

## MEETING SUMMARY July 15, 2016

### Colusa Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) – Governance Workgroup Meeting #5

#### MEETING RECAP

- There were several new participants at this meeting, a result of extensive outreach efforts to the GSA-eligible agencies.
- Grant Davids, Davids Engineering, Inc. provided a presentation on local groundwater conditions and how they relate to the six Sustainability Indicators in the GSP regulations. The presentation informed the group about what management actions may be necessary in Colusa County.
- The Governance Workgroup formed a temporary Governance Subcommittee. This group will meet separately from the larger governance workgroup to help move the GSA planning process forward more quickly.
- The group broadly agreed that Private Pumpers should have a voice in governance.
- Most agreed in concept that a multi-agency GSA (JPA) is the preferred governance structure.

For more local information visit the [Colusa County Water Resources Webpage](#).

For information on SGMA visit the [Department of Water Resources SGMA Webpage](#).

#### MEETING SUMMARY

##### Opening Remarks

Dave Ceppos introduced himself as the facilitator for the Colusa County GSA formation process and the Associate Director of the Center for Collaborative Policy. Mr. Ceppos explained that this meeting constitutes Workgroup Meeting #5 and is a continuation of discussions regarding governance in Colusa County. Because there were several new participants, Mr. Ceppos gave some background on past meetings and reviewed the agenda.

At the last meeting, the group requested a presentation exploring existing groundwater conditions and what actions may be necessary under SGMA to address the conditions. Grant Davids was brought in to help answer some of those questions. Mr. Ceppos stated that following Mr. Davids' presentation, the group will need to make some decisions regarding governance. He gave a "SGMA 101" overview for the new participants, stressing that GSAs must be formed by June 30, 2017 or the State will intervene and take over groundwater management.

**Question:** Why was SGMA set up so private pumpers cannot be a GSA?

**Answer:** I don't know. Public agencies are eligible because they have many authorities and responsibilities already. The legislature felt it was not appropriate for private entities to make policy decisions, therefore private pumpers were left out. Colusa County recognized this issue early in the process and formed the Private Pumper Advisory Committee (PPAC). The County has been diligent about giving private pumpers a voice. Some other counties are now following suit.

##### SGMA Process Updates

###### Report on Glenn County Governance Workgroup Meeting #3

Mr. Ceppos reported that Glenn County held their third meeting on July 14. Glenn County Supervisors

articulated support to form a Glenn County PPAC. The group is also working on the development of Common Principles.

Yolo County has been preliminarily approved for a basin boundary modification, forming one Yolo Subbasin in their county, and Tehama County has also been preliminarily approved to remove the Colusa Subbasin from their county boundary. The Colusa Subbasin is now shared by Colusa and Glenn Counties only. The West Butte Subbasin is shared by Colusa, Glenn and Butte counties. The basins have to be sustainable as a whole and Colusa and Glenn will have to start coordinating efforts.

#### Report on Private Pumper Advisory Committee (PPAC) Meeting #2

Mr. Ceppos reported that the PPAC met to determine what they want out of SGMA governance. They will report later in the meeting. Ms. Fahey reported on the outreach letter that went out from the PPAC to private pumpers in the county, and that the PPAC had requested more extensive outreach at their last meeting. To accomplish greater outreach to private pumpers, and the community as a whole, staff is developing a series of SGMA articles to run in the two local papers – Colusa Sun Herald / Appeal Democrat and Williams Pioneer Review. Farm Bureau is also working with County staff to provide outreach to their membership.

Mr. Ceppos discussed recent outreach efforts to all GSA-eligible agencies, to ensure they know that the County will take on governance responsibility for all agencies that are not a GSA or part of a multi-agency GSA. Colusa County has said from the beginning that it does not intend to be the over-arching GSA and is committed to representing any areas of the county that are not covered by another GSA. It is yet to be seen what that “Swiss cheese” of white areas will look like. It will be helpful for agencies that do not intend to be a GSA to inform the County. In the near future the County will send a letter of intent to non-participating agencies stating that the County will manage their service area under SGMA.

**Question:** Has the County backed off of their GSA filing over other district service areas?

**Answer:** No. Both Colusa and Glenn County have filed to be a GSA covering their respective county boundaries. When SB 13 was passed, overlap was not allowed. The agencies must work this out. Ms. Fahey mentioned that it does not make sense for the County to refile until this group figures out the governance structure. Mr. Ceppos stated that the County does not yet know what the “Swiss Cheese” is going to look like.

**Question:** When this group figures out a governance structure, how does the County refile – how much effort will be involved?

**Answer:** DWR is working on that now. Mr. Ceppos has asked DWR to come up with an acceptable process where the counties could do something as simple as write a letter stating that they will refile to eliminate any overlaps when governance is decided. This would alleviate tensions.

**Question:** Regarding a LAFCO process in Glenn County where a group of landowners is trying to form their own agency – is that process still going on?

**Answer:** Yes, they are moving forward. Mr. Vanderwaal (Provost and Pritchard), who is working with the group, reported that a public hearing was held Monday. There was no objection. It is an extensive process. There will be a protest period. If more than 50% of the landowners in the proposed agency area object, it will be rescinded. They do not anticipate this happening. An election will occur in the November/December time period if all goes well.

**Question:** Is this effort in Glenn County being done so they can become a GSA?

**Answer:** A number of clients have expressed concern over the County of Glenn being the GSA. This group opted to form an agency so they would have the option to be a GSA.

**Question:** Does the area cover all private pumpers in Glenn County?

**Answer:** No.

**Question:** Is it a contiguous area?

**Answer:** Yes.

### **Presentation and Discussion – Groundwater Conditions/Groundwater Planning in the County** (*Grant Davids, Davids Engineering*)

The Presentation is available on the Colusa County Water Resources website.

Grant Davids Posed the following questions--What are the key questions to develop a GSP? Essentially, key decisions are those that will affect *availability and cost of water*. How should GSAs be formed to make these key decisions? We have to look into the future, and that is difficult. Judgement is involved.

The GSP Regulations don't tell us what to do, instead, they are more of a framework for decision-making. There are important items embedded in the Plan Contents section of the regulations. SGMA's focus is to avoid undesirable results.

Mr. Davids referenced a draft Sustainability Matrix that he developed (*Appendix A*). Within the GSP Regulations, there are six "Sustainability Indicators" that must be analyzed as part of preparing a GSP. If we can demonstrate we have no issues for any of the Sustainability Indicators, we don't have to address them. In Colusa County, Seawater Intrusion is an example of a Sustainability Indicator that we will not be required to address.

According to the regulations, we must consider adjoining basins when developing a GSP and we must acknowledge interests of all beneficial users of groundwater.

In the next section of his presentation, Mr. Davids discussed each Sustainability Indicator and his "Crystal Ball" (looking into the future) thoughts on how we will have to address each indicator in Colusa County.

1. Seawater Intrusion; this one is easy, we will not have to address it.
2. Reduction of Groundwater in Storage; this is one of the easier ones, but we will need to address it. This item refers to the volume of groundwater that can be withdrawn without causing undesirable results. Mr. Davids compared it to a gas tank – how comfortable are you at ½ tank, ¼ tank, etc.? Mr. Davids then reviewed some statistics (see presentation), and discussed the Area of Interest (AOI) in the County where groundwater levels have been declining and more quickly than other areas of the county.  
*Mr. Davids' Crystal Ball conclusion:* reduction of Groundwater in Storage is not a deal breaker for Colusa County, although it could be challenging in the AOI. County-wide, storage is not the biggest issue.

**Question:** What is the percentage of AOI to the basin?

**Answer:** Not sure, Grant can get those numbers (*Action Item*). The AOI is approximately 200,000 acres. There is a lot more change in storage in this area (approximately -300K AF compared to approximately -100K AF in the rest of the county).

**Question:** What is the meaning of Groundwater Storage vs. Groundwater Levels?

**Answer:** Think of storage as the amount in reserves, related to liability of supply. How far do you want to take it down? They are closely related. Roy Hull (DWR) added that other issues are related, water quality issues will reduce useable water in storage, subsidence, etc. They're all related.

3. **Water Quality;** water quality is a qualitative issue. The Regulations don't give us standards. Instead, the regulations require t GSAs to define what is locally considered unreasonable. Mr. Davids looked through the 2008 Colusa County Groundwater Management Plan (GMP) to gather information on water quality in the county. The GMP states that water quality is not well understood in Colusa County as it relates to hydrogeology. The GMP pointed to some areas of the county where there are potential water quality issues.  
*Mr. Davids' Crystal Ball conclusion:* water quality will need to be addressed in the GSP but we will need a monitoring program to study it. We will have to set up a monitoring and study element in our GSP. Roy Hull mentioned that with the GSPs, there is a 5-year update process. We can start with the monitoring program and build on it as long as we are showing progress and reaching milestones at each 5-year increment.

**Question:** Can we relate this to the CV Salts program efforts? They just added a groundwater monitoring program.

**Answer:** Possibly.

**Comment:** We have also discussed coordinating the groundwater quality element of SGMA with the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program.

4. **Subsidence;** Mr. Davids provided information regarding the potential undesirable results of land subsidence. He mentioned a statewide DWR report on subsidence. Currently in Colusa County, there are two extensometers and 28 GPS stations for subsidence monitoring. There was an initial subsidence survey in 2008 and a recent resurvey in the Arbuckle area. We are still waiting for results of the Arbuckle resurvey. A 2014 NASA InSAR survey detected significant subsidence in a very short time period around Arbuckle.

*Mr. Davids' Crystal Ball conclusion:* we will definitely have to address subsidence in a GSP. Similar to water quality, we will have to watch and monitor. He does not feel that subsidence is a deal breaker at this time, but it will need to be watched.

**Question:** Are there 28 GPS stations in the AOI?

**Answer:** No, there are 28 County-wide.

**Question:** How many GPS stations are in the AOI?

**Answer:** Not sure. We added additional points west of Interstate 5 during the last survey. Staff can get these numbers (*Action item*).

**Question:** Were there no GPS stations to the west of I-5 in the 2008 survey?

**Answer:** There were a few near the proposed Sites Reservoir location, but none south of the proposed Sites location.

**Question:** Is land subsidence in Colusa County really inelastic? We've been in a drought. If we get good rainfall, could it come back up?

**Answer:** The numbers are really small. The trend is what is most important, and the potential for future/increased subsidence.

**Question:** Do we have to set a numeric threshold for subsidence in a GSP?

**Answer:** Try to avoid setting a quantitative standard if you can. We could set it in such a way that we can watch it.

**Question:** We had a subsidence survey in 2008 – is that our baseline? 2015 is supposed to be the baseline but we don't have data from 2015. There have been a lot of well failures due to subsidence near Arbuckle in the last two years.

**Answer:** If you have these examples then you probably will have to set numeric values.

5. Depletions of Interconnected Surface Water: The Nature Conservancy (TNC) got this language inserted into the law. They are doing work now on technical assistance to help local agencies approach Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem (GDE) analysis. There are very little data available. No matter where a well is put in, it will have an effect on the stream, although it will take longer for wells farther from a stream to have an effect. There has been 5'-10' loss in areas along the Sacramento River since 2008. Is this good or bad? We don't know. DWR is anticipating that this could become an issue in the Sacramento Valley. They are working on technical tools to try to get ahead of this; examples are C2VSiM and BMPs.

*Mr. Davids' Crystal Ball conclusion: we will have to address this and it will be difficult.*

**Comment:** This is a big deal. They keep records on the Sacramento River. It is a losing stream up to Redding. It is now a complete losing river. Surface water districts have to make up these losses for fishery flows, etc. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) is mandating 1 million acre feet of water from the Sacramento Valley goes through the Delta and out to sea. We cannot give up that water. We need a concerted effort from surface water users and groundwater users. We are all responsible.

**Comment:** There are opportunities for recharge projects. If you see opportunities, please let county officials know.

Mr. Davids agreed and said that the solutions to address these problems are pretty well known.

**Comment:** Sites Reservoir is a valley-wide solution and we need to continue to support this project.

**Question:** What is GDE?

**Answer:** Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem. This is part of what GSAs are going to have to address.

Mr. Ceppos mentioned that the GSP Regulations acknowledge that many plans will have to be written with adaptive management elements. We just don't know everything yet.

6. Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels; this is our clearest challenge. In the AOI, groundwater levels have declined steadily over the years. This becomes a focus, but there are other areas where groundwater levels are causing issues, such as the river and how it relates to GDEs. From a past study in Colusa County, Mr. Davids determined that the groundwater level declines in the AOI are mostly drought related, and not a result of cropping patterns. Dry conditions and lack of surface water are among the factors contributing to these declines. It will take a long time to recover from what has been a nearly 10-year dry period.

*Mr. Davids' Crystal Ball conclusion:* we will need to address groundwater level declines, despite the fact that the issues we are seeing are mostly drought-related. We will need to develop minimum thresholds and measureable objectives. We will need a groundwater model. All other Sustainability Indicators are related to groundwater levels. We will also need to consider the entire basin and neighboring basins in our planning. Pumping in all areas of the basin has an effect.

To conclude this portion of his presentation, Mr. Davids provided a summary "Risk Assessment" for the Sustainability Indicators for Colusa County:

***Will or may be able to remove from consideration:***

- Seawater Intrusion (#3)

***Will need to address but unlikely to pose operational constraints, at least in near term:***

- Reduction of Groundwater Storage (#2)
- Degraded Water Quality (#4)

***"Wildcards" with known, significant potential for undesirable effects but highly uncertain operational implications:***

- Land Subsidence (#5)
- Depletions of Interconnected Surface Water (#6)

***Significant risk of imposing operational constraints:***

- Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels (#1)

**Question:** Are you going to talk about Water Budgets?

**Answer:** No, preparing a water budget is something that we will have to do.

Mr. Ceppos referred to Mr. Davids' Risk Assessment slide. This is a snapshot of what we are going to have to govern. Chronic lowering of groundwater levels is listed as a Sustainability Indicator that poses "significant risk of imposing operational constraints." Whether there is a single GSA or multi-agency GSA, we will need to develop actions to address lowering groundwater levels.

Mr. Ceppos then asked participants if anyone disagrees that under certain water conditions everyone is going to have to make some changes – domestic, agriculture, industry. If everyone agrees, then we will need to develop collective actions. As a board you are going to have to make decisions and implement and enforce these decisions. GSAs will have enforcement powers.

Mr. Davids discussed some ideas for Management Areas. In the GSP Regulations, if Management Areas can help implement SGMA, you can form them. Yolo County is talking about 5 Management Areas for the new Yolo Subbasin, based on both political and physical parameters. Mr. Ceppos mentioned that in the Yolo County model, each Management Area will fund its own actions, funding is not basin-wide. He

reminded the group that if we choose to carve up into Management Areas, we will still have to coordinate. SGMA doesn't care how sustainable you are at a district level or Management Area level, it is important that sustainability is achieved basin-wide. Management areas are planning areas, not legal entities, not GSAs.

Mr. Davids described some themes that Colusa County might consider for possible Management Areas:

- Similar institutional factors, for example:
  - Sacramento River Settlement Contractors
  - TCCA Service Area
  - Private Pumper areas
- Physical connectedness
  - Upslope-downslope groundwater flow
- Shared groundwater challenges and similar likelihood that potential projects or management actions will be needed
  - Areas where Measureable Objectives may not be met
- Relative benefit from groundwater use

There are different conditions that occur throughout the county. Is that important? Do we want to recognize this? These are just ideas. They might work for us, or might not.

**Question:** What happens if we can't get it together?

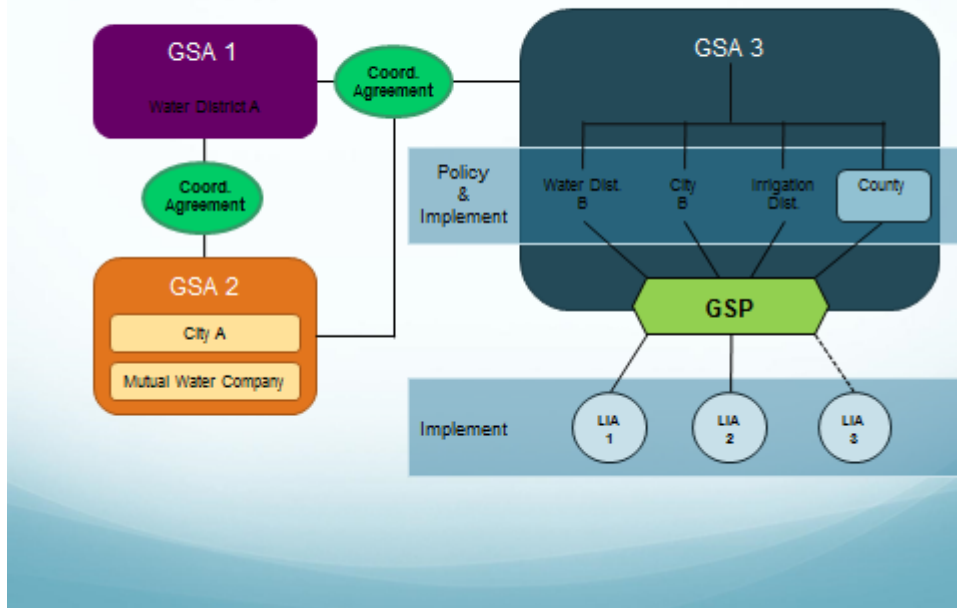
**Answer:** Then the state will come in. You could have a situation where one district is a contrarian. There is capacity for the state to look at that and determine that one bad actor won't take down the entire basin. However, one way or another, if GSAs are not formed by June 30, 2017, the state will intervene.

CCP is working with the State Water Resources Control Board now, as they develop a fee assessment structure for SGMA. Their fee structure will be more expensive than anything we will do here.

**Presentation and Discussion – Groundwater Conditions and Potential Governance Options (Dave Ceppos, CCP)**

Mr. Ceppos presented the Governance Option Figure #1 from the Local Implementing Agency (LIA) White Paper developed by CCP.

**Figure 1 – Multi-GSA Governance**



Based on other basins where CCP is working, many areas will likely end up with multiple GSAs. In his opinion it is better to have fewer GSAs in a basin, because of economies of scale and responsibilities. When developing a GSP, agencies have to use common data sets, common models, etc. The state does not want to see a hodgepodge of plans. We need to go into this knowing that we have to merge information. The other factor is outreach. Each GSA has a responsibility to communicate with all stakeholders, and the level of communication required is similar to CEQA/NEPA. You have to show conclusively how you included stakeholders and how you took their interests into consideration. He has never seen this language before. If you are a GSA, you are required to outreach to the entire basin and to adjacent basins, not just to your area.

Mr. Ceppos posed a question to the group: we've had this conversation, we've now seen what the heavy lift looks like, now where do you see yourself?

Mr. Ceppos went on to review the LIA concept. There is a common concern throughout the state that agencies are either a GSA or nothing. Many agencies do not have the resources to be a GSA but they want to protect their interests. They want to be involved in developing a GSP, but they don't have the capacity or desire to be a GSA. LIA is an intermediate stage that allows agencies to participate without becoming a GSA.

Before beginning the discussion of what the agencies' ideas are, Mr. Ceppos made some time for the PPAC. At the last PPAC meeting, members were asked to come up with a cohesive message of what they want for private pumpers in local governance. Mr. Ceppos invited PPAC member Darrin Williams to speak to this.

Mr. Williams read a memo from the PPAC summarizing their ideas. They all share a concern that SGMA excludes private pumpers. They are very appreciative that Colusa County developed the PPAC. They believe that through the County there is a role for private pumpers on a GSA. They envision a role for 5



or 6 private pumper individuals as voting members on a GSA board. They identified six unique private pumper areas in the county. Mr. Williams pointed to these areas on a map:

1. west of the Sacramento River, north of Colusa to Princeton
2. West Butte Subbasin, east of the river and north of Colusa
3. South of Colusa along the Sacramento River
4. South along the river at Grimes
5. Southwestern portion of the county
6. A small area on the northwest near Maxwell.

Mr. Williams described the rationale for choosing these areas. He also noted that these areas somewhat fall in the supervisorial districts, so an idea is to have the Supervisors each choose a private pumper representative for the GSA board. The intent is to create a GSA board that is balanced. A key role of the private pumpers is outreach. They know their neighbors, they talk to their neighbors, they know the groundwater conditions. They are the key link, the boots on the ground. They want to be included and feel it's vital to the process that private pumpers have a seat at the table. Unfortunately, SGMA does not provide for that. As it stands now, we could have a GSA with 3 or 4 water districts and the County. Where is the balance? The PPAC members want to work through the County. They are not sure how it will work yet, but they would like to see balance on a GSA board.

**Question:** Do you have a sense about how many acres are private pumper acres?

**Answer:** Mr. Williams pointed it out on the map, but was not sure how many acres the private pumper areas encompass. Grant Davids can provide that information (*Action Item*).

Mr. Williams mentioned that they have had discussions about forming a water district, but it's very complicated. It makes the most sense to work through the County to represent all private pumpers within the county.

**Question:** – Are your six private pumper areas proposed to be GSAs?

**Answer:** No, these would be Management Areas.

**Question:** Could we form a JPA that includes the private pumpers? Along with any water district or city that wants to form a JPA? As a board member of Colusa County Water District (CCWD) we want to ensure that we have a voice.

**Answer:** Yes. Mr. Ceppos gave the example of the Sacramento Groundwater Authority. They have a 4-member board made up of public agencies. Each board member can bring on 2 members for an additional 8 seats. These appointed agencies have fewer voting rights. There are some things that only the 4 original agencies can vote on because they are public agencies, and some things they can all vote on. Voting rights are per public code 6500.

**Comment:** it would be good for a PPAC member to have voting rights. They are just too big a portion of the county. I don't know how this is going to work.

**Answer:** We can get there. We are starting the conversation now.

Mr. Ceppos posed the question: when you all think about the county and where we are, and after hearing from the PPAC, and thinking about five Management Areas, can you all foresee creating a single GSA in this county? With the knowledge and understanding that one agency is already thinking about being a standalone GSA, but they may change their mind. Does it make more sense to do multiple GSAs, or one GSA with a multi-agency board?

**Comment:** Yes, the whole outreach component will be confusing to landowners if there are multiple GSAs and GSPs. If we can pool our resources we will be more successful.

**Comment:** Agree, we shouldn't spend money unwisely. We should do whatever we can to keep overhead down. All the requirements of water balances, water budgets, etc. will be expensive.

**Comment:** Ditto, agree. CCWD decided to form a GSA to get ahead of this thing so something wasn't done to them. As long as they have representation, a voice, that is all they want. They only have two people in their office which would make it difficult to be a stand-alone GSA. They don't want to be isolated.

**Comment:** Grimes Waterworks doesn't want to be a stand-alone GSA.

**Comment:** I have taken the issue to the Colusa City Council. They are on board with trying to form one GSA and being part of a bigger group.

**Comment:** GCID wants to talk more about what the issues are. What are the actions we are going to take? What are the authorities? SGMA gives us tools. For my board, they want to understand what tools are on the table and which tools people are willing to use. They don't want to hear that we just need to bring in surface water to solve all the problems. Who is going to be the enforcer in the group? Is each area going to enforce in their own district? Is everyone expecting the County to be the bad guy? There needs to be a better understanding of the tools and how they fit into a consolidated governance structure. I want to have that discussion soon before we decide on a structure.

Mr. Ceppos replied to these concerns. Economy of scale needs to be tempered by a couple of things. There are 28 eligible GSAs in Colusa County. Can we have a 28-member board, plus private pumpers and Mutual Water Companies? Sure. But it won't be functional. Either the JPA is 28 members, or it's 5 or 6 members and other interests are considered. That is where LIA comes in.

Mr. Ceppos stated that he is not hearing anyone say they want to exclude the private pumpers and most folks want a single GSA – that's great. Now we need to consider if we can delegate authority? This comes down to trust.

Mr. Ceppos posed a question to Mr. Bettner (GCID) regarding his request to define actions. SGMA mandates the development of the GSA first, then the GSP. Many folks think we should do this simultaneously. If there is a benefit of diving into actions, what would the conversation be?

Mr. Bettner responded that the legislation says we can put meters on every well. Are we going to do that? We can allocate groundwater. Are we going to do that? There are those tools. Can we go through and all agree yes or no we are going to implement these tools? If it's one GSA, there needs to be agreement. GCID is already using many tools. They would want everyone else to use these same tools. If the GSA is not willing to do that, there's a fairness and equity issue. They don't want to see their landowners being treated differently than the rest of the county. (*Possible Action* to develop a list of the tools in the Regulations for discussion at the next governance subcommittee meeting.)

**Comment/Question:** Mr. Charter (CCWD) stated that as a well user, all of their wells have meters. He anticipates through SGMA that we are all going to have meters and it's going to cost all of us money. Are there folks in this room that are saying no way, no one's going to meter my well?

**Comment:** Mr. Williams (PPAC) agreed. All of their wells are metered too. He understands what Mr. Bettner is saying, but doesn't know how we're going to answer all those questions now. We don't have enough information. Plus we are going to have to coordinate with Glenn County. It's so complicated. It's a discovery process. We want to make decisions that are going to cause the least pain. Especially if we need to cut back pumping – those decisions will be hashed out for a long time.

**Comment:** Mr. Charter said that CCWD could be its own GSA and sit back and wait until all the questions are answered but all the questions are never going to be answered.

**Comment:** We are private pumpers too and we do not have meters on our wells. We do have a good idea about how much water we use based on crops. I would hope that we don't have to go to the extreme of metering and reporting.

**Comment:** Mr. Davids mentioned that GSAs are going to have to report annual pumping.

**Comment:** But it can be a summary.

**Comment:** I meter and keep records and want to have that history.

**Comment:** Agree – it's eye opening to see what the wells are doing. You can't see that just from an estimate.

Mr. Ceppos as proxy for Charles Marsh, stated that Mr. Marsh feels voting should be weighted on water use. This is a good segue into a discussion on how do we ultimately decide voting issues.

Mr. Ceppos told the group that in order to expedite things, he is going to ask folks if they want to participate on a subcommittee. The subcommittee will be a subset of GSA-eligible agency representatives to work with him to start brainstorming governance ideas. No one is getting more authorities, it's just a smaller subset of people to help keep the ball rolling. Mr. Ceppos asked if there were any volunteers to participate on the Governance Subcommittee, GSA-eligible agency people only. The following volunteered: Bryan Busch (RD 108), Denise Carter (County), Halbert Charter (CCWD), Stewart Angerer (Grimes Waterworks), Thad Bettner (GCID), Jim Wallace (RD 479), Mike Mitchell/Chuck Bergson (City of Williams).

**Comment:** Exclusion of private pumpers is unacceptable. Is there anyone in the room that objects to having a Private Pumper on the subcommittee?

Seeing no objection, Derrick Strain (PPAC) was added to the governance subcommittee.

Mr. Ceppos encouraged the Mutual Water Companies to come forth with a proposal of what they want to see, similar to what the PPAC did, at an upcoming meeting.

**Comment:** Related to what Mr. Bettner said earlier, Common Principals could help.

Ms. Fahey thanked the agencies that contributed funding for Grant Davids' presentation today and mentioned that funding for future technical work is a discussion we will need to have at our next meeting. Participating agencies were: Colusa County Water District, Princeton/Provident Irrigation Districts, Glenn Colusa Irrigation District, Reclamation District 108 and the County of Colusa.

#### **Action Items and Next Steps**

- Schedule meeting of the Governance Subcommittee (Fahey and CCP)

- Determine the percentage of AOI to the basin (Fahey and Davids)
- Determine number of GPS stations for subsidence monitoring in the AOI (Fahey and Hull)
- Post LIA white paper on website (Fahey)
- Possible Action Item to develop a list of the tools in the Regulations for discussion at the next Subcommittee meeting (Fahey & CCP)

### Participant List

➤ Denise Carter	Colusa County Supervisor
➤ John Louden	Colusa County Supervisor
➤ Thad Bettner	Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District
➤ Bryan Busch	Reclamation District 108
➤ Terry Bressler	Reclamation District 1004
➤ Lance Boyd	Princeton Codora Glenn and Provident Irrigation Districts
➤ Halbert Charter	Colusa County Water District
➤ Stewart Angerer	Colusa County Waterworks #1, Grimes
➤ Dan Ruiz	Westside Water District and Maxwell Irrigation District
➤ Chuck Bergson	City of Williams
➤ Mike Mitchell	City of Williams
➤ Jesse Cain	City of Colusa
➤ Savannah Miller	Colusa Industrial Properties
➤ William Ash	Roberts Ditch Irrigation Company
➤ Jim Wallace	Colusa Drain Mutual Water Company and RD 479
➤ Lisa Hunter	Glenn County
➤ Vickie Newlin	Butte County
➤ Leo Speth	Private Pumper
➤ Matt LaGrande	Colusa County Groundwater Commission/PPAC
➤ Darrin Williams	Colusa County Groundwater Commission/PPAC
➤ Derrick Strain	PPAC
➤ Jeff Moresco	Colusa County Groundwater Commission/PPAC
➤ Jim Peterson	PPAC
➤ Esther Conrad	Stanford University
➤ Bill Vanderwaal	Provost and Pritchard Engineering
➤ Brian Pearson	Williams Pioneer Review
➤ Jake Abbot	Colusa Sun Herald/Appeal Democrat
➤ George Pendell	Stony Creek
➤ Sharon Ellis	Glenn County landowner
➤ Carol Perkins	Butte Environmental Council
➤ Luke Steidlmeyer	Attorney
➤ Ron Arens	Landowner
➤ Leo Speth	Private Pumper
➤ Roy Hull	Department of Water Resources

### Staff

- Mary Fahey                      Colusa County Water Resources Coordinator
- Dave Ceppos                    Center for Collaborative Policy

Appendix A: Sustainability Matrix (Prepared by Davids Engineering)

<b>Figure 1. Key Decisions Embedded in Preparation of Groundwater Sustainability Plans pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act</b> Prepared by Davids Engineering July 2016	Groundwater Sustainability Agency					
	Groundwater Sustainability Plan					
	Sustainability Goal: Essentially: Operate the subbasin within sustainable yield, with no Undesirable Results over time.					
<b>Key Decisions</b> Determinations that must be made during GSP development per Final GSP Regulations.	Sustainability Indicators					
	#1 - Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels	#2 - Reduction of Groundwater Storage	#3 - Seawater Intrusion	#4 - Degraded Water Quality	#5 - Land Subsidence	#6 - Depletions of Interconnected Surface Water
	<b>Undesirable Results (§ 354.26)</b> For each Sustainability Indicator, do significant and unreasonable effects currently exist or could they develop in the future?			Not Applicable		
	<b>Minimum Threshold (§ 354.28)</b> Numeric, site-specific criteria for each Sustainability Indicator establishing a point at which, if exceeded, significant and unreasonable results may occur.			Not Applicable		
	<b>Measureable Objective and 5-Year Interim Milestones (§ 354.44)</b> Numeric, site-specific criteria for each Sustainability Indicator describing prudent operational limits with "reasonable margin of operational flexibility" factored in.			Not Applicable		
<b>Projects and Management Actions (§ 354.44)</b> Descriptions of projects and management actions the GSA has determined will achieve the sustainability goal for the basin.			Not Applicable			