Proposition 218 special tax proceeding, which means local SGMA compliance costs have been established. The proposed annual budget for local SGMA compliance is not to exceed \$950,000 and the following table shows the assignment of costs to parcels within the boundaries of the Water District.

TYPE OF CHARGE	ANNUAL CHARGE
1. All Parcel Charge	\$15
2. Per Unit Charge	
Single Family Residential (SFR)	\$20
Multi-Family Residential (MFR)	\$40
Commercial/Government/Industrial	\$100
Vacant	\$10
3. Per Acre Charge	
Non-Irrigated	\$0.25/acre
Irrigated	\$18/acre

With this funding formula, a rural resident would pay the \$15/year parcel charge plus the Single Family Residential charge of \$20/year plus \$0.25 per acre for non-irrigated land. For example, a 10 acre homeowner with no identified irrigated land would have an annual cost of \$37.50. Our research indicates that approximately 60% of the Single Family Residential parcels (out of a total of 3,858) are on 10 acres or less. Thus, their annual charge would be \$37.50 or less, which amounts to only \$3.13 or less on a monthly basis.

Rangeland, open space and any other property not categorized as irrigated acreage would pay the \$15/year parcel charge plus the \$10/year vacant charge plus \$0.25 per acre. For example, a 100 acre parcel being utilized as rangeland would have an annual cost of \$50. Irrigated agriculture would pay the \$15/year parcel charge plus the \$10/year

⁴ Water Code Section 1529.5

vacant charge plus \$18 per acre of irrigated land. For example, a 100 acre parcel with 100% of the parcel being utilized for irrigated agriculture would have an annual cost of \$1,825. The intent of the large cost difference between the non-irrigated and irrigated charge is to best represent pumping activity (in the absence of metering) on that parcel.

Another way to look at the formula is to calculate costs on the same size parcel for various types of land use. The following chart shows the impact of the funding formula to SFR, MFR, commercial, rangeland and irrigated agriculture for 10, 25 and 100 acre parcel sizes.

10 Acre Parcel	Annual Charge	25 Acre Parcel	Annual Charge	100 Acre Parcel	Annual Charge
SFR	\$ 37.50	SFR	\$ 41.25	SFR	\$ 60.00
MFR	\$ 57.50	MFR	\$ 61.25	MFR	\$ 80.00
Commercial	\$ 117.50	Commercial	\$ 121.25	Commercial	\$ 140.00
Rangeland	\$ 27.50	Rangeland	\$ 31.25	Rangeland	\$ 50.00
Irrigated Ag (100% of Acreage Irrigated)	\$ 205.00	Irrigated Ag (100% of Acreage Irrigated)	\$ 475.00	Irrigated Ag (100% of Acreage Irrigated)	\$ 1,825.00

Given the fully developed Paso Robles Basin local SGMA compliance costs, we are hoping SWB staff can review these costs and provide input on:

- a) A comparison of SWB fees for the Paso Robles Basin
- b) Method of collection of such fees
- c) Voter approval (are SWB fees subject to Proposition 218?)
- d) What groundwater management efforts will still need to be accomplished at the local level simultaneous to SWB management

3. De Minimis User Exemptions

A common belief expressed during stakeholder outreach is that de minimis extractors⁵ are exempt from SGMA. County staff has interpreted any such "exemption" for de minimis extractors as limited to *local* metering programs⁶ and *regulatory* fees.⁷ We are seeking clarification that the SWB does not interpret the above-cited provisions as exempting de minimis users from a SWB metering program or SWB fees. Any other pertinent information regarding de minimis users as it relates to SWB management of the Paso Robles Basin would be appreciated.

4. Adjudication and SWB Groundwater Management

Another common belief expressed during stakeholder outreach is that "adjudication" of the Paso Robles Basin (a basin that is not identified in Water Code Section 10720.8) will eliminate the requirement for both local management and/or SWB intervention under

⁵ Water Code Sections 10721(e), 10725.8 and 10730

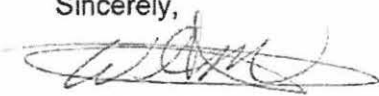
⁶ Water Code Section 10725.8

⁷ Water Code Section 10730

SGMA. Please elaborate on how local or SWB intervention would proceed should the Paso Robles Basin be adjudicated, both in the event that a "comprehensive adjudication" as described in the recently enacted AB 1390 and SB 226 (Civil Code Section 830(c) is initiated or in the event that the action does not ripen into such a "comprehensive adjudication."

Thank you for taking the time to review this request and provide a response. If possible, I would kindly ask we receive a response by December 11, 2015. Should you have any questions, please contact John Diodati at (805) 788-2832 or jdiodati@co.slo.ca.us.

Sincerely,



WADE HORTON
Director of Public Works

c: Assemblyman Katcho Achadjian
Senator Bill Monning
Erik Ekdahl, SWB

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State Water Resources Control Board

December 15, 2015

Mr. Wade Horton
Director of Public Works
San Luis Obispo County
County Government Center, Room 206
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408

Dear Mr. Horton:

Thank you for your November 17, 2015 letter. We appreciate the opportunity to learn more about the Paso Robles Basin Water District formation efforts, and the steps that are being taken toward locally-driven groundwater sustainability for the basin. Your letter requests clarification on the potential role of the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) in implementing the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) and includes a number of questions in the following four general areas: groundwater management, fees, de minimis user exemptions, and the effect of an adjudication on state and local roles in managing the basin.

As a general management principle, the State Water Board does not intend to intervene in any groundwater basin unless local management efforts are unsuccessful. State intervention can only occur if local authorities fail to adequately manage the basin under the following circumstances: 1) a local agency or group of local agencies fails to develop a groundwater sustainability agency (GSA); 2) a GSA fails to develop a groundwater sustainability plan; or, 3) the Department of Water Resources (DWR), in consultation with the State Water Board, finds that a sustainability plan is inadequate or is not being implemented adequately.

The State Water Board is committed to providing technical and managerial assistance to support local groundwater management efforts, and would much prefer to see local efforts succeed in achieving sustainable groundwater management before state-developed management approaches are necessary. If intervention does occur, the State Water Board's goal will be to return the basin to local management as soon as local authorities can demonstrate their capability and willingness to manage the basin sustainably.

Responses to your specific question are provided below.

1 State Intervention - Metering and Groundwater Management

Your letter seeks confirmation of statements made by State Water Board staff regarding state intervention and metering requirements, and whether state intervention would focus solely on demand management or if implementation of a physical solution would be considered. The need for metering is dependent on local conditions and the level of intervention required in the basin. The State Water Board may intervene if one or more GSAs are not formed to cover the

FELISA MENDOZA, SPEAK | THOMAS HOWARD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

1001 I Street, Sacramento, CA 95814 | Mailing Address: P.O. Box 160, Sacramento, CA 95812-0160 | www.waterboards.ca.gov

entire basin, leading to "unmanaged areas." Groundwater extractors in unmanaged areas must report extraction data directly to the State Water Board, which can then begin the process of designating the basin as probationary and developing an interim groundwater management plan (Interim Plan). Meters will likely be required to verify extraction volumes, and will become increasingly important as additional intervention actions are needed.

If the State Water Board must develop an Interim Plan to directly manage the basin's groundwater resources, the State Water Board will need to develop a water budget, and would likely need to meter existing extractions in order to assess how local extractions compare to that budget and to manage demand. Metering of extractions will be necessary to verify compliance with pumping restrictions, will be at the pumper's expense, and will include associated reporting and extraction fees.

We expect that most Interim Plans will not initially focus on physical solutions for the basin. Physical solutions are typically projects that help increase water supply, and can include stormwater capture, desalination, reservoir construction, and other approaches. While the Water Code allows for physical solutions to be included in an Interim Plan (Cal. Wat. Code, § 10735.8, subd. (c)), these sorts of projects would most likely be proposed and paid for by the local community. Generally, local agencies and their community members will be in a better position than the State Water Board to decide whether to proceed with any particular project and to structure a financing plan. Accordingly, the State Water Board expects to focus on demand management (i.e., pumping reductions) to reduce water use to meet a sustainability goal.

2 State Intervention – Fees

Your letter posed the following questions with respect to state intervention and associated fees: what fees would be likely under State intervention and how would costs for individual landowners compare to costs for local management by a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA)? How would fees be collected, and would State Fees be subject to a Proposition 218 vote?

State oversight fees will be based on recovering costs incurred in administering state intervention activities. Intervention activities can include, but are not limited to, investigations, facilitation, monitoring, enforcement, and administrative costs – in essence, all of the same activities as a locally-developed SGMA plan. However, state intervention will also include a number of additional actions, which could lead to higher costs. Notably, a GSA's preparation and adoption of a groundwater sustainability plan is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; Water Code section 10728.6) while Board-developed interim plans are not. State costs associated with CEQA compliance will be recovered through fees. Costs for Board hearings related to designation of probationary basins and adoption of interim plans would also need to be recovered.

Possible billing methods for these and other state intervention costs are still being determined. One possible approach is to bill each parcel owner directly through the State Board of Equalization, with the fee included as an item on each landowner's tax bill. The State Water Board's cost recovery program will consist of state imposed regulatory fees, which are not subject to Proposition 218.

3 De Minimis Extractors and SGMA

De minimis extractors are exempted from local metering programs under Water Code section 10725.8, subdivision (e), and are exempt from local regulatory fees under Water Code section 10730, subdivision (a) unless the GSA regulates minimis users as part of the local sustainability plan.

De minimis exemptions to metering programs and fees do not apply under certain circumstances of state intervention. Water Code section 5202 exempts de minimis users from requirements to report groundwater extractions to the State Water Board – unless the basin is designated as a probationary basin and the State Water Board has determined that de minimis users need to be incorporated as part of a state-developed management approach. Once the basin is designated as probationary, it is up to the State Water Board to determine whether regulation of de minimis extractors is an important component of basin management, if needed, the State Water Board can require reporting and associated fees from de minimis extractors.

In addition to fees for filing extraction reports, de minimis extractors would likely be required to pay a share of the costs incurred in connection with investigations, facilitation, monitoring, hearings, enforcement, and administrative costs for state intervention.

4 Groundwater Adjudications and SGMA

Adjudicated areas that are not specifically exempted in Water Code section 10720.8, and all future groundwater adjudications, are subject to SGMA. Water Code section 10720.8, subdivision (e) provides that where an adjudication action has determined the rights to extract groundwater for only a portion of a basin, only the area where extraction rights have been determined would be excluded from the requirements of SGMA.

In recent legislation regarding groundwater adjudications, the Legislature has made clear that any future adjudication effort cannot circumvent SGMA, and should be managed to avoid interference with SGMA efforts. The relationship between adjudicated basins and SGMA can be summarized as follows. SGMA applies if a basin is adjudicated in the future, SGMA applies during an adjudication action, and a pending adjudication does not prevent the state from intervening if SGMA deadlines and requirements are not met. In limited circumstances, after the conclusion of a comprehensive adjudication, SGMA may be enforced by a court rather than the State Water Board; however, the basin would still need to comply with all of SGMA's requirements.

Regardless of a water user's basis of right, using groundwater in a manner that exacerbates overdraft of the basin is both unsustainable and unreasonable. Groundwater users in overdrafted basins must work together to manage the basin sustainably, or state intervention will bring the basin to a sustainable condition until such time as basin water users can themselves sustainably manage the basin for this and future generations.

Sincerely,


Thomas Howard
Executive Director

cc See next page

Mr Wade Horton

- 4 -

December 15, 2015

cc The Honorable Katcho Achadjian
California State Assembly

The Honorable William W Monning
California State Senate

Mr. David Gutierrez
Department of Water Resources

**MONTEREY COUNTY WATER RESOURCES AGENCY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS – BMP COMMITTEE**

MEETING DATE:	May 11, 2016	AGENDA ITEM:	
AGENDA TITLE:	Consider receiving an update on the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act related activities; and, provide direction to Staff		
	Consent ()	Action (X)	Information ()
SUBMITTED BY:	Robert Johnson	PREPARED BY:	Robert Johnson
PHONE:	(831) 755-4860	PHONE:	(831) 755-4860
DEADLINE FOR BOARD ACTION:	May 23, 2016		

RECOMMENDED BOARD ACTION:

Receive an update on the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act related activities; and, provide direction to Staff.

SUMMARY:

This report will provide an update on the work being done and upcoming meetings related to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA).

DISCUSSION:

The last update on the SGMA process was provided to the BMP Committee (Committee) and Board of Directors (BOD) in February 2016. In March the Committee held a Basin Boundary Modification Workshop where the basin boundary modification process was explained, as well as information presented regarding ancillary issues with boundary modifications.

This update will provide: 1) an update on the Basin Boundary modification request submitted by the Monterey County Water Resources Agency (Agency); 2) information on the facilitated process to develop a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) for the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin; and 3) information from the State regarding what could happen if a GSA is not formed in time, and the County (who is the default GSA, unless they opt out) chooses not to be the GSA, and the State becomes the GSA.

OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:

None

FINANCING:

The Agency has been involved in this process as per a request by the BOD and the County, though there has not been a specific funding source identified for this effort.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:	YES ()	NO (X)
FUNDING SOURCE:		
COMMITTEE REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION:		
ATTACHMENTS:	None	
APPROVED:		
	_____	_____
	General Manager	Date