Paso Basin Cooperative Committee
Notice of Regular Meeting

AGENDA
January 22, 2025

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Paso Basin Cooperative Committee will hold a Regular Meeting at **4:00 p.m.** on **Wednesday, January 22, 2025,** at the Paso Robles Council Chambers, 1000 Spring Street, Paso Robles, CA 93446.

Zoom Link: https://us06web.zoom.us/j/83359446962?pwd=bGJFK3pXYitOQ0hWdk5mZTBXWDFoZz09
Meeting ID: 833 5944 6962
Passcode: 068456
Call-in: +16694449171,,83359446962#,,,,*068456# US

NOTE: The Paso Basin Cooperative Committee (PBCC) reserves the right to limit each speaker to three (3) minutes per subject or topic. In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, all possible accommodations will be made for individuals with disabilities, so they may participate in the meeting. Persons who require accommodation for any audio, visual or other disability in order to participate in the meeting of the PBCC are encouraged to request such accommodation 48 hours in advance of the meeting from Taylor Blakslee at (661) 477-3385.

Members	**Alternates**
Matt Turrentine, Chair, Shandon-San Juan WD	Ray Shady, Shandon-San Juan WD
Vacant, San Miguel CSD	Kelly Dodds, San Miguel CSD
John Hamon, Secretary, City of Paso Robles	Kris Beal, City of Paso Robles
Bruce Gibson, Treasurer, County of SLO	Heather Moreno, County of SLO
Hiliary Graves, Estrella El-Pomar Creston WD	Ryan Scott, Estrella El-Pomar Creston WD

1. Call to Order **(Turrentine)** **(1 min)**
2. Pledge of Allegiance **(Turrentine)** **(1 min)**
3. Roll Call **(Blakslee)** **(1 min)**
4. Meeting Protocols **(Blakslee)** **(2 min)**
5. Public Comment – Items not on Agenda **(Turrentine)** **(3 min/speaker)**

REPORT ITEMS

6. Report on Paso Basin Public Town Hall Meeting on December 16, 2024 **(Blakslee)** **(5 min)**
7. Update on Grant-Funded Projects
    a. Update on Agricultural Groundwater Use Estimation Project [ET] **(Land IQ)** **(20 min)**
    b. Update on State Water Project Feasibility Study **(Provost & Pritchard)** **(30 min)**
    c. Update on Blended Irrigation Water Supply Project Draft Preliminary Engineering Report **(WSC)** **(5 min)**
    d. Update on the MILR Program **(Reely)** **(5 min)** – *Verbal*
    e. Update on the Expanded Monitoring Network **(Reely)** **(10 min)** –
    f. Grant Spending Plan and Schedule **(Blakslee)** **(5 min)**
8. Update on Quarterly Expense Report **(Blakslee)** **(5 min)**
9. Update on Water Year 2024 Annual Report Development **(Blakslee)** **(5 min)**
10. Update on Governance JPA Agreement **(Blakslee)** **(5 min)**
11. Receive and File the GSP 5-Year Periodic Evaluation **(Blakslee)** **(5 min)**
12. Update on FY 2024-2025 Budget **(Blakslee)** **(5 min)**

ACTION ITEMS

13. Approval of November 20, 2024, Meeting Minutes **(Blakslee)** **(5 min)**
14. Approval of December 16, 2024, Meeting Minutes **(Blakslee)** **(5 min)**
15. Review and Provide Direction on Setting Groundwater Extraction Rates **(SCI)** **(60 min)**

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16. Update from Committee Members or Staff **(10 min)** – *Verbal*
    a. City of Paso Robles
    b. County of San Luis Obispo
    c. San Miguel Community Services District
    d. Shandon-San Juan Water District
    e. Estrella-El Pomar-Creston Water District
17. Upcoming meeting(s) **(Blakslee)** **(2 min)**
    a. Regular PBCC Meeting – March 26, 2025
18. Future Items **(2 min)**
19. Adjourn **(7:15 p.m.)**

To join the Paso Basin email list, please sign-up at:
https://mailchi.mp/co.slo.ca.us/paso-basin-email-sign-up

PASO BASIN COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE
January 22, 2025

Agenda Item #6 – Report on Paso Basin Public Town Hall Meeting on December 16, 2024

Recommendation
None; information only.

Prepared By
Blaine Reely, County of San Luis Obispo Groundwater Sustainability Director

Discussion
On December 16, 2024, Paso Basin hosted a Public Town Hall to provide an update and receive feedback from stakeholders on Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) implementation, projects, and draft 5-Year GSP Eval.

A summary of the event is provided as Attachment 1. A presentation providing an overview of projects presented at the town hall is included as Attachment 2. Numerous public comments were received and are provided as Attachment 3 to be included as part of the public record.

* * *

6. Report on Paso Basin Public Town Hall Meeting on December 16, 2024

Purpose	Inform and receive feedback from public stakeholders on important issues impacting basin users and residents.
Topics	1) Rates to fund GSP implementation, 2) Governance Structure, 3) GSP 5-Year Periodic Evaluation, 4) Multi-benefit Irrigation Land Repurposing (MILR) program, 5) Expanded Groundwater Monitoring Network, 6) Ag Pumping Estimation Project, 7) Supplemental Water Supply Projects, 8) Dry Well Reporting
Attendees	**~200**
Comments	**67**

Paso Basin Town Hall

Monday, December 16, 2024
5:30 - 8:30 PM

Town Hall Agenda

5:30 PM Doors Open

5:55 PM Town Hall Overview

6:00 PM Chair Opening Remarks

6:05 PM Presentation: Paso Basin Actions

6:30-8:30 PM Breakout Discussions

Welcome to the Town Hall!

- Order of the day.
- Emergency escape routes.
- Spanish translation available
- Bathrooms
- Outdoor space available (with heaters)
- Enjoy food and beverages throughout event.
- Shared expectations:
  - Be respectful and courteous of all.
  - Actively share the airtime with others here today.
  - Move around and learn about different efforts.
  - Please be mindful of room acoustics (use “inside voice”).
  - Know that today is not your only or last opportunity to give input on any effort.

Comments, Suggestions and Complaints

- Public comments are highly encouraged and will assist the GSAs as they make important water management decisions to implement the basin GSP

- How to Make Public Comment?
  - Use the public comment forms located at each breakout area and submit at the public comment table
  - Fill out a public comment form at the dedicated public comment table
  - Take a public comment form home and email or mail it to Blaine Reely

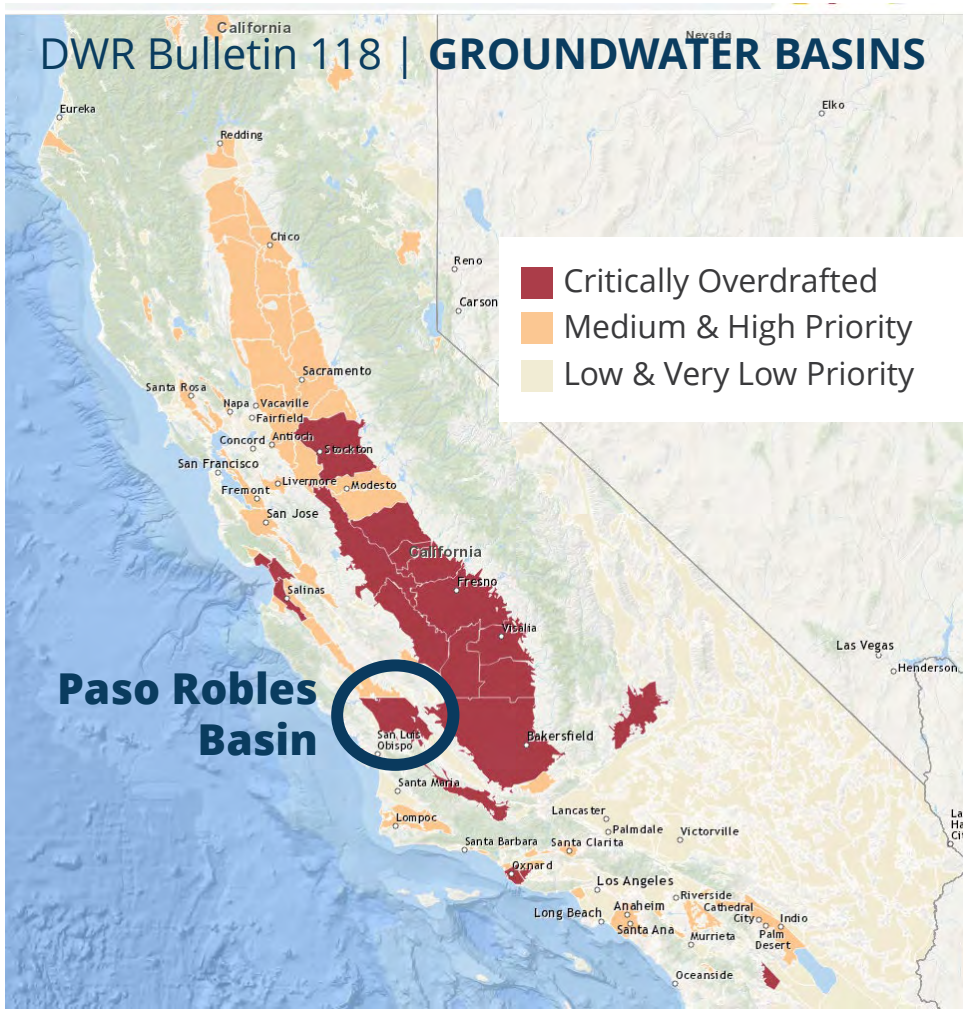
- How Will Public Comments be Used?
  - All meeting materials, including public comments will be included in the public packet at a subsequent PBCC meeting
  - GSAs will review comments and consider feedback as they implement the GSP

Opening Remarks

PBCC Chair Turrentine

SGMA Overview

- In 2014 legislation was passed known as SGMA
- SGMA requires medium- and high-priority basins to become “sustainable” by 2040
- GSAs were formed covering groundwater basins and developed GSPs to outline the path to sustainability
- DWR’s Bulletin 118 sets the boundaries and prioritization for groundwater basins
- SGMA emphasis “local control” in determining sustainability and developing GSPs, but requires initial approval by DWR, annual review on progress, and 5-year assessments of GSPs



GSA / GSP Timeline

2014: SGMA adopted by Legislature

2016-2017: 4 GSAs formed in the Basin governed by an MOA

Jan 2020: GSP submitted to DWR

Jan 2022: DWR Initial Review of GSP “Incomplete”

Jul 2022: Amended GSP submitted to DWR

Mar 2023: GSP recommended “approved” with suggested corrective changes

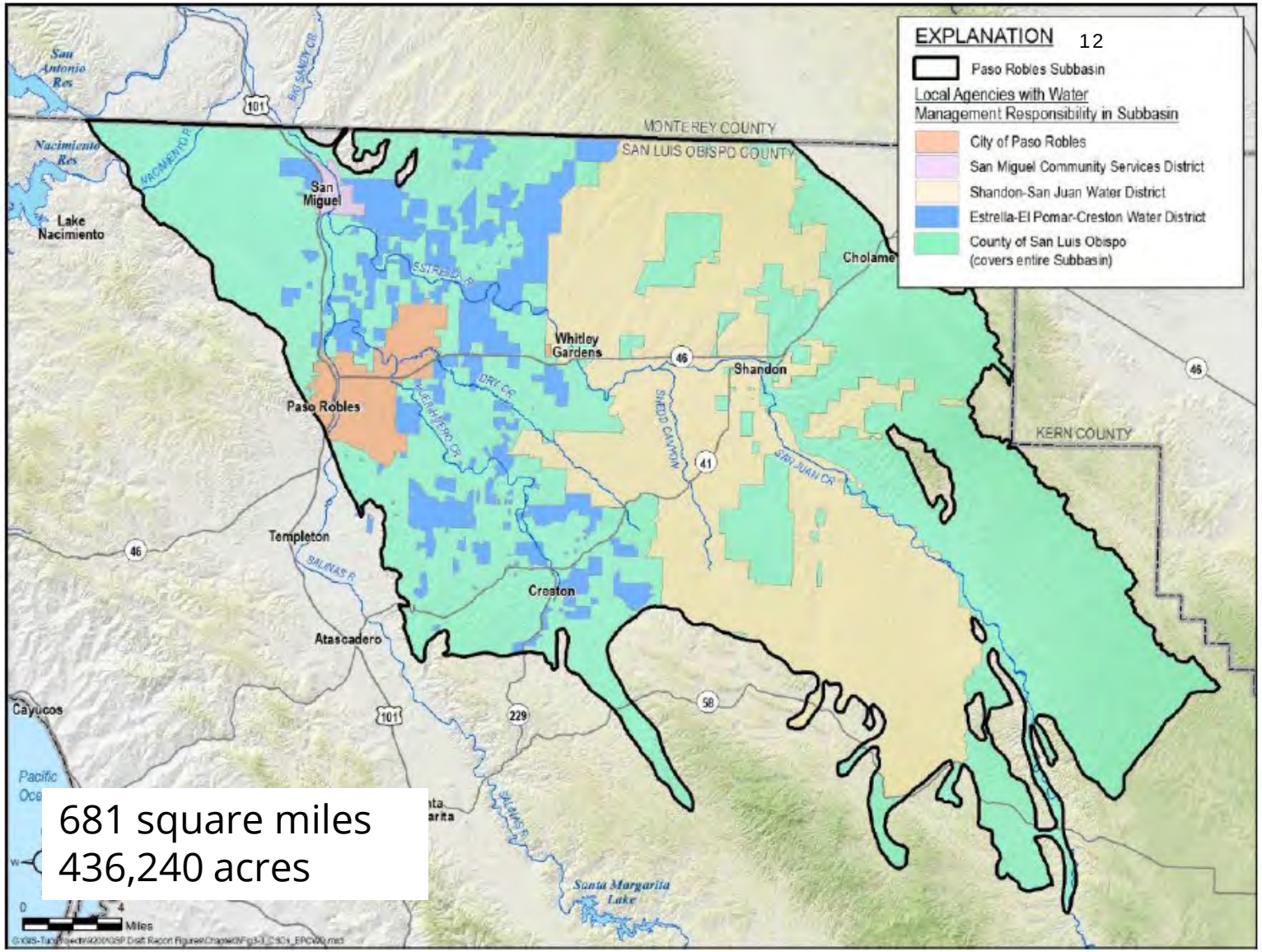
Sep 2023: Estrella-El Pomar-Creston (EPC) Water District (GSA) Approved by DWR

Jan 2025: GSP 5-yr Evaluation due (May result in GSP Update)

Annually: Water Year Annual Reports on basin conditions and GSP implementation

Paso Basin Cooperative Committee

- SLO County GSA
- City of Paso Robles GSA
- San Miguel CSD GSA
- Shandon-Jan Juan GSA
- Estrella-El Pomar-Creston (EPC) Water District (GSA Approved by DWR on September 20, 2023)



Overview of Breakout Discussions

1. GSP 5-Year Periodic Evaluation
2. Rates to Fund GSP Implementation
3. Governance Structure
4. Multi Benefit Irrigated Land Repurposing (MILR) Program
5. Expanded Groundwater Monitoring Network
6. Ag Pumping Estimation Project
7. Supplemental Water Supply Projects
8. Dry Well Reporting
9. Comments and Suggestions

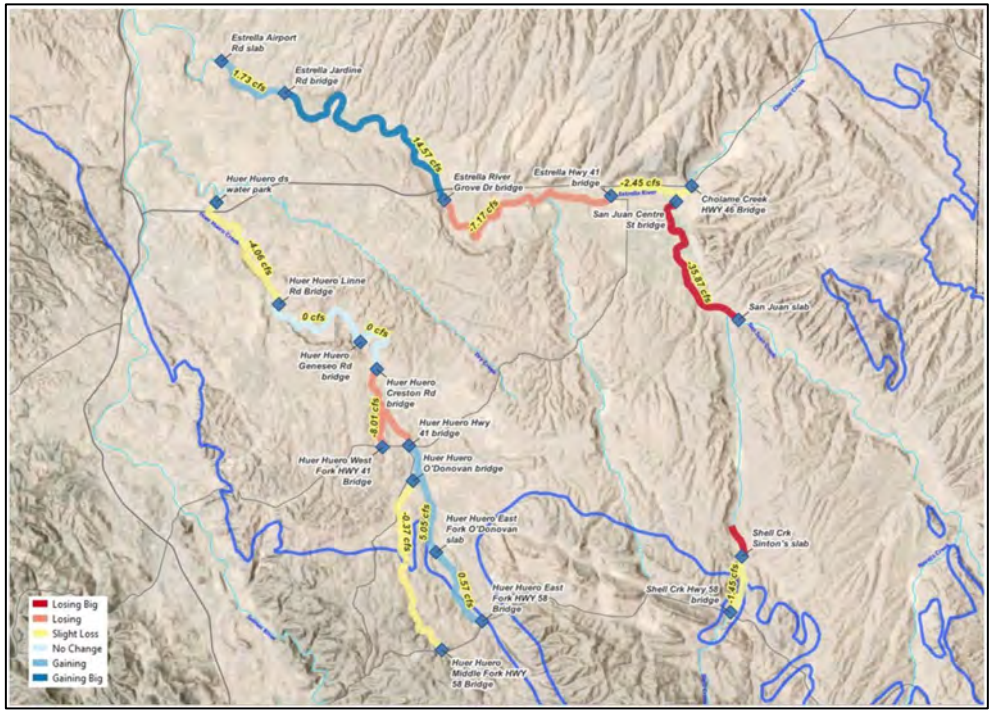
1. GSP 5-Year Periodic Evaluation

Project Description

Details numerous significant actions undertaken by the PBCC since GSP adoption to demonstrate progress toward sustainability in the Subbasin within the 20-year Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) implementation time frame.

Progress Update

Technical Studies	Projects & Management Actions
El Pomar Junction HCM	Expansion of Monitoring Networks
Airborne Electromagnetic Geophysics	City of Paso Robles & San Miguel CSD Recycled Water Projects
Synoptic Streamflow	Blended Water Project
Groundwater Model Review	MILR Program
State Water Supply Feasibility Study	Drinking Well Impact Mitigation Program



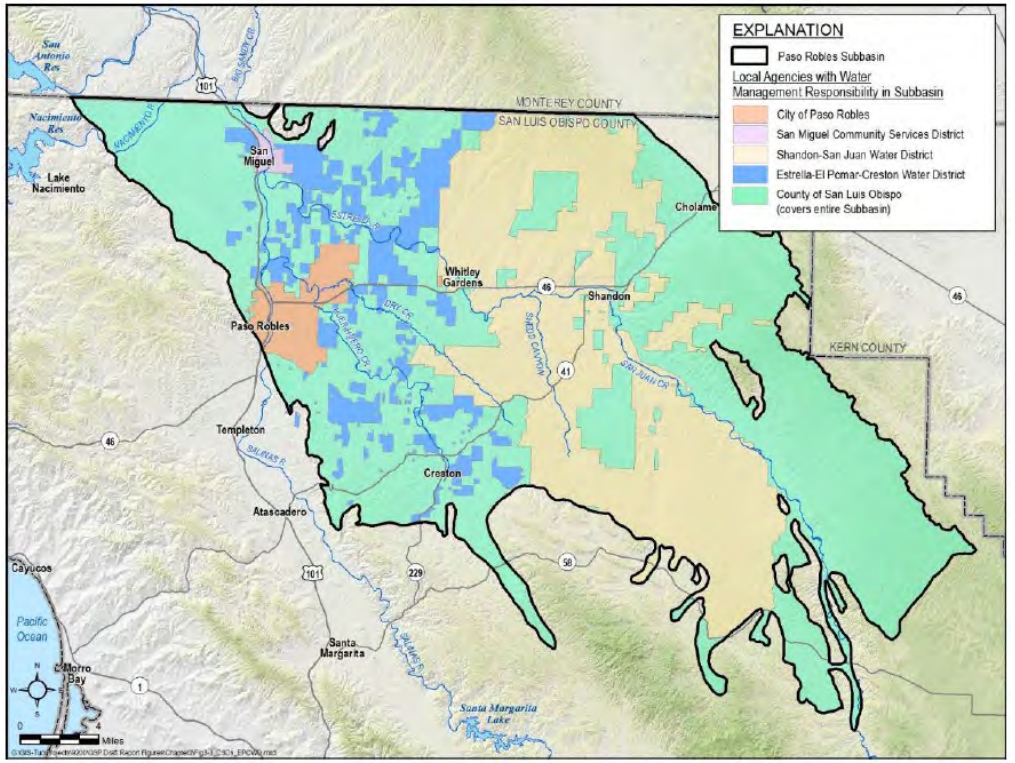
Next Steps

- November 15 to December 20, 2024 – Public Review & Comment Period
- January 30, 2025 – Finalize and Submit to CA DWR

2. Rates to Fund GSP Implementation

Project Description

The PBCC is working to develop a fee program to fund the cost of Paso Basin GSP implementation. This process involves evaluation of a five-year budget plan, a cost-of-service analysis, and community outreach.



Progress Update

- GSA staff have developed several budget options which will be evaluated by the PBCC

Next Steps

- January 22, 2025 – Preliminary rate presentation to PBCC

3. Governance Structure

Project Description

Develop a long-term governance structure for the Paso Robles basin, currently basin governed by MOA (short-term solution).

Progress Update

- JPA drafted that GSAs are considering

Next Steps

- Early-2025 – Finalize the JPA and form new entity to implement GSP

4. Multi Benefit Irrigated Land Repurposing (MILR) Program

Project Description
Path to reduce groundwater pumping through voluntary repurposing of irrigated land to less water-intensive uses.

Progress Update

- Outreach
- Collecting spatial data and information
- Developing criteria for identifying eligible irrigated properties that can be enrolled in the program

Next Steps

- Incorporate feedback into program framework
- Perform spatial analysis to prioritize areas of basin
- Develop funding mechanism, CEQA requirements, and program rules and regulations
- Education

5. Expanded Groundwater Monitoring Network

Project Description

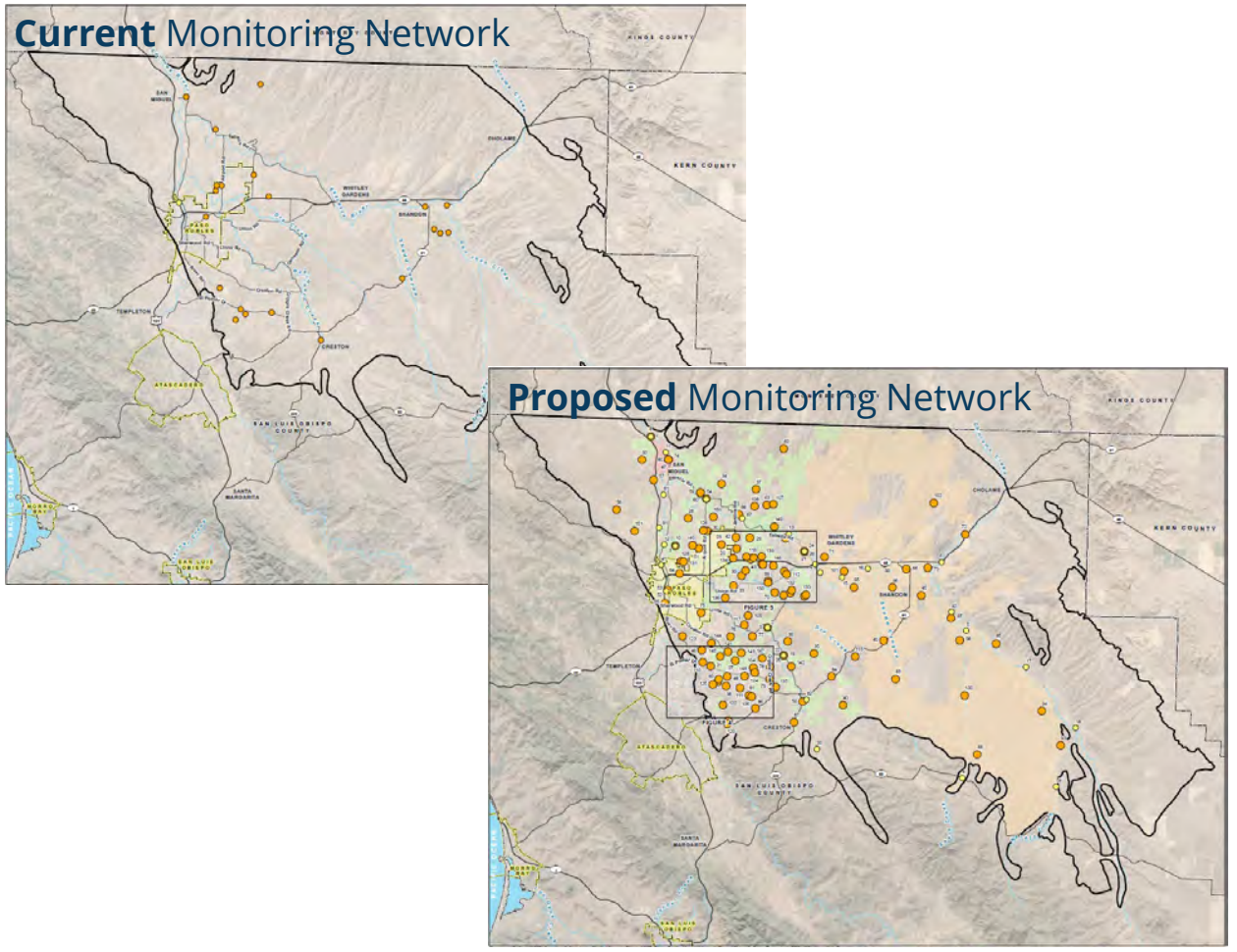
Expanding existing 23-well representative monitoring network to ~150 wells, including 8 new shallow, alluvial wells and three, new dedicated monitoring wells (DWR TSS).

Progress Update

- Performing field visits to secure landowner permission to join the network
- Finalizing permitting/CEQA for alluvial wells

Next Steps

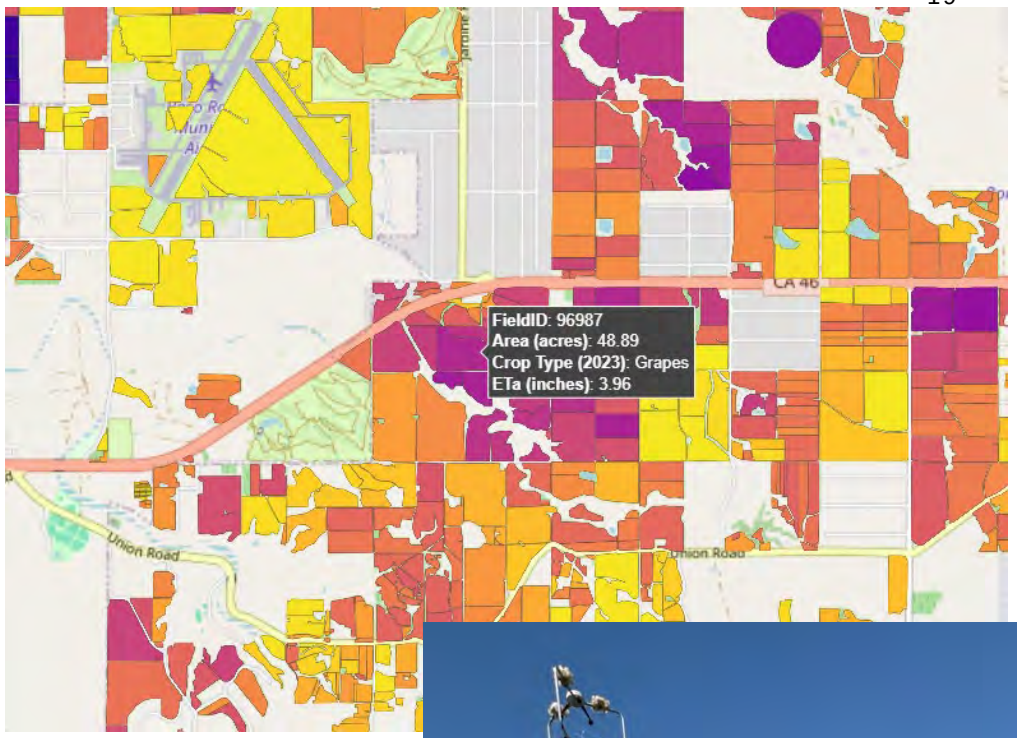
- Jan 2025 – Finalize adding existing wells to monitoring network
- Mid-2025 – Finalize install of alluvial wells and install of transducers in select monitoring wells



6. Ag Pumping Estimation Project

Project Description

Ag pumping estimated by the consumption of extracted groundwater (i.e. evapotranspiration (ET)) via ground-truthed models and will consider precipitation and applied water contributions



Progress Update

- Ground-truthing stations have been installed since August 2024 and resulted in monthly ET values by field
- Current and historical field-by-field crop mapping for the past 5 years is being used to determine block by block and crop ET

Next Steps

- ET to be provided on a monthly basis

7. Supplemental Water Supply Projects | SWP Study

Project Description

Assess the feasibility of providing supplemental State Water Project supply to Paso Robles Groundwater Subbasin

Progress Update

- Assessed Supply and Conveyance Availability
- Developed Alternative Project Configurations
- Preliminary Cost Estimates for Project Features

Next Steps

- February 2025 – Draft Report
- March 2025 – Final Engineering Report

7. Supplemental Water Supply Projects | Blended Water Supply

Project Description

Preliminary engineering study to consider blending Nacimiento surface water with Paso Robles recycled water to a quality suitable for agricultural irrigation in lieu of groundwater.

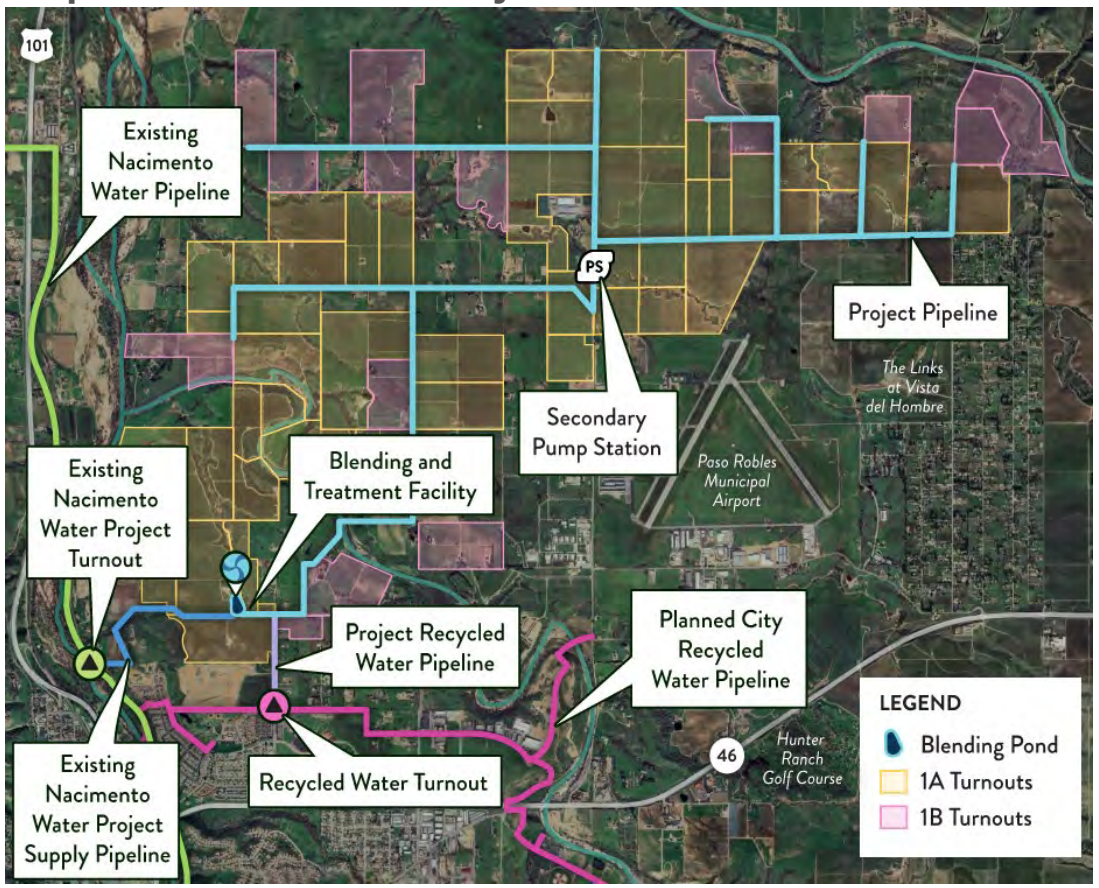
Progress Update

- Project feasibility analysis started in November 2023
- Draft Preliminary Engineering Report reviewed by PBCC staff October and November 2024

Next Steps

- December 2024 – Preliminary Engineering Report available to public for review

Map of Recommended Project



8. Dry Well Reporting

Project Description

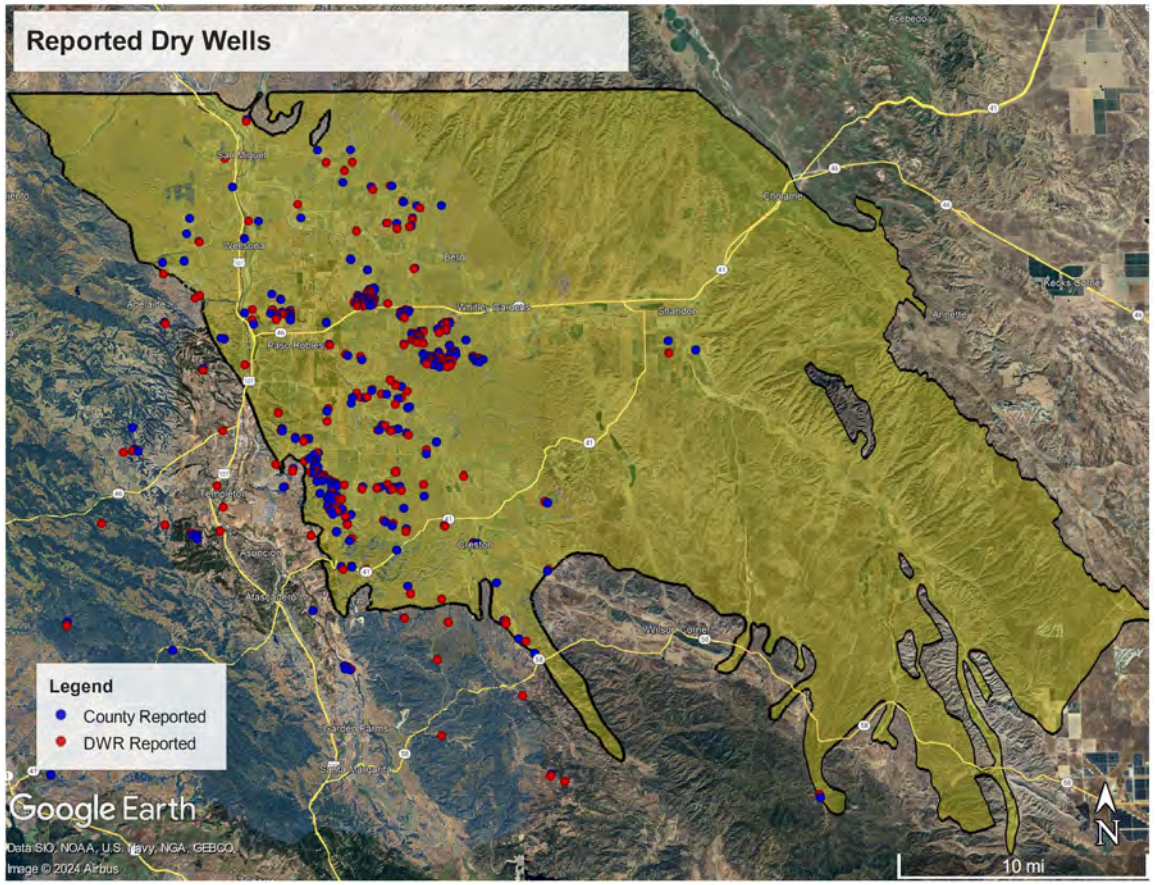
Develop a mechanism to proactively monitor and protect drinking water wells and mitigate impacts should they occur.

Progress Update

- Staff is reviewing DWR guidance and other GSA programs.

Next Steps

- Mid-2025 – Finalize program design



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Visit a Table

And enjoy food and beverages along the way!

1. GSP 5-Year Periodic Evaluation
2. Rates to Fund GSP Implementation
3. Governance Structure
4. Multi Benefit Irrigated Land Repurposing (MILR) Program
5. Expanded Groundwater Monitoring Network
6. Ag Pumping Estimation Project
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9. Comments and Suggestions

Thank you!

For more information or to join your GSAs email list, visit:
ADD INFO OR QR CODE to all websites?

Attachment 3

Public Comments – Town Hall, December 16, 2024

No.	Name	Comment
1	Cindy Tansom	If we have our water rights, do we have to pay a fee to SGMA? If we have our own well, do we have to pay a fee to SGMA? Household use only. No agriculture.
2	Cameron, Kenneth	Discussion of rates/fees/taxes and imposition there of on rural users needs to be its own meeting. A crowd of individuals around a 2 foot table trying to hear a contractor answer questions in a loud room does not provide the transparency we need around this possible issue. How much of these fees will go to the salary/benefits of any elected officials? How much for appointed public employees? And for the numerous unnecessary contracts? Set up a separate public forum for this singular topic, in a larger room with audio. Please update maps with sufficient reference points for one to determine which GSA they are in.
3	Roger Zolldan	How will the rates to fund GSP implementation effect our mutual water company of 50 homeowners averaging two acres each?
4	Garrett Hazelton	A single source of data (GIS data, maps, shapefiles, etc.) that is easy to locate from all contractors. Who should California Public Records Act request be sent to?
5	Ken Reed	This event seemed like a good idea but the venue was terrible. I essentially couldn't hear anything either during the opening remarks or at the individual tables. Useless.

6	none provided	Not able to get information you need with the tables spread out. This sucks. How do I get any of the information.
7	none provided	Shorter links to documents in mailer --> bit.ly redirect
8	Korey Kilburn	Hi, I have a really good question for you. Why is it San Luis Obispo County opted out of the California Aqueduct pipeline that runs from the California Aqueduct in Kern County, runs through North County SLO where the Paso Robles Aquifer is one of the top 10 most threatened aquifers in California, before reaching Santa Maria farmland for farm irrigation? All these Paso Robles aquifer vineyards could have been hooked up to an irrigation district as their primary irrigation source using Sacramento River Water flowing off of Oroville and Shasta reservoirs. The wettest part of the state! My well was excellent at 480 feet deep when I purchased in 2013. Water table in my area was at 150 feet. With my pump at 200 feet I had plenty of water. Then the County Board of Supervisors let the vineyard moratorium expire and the same day 20,000 acres of riparian prairie near me was planted in vineyard. Within 3 years of that vineyard most of Jardine had to drill new domestic wells. I barely hang on with my pump dropped to 475 feet and a pump saver installed on my pump. No lawn, fruit trees died from lack of irrigation available. 3 shade trees also have died. My well and water table are now equal. That's over 300 feet in water table drop due to an increase in vines. A new well is going to cost me over $50,000. I'm supposed to just pay that while the wine industry continues to pump and profit! What about us little guys? I couldn't even get a government loan to cover after California was declared a national disaster due to drought!
9	Bob Griswold	I received your letter regarding the town hall as I own 32 acres on Kingsbury Rd. My property has a couple houses and a couple horses. I do no irrigation; not even lawns. I can see why there is an “overdraft” issue. It makes sense when hundreds of acres of grassland have been planted in water hungry vineyards. However, I am miles away from this situation. I am not part of the problem and have nothing to gain from a multimillion dollar industry’s self induced “over draft” water shortage. I am very interested in your “cost-of-service” rates, what you consider a “fair allocation of costs”, and how you intend to measure the “amount of groundwater the user extracts”.

10	Danielle Rodriguez	We protest rate increases. We use our own well water. We pay for the well and the electricity and the maintenance. There's no reason for us to be charged an increase. Take that bullshit elsewhere and do better.
11	Maria G. Martinez and Jose Alberito Martinez	Protest. We don't want to be charged (taxed) for water
12	Edward A. Surber	I am in no way in support of any initiatives, projects or actions that would cause for me or my family to be required to pay any taxes or fees on the water that my personal well pumps. In addition I am not in support of any further work being done by the county or state to continue to investigate and study the use of our local ground water basin. The well on my property was purchased by me and is maintained by me. And I will use my water in any way I want at any level of responsibility I choose. I encourage this department to work towards helping citizens learn how to conserve water and stop working on ways to restrict its use through taxation and fees. This is very disappointing and down right irresponsible.
13	Charles Penner	This is something that I did not vote for, therefore I don't feel this should apply to my household. If forced upon my household who do I call to report problems with my wellpump/pressure tank/well casing/pressure pump and any other parts or labor included in any related repairs or replacements for said items to also include unnamed related issues.
14	Anita L Penner	I feel this is ridiculous!! If the city is going to start charging me to use my well, then the city needs to start maintaining my well. City users don't have to pay to to have water issues fixed? So now city can fix our wells. Pay for new pumps. Pay to have new wells drilled when they mess up. I'm totally against this. Not a happy Home owner right now.
15	Shelley Bright	Concerns: being TAXED, paying more for nothing! We live on unmaintained 'county' roads and already have heavy water usage from the vineyards behind us! Wells ARE going dry as it is! Our property taxes do nothing at all for us here! Thank you.

16	Mylan & Marilu Elder	As a domestic extractor, we are against the imposition of any fee for drawing water from our owned well. We respectfully request we continue to NOT be subject to regulation and our residential user base NOT be assigned a fee for water extraction. With respect to the issue of representation, the first notice we ever received was a letter from Blaine Reely. The lack of communication makes it almost impossible for a single user to be aware of what your group is doing, in turn affecting representation. Arranging your first open house a week and a half before Christmas does not welcome trust, further it does not bode well in transparency of your proposal. One would think that any public agency would consider the holiday season and the short notice of 1 week. Attending today was impossible for us, however we have learned the information of your meeting via our friends and neighbors who could attend. To be clear we are sending this email in opposition of being charged/taxed for our rural residential usage of water from the well we privately own on our owned property, per your request to receive public comment by December 20, 2024, this is our official letter to be considered and go onto record. Thank you.
17	Geoff Betzing	I read/tried to follow the 321 page report...what I still am not clear on. What is the specific requirements/regulations that will be placed upon the rural homeowners ? Thanks
18	Korey Kilburn	I stand as a small private property owner in the Paso Robles basin in open protest of the proposal to charge de minimus users anything at all as this directly violates the State Mandate on the Paso Robles Basin which specifically excludes us. We didn't cause this problem. We especially in my area of Jardine have suffered from it as all of my neighbors have spent over $50,000 each in the last 5 years drilling new deeper wells due to the vineyards overdrafting the aquifer. I have an Agriculture Education background and am a Former FFA State Degree Holder as well as a graduate of Fresno State. My great grandfather and grandfather were major landowner farmers in the San Joaquin Valley. My older brother a retired Deputy Ag Commissioner. I'm definitely not ignorant to the situation. I'm also not ignorant to shady deals and passing the buck to the many even when the few are responsible. We already as PG&E rate payers got stuck with paying the court costs of PG&Es negligence in their wildfires such as the Paradise Fire because the little people stood idly by as some bureaucrats at the state allowed for the increases specifically to pass the costs to the electric consumers. We the victims of this won't sit idly by this time and be forced to pay to drill deeper wells then be forced to pay for the water from those wells when the corporate farms stole all the water creating the problem. Cut them

		off. Bring in Aquaduct water as Santa Maria did. The pipe flows right through here from the California Aquaduct en route to Santa Maria. In closing it is illegal for a local board to charge people the state exempted.
19	Robert Campbell-Taylor	As we transition from individual GSAs to the combined governance for the purposes of responding to the State, I am concerned about individual representation. The Estrella-El Pomar-Creston Water District represents the large land owners with big ag operations while the smaller land owners where left in the County of San Luis Obispo GSA. Will voting rights be weighted by acreage or will it be one ownership equals one vote.
20	True and Shelley Bright	We protest being taxed or charged on water usegage!! It was very costly to have our well drilled and put in ony to have the vineyards suck it dry!!!! Please put this on the public record as a formla complaint and outright against what is possibly being proposed! There are too many wells going dry in our zone! Thank you.
21	Justin and Rebecca Gresham	In response to the possibility of charging de minimus users (rural residential), we are opposed. For the time period that we have owned our home (12+ years), there have been no subsidied when repairs were needed to our personal well. Thus, we should not be held responsible for larger landowners who draw significant amount of water or land developers who strain the water supply. In addition, our rights as land owners included the right to directly access water with no fees for delivery of that water (merely the cost to maintain our equipment ourselves).
22	Heather Warren & Todd Pederson	We look forward to future updates on the management plan proposals. We are writing in general concern of plans to manage the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin. We purchased our 1 acre property in 2015 after years of being long-term renters in SLO County. It was a stretch to afford it then, and there is no way we could afford another property within the county now. While we would be very hard-pressed to purchase a new water well if our current one went dry, we also don't appreciate the idea of subsidizing management of the water basin for corporate and large-acreage owners. It's the large ag owners that are responsible for the continued state of overdraft our water basin is currently in and has been for the last 2 decades. As a county resident (outside of city limits) we are historically at the bottom of the list for services: road

		repair, calls to CHP/Sheriff, etc. Small landowners should not foot the bill for water management. The large scale users need to be at the front of the line! It's not as though they would pay us for a new well if ours goes dry. We are very tired of the corporations and large land owners getting special treatment and exemptions with regard to the water management plan. We know Supervisor Peschong only cares about his "big money" consittuents. He's planning to cash-in on those connections once he's out of office, Meanwhile, it's the "little guy" whose wells are going dry. It would be refreshing to see the burden of management go to those who have both the greatest water usage and the deepest pockets, thus serving the people not corporations. We loo forward to sensible planning in 2025.
23	Elizabeth Schumann	I wish I could be at the Town hall meeting this afternoon, but I am out of town. To say that I am disappointed with the management of growth in San Luis Obispo County is an understatement. The area's ground water can in no way sustain the number of homes being built. The "Overdraft" is caused by too many people pulling from the same water source. My home is in the Jardine neighborhood of Paso Robles. We are on a well and work very hard to not over use water. We have let lawns go and turned off sprinklers that were installed prior to my purchasing the house in 2012. What little plants we have are hand watered and the rest of the property is left to be a dust bowl in the summer and mud ponds when it rains. The only "work" that would positively affect our water future is to stop being greedy for property taxes and building fees or magically import water for all the thousands of new homes being built. Not just pump it out from under our homes.
24	George Tracy	First I want to thank you for sending me a signed copy of the well agreement for my well. I look forward to getting reports in the future. I attended the early Paso Basin meeting and made several comments. Those comments were to address the proposed Joint Powers agreement and the financing of the Basin water board. They will be in the meeting record. This e-mail concerns the meeting that occurred after that one. While I was not in attendance, I heard from Independence Ranch residents who were. They all had the same comment. Why are we being charged for something we did not create, do not want and have no representation in this process. Some of those who were there have recently lost water from their well and are getting water trucked to their property. Their comments were quite candid and specific.

		I was under the impression that a 218 vote would be necessary if property taxes were to be raised to finance the district. Prop 218 criteria for that kind of tax increase requires a 2/3 approval of those votes. As was indicated at the meeting the description was more like a protest vote to raise sewer rates which is not true. This is a special tax not initiative generated as it is being requested by a Government Body. Prop 218 is specific in its definition. the property taxes can only be raised with an affirmative vote from the residents effected. I can't imagine that 2/3 of the voters will agree to pay for a new district. I will look forward to the January meeting.
25	Sue Harvey	Thank you to the GSAgencies for the opportunity to comment on the 5-year update of the Paso Robles Groundwater Sustainability Plan.I appreciate the comprehensive nature of the update and the inclusion of background and historic information. The status of the De minimis is of high importance to North County Watch and domestic pumpers. As future decisions are made regarding the domestic user, a “proportional and equitable” to assessment of fees is paramount.” Figure 9-1 shows a flowchart of the conceptual GSP implementation approach. Public meetings and hearings will be held during the process of determining when and where in the Subbasin management actions are needed. A proportional and equitable approach to funding implementation of the GSP and any optional actions will be developed in accordance with all State laws and applicable public process requirements. During these meetings and hearings, input from the public, interested stakeholders, and groundwater pumpers will be considered and incorporated into the decision-making process.” P 9-3Also, we appreciate the Agencies approach re: De minimis users.9.3.1.1 De Minimis Self-CertificationA system for de minimis basin extractors to self-certify that they extract, for domestic purposes, two acre-feet or less per year will be developed in order to differentiate extractors for the purposes of implementing the GSP. Asystem for de minimis basin extractors to self-certify that they extract, for domestic purposes, two acre-feet or less per year will be developed in order to differentiate extractors for the purposes of implementing the GSP. P 9-5These approaches offer the domestic pumper reassurance that they have a voice in the GSA process. Further, we support the aim for proportional and equitable assessment of fees for agricultural users. Careful and mindful water use should be rewarded in all cases.In the future I think some clarification would be useful re: rural residential, rural acreage and pumping estimates.The SLO County Planning Department estimated potential water demands from rural residential areas in the County. They assumed that a reasonable ultimate build-out equates to development of 75% of all possible parcels currently zoned for rural residential areas. This would result in a rural residential demand of just over 37,000 AFY. This estimate includes small community water systems. If ultimate build-out occurred by 2025, the annual growth rate would be an unrealistic 12.8%. In order to determine the demand in 2025, a growth rate of 2.3% per year was assumed. As a result, the County estimated rural residential pumping in 2025 will be

		16,504 AF, which is 44% of ultimate build-out. P 3-33-4It would be useful to know the number of parcels. In a previous chart the Rural Residential acreage was cited as 20,581. Since water use for De minimis users is based on domestic use, it would be helpful to have an idea of potential number of homes likely possible. An earlier chart cited rural domestic use at maximum 3,800 AF/y. The paragraph above estimates rural domestic pumping at 16,504 AF/y. 16,504 AF/y would equal 1.247 AF/y for every one of the 20,581 acres of rural residential zoned land. That make no sense. The 20k rural res acres would not be putting over an acre- foot of water on every acre. My apologies if I am misunderstanding the statistics and accounting and my math may be confused but I think the report should be more consistent and more readable. By more readable I don't mean less information but information that is more easily computed.Some years ago the County engaged the Upper Salinas Las Tablas RCD to do a study of well interference and guidelines for citing new wells that would better protect all users. We would like to see the guidelines in that report adopted. I have lost my copy of the report in digital space somewhere but I'm sure planning can supply the GSAgencies with the report.Thank you again for the opportunity to comment. The public meeting on Monday had some challenges but on the whole I support the effort to organize and present the issues. Mainly, with so many people interested, it became difficult to hear the speakers at the individual issue tables because of the noisy nature of the gathering. I appreciated seeing so many people engaged in the process and the opportunity to connect with rural and ag acquaintances developed over the years of water discussions.
26	Larry Ravera	I have lived and farmed here for over 42 years. I grew alfalfa from 1982 – 2005. In 2013 because of the lookback period I lost my irrigated status. The supplemental irrigation I use for my grain/ hay crops was only granted a .1 acre foot water credit and my farm is no longer considered irrigated even though I have been continually farming under my ownership this whole time. I disagree with any payment to anybody for not irrigating. If in fact the water table has declined in a certain area then the farm should cut back voluntarily and if not, forced to. After all they used the resource, depleted it and hopefully profited from it. I believe if a water credit or irrigated status is established on these farms and given a longer term of nonuse (maybe 10 years?), that would give property owners a good reason to reduce pumping especially if the economics of growing that crop aren't favorable. That is something I didn't get in 2013 which would have allowed me to plant over 700 acres of grapes. I have heard talk of paying landowners hundreds of dollars per acre just because they have water credits, even though they have no interest in pumping water on a crop that they either can't sell or make money on. It seems crazy to reward anyone a guaranteed payment when the ability to pump in the future should be

		enough. The explosion of irrigated farming, most of which happened in the last 15 years caused the decline that we have today. These same folks have the tremendous value that was taken away from me but refuse to give up any amount of pumping? Where is the “we love this area” attitude they all talk about? It’s all about what’s in it for them, GREED! The worst of them are the ones that jumped in during the “gap period” and just wasted water on crops that at best they can’t break even growing. Now they will be able to apply and net hundreds of dollars per acre at the taxpayer’s expense. That is just Bullshit! I know my letter might sound like a sour grapes story but the whole water moratorium, policies, and shenanigans that have taken place since are horrible and pretty much ruined me. I hope you can come up with a sensible solution to the decline of our water table without rewarding the people that caused it.
27	Margaret Oliveira	Writing in protest against having to pay for water in the Jardine area. We were told at time of purchase of said property that we would never have a water bill as we were on wells, we would have to maintain our wells and pay for electricity to operate them. Over the years we have done that some of us having to replace wells, drill deeper, replace pumps, and have high electric bills to operate them. To tax us again and not do is in direct violation of our rights.
28	Margaret Oliveira	Writing in protest against having paying for water in the Jardine area. We were told at time of purchase of said property that we would never have a water bill as we were on wells, we would have to maintain our wells and pay for the electricity to operate them. Over the years we have done that some of us having to replace wells, drill deeper, replace pumps, and have high electric bills to operate them. To tax us again and is in direct violation of our property rights. Are you going to pipe water to our homes that we do not have to have wells and maintain them like in the city!
29	Ivan and Jillian Tomazin	Attached are our comments and questions for the Dec 16th Paso Basin Town Hall. Please confirm receipt of this email. 1) We never received notice about the funding/budget meeting. It should be re-held after working hours so everyone is able to attend the meeting and comment. Notice should be sent via mail to all affected parties. Since we never received notice, we didn't not attend. 2) Why are we still allowing new agricultural developments when the basin is in decline? Shouldn't we halt new agricultural developments until we're arrested the decline in the basin? 3) Will the supplemental water supply projects arrest the decline in the basin?

30	Robert Yates	Why have you scheduled this town hall right before Christmas? Have you posted how much water all the vineyards are sucking out of the ground? Not only did we name Ground Squirrel Hollow we paid for our well back in 1980. We certainly don't use the kind of water these hundreds of acres of vineyards do, if anyone should be required to pay fees it's them. Also why does the city or county keep allowing all this new housing on Creston and out near Our Town? Domestic User Against any Fee As a domestic extractor, I am against the imposition of any fee for drawing water from our well. Appendix K is not populated so it is almost impossible to comment specifically on any fee directed to this class. I do note the report in Section 6.3 identifies de minimis users as not well organized nor well represented and are not currently subject to regulation under the GSP. Given our inability to be organized as a group, I respectfully request that we continue to not be subject to regulation and our user base not be assigned a fee for water extraction. With respect to the issue of representation, the first notice I have ever received is a letter dated December 4, 2024 from Blaine Reely. This lack of communication makes it almost impossible for a single user to be aware of what your group is doing thus affecting representation. Furthermore, holding your first open house a week and a half before Christmas hardly engenders trust. I would think that any public agency would strive for transparency and time their outreach so that people can actually attend. Given the holiday season and the short notice of 2 weeks, attendance today is impossible for me and I suspect for others as well. I suggest that you consider adding a second open house well after the new year and give more than a couple of weeks notice so that individuals such as myself can actually schedule attendance.
31	Carie Sindt	Hell no, I am not paying higher property tax for my drinking water, Highly protest this, go after the frigin vineyards

32	Victoria Spratt	Vehemently protest the inclusion of include "de minimus" users (rural residential) in the rate proposal being generated to charge users within the basin and it's five water districts. Please notify me of ALL proposals.
33	Rolando Solis	I oppose the taxation of our well water usage. Just to be clear. WE DONT WANT TO BE TAXED ANY FURTHER. WE ALREADY PAY TOO MUCH TAXES.
34	Barbara Davis	We had signed up but was not able to attend-desire info on aquifer that supplies the Jardine area and surrounding. My husband, Greg Davis, and I are against charging fees to pump water from the aquifer to our well. The water usage is residential and we own 1 acre. Most of the rsidenital area in the Jardine area is natural landscape or minimal. Unlike the surrounding vineyards/wineries which usage is approximately 1 gallon/per hour/per vine for 8 hours (minimum 8 gallons per week per vine x number of vines). In addition, the wine making process is heavy usage of water to clean barrels, sanitize facility & equipment, and tasting room landscaping. Fees for water are incurred when water must be transported (piped) through an infrastructure to the users from an outside water source. In some cases, water must be purchased from an outside water purveyor. The cost to bring the water from a source via an infrastructure to delivery would be paid by whomever is receiving the water. Our home draws water from a well. We bare the entire burden to draw water, the infrastructure to draw that water, electricity for the pump to operate, and pipes to bring it into our home. There is NO cost to any public entity. I believed the water itself was free. Is the person (or descendants) who owns the mineral rights to the aquifer now looking to make money on water? We have been lucky as our well is in a lower lying area and we have not had to replace with the exception of the bladder tanks, 3 pumps, and had to call the drilling company to troubleshoot when the well stopped working. We have not yet had to replace/relocate our pump. This would cost upwards to $60,000+. If you charge us fees, what are you going to do with the collected funds that will provide a benefit to us and our neighbors? There is a history of water grab and questionable private water storage (above & beyond ground)

		locally (and throughout California) that keeps the runoff from recharging the aquifer. Is there a plan in place to charge fees for those private water storage collection reservoirs? This area sits on one of the largest aquifers in North America. I have not had an opportunity to look at a map, but have been told many times Paso Robles does not have a water issue. New housing developments continue. Isn't the pump station off Tower Road by the airport? Is it a different aquifer than the surrounding area (Jardine)? This isn't a new topic.
35	Debra and Walter Mack	There should be no reason we are being requested/forced to pay for our water that we have paid to drill for. Our water is sourced from a PRIVATE well and should therefore not be taxed by the city.
36	Carla Alderman	I am writing you to let you know my concerns. I use very little water, am I going to have to pay the same set rate that everyone else does? For those of us who don't use that much water, that is very unfair. There should be a low income, or low water rate threshhold for those of us that don't use that much. I live right next to the vineyard, and this is who you should be charging. They will leave the sprinklers on 7 days days straight while it is freezing, during this time they waste thousands of gallons and flood all the properties around them, but they could care less, they just want to save their precious grapes. They should have to pay for all the water they use and waste. A lot of us have had to pay to get our wells drilled,or redrilled. If you take over my well are you going to pay me for it? You want to charge me for my own well water, are you also going to pay for anything that breaks or goes wrong with it? If the well goes dry are you going to pay to have another one dug. If not how do you propose this be taken care of. I'm definitely not going to fix it or pay to have it fixed? If I'm already paying you for water that I shouldn't have to pay for.

		These are the things that all of us homeowners take care of that is a big concern of ours. Instead of taxing the people that already live here. Maybe we should look at not letting anybody build anything anymore and move all these people in. No more vineyards would be a good idea.
37	Vanessa Preasmeyer Harris	Rates to Fund GSP ImplementationPer the notice of this meeting, it has come to my attention that the SLO County Groundwater Sustainability Agencies are considering the proposal and implementation of a rate charge to users within the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin, of which I am a user. I am a rural residential property owner, and I live in the Jardine Community east of Paso Robles. I am within the SLO County GSA.By now everyone is well aware of the fact that agricultural practices, specifically vineyards, withdraw the most amount of water annually from the basin. The region has morphed into a wine region within the last few decades and with its growth has come the need to irrigate. Business owners have gone to great lengths to ensure that their crops are irrigated. Their wells have gone much deeper than their residential neighboring wells, to which they often encompass. Our area is experiencing an increase in population. The local economy thrives on ag-tourism and more urbanites move here to enjoy the beauty of the oak woodland landscape. Like much of California, we are facing a housing crisis, worse than ever before. To address this, Paso Robles City has undergone construction and expansion by converting fallow lands to housing developments. Urban sprawl means more users within the basin. Again, Paso Robles City uses wells and draws from the aquafer for a large portion of their water. Although this water runs through a water treatment center, it ultimately goes back into the Salinas River and north to the ocean. The city, like the vineyards, has invested substantially in ensuring that its citizens have water. The city, like the vineyards, boasts of other means of acquiring water. Ultimately it comes from the basin. While both agriculture and the city of Paso Robles have the financial means to recoup the cost of water use expenses, most homeowners are substantially affected financially. The U.S Census Bureau estimates a median annual income of $87,000 per household in the Jardine Community. This is slightly lower than the state average. Pew Research defines this as the middle-class range which is between $61,000 and $184,000. Add to this inflation, high rent ($2600 a month) and a rising percentage in multigenerational housing, one could allude to a stressed demographic. Many of my neighbors have had their wells run dry and many have had to endure great financial hardship to remedy it. Some have moved away, selling their homes as is, without a reliable well. Others pay to have water trucked in and pay a substantial fee annually ($4-8k) to offset their wells only intermittently drafting water.It's simply not fair to charge these vulnerable rural residential users for water when they aren't major drafters. They have very little means of competing with the agricultural industry and the City of Paso de Robles.Lastly, my understanding of Proposition 218 was such that because rural property owners procure their own water (well, tank, pump, pipe), and do not use services (outside water), they shouldn't be charged

		for projects that don't benefit them. Rural residential property owners have no incentive to participate in a rate fee proposal. No one has helped the rural homeowners who have no water here. No one is going to ensure that vineyards don't pull the water out from underneath us. They have already done that! We are looking to fix something by charging the most vulnerable affected population. That makes no sense. Regardless of whether the sustainability projects benefit the basin, residential users still get the short straw because our wells are shallower than most ag wells and the City of Paso Robles. We are being asked to pay more with no guarantee that the table will rise, or that the guys with the bigger straws will have any consideration for us as our wells continue to go dry. No thank you. I am not in favor of introducing rates that would charge rural private residential well users and I will protest any proposal that directs such.
38	Mike Powell	I am writing to adamantly protest any fees for the use of our water for residential use within the Paso Water Basin. Residential users are not responsible for using all the water. We already pay to have our water pumped and should not have to pay any other money for using it. It would seem that the county created the problem by allowing all the wineries to build and farm where they knew the water was an issue. Perhaps they should pay the fees involved to monitor the project.
39	Tim Francis	Rates to Fund GSP Implementation Per the notice of this meeting, it has come to my attention that the SLO County Groundwater Sustainability Agencies are considering the proposal and implementation of a rate charge to users within the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin, of which I am a user. I am a rural residential property owner, and I live in the Jardine Community east of Paso Robles. I am within the SLO County GSA. By now everyone is well aware of the fact that agricultural practices, specifically vineyards, withdraw the most amount of water annually from the basin. The region has morphed into a wine region within the last few decades and with its growth has come the need to irrigate. Business owners have gone to great lengths to ensure that their crops are irrigated. Their wells have gone much deeper than their residential neighboring wells, to which they often encompass. Our area is experiencing an increase in population. The local economy thrives on ag-tourism and more urbanites move here to enjoy the beauty of the oak woodland landscape. Like much of California, we are facing a housing crisis, worse than ever before. To address this, Paso Robles City has undergone construction and expansion by converting fallow lands to housing developments. Urban sprawl means more users within the basin. Again, Paso Robles City uses wells and draws from the aquafer for a large portion of their water. Although this water runs through a water treatment center, it ultimately goes back into the Salinas River and north to the ocean. The city, like the vineyards, has invested substantially in ensuring that its citizens have water. The city, like the vineyards, boasts of other means

		of acquiring water. Ultimately it comes from the basin. While both agriculture and the city of Paso Robles have the financial means to recoup the cost of water use expenses, most homeowners are substantially affected financially. The U.S Census Bureau estimates a median annual income of $87,000 per household in the Jardine Community. This is slightly lower than the state average. Pew Research defines this as the middle-class range which is between $61,000 and $184,000. Add to this inflation, high rent ($2600 a month) and a rising percentage in multigenerational housing, one could allude to a stressed demographic. Many of my neighbors have had their wells run dry and many have had to endure great financial hardship to remedy it. Some have moved away, selling their homes as is, without a reliable well. Others pay to have water trucked in and pay a substantial fee annually ($4-8k) to offset their wells only intermittently drafting water. It's simply not fair to charge these vulnerable rural residential users for water when they aren't major drafters. They have very little means of competing with the agricultural industry and the City of Paso de Robles. Lastly, my understanding of Proposition 218 was such that because rural property owners procure their own water (well, tank, pump, pipe), and do not use services (outside water), they shouldn't be charged for projects that don't benefit them. Rural residential property owners have no incentive to participate in a rate fee proposal. No one has helped the rural homeowners who have no water here. No one is going to ensure that vineyards don't pull the water out from underneath us. They have already done that! We are looking to fix something by charging the most vulnerable affected population. That makes no sense. Regardless of whether the sustainability projects benefit the basin, residential users still get the short straw because our wells are shallower than most ag wells and the City of Paso Robles. We are being asked to pay more with no guarantee that the table will rise, or that the guys with the bigger straws will have any consideration for us as our wells continue to go dry. No thank you. I am not in favor of introducing rates that would charge rural private residential well users and I will protest any proposal that directs such.
40	Chrtiaan and Brenda Koegelenbergof	To target the de minimus users who utilize a fraction of the water compared to the county approved agricultural establishments, golf courses and businesses in addition to proposed RV resorts is ludicris. I contest rural residential users being charged in ANY capacity.

41	Rosemary Erler	We don't think it's legal to charge us for the water on our land! We pay big bucks for keeping our well going ! Just had to put in a .new pump a mo. ago because you keep letting the wine snobs keep planting and using all the water! We dry farm our almonds this orchard had been here since 1918 ! You want all The wineries here we don't . they take the water we don't!!! Let them pay they make the big money!!! Quit planting grapes and selling the water !!!
42	Alison DeLong	Rates to Fund GSP Implementation Per the notice of this meeting, it has come to my attention that the SLO County Groundwater Sustainability Agencies are considering the proposal and implementation of a rate charge to users within the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin, of which I am a user. I am a rural residential property owner, and I live in the Jardine Community east of Paso Robles. I am within the SLO County GSA. By now everyone is well aware of the fact that agricultural practices, specifically vineyards, withdraw the most amount of water annually from the basin. The region has morphed into a wine region within the last few decades and with its growth has come the need to irrigate. Business owners have gone to great lengths to ensure that their crops are irrigated. Their wells have gone much deeper than their residential neighboring wells, to which they often encompass. Our area is experiencing an increase in population. The local economy thrives on ag tourism and more urbanites move here to enjoy the beauty of the oak woodland landscape. Like much of California, we are facing a housing crisis, worse than ever before. To address this, Paso Robles City has undergone construction and expansion by converting fallow lands to housing developments. Urban sprawl means more users within the basin. Again, Paso Robles City uses wells and draws from the aquafer for a large portion of their water. Although this water runs through a water treatment center, it ultimately goes back into the Salinas River and north to the ocean. The city, like the vineyards, has invested substantially in ensuring that its citizens have water. The city, like the vineyards, boasts of other means of acquiring water. Ultimately it comes from the basin. While both agriculture and the city of Paso Robles have the financial means to recoup the cost of water use expenses, most homeowners are substantially affected financially. The U.S Census Bureau estimates a median annual income of $87,000 per household in the Jardine Community. This is slightly lower than the state average. Pew Research defines this as the middle-class range which is between $61,000 and $184,000. Add to this 2 inflation, high rent ($2600 a month) and a rising percentage in multigenerational housing, one could allude to a stressed demographic. Many of my neighbors have had their wells run dry and many have had to endure great financial hardship to remedy it. Some have moved away, selling their homes as is, without a reliable

		well. Others pay to have water trucked in and pay a substantial fee annually ($4-8k) to offset their wells only intermittently drafting water. It's simply not fair to charge these vulnerable rural residential users for water when they aren't major drafters. They have very little means of competing with the agricultural industry and the City of Paso de Robles. Lastly, my understanding of Proposition 218 was such that because rural property owners procure their own water (well, tank, pump, pipe), and do not use services (outside water), they shouldn't be charged for projects that don't benefit them. Rural residential property owners have no incentive to participate in a rate fee proposal. No one has helped the rural homeowners who have no water here. No one is going to ensure that vineyards don't pull the water out from underneath us. They have already done that! We are looking to fix something by charging the most vulnerable affected population. That makes no sense. Regardless of whether the sustainability projects benefit the basin, residential users still get the short straw because our wells are shallower than most ag wells and the City of Paso Robles. We are being asked to pay more with no guarantee that the table will rise, or that the guys with the bigger straws will have any consideration for us as our wells continue to go dry. No thank you. I am not in favor of introducing rates that would charge rural private residential well users and I will protest any proposal that directs such.
43	Chris Winsor	Thank you for the opportunity to submit comments on the subject draft report. My comments align with the table of contents and include the applicable section numbers. Executive Summary. The executive summary presents on overly optimistic view of the groundwater conditions in the basin because of a focus on conditions in the spring of 2024. Figure 3-10 in the draft report shows this positive recent change in groundwater storage as well as others that have occurred since 1981. However, despite the benefit of these wet years, the overall trend is clear and should be discussed in the executive summary. Many readers will only scan this summary and not read through the report. As such, it is essential, if the goal is to include as many stakeholders in the process as possible, that a realistic picture of the Paso Bason be presented. Section 3.2.1.2.3 discusses the undesirable result of 10% of basin wells going dry between now and 2040. Further, it proposes that 10% is too high and a more realistic estimate is 4%. Regardless, if the estimate is 4 or 10%, which translates to 200 to 500 dry wells in addition to the 236 dry wells recorded in the last 10 years, it is a large number and needs to be clearly communicated to the reader in the executive summary. Section 2.2.5 Conclusions El Pomar Junction Study As described in table 1 of the June 7, 2024 GSI El Pomar report, 58% of the wells in the study area are fully or partially screened in formations below the Paso Formation. Clearly these water bearing units are a common

		source of groundwater in this area of the basin and should not be defined as “Not a principle aquifer” in Bulletin 118. Comments in this section seem to suggest that actions to address water declines in these wells may not be the responsibility of the PBCC. If that is the current view of the PBCC it should be clearly communicated to DWR and public so a responsible entity can be identified. Well 27S/13E-28F01 is an example of the primary problem in the Paso Basin, which is the large number of dry domestic wells. The report should clearly describe the relationship between installation date, well depth and water levels so those residents with shallow wells understand the issue and risk. Well 28F01 is approximately 200 feet deep, where other adjacent more recent wells are 560 to 700 feet deep. Section 3.2.1.4 Progress Towards Achieving Sustainability This section states that water level declines have been reversed and implementation of the GSP has resulted in demonstrable progress toward achieving sustainability. Anyone familiar with groundwater conditions since 1980 would acknowledge it is premature to make these positive statements. Although the spring 2024 water levels were mostly up, the results from fall 2023 showed only 2 of the wells were above or at the measurable objective. A lot of work and tough decisions lie ahead, misleading statements like the above send the wrong message to basin stakeholders. Section 3.2.2.4 Progress Towards Achieving Sustainability This section states that progress in the last 5 years indicates that the GSP will achieve sustainability by 2040. Figure 3-10 shows that each wet cycle resulted in a positive change in water levels and storage. However, the overall trend for the last 44 years is clear and contrary to the statement about reaching sustainability by 2040. Section 5.1.4 Promoting Best Water Use Practices A program to implement water use conservation should be developed as soon as possible to avoid any unnecessary mandatory pumping restrictions. Section 5.1.7 Mandatory Pumping Limitations in Certain Areas Section states that mandatory pumping limitations are the planned response to failure of projects and management actions. As such, a matrix needs to be developed that identifies for each subbasin and dry well area (see Fig 3-5) what the realistic benefit will be by 2040. The matrix should also contain the average annual deficit (AFY) and benefit from actions/projects in AFY. The objective of the matrix would be to identify sooner than later the areas where mandatory pumping limitations will be a necessary key to sustainability. A mandatory pumping limitation program needs to be developed as soon as possible. Section 5.3.3 Drinking Well Impact Mitigation Program DWR’s corrective action requests the development of a program to mitigate the risk of domestic wells going dry between now and 2040. This should be done as soon as possible to avoid the 200 to 500 additional dry wells described above in section 3.2.1.2.3 comments. Steps would include completion of the matrix

		described in section 5.1.7 comments, identification of areas with annual deficits and implementation of the mandatory pumping limitations plan that needs to be developed sooner than later.
44	Gonzalez Family	Rates to Fund GSP ImplementationPer the notice of this meeting, it has come to my attention that the SLO County Groundwater Sustainability Agencies are considering the proposal and implementation of a rate charge to users within the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin, of which I am a user. I am a rural residential property owner, and I live in the Jardine Community east of Paso Robles. I am within the SLO County GSA.By now everyone is well aware of the fact that agricultural practices, specifically vineyards, withdraw the most amount of water annually from the basin. The region has morphed into a wine region within the last few decades and with its growth has come the need to irrigate. Business owners have gone to great lengths to ensure that their crops are irrigated. Their wells have gone much deeper than their residential neighboring wells, to which they often encompass.Our area is experiencing an increase in population. The local economy thrives on ag tourism and more urbanites move here to enjoy the beauty of the oak woodland landscape. Like much of California, we are facing a housing crisis, worse than ever before. To address this, Paso Robles City has undergone construction and expansion by converting fallow lands to housing developments. Urban sprawl means more users within the basin. Again, Paso Robles City uses wells and draws from the aquafer for a large portion of their water. Although this water runs through a water treatment center, it ultimately goes back into the Salinas River and north to the ocean. The city, like the vineyards, has invested substantially in ensuring that its citizens have water. The city, like the vineyards, boasts of other means of acquiring water. Ultimately it comes from the basin.While both agriculture and the city of Paso Robles have the financial means to recoup the cost of water use expenses, most homeowners are substantially affected financially. The U.S Census Bureau estimates a median annual income of $87,000 per household in the Jardine Community. This is slightly lower than the state average. Pew Research defines this as the middle-class range which is between $61,000 and $184,000. Add to this inflation, high rent ($2600 a month) and a rising percentage in multigenerational housing, one could allude to a stressed demographic. Many of my neighbors have had their wells run dry and many have had to endure great financial hardship to remedy it. Some have moved away, selling their homes as is, without a reliable well. Others pay to have water trucked in and pay a substantial fee annually ($4-8k) to offset their wells only intermittently drafting water.It's simply not fair to charge these vulnerable rural residential users for water when they aren't major drafters. They have very little means of competing with the agricultural industry and the City of Paso de Robles.Lastly, my understanding of Proposition 218 was such that because rural property owners procure their own water (well, tank, pump, pipe), and do not use services (outside water), they shouldn't be charged for projects that don't benefit

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45	John W. Tucker Family	I've created a group of more than 250 property owners and affected residents of North County in order to ensure that as many folks as possible are aware of the discussions and decisions on the topic of our groundwater. In just a couple of days, I've had an opportunity to speak directly and privately with many of them, partly in an effort to educate myself about this important issue. For my own public comment response, I would like to highlight the following based on some of the feedback I have received thus far: Numerous homeowners within the basin who are direct stakeholders in the decisions being evaluated received no mailings or notification of the Town Hall meeting or other associated public meetings/hearings. A few residents with whom I spoke indicated frustration that they had attempted to attend the Town Hall meeting yet turned away due to over-occupancy of the room it was hosted in. The meeting itself was not televised for any level of participation by those who were unable to physically attend, due to schedule conflicts, illness, or other. The issue and recommendations themselves have become too overly complicated for any resident to fully comprehend, which has been made very clear by both community group members and in the questions posed during the Town Hall itself which I observed personally. The recommendations made in the GSP itself are likely to fail, given substantive opposition by nearly all stakeholder classes and which represent a majority of the affected properties. Finally, and most importantly, the study and recommendations lack definition or specifics regarding the rates and/or fees and the collection of information necessary to administer them, which home and landowners may in turn use to make an informed decision, recommendation, or protest.

		Out of respect for the residents who are expected to shoulder the weight of the decisions being made on their behalf, I would encourage greater effort in educating every stakeholder as to their rights in this matter and the specific rule changes being proposed. Note that, in consideration of the above, please interpret this letter as a protest of any actions or recommendations by any legislative body, agency, consulting group, or other, either directly or indirectly relating to groundwater within the boundaries of San Luis Obispo County, until further effort is made to engage and educate all stakeholders. I'm doing the best that I can myself to try and understand this complex issue in full, and I feel that honest, transparent, timely, and clear information has not been proactive or forthcoming to date. Please verify receipt of this email for inclusion in public comment.
46	Charles and Lisa Ott	Please add this email/letter as opposition to applying fees of any kind to people with domestic wells as their only source of water. Firstly the timing of the town hall meeting was poorly chosen (I am sure it was purposely done to minimize attendance, opposition and comments). Secondly having such a short response/comment time frame or deadline as also poorly planned and executed, especially for people such as myself who happens to be commenting while on vacation and was unable to attend the meeting. I am completely 100% opposed to any attempt to charge a fee, to metering of wells and/or any means for the County to charge for our water wells. Water fees are normally charged by water companies to purchase the bulk water and maintain the system of transporting said water. The County does not "own" the groundwater we pump from, did not pay for our wells, pumps, etc and does not reimburse for related maintenance costs. Why should we pay for any County fees? The water table is dropping due to the Counties lack water of fore sight on well permit issuance to too many vineyards allowing too many gallons per minute and pumping capacity. We, the well owners should not be held liable nor bare the burden of paying the Counties costs to rectify their poor performance in adequately representing their constituents. Please add these comments to the public comments of this issue. If I had more time and better access to the actual information I could have had a better response.

47	Lindy Cutler	Rates to Fund GSP Implementation Per the notice of this meeting, it has come to my attention that the SLO County Groundwater Sustainability Agencies are considering the proposal and implementation of a rate charge to users within the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin, of which I am a user. I am a rural residential property owner, and I live in the Jardine Community east of Paso Robles. I am within the SLO County GSA. By now everyone is well aware of the fact that agricultural practices, specifically vineyards, withdraw the most amount of water annually from the basin. The region has morphed into a wine region within the last few decades and with its growth has come the need to irrigate. Business owners have gone to great lengths to ensure that their crops are irrigated. Their wells have gone much deeper than their residential neighboring wells, to which they often encompass. Our area is experiencing an increase in population. The local economy thrives on ag tourism and more urbanites move here to enjoy the beauty of the oak woodland landscape. Like much of California, we are facing a housing crisis, worse than ever before. To address this, Paso Robles City has undergone construction and expansion by converting fallow lands to housing developments. Urban sprawl means more users within the basin. Again, Paso Robles City uses wells and draws from the aquafer for a large portion of their water. Although this water runs through a water treatment center, it ultimately goes back into the Salinas River and north to the ocean. The city, like the vineyards, has invested substantially in ensuring that its citizens have water. The city, like the vineyards, boasts of other means of acquiring water. Ultimately it comes from the basin. While both agriculture and the city of Paso Robles have the financial means to recoup the cost of water use expenses, most homeowners are substantially affected financially. The U.S Census Bureau estimates a median annual income of $87,000 per household in the Jardine Community. This is slightly lower than the state average. Pew Research defines this as the middle-class range which is between $61,000 and $184,000. Add to this inflation, high rent ($2600 a month) and a rising percentage in multigenerational housing, one could allude to a stressed demographic. Many of my neighbors have had their wells run dry and many have had to endure great financial hardship to remedy it. Some have moved away, selling their homes as is, without a reliable well. Others pay to have water trucked in and pay a substantial fee annually ($4-8k) to offset their wells only intermittently drafting water. It's simply not fair to charge these vulnerable rural residential users for water when they aren't major drafters. They have very little means of competing with the agricultural industry and the City of Paso de Robles.

		Lastly, my understanding of Proposition 218 was such that because rural property owners procure their own water (well, tank, pump, pipe), and do not use services (outside water), they shouldn't be charged for projects that don't benefit them. Rural residential property owners have no incentive to participate in a rate fee proposal. No one has helped the rural homeowners who have no water here. No one is going to ensure that vineyards don't pull the water out from underneath us. They have already done that! We are looking to fix something by charging the most vulnerable affected population. That makes no sense. Regardless of whether the sustainability projects benefit the basin, residential users still get the short straw because our wells are shallower than most ag wells and the City of Paso Robles. We are being asked to pay more with no guarantee that the table will rise, or that the guys with the bigger straws will have any consideration for us as our wells continue to go dry. No thank you. I am not in favor of introducing rates that would charge rural private residential well users and I will protest any proposal that directs such."
48	Cinde Stark	As a senior approaching retirement and living on a majorly limited income, I highly protest residential users carrying the brunt of the financial burden when we are NOT the major drafters. Also attached is my neighbor's comments. They are young, newly into their careers and also living on a limited budget. Thank you for taking our situation into consideration! Rates to Fund GSP Implementation Per the notice of this meeting, it has come to my attention that the SLO County Groundwater Sustainability Agencies are considering the proposal and implementation of a rate charge to users within the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin, of which I am a user. I am a rural residential property owner, and I live in the Jardine Community east of Paso Robles. I am within the SLO County GSA. By now everyone is well aware of the fact that agricultural practices, specifically vineyards, withdraw the most amount of water annually from the basin. The region has morphed into a wine region within the last few decades and with its growth has come the need to irrigate. Business owners have gone to great lengths to ensure that their crops are irrigated. Their wells have gone much deeper than their residential neighboring wells, to which they often encompass.

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49	Kelly Schindler	Rates to Fund GSP ImplementationPer the notice of this meeting, it has come to my attention that the SLO County Groundwater Sustainability Agencies are considering the proposal and implementation of a rate charge to users within the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin, of which I am a user. I am a rural residential property owner, and I live in the Jardine Community east of Paso Robles. I am within the SLO County GSA.By now everyone is well aware of the fact that agricultural practices, specifically vineyards, withdraw the most amount of water annually from the basin. The region has morphed into a wine region within the last few decades and with its growth has come the need to irrigate. Business owners have gone to great lengths to ensure that their crops are irrigated. Their wells have gone much deeper than their residential neighboring wells, to which they often encompass.Our area is experiencing an increase in population. The local economy thrives on ag tourism and more urbanites move here to enjoy the beauty of the oak woodland landscape. Like much of California, we are facing a housing crisis, worse than ever before. To address this, Paso Robles City has undergone construction and expansion by converting fallow lands to housing developments. Urban sprawl means more users within the basin. Again, Paso Robles City uses wells and draws from the aquafer for a large portion of their water. Although this water runs through a water treatment center, it ultimately goes back into the Salinas River and north to the ocean. The city, like the vineyards, has invested substantially in ensuring that its citizens have water. The city, like the vineyards, boasts of other means of acquiring water. Ultimately it comes from the basin.While both agriculture and the city of Paso Robles have the financial means to recoup the cost of water use expenses, most homeowners are substantially affected financially. The U.S Census Bureau estimates a median annual income of $87,000 per household in the Jardine Community. This is slightly lower than the state average. Pew Research defines this as the middle-class range which is between $61,000 and $184,000. Add to this inflation, high rent ($2600 a month) and a rising percentage in multigenerational housing, one could allude to a stressed demographic. Many of my neighbors have had their wells run dry and many have had to endure great financial hardship to remedy it. Some have moved away, selling their homes as is, without a reliable well. Others pay to have water trucked in and pay a substantial fee annually ($4-8k) to offset their wells only intermittently drafting water.It's simply not fair to charge these vulnerable rural residential users for water when they aren't major drafters. They have very little means of competing with the agricultural industry and the City of Paso de Robles.Lastly, my understanding of Proposition 218 was such that because rural property owners procure their own water (well, tank, pump, pipe), and do not use services (outside water), they shouldn't be charged for projects that don't benefit

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50	Lois Williams	Rates to Fund GSP Implementation Per the notice of this meeting, it has come to my attention that the SLO County Groundwater Sustainability Agencies are considering the proposal and implementation of a rate charge to users within the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin, of which I am a user. I am a rural residential property owner, and I live in the Jardine Community east of Paso Robles. I am within the SLO County GSA. By now everyone is well aware of the fact that agricultural practices, specifically vineyards, withdraw the most amount of water annually from the basin. The region has morphed into a wine region within the last few decades and with its growth has come the need to irrigate. Business owners have gone to great lengths to ensure that their crops are irrigated. Their wells have gone much deeper than their residential neighboring wells, to which they often encompass. Our area is experiencing an increase in population. The local economy thrives on ag tourism and more urbanites move here to enjoy the beauty of the oak woodland landscape. Like much of California, we are facing a housing crisis, worse than ever before. To address this, Paso Robles City has undergone construction and expansion by converting fallow lands to housing developments. Urban sprawl means more users within the basin. Again, Paso Robles City uses wells and draws from the aquafer for a large portion of their water. Although this water runs through a water treatment center, it ultimately goes back into the Salinas River and north to the ocean. The city, like the vineyards, has invested substantially in ensuring that its citizens have water. The city, like the vineyards, boasts of other means of acquiring water. Ultimately it comes from the basin. While both agriculture and the city of Paso Robles have the financial means to recoup the cost of water use expenses, most homeowners are substantially affected financially. The U.S Census Bureau estimates a median annual income of $87,000 per household in the Jardine Community. This is slightly lower than the

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51	Carrie and Mauricio Portillo	We protest the Paso Robles Basin GSP proposed rate increase for de minimus users.
52	Mauricio & Carrie Portillo	We protest the Paso Robles Basin GSP proposed rate increase for de minimus users. If there is an email sign up for future communications regarding this issue I would like to be added to the email communication list.

53	James Pendorf	Rates to Fund GSP Implementation Per the notice of this meeting, it has come to my attention that the SLO County Groundwater Sustainability Agencies are considering the proposal and implementation of a rate charge to users within the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin, of which I am a user. My wife and I are rural residential property owner, and we live in the Jardine Community east of Paso Robles. I am within the SLO County GSA. By now everyone is well aware of the fact that agricultural practices, specifically vineyards, withdraw the most amount of water annually from the basin. The region has morphed into a wine region within the last few decades and with its growth has come the need to irrigate. Business owners have gone to great lengths to ensure that their crops are irrigated. Their wells have gone much deeper than their residential neighboring wells, to which they often encompass. Our area is experiencing an increase in population. The local economy thrives on ag tourism and more urbanites move here to enjoy the beauty of the oak woodland landscape. Like much of California, we are facing a housing crisis, worse than ever before. To address this, Paso Robles City has undergone construction and expansion by converting fallow lands to housing developments. Urban sprawl means more users within the basin. Again, Paso Robles City uses wells and draws from the aquafer for a large portion of their water. Although this water runs through a water treatment center, it ultimately goes back into the Salinas River and north to the ocean. The city, like the vineyards, has invested substantially in ensuring that its citizens have water. The city, like the vineyards, boasts of other means of acquiring water. Ultimately it comes from the basin. While both agriculture and the city of Paso Robles have the financial means to recoup the cost of water use expenses, most homeowners are substantially affected financially. The U.S Census Bureau estimates a median annual income of $87,000 per household in the Jardine Community. This is slightly lower than the state average. Pew Research defines this as the middle-class range which is between $61,000 and $184,000. Add to this inflation, high rent ($2600 a month) and a rising percentage in multigenerational housing, one could allude to a stressed demographic. Many of my neighbors have had their wells run dry and many have had to endure great financial hardship to remedy it. Some have moved away, selling their homes as is, without a reliable well. Others pay to have water trucked in and pay a substantial fee annually ($4-8k) to offset their wells only intermittently drafting water. It's simply not fair to charge these vulnerable rural residential users for water when they aren't major drafters. They have very little means of competing with the agricultural industry and the City of Paso de Robles.

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54	Victoria Spratt	Vehemently protest the inclusion of include "de minimus" users (rural residential) in the rate proposal being generated to charge users within the basin and it's five water districts. Please notify me of ALL proposals.
55	Cindy Powell	I am writing to adamantly protest any fees for the use of our water for residential use within the Paso Water Basin. Residential users are not responsible for using all the water. We already pay to have our water pumped and should not have to pay any other money for using it. It would seem that the county created the problem by allowing all the wineries to build and farm where they knew the water was an issue. Perhaps they should pay the fees involved to monitor the project.
56	Laura Ervine	Rates to Fund GSP Implementation Per the notice of this meeting, it has come to my attention that the SLO County Groundwater Sustainability Agencies are considering the proposal and implementation of a rate charge to users within the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin, of which I am a user. I am a rural residential property owner, and we live in the Jardine Community east of Paso Robles. I am within the SLO County GSA. By now everyone is well aware of the fact that agricultural practices, specifically vineyards, withdraw the most amount of water annually from the basin. The region has morphed into a wine region within the last few decades and with its growth has come the need to irrigate. Business owners have gone to great lengths to

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57	Irene and Chris Dinaso	This notice is written to dispute any fees, to rural area residents, for water use or water monitoring of the basin Last year our well went dry so we needed to drill a new one. The cost for that new well exceeded $67,000.00. We have paid enough for the use of the basin water.
58	Kristen Allen	Rates to Fund GSP ImplementationPer the notice of this meeting, it has come to my attention that the SLO County Groundwater Sustainability Agencies are considering the proposal and implementation of a rate charge to users within the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin, of which I am a user. I am a rural residential property owner, and we live in the Jardine Community east of Paso Robles. I am within the SLO County GSA.By now everyone is well aware of the fact that agricultural practices, specifically vineyards, withdraw the most amount of water annually from the basin. The region has morphed into a wine region within the last few decades and with its growth has come the need to irrigate. Business owners have gone to great lengths to ensure that their crops are irrigated. Their wells have gone much deeper than their residential neighboring wells, to which they often encompass.Our area is experiencing an increase in population. The local economy thrives on ag tourism and more urbanites move here to enjoy the beauty of the oak woodland landscape. Like much of California, we are facing a housing crisis, worse than ever before. To address this, Paso Robles City has undergone construction and expansion by converting fallow lands to housing developments. Urban sprawl means more users within the basin. Again, Paso Robles City uses wells and draws from the aquafer for a large portion of their water. Although this water runs through a water treatment center, it ultimately goes back into the Salinas River and north to the ocean. The city, like the vineyards, has invested substantially in ensuring that its citizens have water. The city, like the vineyards, boasts of other means of acquiring water. Ultimately it comes from the basin.While both agriculture and the city of Paso Robles have the financial means to recoup the cost of water use expenses, most homeowners are substantially affected financially. The U.S Census Bureau estimates a median annual income of $87,000 per household in the Jardine Community. This is slightly lower than the state average. Pew Research defines this as the middle-class range which is between $61,000 and $184,000. Add to this inflation, high rent ($2600 a month) and a rising percentage in multigenerational housing, one could allude to a stressed demographic. Many of my neighbors have had their wells run dry and many have had to endure great financial hardship to remedy it. Some have moved away, selling their homes as is, without a reliable well. Others pay to have water trucked in and pay a

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59	Ivan Tomazin	Rates to Fund GSP Implementation Per the notice of this meeting, it has come to my attention that the SLO County Groundwater Sustainability Agencies are considering the proposal and implementation of a rate charge to users within the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin, of which I am a user. I am a rural residential property owner, and we live in the Jardine Community east of Paso Robles. I am within the SLO County GSA. By now everyone is well aware of the fact that agricultural practices, specifically vineyards, withdraw the most amount of water annually from the basin. The region has morphed into a wine region within the last few decades and with its growth has come the need to irrigate. Business owners have gone to great lengths to ensure that their crops are irrigated. Their wells have gone much deeper than their residential neighboring wells, to which they often encompass. Our area is experiencing an increase in population. The local economy thrives on ag tourism and more urbanites move here to enjoy the beauty of the oak woodland landscape. Like much of California, we are facing a housing crisis, worse than ever before. To address this, Paso Robles City has undergone construction and expansion by converting fallow lands to housing developments. Urban sprawl means more users within the basin. Again, Paso Robles City uses wells and draws from the aquafer for a large portion of their water. Although this water runs through a water treatment center, it ultimately goes back into the Salinas River and north to the ocean. The city, like the vineyards, has invested substantially in ensuring that its citizens have water. The city, like the vineyards, boasts of other means of acquiring water. Ultimately it

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60	Anita L Penner	Rates to Fund GSP Implementation Per the notice of this meeting, it has come to my attention that the SLO County Groundwater Sustainability Agencies are considering the proposal and implementation of a rate charge to users within the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin, of which I am a user. I am a rural residential property owner, and we live in the Jardine Community east of Paso Robles. I am within the SLO County GSA.

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61	Margaret Oliveira	Writing in protest against having to pay for water in the Jardine area. We were told at time of purchase of our property that we would never have a water bill as we were on wells, we would have to maintain our well and pay for the electricity to operate them. Over the years we have all done that some of us even having to replace wells, drill deeper, replace pumps, and have high electric bills to operate them. To tax us again is in direct violation of our property rights! Are you going to pipe water to our homes that we do not have to have wells and maintain them like in the city!
62	Anthony Ivanich	1). In section 5.1.3.1 in the plan, it mentions GSA's have discussed a self- certification program. What are the details, and how will it affect domestic wells/properties with no AG. 2). In section 5.1.3.2. How will ground water extraction be determined? It states via estimation by Land IQ field by field. What will be the difference between big corporate AG versus domestic households?
63	Melissa Richison	Rates to Fund GSP Implementation Per the notice of this meeting, it has come to my attention that the SLO County Groundwater Sustainability Agencies are considering the proposal and implementation of a rate charge to users within the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin, of which I am a user. I am a rural residential property owner, and we live in the Jardine Community east of Paso Robles. I am within the SLO County GSA. By now everyone is well aware of the fact that agricultural practices, specifically vineyards, withdraw the most amount of water annually from the basin. The region has morphed into a wine region within the last few decades and with its growth has come the need to irrigate. Business owners have gone to great lengths to ensure that their crops are irrigated. Their wells have gone much deeper than their residential neighboring wells, to which they often encompass. Our area is experiencing an increase in population. The local economy thrives on ag tourism and more urbanites move here to enjoy the beauty of the oak woodland landscape. Like much of California, we are facing a housing crisis, worse than ever before. To address this, Paso Robles City has undergone

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64	Charles Hu	Hi Blane My name is Charles Hu, and my wife and I own a ranch at 6280 Von dollen rd. I heard there's plans to add a water tax. I'd like to find out what's going on and how you're planning to conduct the voting for this. We, and many other families in the neighborhood, bought our properties so we can benefit from "off the grid" water. I'm concerned about all the ramifications of this. Where can I, and others get more info regarding this matter?
65	Sara Maciel	I attended the GWSAC meeting in December and am for the fee being proposed, but do feel a portion of that fee should be to provide assistance to anyone affected / needing to buy water (like me). My well went dry 2 years ago and I now have to buy water at $500/ month just for survival needs. As a single mother to three amazing children , I can't continue to do this. I am hopeful with GWSA plan, but 15 years is too long. I, and many others, need help now. I am for the fee, but some of that money should be set aside to reimburse anyone having to buy water via submission of a recepit from an approved water vendor (i use container stop).That would 100% help me get behind this proposed fee.Thank you and good luck ! I am writing to you today as an affected resident regarding the over pumping of groundwater in Paso Robles. I hope this does not fall of deaf ears as I am, with you, looking for a solution that is realistic (and humane) for both homeowners and the wineries that are grossly overusing the groundwater. An article done by telegram tribune posted that a study done in 2021 determined that wineries are using 92% of all groundwater and all the residential homes and parks in paso 8%. 8%!!! We are not the problem but are the ones being affected while they become rich. I am a mother of 3 children. I do not maintain any sort of lawn. I am constantly encouraging my family to be water conscience i.e., turning off the faucet when they brush their teeth, using towels multiple times, only washing clothes that are truly dirty, and have them taking every other day showers (which kills me but at $500/ month for water that's all I can afford. I am not trying to operate a wine company that will make me wealthy. I am simply wanting enough water to survive. To shower, do dishes, and wash laundry. It is inhumane to ignore the impact on families simply trying to survive so that the winery owners can continue their wealth. I fully understand that our economy greatly benefits from revenue from the wine industry and the travel that it brings. I love wine, and the wineries are beautiful. But the reality is that home owners need to be considered on a human level too and it is inhumane to ignore the very real impact it is having now. I can't continue to pay $500 a month for water for the next 15 years it is being proposed it will take, nor should I have to. I attended the GWSAC meeting in December. I was happy and hopeful to hear the intention moving forward is to (eventually) get the wineries to a sustainable level. As a state employee, I also know how this works. They will request (and be granted) extensions. I, and many other families, need help now. I agree to the charges being suggested and was told that these charges will be to homes as well as

		wineries. The majority of people pay a water bill and I received “free” water for 8 years before my well went dry two years ago. I view this charge as money going towards my ability to eventually have water, but if I am paying that charge, I expect water now. And at the moment, I have none for my family to live. I currently pay $500 a month to have water brought in. I support this fee, but only if part of that fee is to assist anyone that is affected/ having to have water trucked in like me.So, the question is how would the GWSAC do that for anyone who is affected?My suggestion is that portion of this “bill” be set aside to reimburse anyone who needs to buy water as a result of this situation. Obviously, the money is intended to fund the continuing ability to enforce the regulations and get to a point where hopefully there will be no water issues anymore. But I feel that if I am paying ANY sort of bill- I should at least be getting water?? Am I really supposed to not only pay this fee, but also continue to have to pay $500 a month for water to be brought in?? Not everyone is in my situation having a dry well, in fact I bet it’s a small percentage of people that are to this point. But if changes aren’t made, they will eventually be too. At the meeting people were upset that they would have to pay when it’s the wineries using up all the water, but I think it needs to be explained what they are paying for is their future of having water and that it is money needed to continue to enforce the reduction of water used by them. But I feel it is 100% mandatory that this money also be used to help people in need and take care of the impact during the time it is going to take (15 years!) to get there. That is a must. People must know that what they are paying into is their safety in the meantime. I currently have a 2500-gallon storage tank and that last me about a month with a $500 fill. I understand some people do not have a tank? I do see that as their expenditure as it would then “belong” and add to the value of their home as forever usable, but that any water needing to be purchased to fill it would be reimbursed via submission of receipt to the GWSAC. Or, if you wanted to thwart misuse, the GWSAC could contract with a water delivery company to reimburse them directly? (I personally use container stop).This would make me 100% supportive of a fee being implemented. Again, the way I view it everyone has a water bill and that fee includes the maintenance (and guarantee) of water and I would view it as such. In our case, the maintenance is the regulation of the wineries to a sustainable level and the guarantee of water is the reimbursement to anyone having to buy water.
66	Lynda Horejsi	Rates to Fund GSP Implementation Per the notice of this meeting, it has come to my attention that the SLO County Groundwater Sustainability Agencies are considering the proposal and implementation of a rate charge to users within the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin, of which I am a user. I am a rural residential property owner, and I live in the Jardine Community east of Paso Robles. I am within the SLO County GSA. By now everyone is well aware of the fact that agricultural practices, specifically vineyards, withdraw the most amount of water annually from the basin. The region has morphed into a wine region within the last few decades and with its growth has come the need to irrigate. Business owners have gone to great lengths to

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		would unfairly charge rural private residential well users and I strongly protest any proposal that directs such. Thank you for your time an consideration.
67	Frank G. Blumling	I believe there should be additional focus and support for catch and retain projects. I hear how much water goes out to the ocean in good rain years. We should catch, retain and use more of this. I'd start with individual home capture from roofs and gutters, make retention ponds and ultimately reservoirs for farms and communities. This could be incentivized and $'s setup to fund projects.

PASO BASIN COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE
January 22, 2025

Agenda Item #7a – Update on Agricultural Groundwater Use Estimation Project [ET]

Recommendation
None; information only.

Prepared By
Blaine Reely, County of San Luis Obispo Groundwater Sustainability Director

Discussion
Background
In 2022, the Paso Basin was awarded a $7.6 million grant from the California Department of Water Resources for the implementation of its Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP).

The grant spending plan is composed of six (6) components, and Component 5, High Priority Management Actions, includes a project to measure groundwater extractions from agricultural users.

Update
Land IQ has been contracted to provide monthly evapotranspiration (ET) on a field-by-field basis, and the most recent November 2024 basin ET results are provided as Attachment 1.

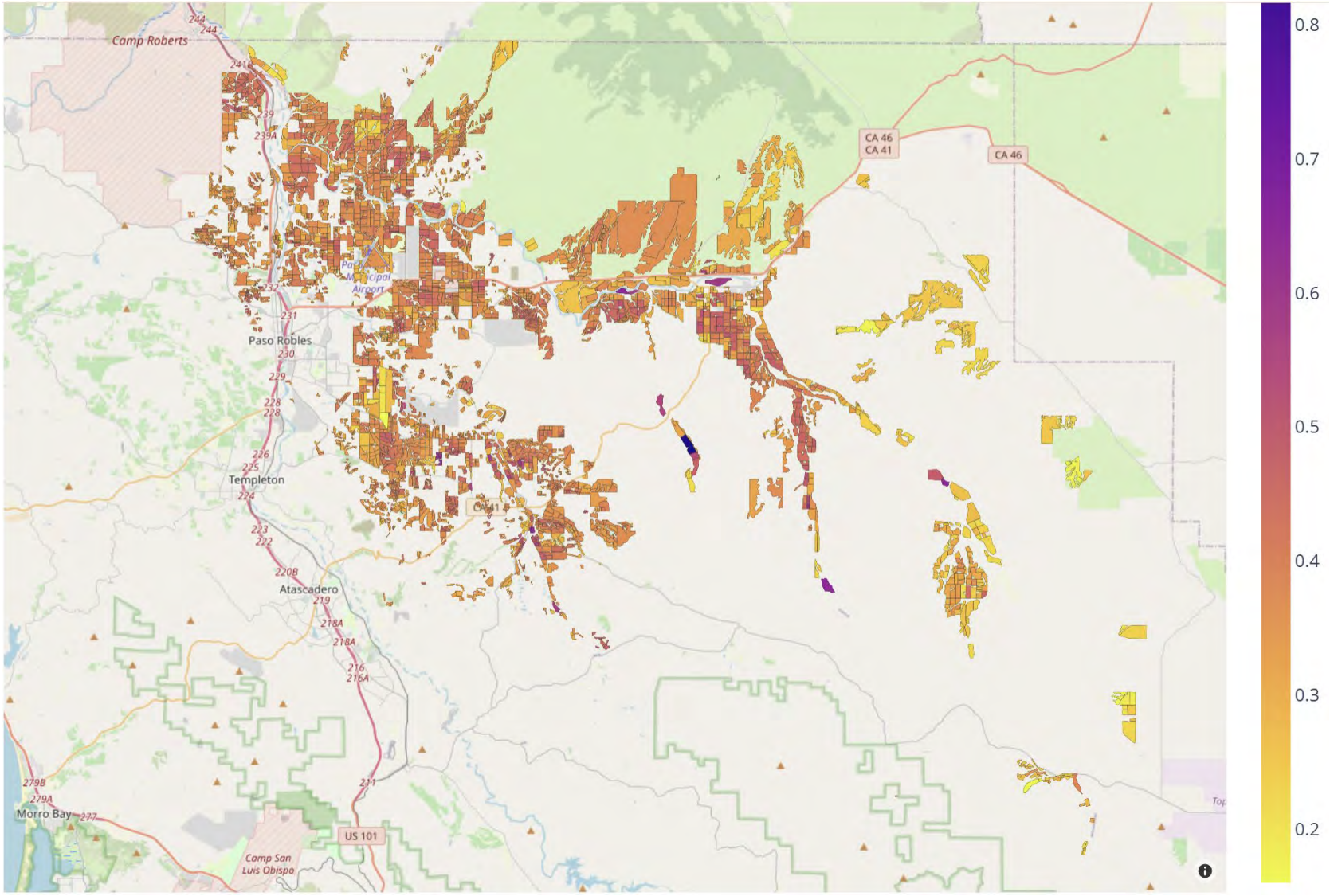
Land IQ calibrates it ET results using climatologic stations and five (5) stations were installed in the June-July 2024 time period and they started to provide monthly ET beginning in August 2024.

Future Considerations
Land IQ's contract expires in March 2025. Under their existing contract they will provide 12 months of ET and therefore they will continue to provide ET through July 2025. However, the PBCC will need to decide if they extend a contract with Land IQ to continue providing ET for 1) estimating agricultural water use in the basin, and 2) the basis of setting future groundwater use fees.

* * *

Attachment 1

November 2024 Evapotranspiration



PASO BASIN COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE
January 22, 2025

Agenda Item #7b – Update on State Water Project Feasibility Study

Recommendation
None; information only.

Prepared By
Andy Scheer, Provost & Pritchard / Michael Goymerac, WSC

Discussion
In 2022, the Paso Basin was awarded a $7.6 million grant from the California Department of Water Resources for the implementation of its Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP).

The grant spending plan is composed of six (6) components, and Component 6, Water Supply Feasibility/Engineering Studies, includes a State Water Project (SWP) Feasibility Study. An RFP was issued for this project, and Provost & Pritchard was the selected consultant.

On December 16, 2024, P&P presented an update on study including SWP supply and capacity and alternatives development.

The study has been further refined, and draft costs are included in the presentation provided as Attachment 1.

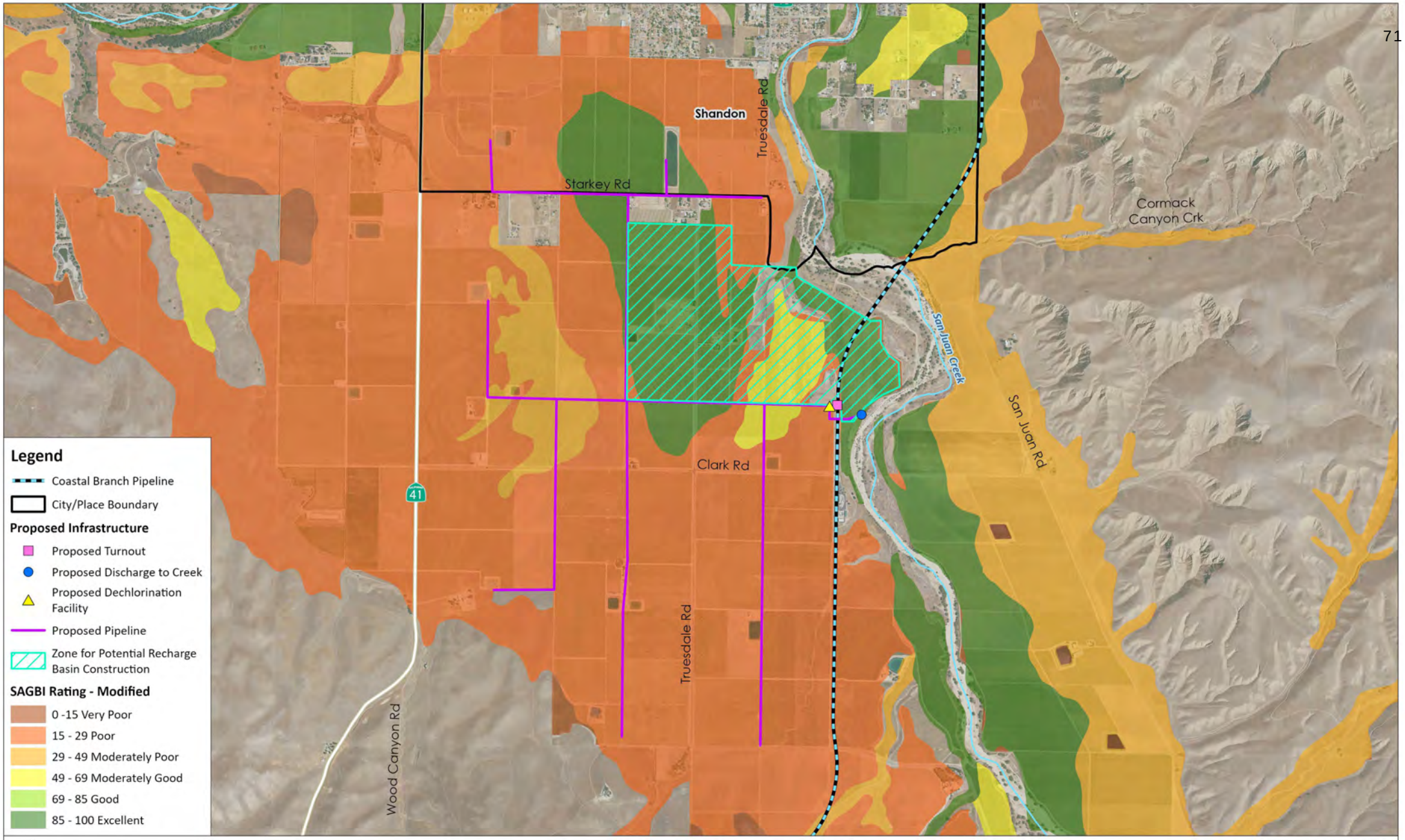
* * *

Paso Robles Subbasin SWP Supplemental Supply Study

JANUARY 22, 2025

Cost Estimating Methodology

- Association for the Advancement of Cost Estimating Class 5 (-30% to +50% expected accuracy)
- Costs include:
  - Construction costs
  - 30% Contingency
  - 20% Non-Construction Cost Allowance (permitting, environmental mitigation, design, engineering services during construction, bidding)
- Capital costs annualized using a 30-year period and 3%
- Capital costs for each alternative are preliminary and subject to change
- O&M costs are not included in costs presented today, but will be included in report
- Costs are for infrastructure improvements only and do not include water purchase costs



Alternative 1 - Treated Water to Shandon

Paso Basin SWP Supplemental Supply Study

PROVOST& PRITCHARD

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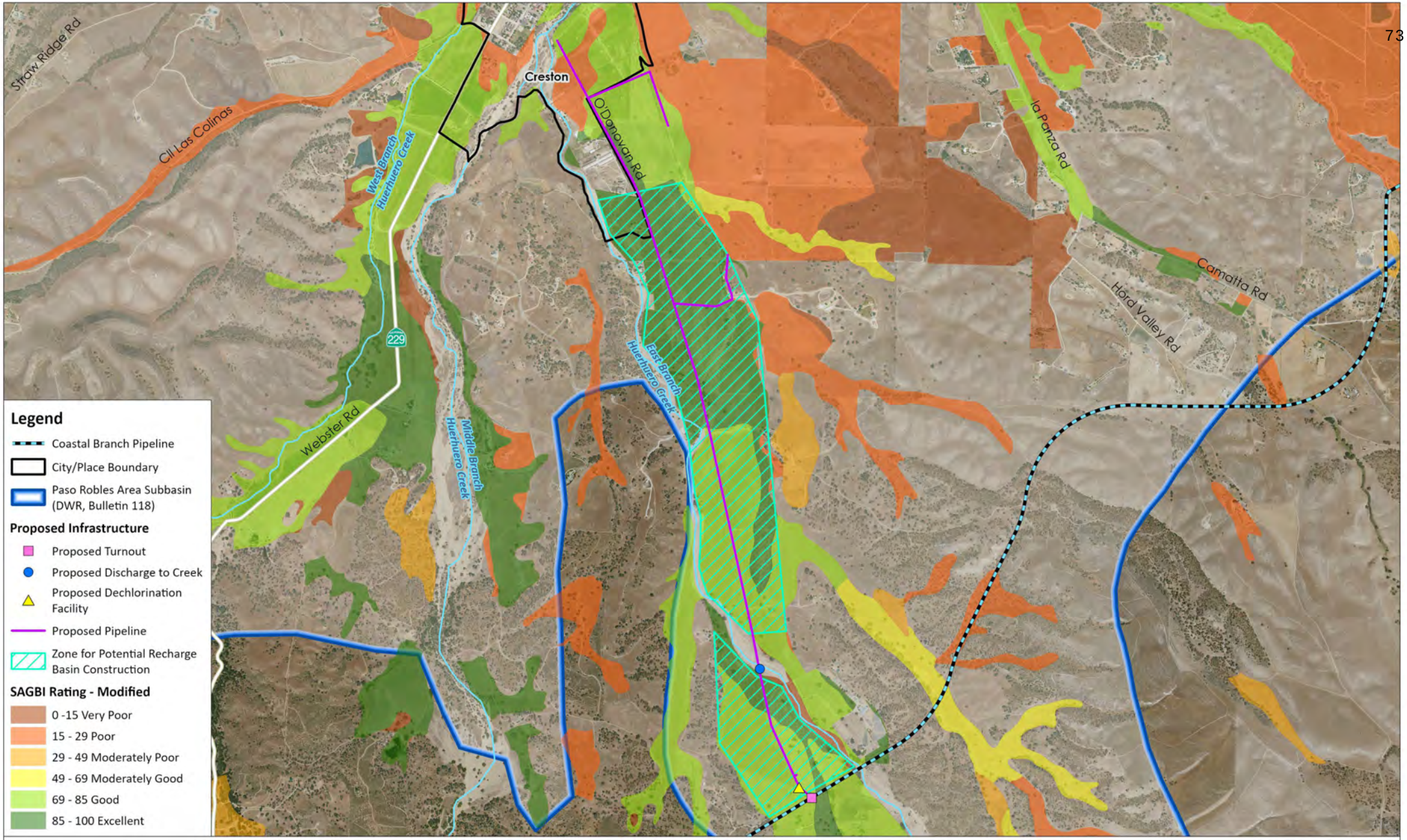
Alternative 1 Costs

- Estimate includes
  - 12 CFS Coastal Branch Turnout
  - 12 CFS De-chlorination Facility
  - Piping
  - Monitoring Wells
  - Either Creek Discharge Facility, or Recharge Basin
- Facility delivers 7,300 AFY
- Capital Cost
  - Creek Discharge Option: $6,840,000
  - Recharge Basin Option: $21,090,000



Alternative 2 - Treated Water to Creston

Paso Basin SWP Supplemental Supply Study

PROVOST& PRITCHARD

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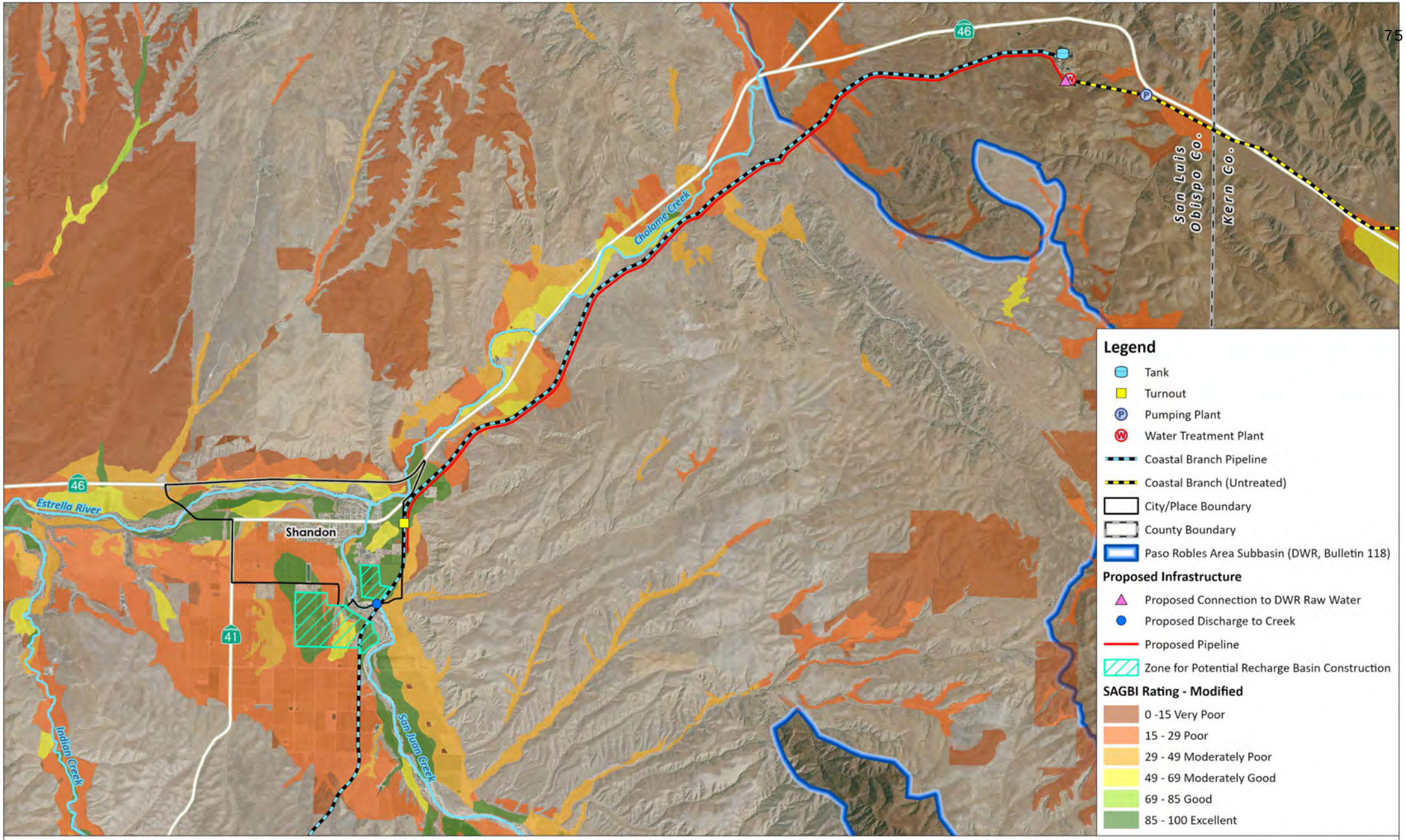
Alternative 2 Costs

- Estimate includes
  - 12 CFS Coastal Branch Turnout
  - 12 CFS De-chlorination Facility
  - Piping
  - Monitoring Wells
  - Either Creek Discharge Facility, or Recharge Basin
- Facility delivers 7,300 AFY
- Capital Cost
  - Creek Discharge Option: $8,080,000
  - Recharge Basin Option: $21,690,000



Alternative 3 - Raw Water to Shandon

Paso Basin SWP Supplemental Supply Study

PROVOST& PRITCHARD

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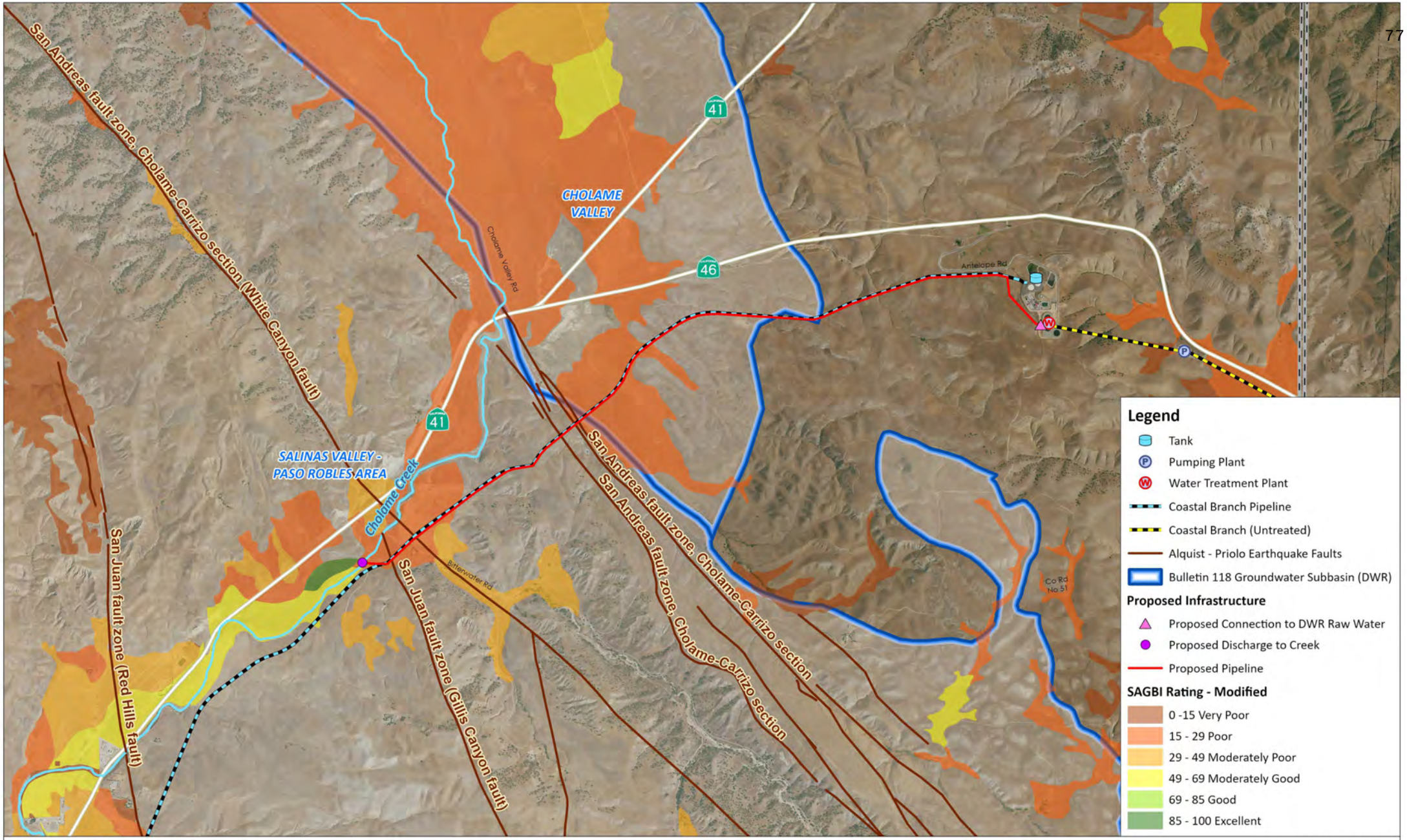
Alternative 3 Costs

- Estimate includes
  - Connection to DWR raw water infrastructure at Polonio Pass
  - 11-mile pipeline
  - Either Creek Discharge Facility, or Recharge Basin
  - Monitoring wells
- 12 CFS pipeline delivers 7,300 AFY
- 24 CFS pipeline delivers 14,600 AFY
- Capital Costs – Creek Discharge
  - 12 CFS Pipeline: $27,900,000
  - 24 CFS Pipeline: $32,670,000
- Capital Costs – Recharge Basins
  - 12 CFS Pipeline: $41,730,000
  - 24 CFS Pipeline: $60,330,000



Alternative 4 - Raw Water to Cholame Creek

Paso Basin SWP Supplemental Supply Study

PROVOST& PRITCHARD

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Alternative 4 Costs

- Estimate includes
  - Connection to DWR raw water infrastructure at Polonio Pass
  - 6-mile pipeline
  - Creek Discharge facility
  - Monitoring Wells
- 12 CFS pipeline delivers 7,300 AFY
- 24 CFS pipeline delivers 14,600 AFY
- Capital Costs
  - 12 CFS Pipeline: $16,040,000
  - 24 CFS Pipeline: $18,630,000

Alternatives Cost Summary

	Capital Cost	Annualized Cost (30 years, 3%)	Annual Delivery Capability (AF)	$/AF
Alternative 1 - Treated Water to Shandon				
12-CFS Creek Discharge	$6,840,000	$349,000	7,300	$48
12-CFS Recharge Basin	$21,090,000	$1,076,000	7,300	$147
Alternative 2 - Treated Water to Creston				
12-CFS Creek Discharge	$8,080,000	$412,200	7,300	$56
12-CFS Recharge Basin	$21,690,000	$1,106,600	7,300	$152
Alternative 3 - Raw Water to Shandon				
12-CFS Creek Discharge	$27,900,000	$1,423,400	7,300	$195
24-CFS Creek Discharge	$32,670,000	$1,666,800	14,600	$114
12-CFS Recharge Basin	$41,730,000	$2,129,000	7,300	$292
24-CFS Recharge Basin	$60,330,000	$3,078,000	14,600	$211
Alternative 4 - Raw Water to Cholame Creek at Bitterwater Road				
12-CFS Creek Discharge	$16,040,000	$818,300	7,300	$112
24-CFS Creek Discharge	$18,630,000	$950,500	14,600	$65

- NOTE: Preliminary cost table does not include operations and maintenance costs or water purchase costs

Preliminary Conclusions

- Alternative 1 & 2 – Treated Water to Shandon/Creston
  - Discharge into creeks present an opportunity for recharge and monitoring with minimal infrastructure cost
  - Projects can be phased and scaled. A turnout initially installed for creek discharge could be used in the future for delivery to recharge basins or direct delivery for irrigation
- Alternative 3 – Raw Water to Shandon
  - The feasibility of installing a raw water pipeline to Shandon will depend on:
    - Availability of water
    - Cost difference between treated water and raw water
- Alternative 4 – Raw Water to Cholame Creek
  - Alternative is potentially cost effective
  - Further hydrogeological study, beyond the scope of this project, will be needed to determine the implications/benefit of discharging water into Cholame Creek

Paso Basin Supplemental State Water Supply Project

Agricultural Direct Delivery

January 22, 2025

Agenda

1. Demand Assessment and Service Areas
2. Direct Delivery Alternatives 1.1 & 1.2
3. Direct Delivery Alternatives 2.1 & 2.2
4. Direct Delivery Alternative 3
5. Next Steps

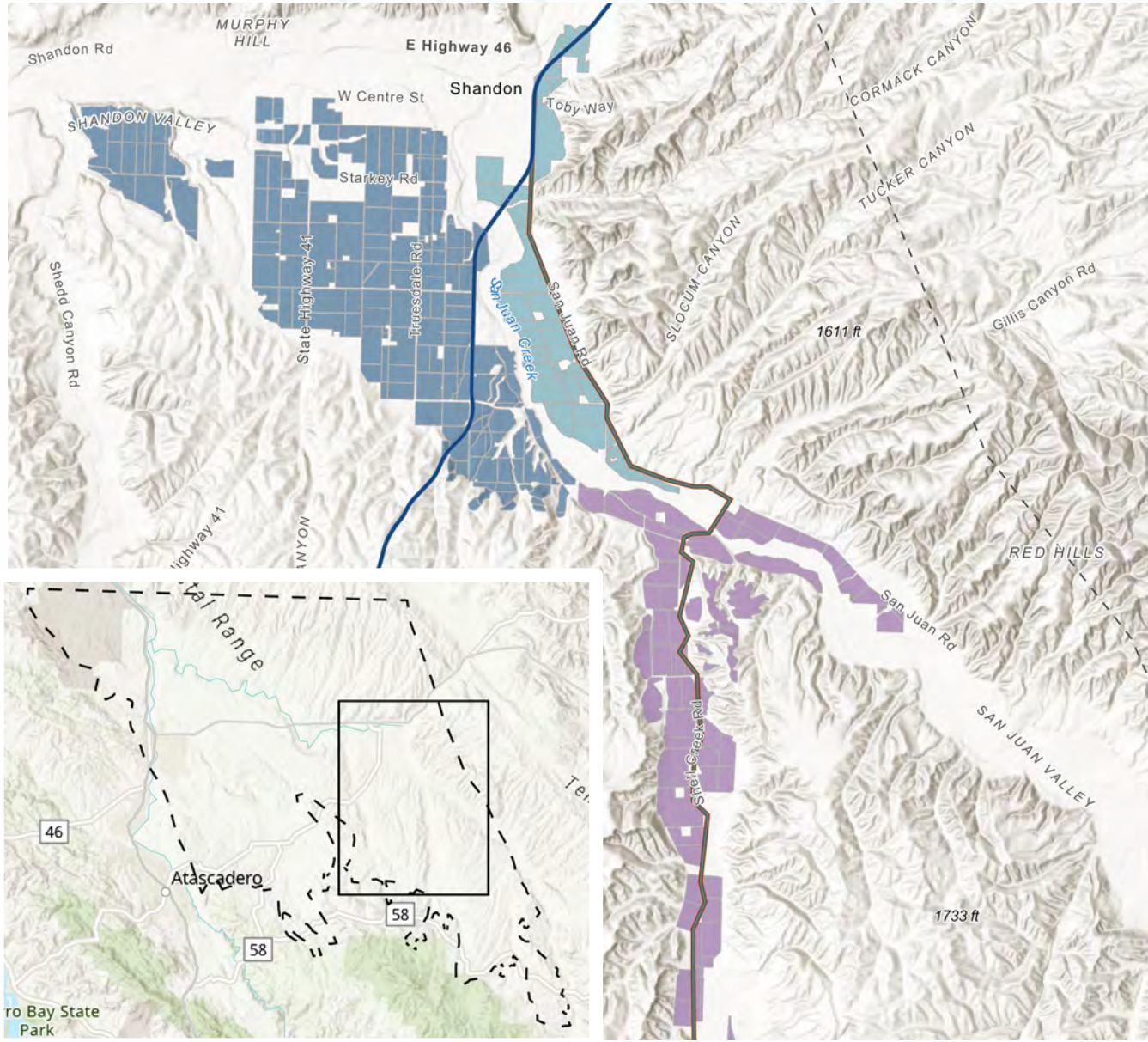
Demand Assessment and Service Areas

Direct Delivery Alternatives

Direct Delivery Service Areas

Shandon Area Direct Delivery

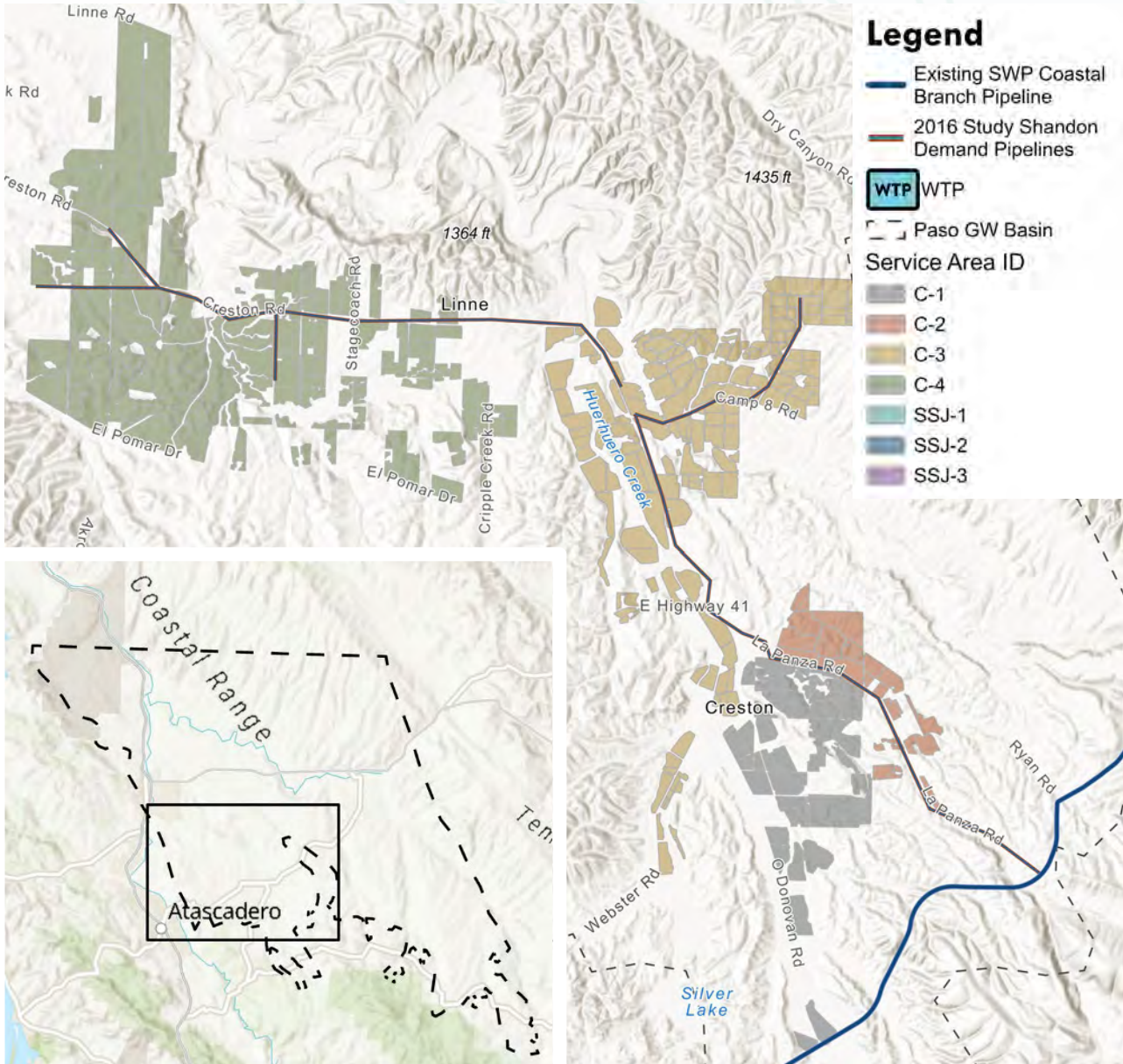
- Split into 3 potential service areas
- Developed ET-based demands for each service area
- Service areas will require different levels of infrastructure (cost) to serve



Direct Delivery Service Areas

Creston Area Direct Delivery

- Split into 4 potential service areas
- Developed ET-based demands for each service area
- Service areas will require different levels of infrastructure (cost) to serve
- Conclusions:
  - C-3 and C-4 likely infeasible but included to understand level of demand
  - C-3 and C-4 were not carried forward into alternatives



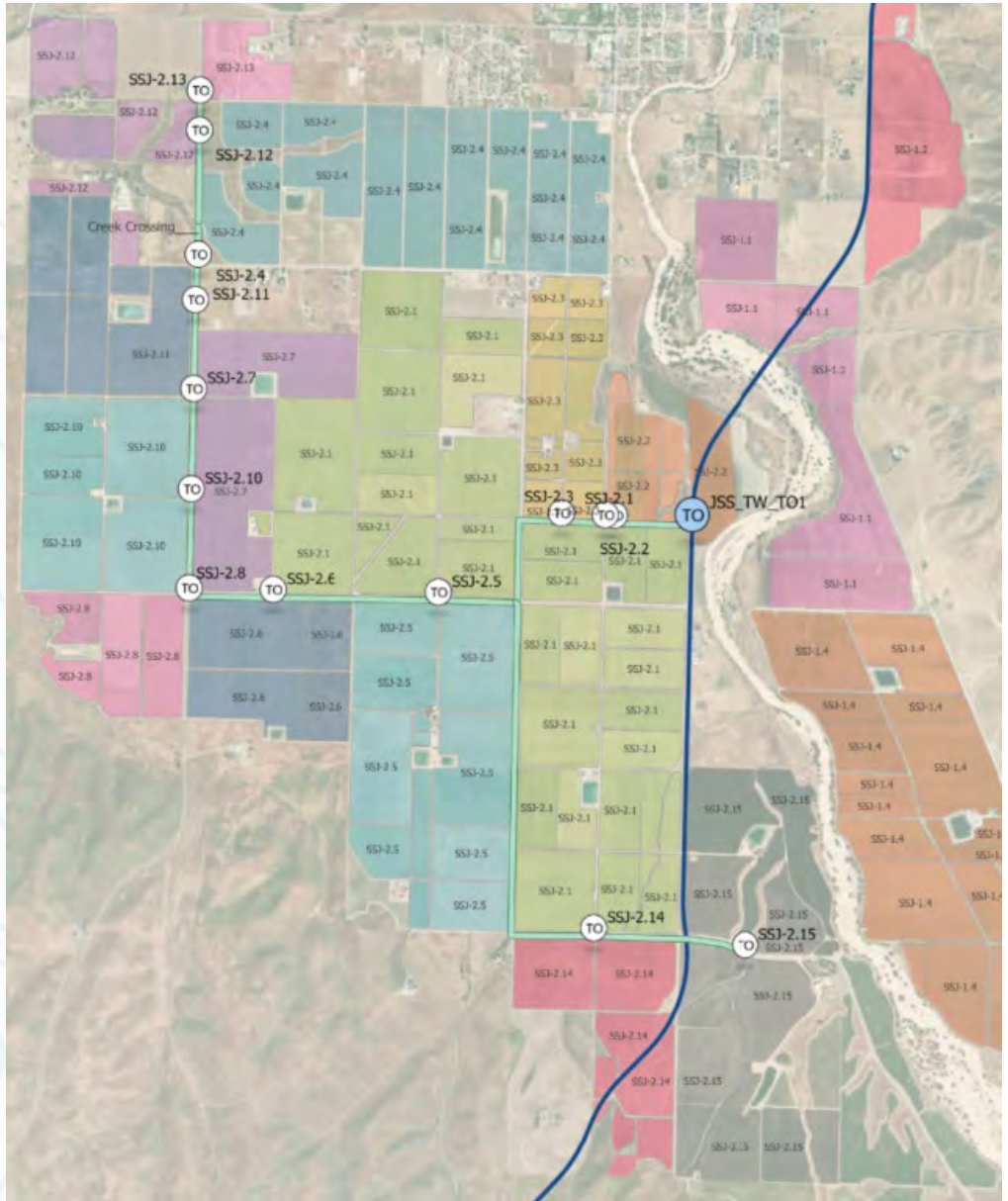
Preliminary Alternatives and Costs

Direct Delivery Alternatives

Direct Delivery Alternatives Overview

1. Treated water turnout at Shandon:
   - Supply Vol: 12 CFS (724 AFM)
   - TO: west side of San Juan Creek
   - Variations:
     - Alt 1.1 (small) – Supply SSJ-2 (west) only
     - Alt 1.2 (large) – Supply SSJ-1 (east) and SSJ-2 (west)
2. Treated water turnout at Creston
   - Supply Vol: 12 CFS (724 AFM)
   - TO: O'Donovan Rd, Huerhuero Creek (east fork)
   - Variations:
     - Alt 2.1 (small) – Supply C-1 only
     - Alt 2.2 (large) – Supply C-1 and C-2
3. Raw water pipeline to Shandon
   - Supply Vol: 24 CFS (1449 AFM)
   - TO: east side of San Juan Creek
   - Variations: none (includes all of SSJ-1, SSJ-2, and SSJ-3)

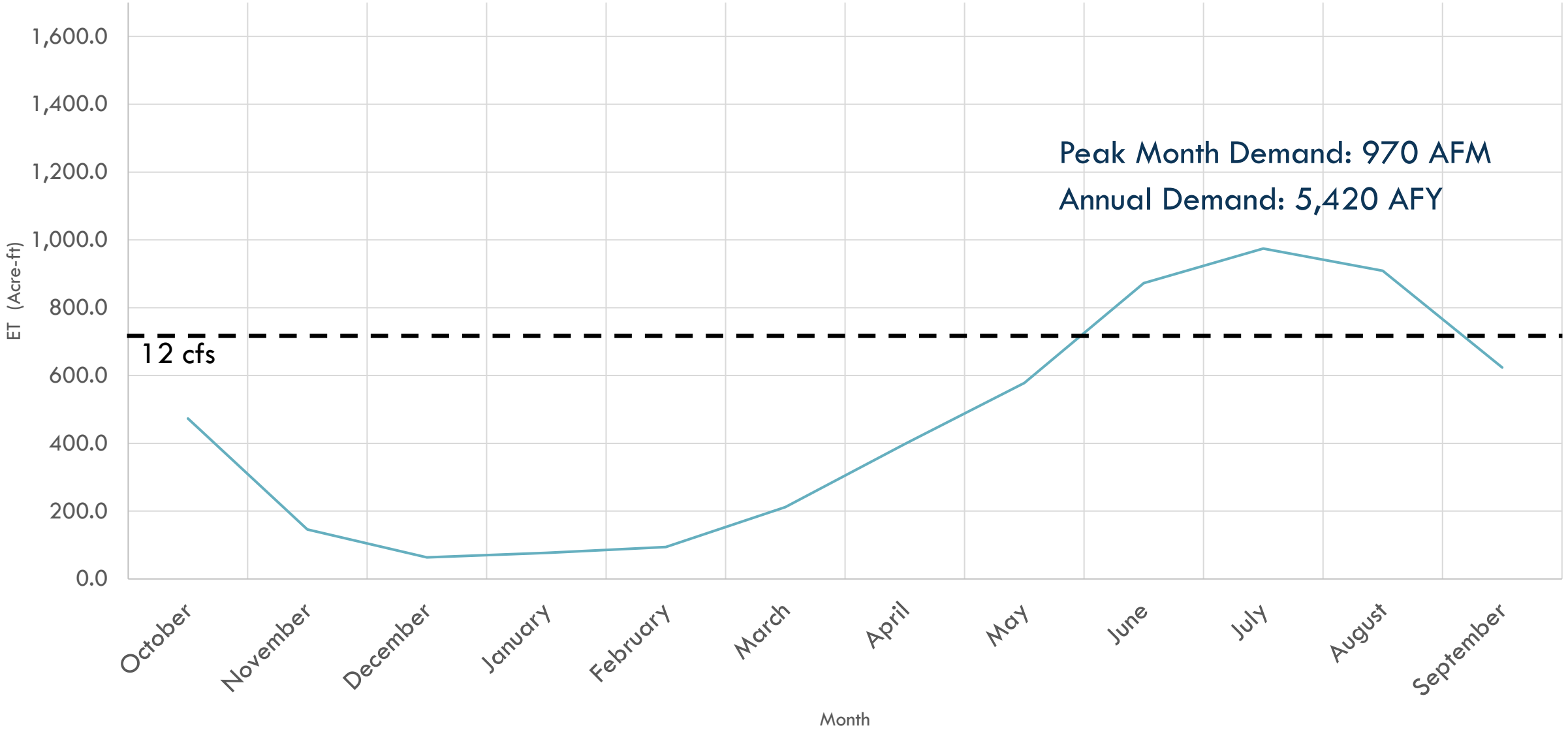
Alternative 1.1 – Shandon (small)



Treated water turnout at Shandon (**small**):

- Service Area(s): SSJ-2
- TO: west side of San Juan Creek
- Supply Vol: 12 CFS (724 AFM)
- Peak Month Demand: 970 AFM
- Annual Demand: 5,420 AFY

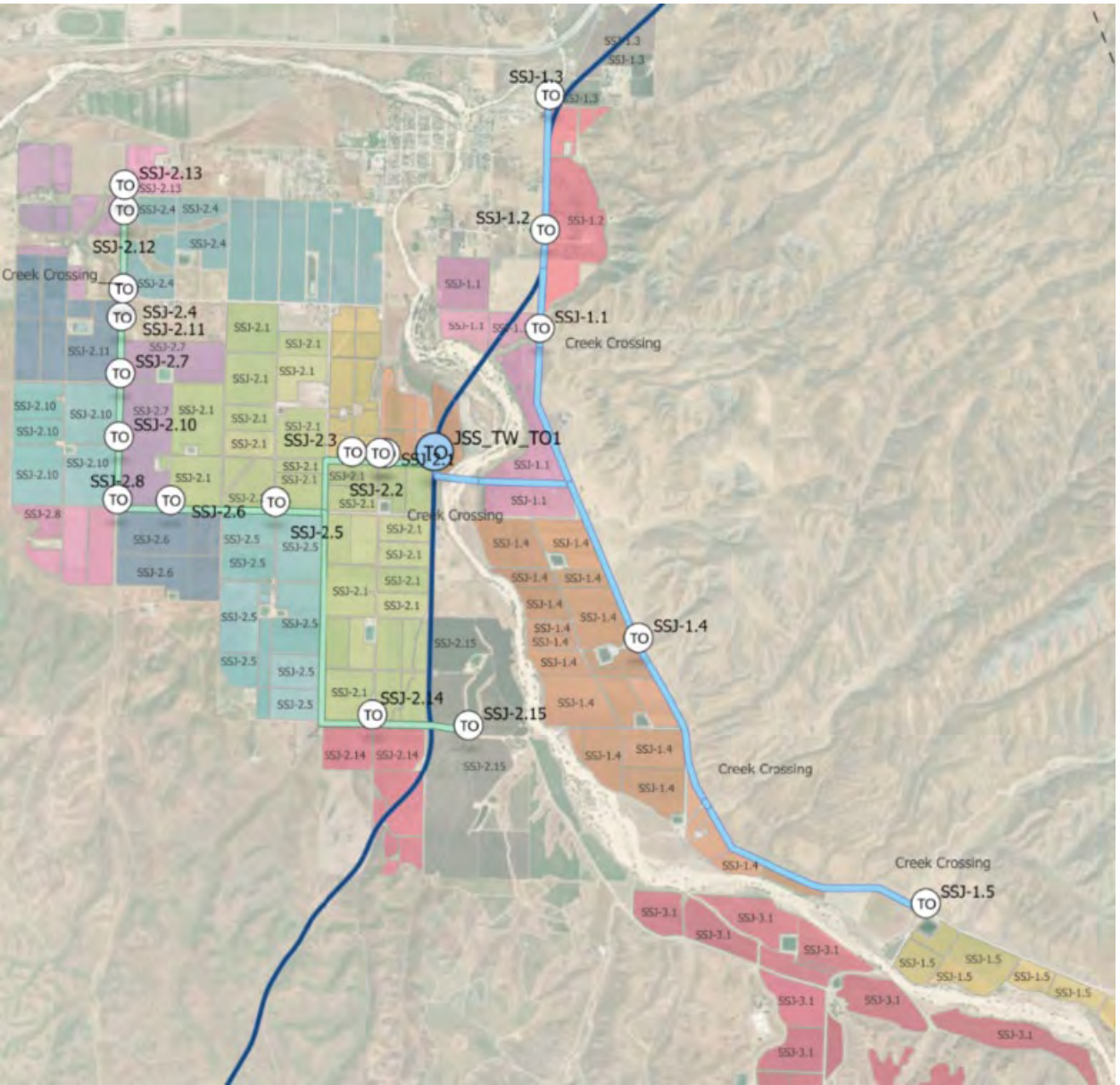
Alternative 1.1 – Shandon (small)



Alternative 1.1 – Shandon (small)

Cost Component	Cost ($M)
Construction Cost	$13.2
Contingency (30%)	$4.6
Non-Construction Costs (20%)	$3.8
Total Project Cost	**$21.7**
Est. Yield	*4,840 AFY*
Est. Irrigated Area	*2,700 acres*
Est. Pipeline Length	*26,500 LF*
Est. No. of Agricultural Turnouts	*15*

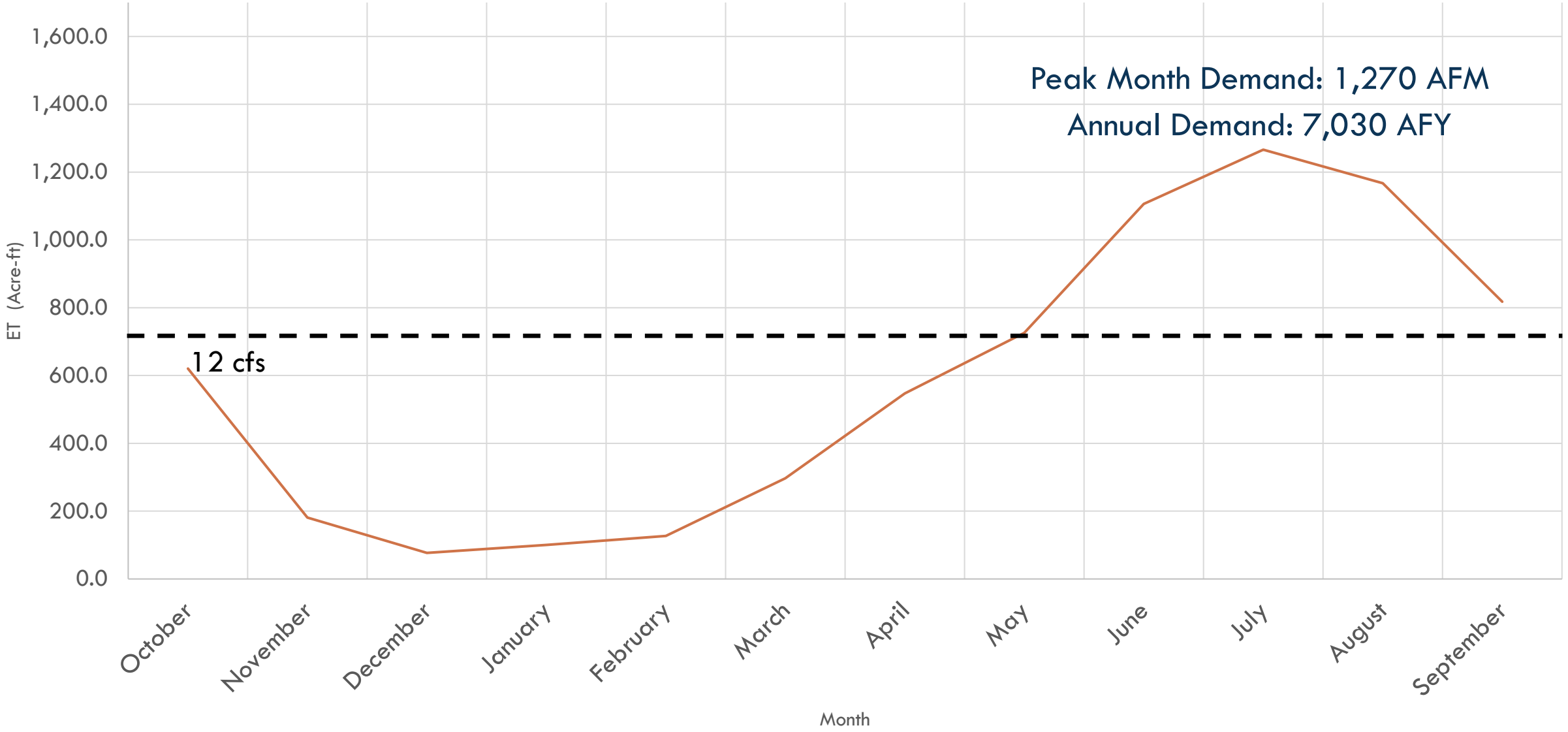
Alternative 1.2 – Shandon (large)



Treated water turnout at Shandon (**large**):

- Service Area(s): SSJ-1, SSJ-2
- TO: west side of San Juan Creek
- Supply Vol: 12 CFS (724 AFM)
- Peak Month Demand: 1,270 AFM
- Annual Demand: 7,030 AFY

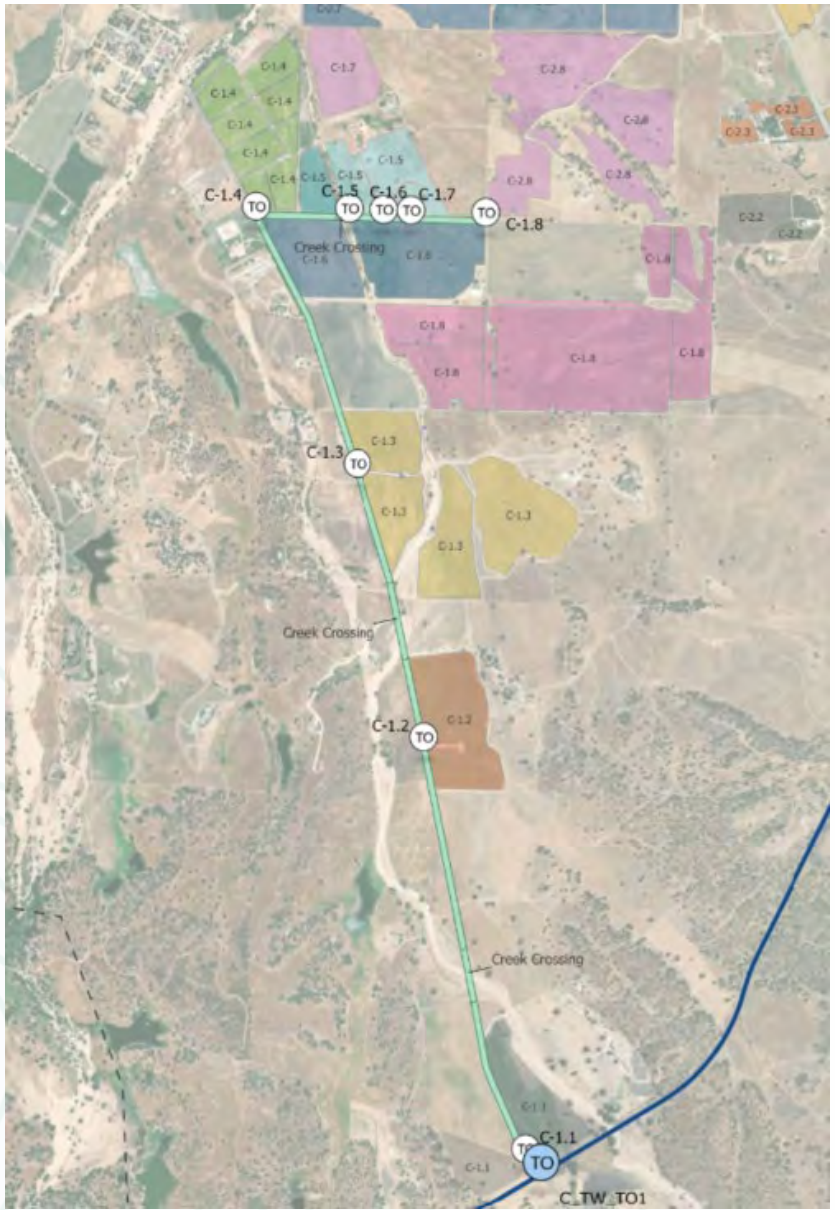
Alternative 1.2 – Shandon (large)



Alternative 1.2 – Shandon (large)

Cost Component	Cost ($M)
Construction Cost	$25.3
Contingency (30%)	$8.6
Non-Construction Costs (20%)	$7.3
Total Project Cost	**$41.5**
Est. Yield	*5,570 AFY*
Est. Irrigated Area	*3,800 acres*
Est. Pipeline Length	*55,600 LF*
Est. No. of Agricultural Turnouts	*20*

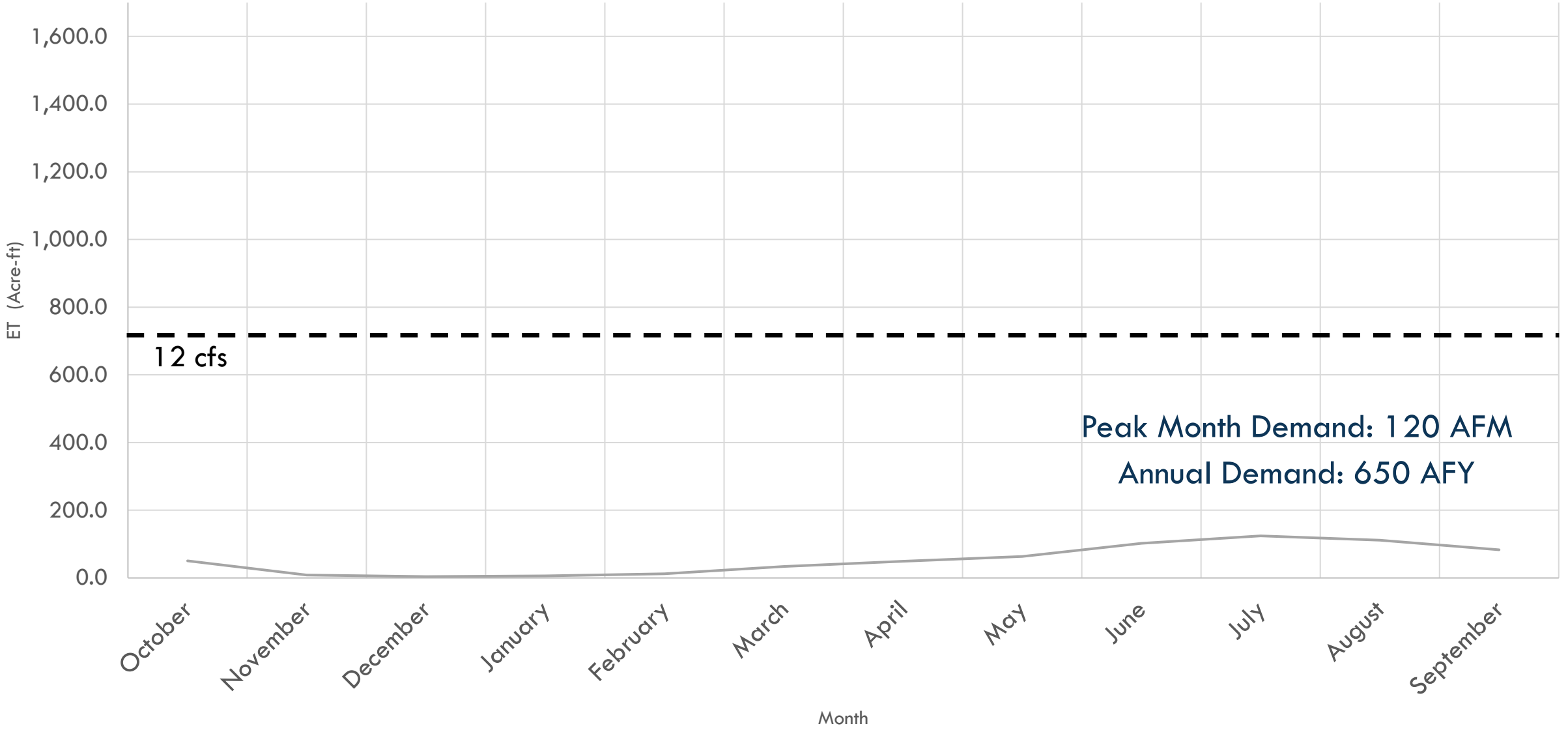
Alternative 2.1 – Creston (small)



Treated water turnout at Creston (**small**):

- Service Area(s): C-1
- TO: O'Donovan Rd, Huerhuero Creek (east fork)
- Supply Vol: 12 CFS (724 AFM)
- Peak Month Demand: 120 AFM
- Annual Demand: 650 AFY

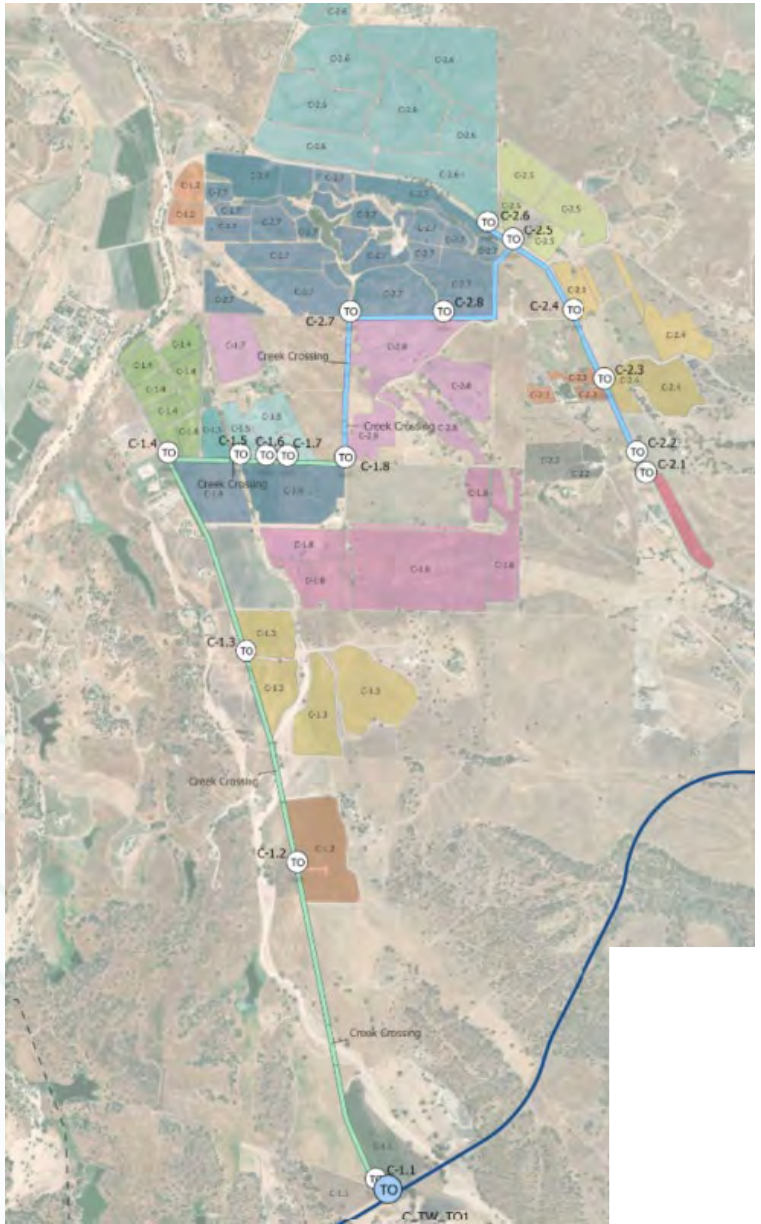
Alternative 2.1 – Creston (small)



Alternative 2.1 – Creston (small)

Cost Component	Cost ($M)
Construction Cost	$9.7
Contingency (30%)	$3.4
Non-Construction Costs (20%)	$3.1
Total Project Cost	**$16.4**
Est. Yield	*650 AFY*
Est. Irrigated Area (acres)	*540 acres*
Est. Pipeline Length	*17,200 LF*
Est. No. of Agricultural Turnouts	*8*

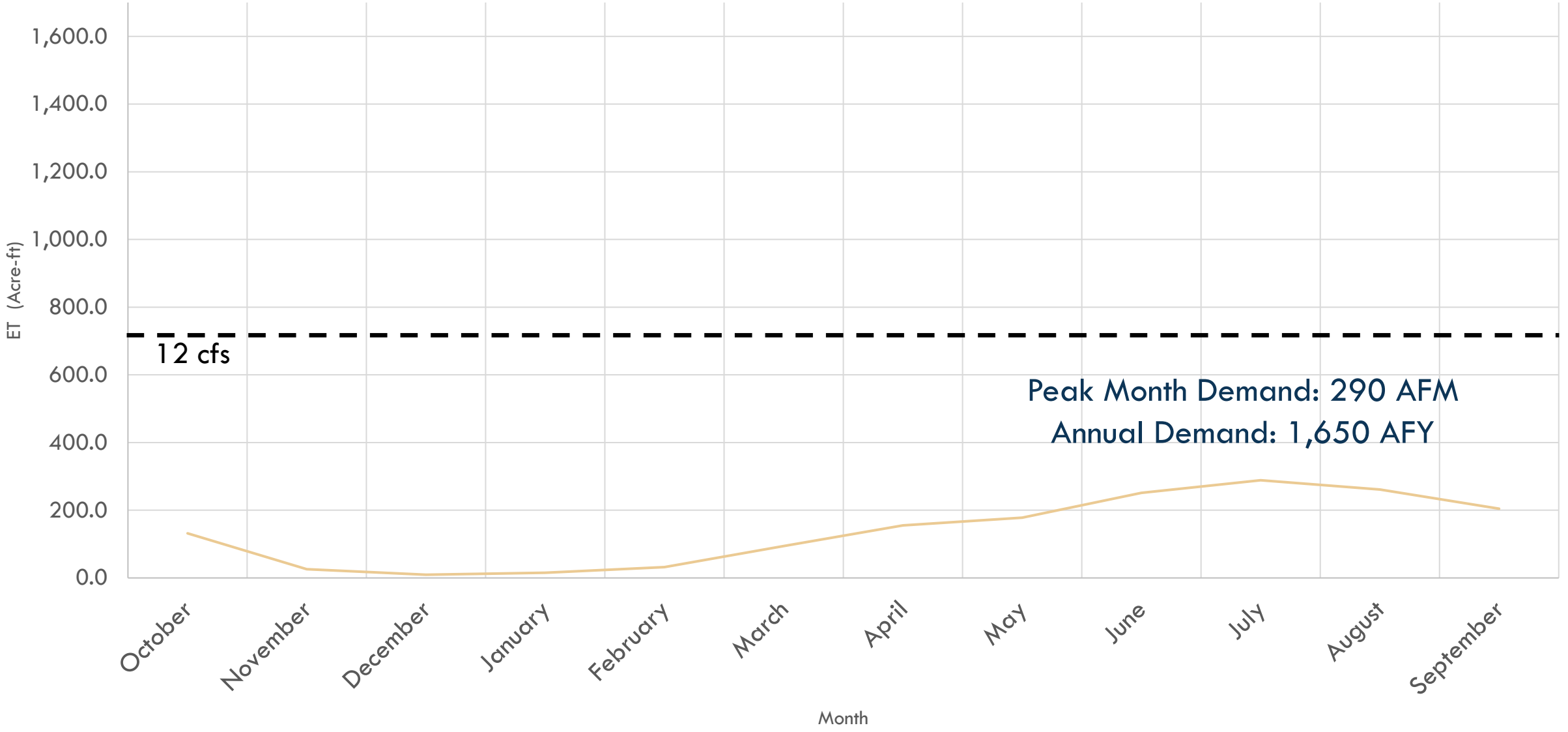
Alternative 2.2 – Creston (large)



Treated water turnout at Creston (**large**):

- Service Area(s): C-1, C-2
- TO: O'Donovan Rd, Huerhuero Creek (east fork)
- Supply Vol: 12 CFS (724 AFM)
- Peak Month Demand: 290 AFM
- Annual Demand: 1,650 AFY

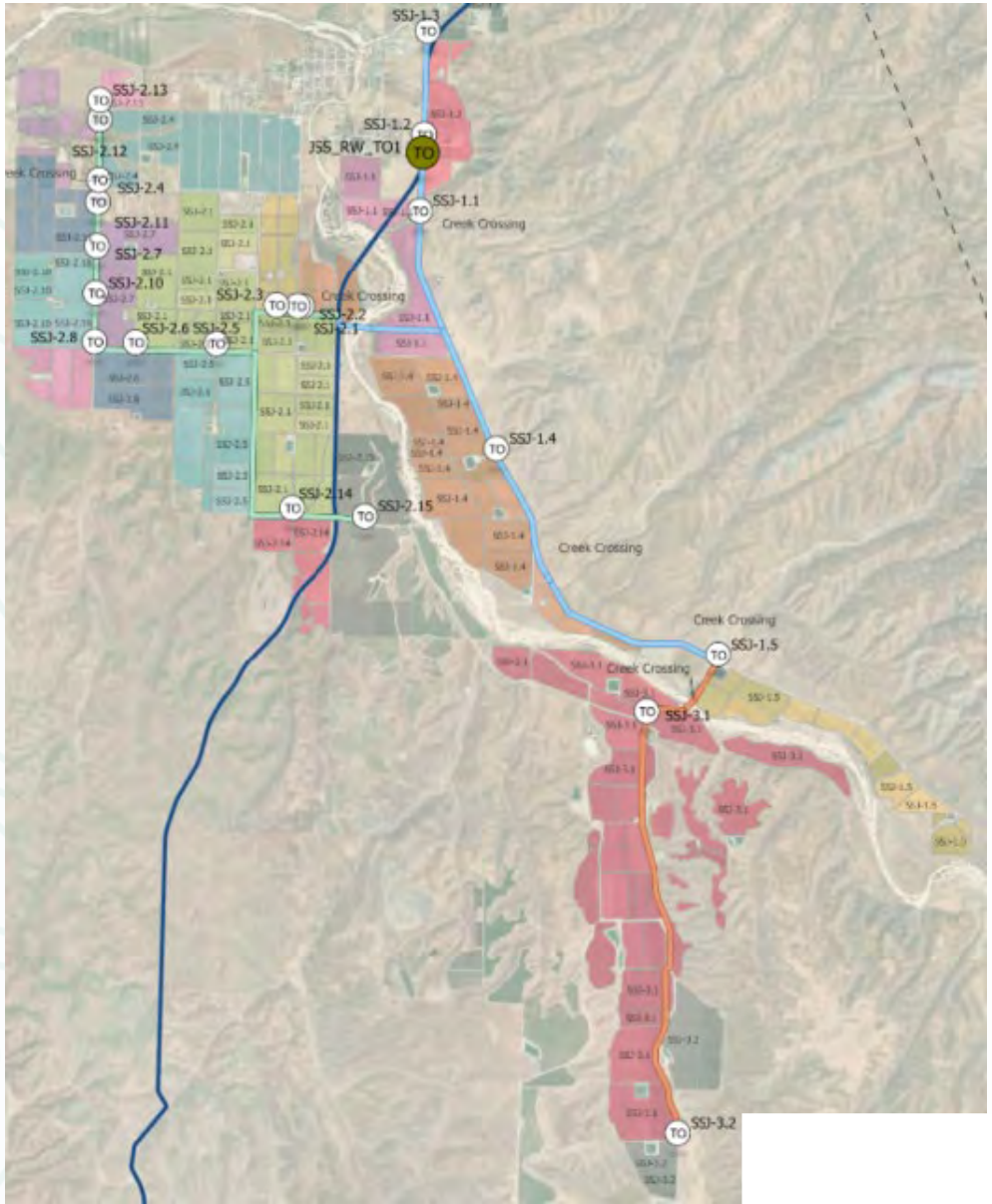
Alternative 2.2 – Creston (large)



Alternative 2.2 – Creston (large)

Cost Component	Cost ($M)
Construction Cost	$13.6
Contingency (30%)	$4.8
Non-Construction Costs (20%)	$4.2
Total Project Cost	**$22.6**
Est. Yield	*1,650 AFY*
Est. Irrigated Area	*1,280 acres*
Est. Pipeline Length	*29,400 LF*
Est. No. of Agricultural Turnouts	*16*

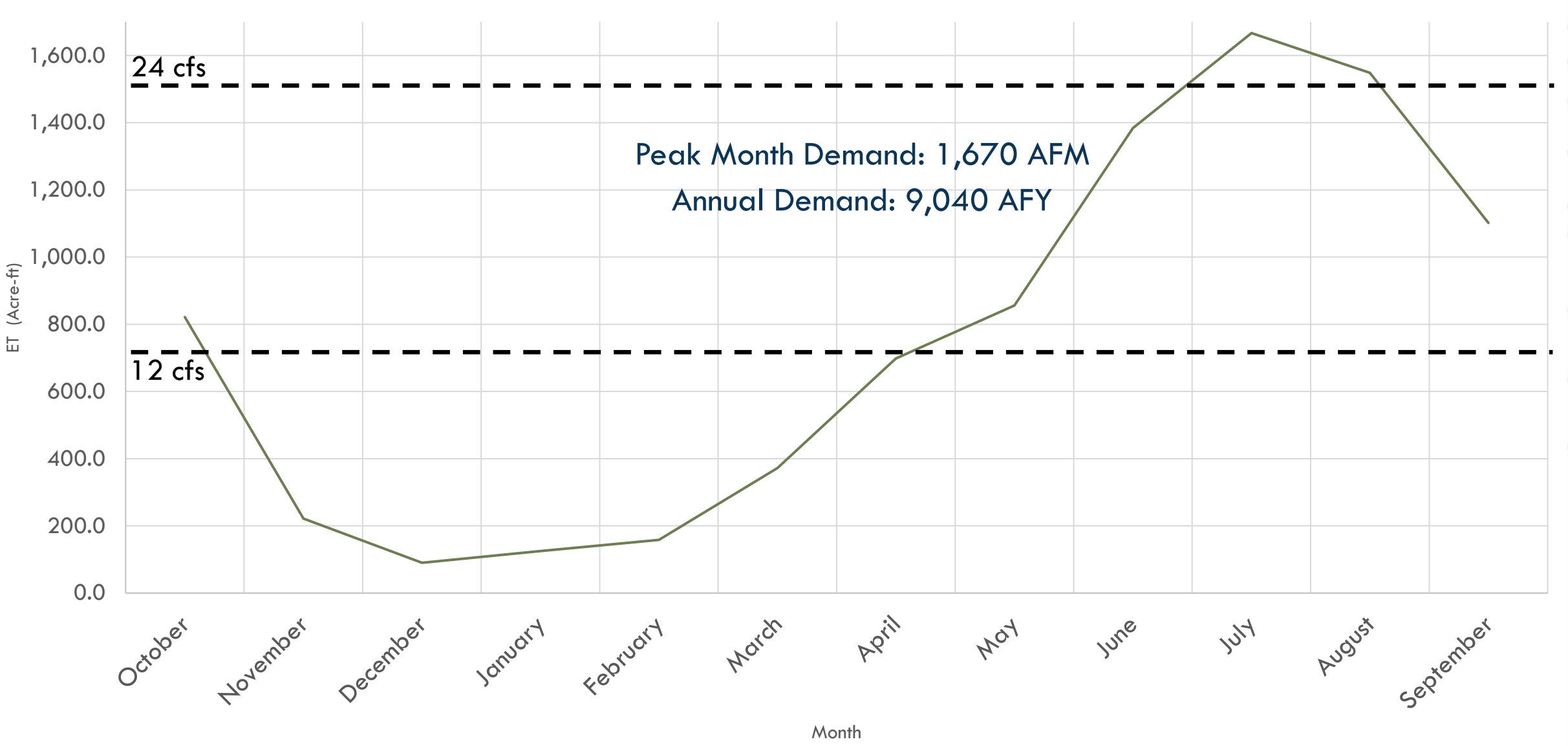
Alternative 3 – Shandon/San Juan



Raw water turnout at Shandon/San Juan (**large**):

- Service Area(s): SSJ-1, SSJ-2, SSJ-3
- TO: west side of San Juan Creek
- Supply Vol: 24 CFS (1,449 AFM)
- Peak Month Demand: 1,670 AFM
- Annual Demand: 9,040 AFY

Alternative 3 – Shandon/San Juan



Alternative 3 – Shandon/San Juan

Cost Component	Cost ($M)
Construction Cost	$38.1
Contingency (30%)	$13.3
Non-Construction Costs (20%)	$10.8
Total Project Cost	**$62.2**
Est. Yield (AFY)	*8,730 AFY*
Est. Irrigated Area	*5,300 acres*
Est. Pipeline Length	*73,400 LF*
Est. No. of Agricultural Turnouts	*22*

Alternatives Summary

Cost Component	Alt 1.1	Alt 1.2	Alt 2.1	Alt 2.2	Alt 3
Construction Cost	$13.2	$25.3	$9.7	$13.6	$38.1
Contingency (30%)	$4.6	$8.6	$3.4	$4.8	$13.3
Non-Construction Costs (20%)	$3.8	$7.3	$3.1	$4.2	$10.8
Total Project Cost	**$21.7**	**$41.5**	**$16.4**	**$22.6**	**$62.2**
Est. Unit Cost ($/AF)	**$250**	**$420**	**$1,400**	**$760**	**$400**
Est. Yield (AFY)	*4,840*	*5,570*	*650*	*1,650*	*8,730*
Est. Irrigated Area (acres)	*2,700*	*3,800*	*540*	*1,280*	*5,300*
Est. Pipeline Length (LF)	*26,500*	*55,600*	*17,200*	*29,400*	*73,400*
Est. No. of Ag. Turnouts	*15*	*20*	*8*	*16*	*22*

Cost Notes:

1. Costs are preliminary and are for alternatives comparison.
2. Cost excludes water purchase costs and treatment (Alts 1.1 through 2.2, Alt 3 is raw/untreated water).
3. Costs do not include turnouts or other on-farm connection costs.
4. Annual costs assumes capital debt service at 3%, 30 years.

Alternatives Overview

Recharge Alternatives Cost

Direct Delivery Alternatives Cost

Total

	Capital Cost	Annualized Cost (30 years, 3%)	Annual Delivery Capability (AF)	$/AF
Alternative 1 - Treated Water to Shandon				
12-CFS Creek Discharge	$6,840,000	$349,000	7,300	$48
12-CFS Recharge Basin	$21,090,000	$1,076,000	7,300	$147
Alternative 2 - Treated Water to Creston				
12-CFS Creek Discharge	$8,080,000	$412,200	7,300	$56
12-CFS Recharge Basin	$21,690,000	$1,106,600	7,300	$152
Alternative 3 - Raw Water to Shandon				
12-CFS Creek Discharge	$27,900,000	$1,423,400	7,300	$195
24-CFS Creek Discharge	$32,670,000	$1,666,800	14,600	$114
12-CFS Recharge Basin	$41,730,000	$2,129,000	7,300	$292
24-CFS Recharge Basin	$60,330,000	$3,078,000	14,600	$211
Alternative 4 - Raw Water to Cholame Creek at Bitterwater Road				
12-CFS Creek Discharge	$16,040,000	$818,300	7,300	$112
24-CFS Creek Discharge	$18,630,000	$950,500	14,600	$65

~$150/AF + $250-$420/AF = **$400-$570/AF**

~$150/AF + $760-$1,400/AF = **$910-$1,550/AF**

~$200/AF + $400/AF = **$600/AF**
24 cfs direct delivery only

~$110/AF No direct delivery

Next Steps

Direct Delivery Alternatives

Alternatives Overview

- Further refine alternatives based on input from today's presentation
- Finish defining pipeline sizes and input into costs
- Provide estimated annual O&M, annualized project costs, and costs per AF of water for infrastructure


wsc

PASO BASIN COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE
January 22, 2025

Agenda Item #7c – Update on Blended Irrigation Water Supply Project Draft Preliminary Engineering Report

Recommendation
None; information only.

Prepared By
Michael Goymerac / Rob Morrow, Water Systems Consulting

Discussion
In 2022, the Paso Basin was awarded a $7.6 million grant from the California Department of Water Resources for the implementation of its Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP). The grant spending plan is composed of six (6) components, and Component 6, Water Supply Feasibility/Engineering Studies, includes a Blended Water Supply Feasibility Study project.

On September 25, 2024, WSC provided a presentation on the draft preliminary engineering report. On November 20, 2024, WSC presented the recommended project, next steps, and the draft timeline for the report. The final draft report was distributed on January 8, 2025 and started the **public comment period which closes on February 7, 2025.**

How to Submit Public Comments:

- Public comments should be sent to WSC's Michael Goymerac at mgoymerac@wsc-inc.com by February 7, 2025.

- The final draft PER is linked here (14MB; 253 pages): https://hgcpm.sharefile.com/public/share/web-sab80a8f8e26a48248dc6d045de024512

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PASO BASIN COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE
January 22, 2025

Agenda Item #7e – Update on the Expanded Monitoring Network

Recommendation
None; information only.

Prepared By
Blaine Reely, SLO County Groundwater Sustainability Director

Discussion
In 2022, the Paso Basin was awarded a $7.6 million grant from the California Department of Water Resources for the implementation of its Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP).

The grant spending plan is composed of six (6) components, and Component 4, Address GSP Data Gaps – High Priority, includes the expansion of the existing groundwater levels monitoring network.

Work continues to expand the groundwater level monitoring network and a map showing the current status of the network ***will be made available by Monday, January 20, 2025.***

The monitoring network is expected to continue to expand as the access agreement consultant obtains additional landowner permissions.

* * *

PASO BASIN COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE
January 22, 2025

Agenda Item #7f – Grant Spending Plan and Schedule

Recommendation
None; information only.

Prepared By
Blaine Reely, County of San Luis Obispo Groundwater Sustainability Director

Discussion
In 2022, the Paso Basin was awarded a $7.6 million grant from the California Department of Water Resources for the implementation of its Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP).

The grant spending plan and schedule are provided as Attachments 1 and 2, respectively.

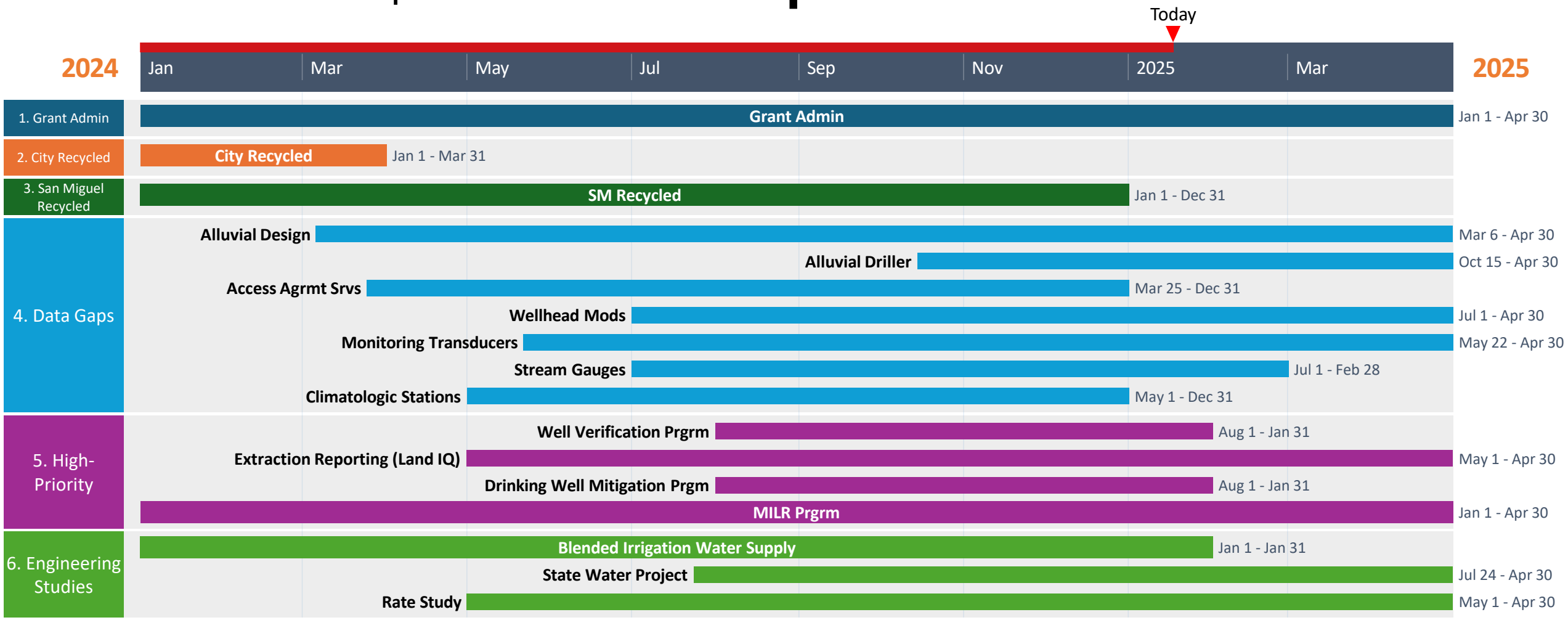
* * *

PASO BASIN $7.6M GRANT SPENDING PLAN

Red text = fully committed funds

Component	Category	Task #		Budget	Estimated Cost	Variance
Comp 1	**Admin**		Admin	**$ 250,000**	$ 120,000	**$ 130,000**
Comp 2	**City Recycled**			**$ 3,500,000**	$ 4,290,000	**$ (790,000)**
Comp 3	**San Miguel Recycled**			**$ 1,000,000**	$ 210,000	**$ 790,000**
Comp 4	**Data Gaps**		Alluvial - Design and Construct Support		$ 200,000	
			Environmental		$ 50,000	
			Surveying		$ 70,000	
			Access Agreements		$ 100,000	
			Alluvial - Driller		$ 400,000	
			Access Agreement		$ 139,060	
			Wellhead Mods		$ 300,000	
			Monitoring Well Transducers		$ 145,000	
			Stream gauges with rating curves (3)		$ 125,000	
			Climatologic stations (6) (Land IQ)		$ 89,600	
				$ 1,400,000	**$ 1,618,660**	**$ (218,660)**
Comp 5	**High-Priority**	Task 1	Well Verification and Registration Program creation		$ 25,000	
		Task 2	Extraction Reporting from GW Pumpers (Land IQ)		$ 98,000	
		Task 3	Drinking Well Impact Mitigation Program Development		$ 100,000	
		Task 4	MILR Program		$ 298,045	
				$ 800,000	**$ 521,045**	**$ 278,955**
Comp 6	**Engineering Studies**	Task 1	Blended		$ 300,000	
		Task 2	SWP		$ 300,000	
		Task 3	~~Supplemental Water Sup - Salinas Dam~~ Rate Study (SCI)		$ 110,000	
				$ 650,000	**$ 710,000**	**$ (60,000)**
TOTAL				**$ 7,600,000**	**$ 7,469,705**	**$ 130,295**

Paso Basin $7.6M Grant Implementation Schedule



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PASO BASIN COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE
January 22, 2025

Agenda Item #8 – Update on Quarterly Expense Report

Recommendation
None; information only.

Prepared By
Blaine Reely, County of San Luis Obispo Groundwater Sustainability Director

Discussion
At the May 22, 2024, regular Paso Basin Cooperative Committee (PBCC), the PBCC Members directed staff to prepare an ongoing report on the quarterly expenses for the PBCC and that report is provided as Attachment 1.

* * *

Grant Funded Expenses

	Grant Amount	2022 Q1	2022 Q2	2022 Q3	2022 Q4	2023 Q1	2023 Q2	2023 Q3	2023 Q4	2024 Q1	2024 Q2	2024 Q3	2024 Q4	2025 Q1	2025 Q2	Invoiced to Date	Remaining Funds
COMPONENT 1: Grant Administration	**$ 250,000.00**			**$ 2,042.25**	**$ 18,558.10**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 5,831.25**	**$ 14,487.50**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 40,919.10**	**$ 209,080.90**
(a): Grant Administration	$ 250,000.00			$ 2,042.25	$ 18,558.10						$ 5,831.25	$ 14,487.50				$ 40,919.10	$ 209,080.90
COMPONENT 2: City of Paso Robles Recycled Water Distribution System - Salinas River Segment	**$ 3,500,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 3,328,179.38**	**$ 171,820.62**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 3,500,000.00**	**$ -**
(a): Component 2 Administration	-											$ -				-	-
(b): Planning / Design / Environmental	-											$ -				-	-
(c): Construction / Implementation	$ 3,500,000.00								$ 3,328,179.38	$ 171,820.62		$ -				$ 3,500,000.00	$ -
(d): Monitoring / Assessment	-											$ -				-	-
(e): Outreach / Public Education	-											$ -				-	-
COMPONENT 3: San Miguel Community Service District Recycled Water Supply Project	**$ 1,000,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 29,880.34**	**$ 51,772.83**	**$ 65,867.90**	**$ 14,520.60**	**$ 35,352.59**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 197,394.26**	**$ 802,605.74**
(a): Component 3 Administration	$ 10,000.00							$ 5,665.00	$ 626.25	$ 3,051.25	$ 457.50	$ 480.00				$ 10,280.00	$ (280.00)
(b): Planning / Design / Environmental	$ 120,000.00							$ 24,215.34	$ 51,146.58	$ 21,870.86	$ 11,561.85	$ 22,977.59				$ 131,772.22	$ (11,772.22)
(c): Construction / Implementation	$ 870,000.00									$ 40,945.79	$ 2,501.25	$ 11,895.00				$ 55,342.04	$ 814,657.96
(d): Monitoring / Assessment	-											$ -				-	-
(e): Outreach / Public Education	-											$ -				-	-
COMPONENT 4: Address GSP Data Gaps - High Priority	**$ 1,400,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 9,251.25**	**$ -**	**$ 9,000.00**	**$ 22,558.53**	**$ 8,880.12**	**$ 12,200.00**	**$ 70,769.38**	**$ 177,994.67**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 310,653.95**	**$ 1,089,346.05**
(a): Component 4 Administration	$ 25,000.00						$ 7,650.00	$ 9,900.00	$ 1,550.00	$ 2,150.00	$ 2,175.00	$ -				$ 23,425.00	$ 1,575.00
(b): Planning / Design / Environmental	$ 50,000.00				$ 9,251.25		$ 1,350.00	$ 12,658.53	$ 7,330.12	$ 5,970.00	$ 68,594.38	$ 158,969.78				$ 264,124.06	$ (214,124.06)
(c): Construction / Implementation	$ 1,300,000.00											$ 19,024.89				$ 19,024.89	$ 1,280,975.11
(d): Monitoring / Assessment	$ 25,000.00									$ 4,080.00		$ -				$ 4,080.00	$ 20,920.00
(e): Outreach / Public Education	-											$ -				-	-
COMPONENT 5: High Priority Management Actions	**$ 800,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 3,932.50**	**$ 4,154.00**	**$ -**	**$ 3,300.00**	**$ 350.00**	**$ -**	**$ 17,844.75**	**$ 25,914.00**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 55,495.25**	**$ 744,504.75**
(a): Component 5 Administration	$ 30,000.00							$ 3,300.00	$ 350.00		$ 993.75	$ -				$ 4,643.75	$ 25,356.25
(b): Planning / Design / Environmental	-											$ -				-	-
(c): Construction / Implementation	-											$ -				-	-
(d): Monitoring / Assessment	$ 770,000.00				$ 3,932.50	$ 4,154.00					$ 16,851.00	$ 25,914.00				$ 50,851.50	$ 719,148.50
(e): Outreach / Public Education	-											$ -				-	-
COMPONENT 6: Supplemental Water Supply Feasibility/Engineering Studies	**$ 650,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 2,250.00**	**$ 13,846.25**	**$ 46,365.42**	**$ 169,353.91**	**$ 163,817.01**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 395,632.59**	**$ 254,367.41**
(a): Component 6 Administration	$ 20,000.00							$ 2,250.00	$ 650.00	$ 2,350.00	$ 4,781.25	$ -				$ 10,031.25	$ 9,968.75
(b): Planning / Design / Environmental	-											$ -				-	-
(c): Construction / Implementation	-											$ -				-	-
(d): Monitoring / Assessment	$ 630,000.00								$ 13,196.25	$ 44,015.42	$ 164,572.66	$ 163,817.01				$ 385,601.34	$ 244,398.66
(e): Outreach / Public Education	-															-	-
Total	**$ 7,600,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 2,042.25**	**$ 31,741.85**	**$ 4,154.00**	**$ 9,000.00**	**$ 57,988.87**	**$ 3,403,028.58**	**$ 296,253.94**	**$ 278,319.89**	**$ 417,565.77**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 4,500,095.15**	**$ 3,099,904.85**

Non Grant-Funded

	2022 Q1	2022 Q2	2022 Q3	2022 Q4	2023 Q1	2023 Q2	2023 Q3	2023 Q4	2024 Q1	2024 Q2	2024 Q3	2024 Q4	2025 Q1	2025 Q2	Invoiced to Date
Annual Report (DWR)					**$ 53,158.26**	**$ 7,817.70**			**$ 93,505.42**		**$ 35,758.29**	**$ 45,966.60**			**$ 236,206.27**
County of San Luis Obispo GSA					$ 32,745.50	$ 4,815.70			$ 30,446.08		$ 11,549.93	$ 14,847.21			**$ 94,404.42**
Estrella-El Pomar-Creston Water District GSA									$ 27,291.61		$ 10,477.18	$ 13,468.21			**$ 51,237.00**
Shandon San Juan Water District GSA					$ 10,737.96	$ 1,579.18			$ 18,815.37		$ 7,223.17	$ 9,285.25			**$ 47,640.94**
City of Paso Robles GSA					$ 8,080.05	$ 1,188.29			$ 14,158.00		$ 5,435.26	$ 6,986.92			**$ 35,848.52**
San Miguel Community Services District GSA					$ 1,594.75	$ 234.53			$ 2,794.36		$ 1,072.75	$ 1,379.00			**$ 7,075.39**

PASO BASIN COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE
January 22, 2025

Agenda Item #9 – Update on Water Year 2024 Annual Report Development

Recommendation

Prepared By
Blaine Reely, County of San Luis Obispo Groundwater Sustainability Director

Discussion
In accordance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) requires Annual Reports be submitted by April 1st of each year for the proceeding water year (October 1st through September 30th).

The Annual Report for the 2024 Water Year (October 1, 2023 – September 30, 2024) is due April 1, 2025. On September 25, 2024, the PBCC recommended the county issue a request for proposals (RFP) and award a contract for the development and submittal of the Water Year 2023-2024 Annual Report, including all required data to be uploaded to the DWR SGMA portal.

The County issued an RFP and Confluence Engineering Solutions, Inc. was the selected consultant. A schedule of the Water Year 2024 Annual Report development is shown below.

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PASO BASIN COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE
January 22, 2025

Agenda Item #7 – Update on Governance JPA Agreement

Recommendation
None; information only.

Prepared By
Blaine Reely, County of San Luis Obispo Groundwater Sustainability Director

Discussion
On December 16, 2024, a draft joint powers agreement (JPA) was presented for consideration to replace the existing Memorandum of Agreement as a long-term governance structure. The PBCC Members discussed the draft JPA and recommended individual Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSA) consider approval of the JPA at January meetings, with awareness that certain details in the JPA still needed to be filled in based on the presentation by Stoel Rives, LLP, e.g. provisions related to designation of the Auditor and Treasurer. The attorney group has filled in the missing details and is making a few other updates based on input from party staff and anticipate being able to provide the updated draft JPA—the version that will presumably be presented for consideration by the various GSAs—prior to the January 22, 2025 meeting.

Below is a draft schedule that each GSA plans on considering approval of the JPA:

	GSA	**Board Date**
1	Shandon San Juan Water District	January 22, 2025
2	San Miguel Community Services District	January 23, 2025
3	City of Paso Robles	February 4, 2025
4	County of San Luis Obispo	February 4, 2025
5	Estrella El Pomar Creston Water District	February 12 (*tentative)

* * *

PASO BASIN COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE
January 22, 2024

Agenda Item #11 – Receive and File the GSP 5-Year Periodic Evaluation

Recommendation
None; information only.

Prepared By
Blaine Reely, County of San Luis Obispo Groundwater Sustainability Director

Discussion
In accordance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) requires a Groundwater Sustainability Plan Periodic Evaluation to be completed by January 30, 2025.

On September 25, 2024, GSI provided an overview of the periodic evaluation approach and timeline. On November 20, 2024, GSI provided the draft 5-Year Periodic Evaluation Report. The public comment period was November 15, 2024, to December 20, 2024.

The report is largely finalized, however, minor editorial/clarifying, non-substantive changes may be made prior to submittal to DWR.

The report and appendices are linked below for reference.

	Item	Size	Link
1	**Report and Figures**	40 MB	https://hgcpm.sharefile.com/public/share/web-s1fd93047785f4ae5a76b8800f5dfa095
2	**Appendices**	75 MB	https://hgcpm.sharefile.com/public/share/web-s77a7906f7e8a48168b430d47c1bae6ad

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PASO BASIN COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE
January 22, 2024

Agenda Item #11 – Update on FY 2024-2025 Budget

Recommendation
None; information only.

Prepared By
Blaine Reely, County of San Luis Obispo Groundwater Sustainability Director

Discussion
In March 2024, the PBCC recommended individual Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSA) approve the Fiscal Year 2024-2025 budget, and GSAs approved the budget prior to the July 1, 2024 fiscal year start which is included as Attachment 1 for reference.

The Fiscal Year 2024-2025 budget identified several items to be cost shared by the GSAs and below is a summary of the implementation of those budget items.

Budget Ref #	Budget Item	Amount	Current Status	Proposed Action
11	Annual Report WY 2024	$100,000	In progress	
12	GSP Fifth Year Evaluation	$300,000	In progress	
14	Ongoing Basin Monitoring O&M	$75,000		Consider funding continuation of Land IQ services into the next fiscal year
15	Outreach Program	$75,000		GSA staff recommend developing RFP to on-board consultant
16	Develop Governance Structure	$50,000	In progress	

* * *

PASO BASIN COORDINATION COMMITTEE

FY 2024-2025 Expenses Budget - Approved

	Budget Components	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27
	Grant Funded Cost Components				
	Grant Funded				
1	ET Ag Water Usage Program		$ 120,000		
2	Cost of Service Rate Study		$ 150,000		
3	Address High Priority GSP Data Gaps (Expanded Monitoring Network)		$ 1,400,000		
4	MILR Program Framework		$ 380,000		
5	Well Verification/Registration Program		$ 100,000		
6	Drinking Well Impact Mitigation Program Development		$ 200,000		
7	Blended Irrigation Water Supply Program		$ 300,000		
8	SWP Feasibility Project		$ 200,000		
9	City of Paso Robles Recycled Water Distribution System - Salinas River Segment	$ 3,500,000			
10	San Miguel CSD Recycled Water Supply Project		$ 1,000,000		
	Grant Funded Total	**$ 3,500,000**	**$ 3,850,000**		

	Budget Components	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27
	PBCC Funded Cost Components				
	SGMA-Required				
11	Annual Report WY 2024	$ 95,000	$ 100,000	$ 110,000	$ 121,000
12	GSP Fifth Year Evaluation		$ 300,000		
13	ET Ag Water Usage Program			$ 120,000	$ 120,000
14	Ongoing Basin Monitoring Operations & Maintenance		$ 75,000	$ 82,500	$ 90,750
	GSP Initiatives				
15	Outreach Program (Continued efforts including new website)		$ 75,000	$ 82,500	$ 90,750
	Administrative				
16	Develop Governance Structure (e.g. JPA, etc.)		$ 50,000		$ -
17	Executive Director and Support Staff			$ 180,000	$ 200,000
18	Legal Counsel			$ 82,500	$ 90,750
19	PBCC Administrative Costs (Insurance, Audit, Accounting, etc.)			$ 82,500	$ 90,750
20	Grant Development (2 grants)			$ 82,500	$ 90,750
21	Technical Consultant(s) (as necessary)			$ 110,000	$ 121,000
	TOTAL	**$ 95,000**	**$ 600,000**	**$ 932,500**	**$ 1,015,750**

	GSA Cost Share	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27
a	County of San Luis Obispo GSA	$ 30,685	$ 193,800	$ 301,198	$ 328,087
b	Estrella-El Pomar-Creston Water District GSA	$ 27,835	$ 175,800	$ 273,223	$ 297,615
c	Shandon San Juan Water District GSA	$ 19,190	$ 121,200	$ 188,365	$ 205,182
d	City of Paso Robles GSA	$ 14,440	$ 91,200	$ 141,740	$ 154,394
e	San Miguel Community Services District GSA	$ 2,850	$ 18,000	$ 27,975	$ 30,473

Paso Basin Cooperative Committee
DRAFT Regular Meeting Minutes
November 20, 2024

The following members or alternates were present:

Matt Turrentine, Chair, Shandon-San Juan Water District GSA
Berkley Baker, Vice Chair, San Miguel Community Services District GSA
John Hamon, City of Paso Robles GSA
Blaine Reely, Alternate, County of San Luis Obispo
Dana Merrill, Estrella-El Pomar-Creston Water District GSA

1. Call to Order **2. Pledge of Allegiance** **3. Roll call**	Chair Turrentine: calls the meeting to order at 4:00 p.m. Chair Turrentine: leads the Pledge of Allegiance. Project Manager, Taylor Blakslee: calls roll.
4. Meeting Protocols	Project Manager, Blakslee provides an overview of meeting protocols.
5. Public Comment – Items not on Agenda	*Meeting Audio: Item start ~ 0:03:37* Chair Turrentine: opens the floor for public comment. Greg Grewal: first I want to say last time I brought to the attention of Paso Robles that there was a well drilling rig where they were doing construction. Mr. Hamon jumped on that right away and found out that they were cleaning up some kind of oil well thing, because somebody sent me photos of a big rig drilling something, so thank you very much. Now I have a bigger problem in the San Juan district. You don't have any infrastructure, you don't do anything. You don't deliver water. You're not a legal Water District, even though you believe you are one. And anybody that wants to buy into that, that thinks everybody should listen to the water code when you're in violation of it is ridiculous. You guys allowed a well to go in on a property 157 acres that already had two wells, 16-inch casing, 950 feet deep, to provide 220 acre-feet of water a year to that property, half of what you said. And the other people said that the planning ordinance couldn't change the 450 acre-feet for one person. I'm pretty sure it's been Vino Robles LLC or vino farms. Everybody's got their little trick names, which is what San Miguel wants to sell some water to with their deal. How do you allow somebody to put another agriculture well in on a property it doesn't have that much irrigation on it anyway, when they already have two wells that haven't failed, when there's an emergency ordinance from the governor saying you can't do this and you're representing the county on being water management. Are you serious? You're unbelievable. This is a joke. You guys are all a joke. This whole deal is a scam to kick the can down the road. Nancy McDevitt: I'm here because I have been supported by Murray Powell for the last three years in my water journey. In that journey, my home has become arid, dry, and when they opened my well last few months ago to check steam and dirt came out, because the pump is no longer producing water at the level

	that it is. I live amongst a bunch of wineries and a bunch of grapes right above where they're building all of these other properties down below, and that great little city on Plan A so I guess the math has just been described by him. I had five or six giant machines on my property waiting for the well company to come and drill down to the tune of $60,800 and I'm lucky that I got it that cheap. This is what I've paid reserve tank project just to have reserve tanks almost $10,000 that's just to keep water into my house, deliveries of water, $3,500 that's just in the last less than a year to have my well done. $60,800 that's a total of close to $74,000 in just less than two years. I've been here for 13 years, and in the first five years, we grew things. I can't have any water on my landscape. Everything's dry and dead, and my water's constantly running out, unless I pay to have more water delivered into my reserve tanks and getting zero from that. Cody Ferguson: how are the golf courses in the City of Paso Robles watered and who pays for their water. I don't know if Mr. Alakel still works for the city or not, but he can probably answer those questions for me, but I haven't been able to find you. Second thing, when are we going to approach the county to stop planting. We're supposed to be doing something about the water in a so-called cooperative fashion. We could approach the county to allow for replanting but no more new planting. I have 3-4 new vineyards just in my Canyon last year, and that uses a lot of water. Why aren't we approaching the county to stop planting, especially in the northern North County? People are running out of water and people are still planting. When are we going to do something about this? Murray Powell: I asked Miss McDevitt to come today. She's all upset, as you probably heard. Water Code 106 states that domestic wells is the first priority and agriculture is second. The other issue I have is public outreach again, as usual. I've been hearing about public outreach programs now for almost four years, through this whole organization, or even the one before, with not much happening. I find it interesting that this town hall gets all arranged and the public doesn't even have any input into what this is all about. We get notice, just like everybody else. And I know there's certain water district people up here that were involved in organizing all that, but I wonder if all the GSA is all five of them were involved in this as to the date and so on one week before Christmas, where a lot of people aren't going to show because of the holiday. The timing is bad. I never heard a word about this in any one of these meetings until I got the agenda on this about three days ago. It's time to come out of the back rooms where certain GSA are busy working behind the scenes and get out and do what you're supposed to do. You're supposed to be public entities, and you're supposed to be disclosing everything that you guys are doing between each other to a public in a timely manner. I find out a lot about this just by looking back on Water District, minutes board minutes and way after the fact, and it's unacceptable. You need to get domestic wells handled. You know, the deficiency notices that you guys have gotten on your plans, both your annual and your five year what's the first thing that's on those efficiency notices? Where's

	the information that you are supposed to provide to resolve the domestic well problems? And I get silence. I hear silence. We have a five-year plan coming up. We just got a draft the other day. Mr. Blakslee: reports a letter was received from Estrella-El Pomar-Creston Water District GSA (EPC) on November 14, 2024. Greg Grewal: We can't approve the budget, because now you have got to have to fund stuff that you claimed you were going to fund from the very beginning. Everything's been funded by grants. You created the problem, and you want everybody else to participate in your problem and somehow come up with it. We've already had votes in this community on who's responsible if you want to claim there's a problem on who created the problem. The county created the little housing areas with dry farming and cattle around them, then irrigation came in, you created the shallow well problem. What are you doing to solve it? Nothing. We don't not even need a 20 year project. 30 year project. What we need is real simple. It's called low hanging fruit. You're going to cover your ponds, your 60 plus irrigation ponds, and you're going to eliminate the evaporation. You're going to force the other people that have state water and Nazi amount of water to use their water first before they take water from the basin. You're going to reduce by 10% all the irrigated act over this basin, and we no longer have a problem, because for the last three or four years, wine is down. If you're irrigating a crop and you do not have a contract, or you do not use that product, you're wasting the water. If you let water not be used from Nacimiento, and you let it go to Monterey and go down the river, you are wasting water. If you put your sewage in the river and let it export out of here, you are wasting water. You are the problem. Everybody that lives over the basin, the 436,000 acres that are on septic systems. They put back everything that they use. The state recognizes that sewer systems, septic systems, are recharge facilities. You guys aren't recharging nothing, and you want everybody else to buy into your crap. I'm sorry we're at the point where that doesn't matter anymore. You can't take one guy in your district because you like him, and give him 220,000 acre feet of water and tell other people they can't use anything. Thank you Ann Myhre: I entirely support this Estrella el Pomar Creston Water District letter and I think that the points made are very valid and worthy of consideration. Murray Powell: I just need a little clarification on this letter. So I saw a letter, and I think the etc. Mr. Merrill, for putting that letter out. I appreciate it, but what wasn't clear to me was the reference to the budget. What budget are we talking about? Last at the last meeting, there was a five-year budget put out as part of the agenda items is that the budget that we're talking about, because the budget itself was not attached to the letter as reference. So if it is, if it is this budget, I mean, I don't blame you for not wanting to approve it. It's a five year wish list, and some of the numbers on here are absolutely stunning. There's going to be a couple of projects that's in your agenda here today that haven't

	come up yet. For example, the State Water Project, supply program, that's at the south end of the railroad, and then I can't even read this in such small print, but it says the annual administrative costs for that by the fifth year is a million dollars a Year. The administrative cost is a million dollars a year to have one turnout to dump state water into railroad. And then there's another one on here, which I can't hardly read either the blended water supply, I think it is, yeah, the fifth year, fourth and fifth year, the administrative cost for that, I assume this is a famous pastor global project on this budget is $5 million for one year. This is the budget that they're writing the letter about. No wonder they don't agree with it and they don't accept it. This is a joke. Chair Turrentine closes the floor for public comment.
6. Update on Grant-Funded Projects **a. Blended Irrigation Water Supply Project Draft Preliminary Engineering Report and Notice of Upcoming Public Period** **b. Grant Spending Plan and Schedule**	*Meeting Audio: Item start ~ 00:30:44* Mr. Blakslee: provides a brief overview of Item 6a, Blended Irrigation Water Supply Project, including the draft preliminary engineering report and upcoming public comment period. Michael Goymerac (WSC): presents the project scope, demand and supply, and the recommended alternative. He reviews the project costs, including conveyance, treatment, pump stations, and annual operating and maintenance costs. He discusses potential funding and financing options, including grants and basin fee contributions, and outlines the implementation plan. Chair Turrentine: opens the floor for public comment. Greg Grewal: comments. Murray Powell: comments. Ann Myhre: comments. Chair Turrentine: closes the floor for public comment. Mr. Goymerac: responds that there are 36 distinct connections off the distribution pipeline. The user connection costs are not included in capital costs or financing Vice Chair Baker: comments the costs are high and asks about the water costs and affordability. Mr. Goymerac: responds that he does not have the cost of the source water. Mr. Blakslee: reports on Item 6b Grant Spending Plan and Schedule were provided in the packet.

	Greg Grewal: comments. Candy Nachel: comments.
7. Update on Quarterly Expense Report	*Meeting Audio: Item start ~ 01:02:39* Mr. Blakslee: briefly reviews the Agenda Item 7 Quarterly expense report and notes the same report was provided in July. Chair Turrentine: opens the floor for public comment. Greg Grewal: comments.
8. Update on Water Year 2024 Annual Report Development	*Meeting Audio: Item start ~ 01:13:00* Mr. Blakslee: briefly provides an overview of the Water Year 2024 Annual Report development. Chair Turrentine: opens the floor for public comment. Greg Grewal: comments.
9. Notice of Public Comment Period for the Draft GSP 5-Year Periodic Evaluation	*Meeting Audio: Item start ~ 01:17:31* Mr. Blakslee: briefly provides an overview of the GSP 5-year Periodic Evaluation and SGMA requirements. He reports public comments are encouraged between November 15 through xx. Chair Turrentine: opens the floor for public comment. Murray Powell: comments. Greg Grewal: comments. Candy Nachel: comments. Carolyn Berg (outreach consultant): reports that there are physical flyers provided at the meeting today and flyers will be distributed to each GSA's email list. Candy Nachel: comments.

Paso Basin Cooperative Committee
DRAFT Regular Meeting Minutes
November 20, 2024

10. Update on Water Project Feasibility Study

Meeting Audio: Item start ~ 01:27:28
Mr. Blakslee: provides an overview of the grand funded project, Water Project Feasibility Study

This item was tabled for the next meeting.

Chair Turrentine: opens discussion for Agenda Item 9 Update on Fiscal Year 2024-2025 Budget.

Greg Grewal: comments.

11. Approval of September 25, 2024 Meeting Minutes

Meeting Audio: Item start ~ 01:37:40
Mr. Blakslee: reports the minutes were included in the meeting packet and are provided for

Greg Grewal: comments.

Motion by: Berkley Baker
Second by: John Hamon

Motion: Approve the minutes with the correction of AB2554.

Members	Ayes	Noes	Abstain	Recuse
Matt Turrentine (Chair)	X			
Berkley Baker (Vice Chair)	X			
John Hamon	X			
Bruce Gibson	X			
Dana Merrill	X			

12. Approval of 2025 Meeting Calendar

Meeting Audio: Item start ~ 01:39:45
Mr. Blakslee: reports the item

Chair Turrentine: opens the floor for Agenda Item 12 Approval of September 25, 2024 Meeting Minutes.

There are no comments.

Motion by: John Hamon
Second by: Dana Merrill

Motion: Approve 2025 meeting calendar

Members	Ayes	Noes	Abstain	Recuse
Matt Turrentine (Chair)	X			
Berkley Baker (Vice Chair)	X			
John Hamon	X			
Blaine Reely	X			
Dana Merrill	X			

Paso Basin Cooperative Committee
DRAFT Regular Meeting Minutes
November 20, 2024

13. Update from the Committee Members or Staff **a. City of Paso Robles** **b. County of San Luis Obispo** **c. San Miguel Community Services District** **d. Shandon-San Juan Water District** **e. Estrella-El Pomar-Creston Water District**	*Meeting Audio: Item start ~ 01:40:33* Chair Turrentine: opens discussion for Agenda Item 13 Update from the Committee Members or Staff. There are no reports or comments on this item.
14. Upcoming meeting(s)	*Meeting Audio: Item start ~ 01:41:46* Chair Turrentine: Mr. Blakslee: reports on the Special PBCC meeting on December 16, 2024,
15. Future Items	*Meeting Audio: Item start ~ 04:32:22* Chair Turrentine: opens discussion for Agenda Item 12 Future Items.
16. Adjourn	Chair Turrentine: adjourns the meeting at 5:43 p.m.

Drafted by: Taylor Blakslee/Grace Bianchi, Hallmark Group

Paso Basin Cooperative Committee
DRAFT Special Meeting Minutes
December 16, 2024

The following members or alternates were present:

Matt Turrentine, Chair, Shandon-San Juan Water District GSA
Kelly Dodds, Vice Chair, San Miguel Community Services District GSA
John Hamon, City of Paso Robles GSA
Bruce Gibson, Treasurer, County of San Luis Obispo
Ryan Scott, Alternate, Estrella-El Pomar-Creston Water District GSA

1. Call to Order **2. Pledge of Allegiance** **3. Roll call**	Chair Turrentine: calls the meeting to order at 1:00 p.m. Chair Turrentine: leads the Pledge of Allegiance. Project Manager, Taylor Blakslee: calls roll.
4. Meeting Protocols	Project Manager, Blakslee provides an overview of meeting protocols.
5. Public Comment – Items not on Agenda	*Meeting Audio: Item start ~ 0:03:37* Chair Turrentine: opens the floor for public comment. Greg Grewal: I don't know how many people know, because I don't see a lot of faces here, except for one attend the San Miguel Community Services District (CSD) meetings so and maybe Mr. Dodds will speak to it later, but it's not on the agenda. They're [San Miguel Community Services District] not pursuing the million dollar grant for the half mile pipe to know where there's no contract to people and no treated water to put in the pipe. I think they were going to have to spend like $800,000 to get $1 million So wasn't a very good deal that their board decided it wasn't a good enough deal for them to especially give up 200-acre feet of recharge water so it could be used on a vineyard and blended with 80% of well water mixed with 20% of blended water a couple months out here. It didn't really make any sense. Just as it shows, a lot of this money that's being spent to $7.6 million really haven't gotten good projects that benefit the basin. It's kind of a special interest. Murray Powell: I noticed there are certain PBCC projects related projects that are not on the agenda, but some of them are listed town hall meeting. So, I'm wondering why, for example, a program which is a controversial program that's been discussed a lot in the recent past. It's not on today's agenda for an update, but it's presented as a topic for tonight's town hall meeting. I don't see any comments on that update of the expanded groundwater well monitoring network. And also, I've never even heard of tonight's town hall meeting, is AG pumping estimation project, not sure what that is. And there's also drying well reporting that's all set on this notice, but I have no idea what that means, but there's a program that hasn't been disclosed yet. Do I have well reported like to hear about all

	Joyce Breg: I was wondering why you've chosen to do this meeting two years after you've received a grant and gotten together, and it's nine days before Christmas. Chair Turrentine closes the floor for public comment.
6. Update on State Water Project Feasibility Study	*Meeting Audio: Item start ~ 00:08:00* Mr. Blakslee: provides a brief overview of Item 6, State Water Project (SWP) Feasibility Study that is included in the Department of Water Resources (DWR) grant spending plan. He introduces the consultant working on the project, Terry Erlewine from Provost & Pritchard. Terry Erlewine (Provost & Pritchard): provides an update on the SWP. He presented four alternatives for delivering water to the Paso Basin and reviewed cost estimates for the alternatives in two different delivery capacities. Chair Turrentine: opens the floor for public comment. Greg Grewal: comments. Murray Powell: comments. Chair Turrentine closes the floor for public comment. Member Gibson: asks if there is a cost estimate for the Delta Conveyance Project and final report should consider that. Member Dodds: asked why the locations in Shandon-San Juan were selected for recharge areas. Mr. Erlewine responds additional studies could be done to confirm recharge in these areas will benefit the entire basin.
7. Update on a draft Joint Powers Agreement	*Meeting Audio: Item start ~ 01:10:39* Mr. Blakslee: briefly provides an over of item 7. Elizabeth Ewens (Stoel Rives): provides a background on the draft Joint Powers Agreement (JPA). She reviews the recommendation to groundwater sustainability agencies (GSAs), JPA provisions including limitations on authority, initial powers delegated to authority, and the purpose. Chair Turrentine: opens the floor for public comment. Greg Grewal: comments. Murray Powell: comments. Sharon Roden: comments.

George Tracy: comments.

Willy Cunha: comments.

Jerry Reaugh: comments.

Mark with Ag Land Trust: comments.

Legal Counsel Elizabeth Ewens: responds to public comments. She commented that there was consensus of all five GSA councils for the voting rights. None of the councils in that discussion saw a disadvantage or dis-equity of one of the higher weighted GSAs being reduced so all GSAs have an equal vote. The authority will take the lead to develop funding and its going to be consistent with SGMA provisions.

Elizabeth Ewens: responds that there is one GSP that covers every square inch of the Basin. A GSA that choses not to participate in the JPA will be responsible for SGMA implementation and SGMA funding in the boundaries of that GSA.

Member Scott: asked for clarity on the 4/5th vote.

Elizabeth Ewens: responded that more clarifying language will have to be added to section 4.2, but the idea is that if the authority wants to undertake additional Basin-wide measures could only do so with four-fifths vote.

Motion by: Committee Member Hamon
Second by: Committee Member Gibson

Motion: Recommend individual GSAs consider JPA approval at January 2025 meetings.

Members	Ayes	Noes	Abstain	Recuse
Matt Turrentine (Chair)	X			
Berkley Baker (Vice Chair)	X			
John Hamon	X			
Bruce Gibson	X			
Dana Merrill	X			

8. Update on Cost of Services Study

Meeting Audio: Item start ~ 02:02:00

Mr. Blakslee: briefly provides an overview of the xx and introduces Ryan Aston, the consultant on the project.

Ryan. Aston (SCI Consulting): provides an update on consumptive groundwater use for fee program, refinement of five-year budget, and other considerations.

Chair Turrentine: opens the floor for public comment.

	Jerry Lohr: comments. Paul Hoover: comments. Greg Grewal: comments. George Tracey: comments. Willy Cunha: comments Murray Powell: comments. Mr. Aston: responds proposition 218 is an analysis of a service provided, and the rate study is trying to adhere to the requirements of that proposition. Member Gibson: asked if alternate scenario five provides an opportunity for the JPA to work on conservation measures. Mr. Aston: responds that the extractor, management, and basin performance line item is intended to support conservation. Chair Turrentine: asked how much flexibility the future committee or JPA have to adjust the actual use of funds in that budget that is used for rates. Committee feedback on budget scenarios included support for a compromise between scenarios 3 and 5, and 3a with options to bolster certain budget categories.
9. Development of Fiscal Year 2025-2026 PBCC Budget	*Meeting Audio: Item start ~ 03:02:22* Mr. Reely: briefly provides an overview of the Fiscal Year 2025-2026 PBCC Budget. Chair Turrentine: opens the floor for public comment. Jerry Lohr: comments. Murray Powell: comments.
10. Town Hall Meeting	*Meeting Audio: Item start ~ 03:11:28* Mr. Blakslee: reports that the public town hall begins at 5:30 p.m.
11. Adjourn	Chair Turrentine: adjourns the meeting at 4:11 p.m.

Drafted by: Taylor Blakslee/Grace Bianchi, Hallmark Group

PASO BASIN COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE
January 22, 2025

Agenda Item #15 – Review and Provide Direction on Setting Groundwater Extraction Rates

Recommendation
Direct SCI to move forward with completing the rate study with budget scenario 3a as the preferred rate structure.

Prepared By
Ryan Aston, SCI Consulting

Discussion
On December 16, 2024, SCI Consulting presented an overview of the Cost of Service Study (Study) components and received direction to show rates based on a 5-year historic consumptive use numbers for three budget scenarios and that presentation is provided as Attachment 1.

GSA staff reviewed this material and recommend using budget scenario 3a for the purpose of completing the rate study.

* * *

PASO ROBLES GROUNDWATER BASIN

COST OF SERVICE STUDY PROGRESS UPDATE

JANUARY 22, 2025

AGENDA

1. Consumptive Groundwater Use Baseline
2. Preliminary Rate Scenarios
3. Other Considerations

CONSUMPTIVE GROUNDWATER USE BASELINE

HISTORICAL CROP ACREAGE AND ET OF APPLIED WATER (CONSUMPTIVE GW USE)

- Provided by LandIQ in order to calculate a historical baseline of consumptive groundwater use.
- Table includes **acreage** and **consumptive use** per acre by crop type.

Key
Irrigated Crops
Non-Irrigated Crops

Crop Type	Irrigated	Acreage Totals					Annual ET (Consumptive Use) AF/Acre
		WY 2023	WY 2022	WY 2021	WY 2020	WY 2019	
Grapes	Yes	34,655	32,393	32,925	33,666	35,310	1.10
Miscellaneous Grain and Hay	Yes	10,859	8,751	7,856	11,819	14,561	0.08
Unclassified Fallow	No	6,287	9,798	12,175	19,257	14,462	0.00
Mixed Pasture	Yes	1,060	899	1,333	1,622	1,854	3.60
Almonds	No	1,788	1,335	1,747	1,766	1,772	0.00
Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures	Yes	1,555	1,443	1,334	1,252	1,553	3.38
Miscellaneous Truck Crops	Yes	225	112	90	127	705	1.67
Olives	Yes	444	432	392	369	385	2.02
Carrots	Yes	577	381	838	447	296	1.43
Walnuts	Yes	50	50	97	97	241	3.08
Young Perennials	Yes	22	28	281	228	238	1.67
Lettuce/Leafy Greens	Yes	0	0	0	0	221	1.67
Pistachios	Yes	1,207	934	620	492	185	3.08
Corn, Sorghum and Sudan	Yes	34	82	2	0	180	2.33
Safflower	Yes	96	100	97	114	166	0.08
Onions and Garlic	Yes	29	452	46	0	143	1.67
Miscellaneous Grasses	Yes	135	203	159	3	102	3.60
Cole Crops	Yes	0	0	0	0	56	1.67
Flowers, Nursery and Christmas Tree Farms	Yes	18	3	7	7	52	2.20
Miscellaneous Deciduous	Yes	77	58	58	67	51	3.08
Apples	Yes	49	49	35	35	40	3.08
Pomegranates	Yes	17	14	46	39	38	2.02
Miscellaneous Subtropical Fruits	Yes	8	19	41	28	32	2.02
Wheat	Yes	8	8	0	0	10	0.08
Citrus	Yes	0	3	3	2	2	2.02
Avocados	Yes	0	0	3	2	0	1.80
Beans (Dry)	Yes	23	0	0	144	0	1.90
Greenhouse	Yes	0	0	1	1	0	2.20
Idle - Long-Term	No	8,956	3,134	3,042	0	0	0.00
Idle - Short-Term	No	10,116	14,089	9,778	0	0	0.00
Melons, Squash and Cucumbers	Yes	6	6	30	0	0	1.67
Miscellaneous Field Crops	Yes	0	16	0	0	0	1.32
Peaches/Nectarines	Yes	7	7	0	0	0	3.08
Potatoes	Yes	0	0	120	0	0	2.90
Sunflowers	Yes	0	0	25	0	0	1.13
Turf	Yes	6	6	0	0	0	3.38
Total	**NA**	**78,315**	**74,805**	**73,180**	**71,585**	**72,655**	**NA**

HISTORICAL ET OF APPLIED WATER (CONSUMPTIVE GW USE)

- Crop acreage and consumptive use per acre multiplied to determine average consumptive GW use over a 5-year span.

Key
Irrigated Crops
Non-Irrigated Crops

Crop Type	ET of Applied Water (Consumptive Use)					
	WY 2023	WY 2022	WY 2021	WY 2020	WY 2019	Average
Grapes	38,120	35,632	36,217	37,033	38,841	37,169
Miscellaneous Grain and Hay	814	656	589	886	1,092	808
Unclassified Fallow	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mixed Pasture	3,815	3,236	4,798	5,840	6,675	4,873
Almonds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures	5,248	4,869	4,503	4,226	5,242	4,818
Miscellaneous Truck Crops	376	187	150	212	1,179	421
Olives	899	875	794	746	778	819
Carrots	823	543	1,194	638	422	724
Walnuts	155	155	300	300	743	330
Young Perennials	37	48	469	381	398	267
Lettuce/Leafy Greens	0	0	0	0	369	74
Pistachios	3,719	2,878	1,909	1,515	568	2,118
Corn, Sorghum and Sudan	78	190	6	0	419	139
Safflower	7	8	7	9	12	9
Onions and Garlic	49	755	77	0	239	224
Miscellaneous Grasses	485	731	571	12	369	434
Cole Crops	0	0	0	0	93	19
Flowers, Nursery and Christmas Tree Farms	40	7	15	15	115	38
Miscellaneous Deciduous	236	178	180	206	158	191
Apples	151	151	107	107	122	127
Pomegranates	34	28	93	80	78	63
Miscellaneous Subtropical Fruits	16	38	83	57	64	51
Wheat	1	1	0	0	1	0
Citrus	0	6	6	4	4	4
Avocados	0	0	5	4	0	2
Beans (Dry)	44	0	0	274	0	64
Greenhouse	0	0	3	3	0	1
Idle - Long-Term	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idle - Short-Term	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melons, Squash and Cucumbers	10	10	51	0	0	14
Miscellaneous Field Crops	0	21	0	0	0	4
Peaches/Nectarines	21	21	0	0	0	8
Potatoes	0	0	348	0	0	70
Sunflowers	0	0	28	0	0	6
Turf	22	22	0	0	0	9
Total	55,202	51,244	52,502	52,545	57,982	**53,895**

CONSUMPTIVE GROUNDWATER USE FOR RATE CALCULATION

Projected Consumed Groundwater Use	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30
Based on Five-Year Average 2019-2023 (AF)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Total Groundwater Use	56,991	54,296	51,602	48,907	46,212
Rural Domestic GW Use	1,846	1,846	1,846	1,846	1,846
Non-De Minimis GW Use	55,145	52,450	49,755	47,060	44,366
Water System GW Use	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Agricultural / Commercial GW Use	53,895	51,200	48,505	45,811	43,116

- Agricultural/Commercial GW use:
  - Calculated from a 5-year average of consumptive use (from LandIQ baseline).
  - Projected reduction of 20% over 5 years (5% reduction each year).
- Water System GW use:
  - Calculated by taking an 8-year average of water system GW use and multiplying it by the agricultural consumptive use multiplier (consumptive Ag GW use is 74% of Applied Ag GW use).
- Rural Domestic GW use:
  - Calculated by multiplying an updated Rural Domestic GW use estimate (2,483 AFY) by the agricultural consumptive use multiplier (74%).
- Non-De Minimis GW use:
  - Sum of Agricultural/Commercial and Water System GW use.
- Total GW Use
  - Sum of Agricultural/Commercial, Water System GW use, and Rural Domestic GW use.

PRELIMINARY RATE SCENARIOS

BUDGET SCENARIOS

Full Implementation Budget

- Budget as presented to the PBCC in December – included for reference.

Budget Scenario 3

- Budget with both Alternative Water Supply Projects removed (SWP and Blended Water Supply Programs).

Budget Scenario 5

- Alternative Budget Approach.

Budget Scenario 3a Modified

- Alternative Water Supply Projects Removed;
- Additional Funding for MILR and Water Conservation Programs.

EXTRACTOR CATEGORIES

- Rural Domestic Extractors.
  - Property owners utilizing groundwater for residential purposes.
- Water System Extractors.
  - Water systems utilizing groundwater to serve water customers.
- Commercial Extractors.
  - Property owners utilizing groundwater for commercial purposes (small subset of Basin parcels).
- Agricultural Extractors.
  - Property owners utilizing groundwater for agricultural irrigation.

SCENARIO 1: FULL IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET

- Budget as presented to the PBCC in December (included for reference).

Key
Base Costs (all extractor categories)
Supplemental Non-De Minimis Costs (water system, agricultural, commercial extractors)
Supplemental Agricultural / Commerical Costs (agricultural and commerical extractors)

PBCC / Successor Agency Funded Budget Components	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30	Average Costs
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	5 - Year Average
Program Administration			% Increase			
SGMA-Required		2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	
Annual Report WY 2024	$110,000	$112,750	$115,569	$118,458	$121,419	$ 115,639
GSP Fifth Year Evaluation	$0	$0	$0	$0	$350,000	$ 70,000
GSP Amendment	$0	$0	$0	$100,000	$100,000	$ 40,000
Groundwater Model Use/Update	$0	$50,000	$50,000	$150,000	$100,000	$ 70,000
Ongoing Basin Monitoring Operations & Maintenance	$300,000	$307,500	$315,188	$323,067	$331,144	$ 315,380
Data Management System (DMS)	$75,000	$76,875	$78,797	$80,767	$82,786	$ 78,845
ET Ag Water Usage Program (LandIQ)	$150,000	$153,750	$157,594	$161,534	$165,572	$ 157,690
SGMA-Required Subtotal	$635,000	$700,875	$717,147	$933,826	$1,250,921	$ 847,554
Administrative						
Executive Director and Support Staff	$234,000	$257,400	$263,835	$270,431	$277,192	$ 260,572
Legal Counsel	$82,500	$84,563	$86,677	$88,843	$91,065	$ 86,729
IT Support	$50,000	$51,250	$52,531	$53,845	$55,191	$ 52,563
Office Space (incluing utilities, janitorial, etc)	$60,000	$61,500	$63,038	$64,613	$66,229	$ 63,076
Agency Administrative Costs (Insurance, Audit, Accounting, etc.)	$82,500	$84,563	$86,677	$88,843	$91,065	$ 86,729
Grant Development (2 grants)	$60,000	$61,500	$63,038	$64,613	$66,229	$ 63,076
Technical Consultant(s) to support administrative services	$110,000	$112,750	$115,569	$118,458	$121,419	$ 115,639
Outreach Program	$82,500	$84,563	$86,677	$88,843	$91,065	$ 86,729
Website Creation and Management	$15,000	$2,500	$2,563	$2,627	$2,692	$ 5,076
GW Fee Billing & Collection	$50,000	$51,250	$52,531	$53,845	$55,191	$ 52,563
Adminstrative Subtotal	$826,500	$851,838	$873,133	$894,962	$917,336	$ 872,754
Program Administration Subtotal	$1,461,500	$1,552,713	$1,590,280	$1,828,787	$2,168,257	$ 1,720,307
Projects and Management Actions						
Regulatory Projects						
Domestic Well Impact Mitigation Program	$50,000	$51,250	$52,531	$53,845	$55,191	$ 52,563
Address Additional GSP Data Gaps (Monitoring Network, etc.)	$75,000	$76,875	$78,797	$80,767	$82,786	$ 78,845
Well Verification/Registration Program	$25,000	$25,625	$26,266	$26,922	$27,595	$ 26,282
Demand Reduction Projects						
MILR Program	$500,000	$750,000	$1,000,000	$1,500,000	$2,000,000	$ 1,150,000
Demand Management Program	$100,000	$150,000	$150,000	$100,000	$100,000	$ 120,000
Water Conservation and Irrigation Efficiency Program	$50,000	$50,000	$75,000	$75,000	$75,000	$ 65,000
Alternative Water Supply Projects						
Blended Irrigation Water Supply Infrastructure Costs	$5,631,000	$5,631,000	$5,631,000	$5,631,000	$5,631,000	$ 5,631,000
SWP Supply Program	$50,000	$2,000,000	$2,500,000	$3,000,000	$5,000,000	$ 2,510,000
Groundwater Recharge Program	$25,000	$150,000	$150,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$ 465,000
Project Feasability Reserve	$200,000	$205,000	$210,125	$215,378	$220,763	$ 210,253
Subtotal	$6,706,000	$9,089,750	$9,873,719	$11,682,912	$14,192,335	$ 10,308,943
Total	**$8,167,500**	**$10,642,463**	**$11,463,999**	**$13,511,699**	**$16,360,592**	**$ 12,029,250**
Base Costs	**$ 1,511,500**	**$ 1,603,963**	**$ 1,642,812**	**$ 1,882,632**	**$ 2,223,448**	**$ 1,772,871**
Supplemental Non-De Minimis Costs	**$ 100,000**	**$ 102,500**	**$ 105,063**	**$ 107,689**	**$ 110,381**	**$ 105,127**
Supplemental Agricultural / Commercial Costs	**$ 6,556,000**	**$ 8,936,000**	**$ 9,716,125**	**$11,521,378**	**$14,026,763**	**$ 10,151,253**

SCENARIO 3: REDUCED PROJECT COST BUDGET

- Both alternative water supply programs removed from budget (State Water Supply Program and Blended Water Supply Program).

Key
Base Costs (all extractor categories)
Supplemental Non-De Minimis Costs (water system, agricultural, commercial extractors)
Supplemental Agricultural / Commerical Costs (agricultural and commerical extractors)

PBCC / Successor Agency Funded Budget Components	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30	Average Costs
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	5 - Year Average
Program Administration	% Increase					
SGMA-Required		2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	
Annual Report WY 2024	$110,000	$112,750	$115,569	$118,458	$121,419	$ 115,639
GSP Fifth Year Evaluation	$0	$0	$0	$0	$350,000	$ 70,000
GSP Amendment	$0	$0	$0	$100,000	$100,000	$ 40,000
Groundwater Model Use/Update	$0	$50,000	$50,000	$150,000	$100,000	$ 70,000
Ongoing Basin Monitoring Operations & Maintenance	$300,000	$307,500	$315,188	$323,067	$331,144	$ 315,380
Data Management System (DMS)	$75,000	$76,875	$78,797	$80,767	$82,786	$ 78,845
ET Ag Water Usage Program (LandIQ)	$150,000	$153,750	$157,594	$161,534	$165,572	$ 157,690
SGMA-Required Subtotal	$635,000	$700,875	$717,147	$933,826	$1,250,921	$ 847,554
Administrative						
Executive Director and Support Staff	$234,000	$257,400	$263,835	$270,431	$277,192	$ 260,572
Legal Counsel	$82,500	$84,563	$86,677	$88,843	$91,065	$ 86,729
IT Support	$50,000	$51,250	$52,531	$53,845	$55,191	$ 52,563
Office Space (incluing utilities, janitorial, etc)	$60,000	$61,500	$63,038	$64,613	$66,229	$ 63,076
Agency Administrative Costs (Insurance, Audit, Accounting, etc.)	$82,500	$84,563	$86,677	$88,843	$91,065	$ 86,729
Grant Development (2 grants)	$60,000	$61,500	$63,038	$64,613	$66,229	$ 63,076
Technical Consultant(s) to support administrative services	$110,000	$112,750	$115,569	$118,458	$121,419	$ 115,639
Outreach Program	$82,500	$84,563	$86,677	$88,843	$91,065	$ 86,729
Website Creation and Management	$15,000	$2,500	$2,563	$2,627	$2,692	$ 5,076
GW Fee Billing & Collection	$50,000	$51,250	$52,531	$53,845	$55,191	$ 52,563
Adminstrative Subtotal	$826,500	$851,838	$873,133	$894,962	$917,336	$ 872,754
Program Administration Subtotal	$1,461,500	$1,552,713	$1,590,280	$1,828,787	$2,168,257	$ 1,720,307
Projects and Management Actions						
Regulatory Projects						
Domestic Well Impact Mitigation Program	$50,000	$51,250	$52,531	$53,845	$55,191	$ 52,563
Address Additional GSP Data Gaps (Monitoring Network, etc.)	$75,000	$76,875	$78,797	$80,767	$82,786	$ 78,845
Well Verification/Registration Program	$25,000	$25,625	$26,266	$26,922	$27,595	$ 26,282
Demand Reduction Projects						
MILR Program	$500,000	$750,000	$1,000,000	$1,500,000	$2,000,000	$ 1,150,000
Demand Management Program	$100,000	$150,000	$150,000	$100,000	$100,000	$ 120,000
Water Conservation and Irrigation Efficiency Program	$50,000	$50,000	$75,000	$75,000	$75,000	$ 65,000
Alternative Water Supply Projects						
Blended Irrigation Water Supply Infrastructure Costs	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	$ -
SWP Supply Program	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	$ -
Groundwater Recharge Program	$25,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$1,000,000	$ 465,000
Project Feasability Reserve	$200,000	$205,000	$210,125	$215,378	$220,763	$ 210,253
Subtotal	$1,025,000	$1,458,750	$1,742,719	$3,051,912	$3,561,335	$ 2,167,943
Total	**$2,486,500**	**$3,011,463**	**$3,332,999**	**$4,880,699**	**$5,729,592**	**$ 3,888,250**
Base Costs	**$ 1,511,500**	**$ 1,603,963**	**$ 1,642,812**	**$ 1,882,632**	**$ 2,223,448**	**$ 1,772,871**
Supplemental Non-De Minimis Costs	**$ 100,000**	**$ 102,500**	**$ 105,063**	**$ 107,689**	**$ 110,381**	**$ 105,127**
Supplemental Agricultural / Commercial Costs	**$ 875,000**	**$ 1,305,000**	**$ 1,585,125**	**$ 2,890,378**	**$ 3,395,763**	**$ 2,010,253**

SCENARIO 3:
REDUCED PROJECT COST BUDGET RATES

1. 10730.2 Funding All Costs		FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30	Year 1 Revenue	
Averaged Rate	Charge Basis	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Revenue by Category	Total - All Revenue
Domestic Rate	*Per AF*	$31	$33	$34	$36	$38	$57,439	$3,888,250
Water System Rate	*Per AF*	$33	$35	$36	$38	$41	$41,263	
Agricultural / Commercial Rate	*Per AF*	$70	$74	$78	$82	$87	$3,789,549	

SCENARIO 5: ALTERNATIVE BUDGET APPROACH

- Budget reorganized based on an alternative approach.
- "Prudent Reserve" provides potential project funding during first 5 years of fee program.

Key
Base Costs (all extractor categories)
Supplemental Non-De Minimis Costs (water system, agricultural, commercial extractors)
Supplemental Agricultural / Commerical Costs (agricultural and commerical extractors)

PBCC / Successor Agency Funded Budget Components	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30	Average Costs
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	5 - Year Average
Program Administration			% Increase			144
SGMA-Required & Reporting		2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	
Annual Report WY 2024	$110,000	$112,750	$115,569	$118,458	$121,419	$ 115,639
GSP Fifth Year Evaluation	$0	$0	$0	$0	$350,000	$ 70,000
GSP Amendment	$0	$0	$0	$100,000	$100,000	$ 40,000
Groundwater Model Use/Update	$0	$50,000	$50,000	$150,000	$100,000	$ 70,000
10% Contingency	$89,400	$97,395	$99,705	$122,072	$154,499	$ 112,614
SGMA-Required Subtotal	$199,400	$260,145	$265,274	$490,530	$825,918	$ 408,253
Administrative						
Executive Director and Support Staff	$234,000	$257,400	$263,835	$270,431	$277,192	$ 260,572
Legal Counsel	$82,500	$84,563	$86,677	$88,843	$91,065	$ 86,729
IT Support	$25,000	$25,625	$26,266	$26,922	$27,595	$ 26,282
Office Space (incluing utilities, janitorial, etc)	$60,000	$61,500	$63,038	$64,613	$66,229	$ 63,076
Agency Administrative Costs (Insurance, Audit, Accounting, etc.)	$82,500	$84,563	$86,677	$88,843	$91,065	$ 86,729
Grant Development (2 grants)	$60,000	$61,500	$63,038	$64,613	$66,229	$ 63,076
Consultant(s) to support Basin Management	$100,000	$102,500	$105,063	$107,689	$110,381	$ 105,127
Outreach Program	$60,000	$61,500	$63,038	$64,613	$66,229	$ 63,076
Website Creation and Management	$30,000	$20,800	$21,320	$21,853	$22,399	$ 23,274
GW Fee Billing & Collection	$50,000	$51,250	$52,531	$53,845	$55,191	$ 52,563
Adminstrative Subtotal	$784,000	$811,200	$831,480	$852,267	$873,574	$ 830,504
Program Administration Subtotal	$983,400	$1,071,345	$1,096,754	$1,342,797	$1,699,492	$ 1,238,758
Operations, Management Actions, & Programs						
Operations						
Ongoing Basin Monitoring Operations & Maintenance	$200,000	$205,000	$210,125	$215,378	$220,763	$ 210,253
Data Management System (DMS)	$50,000	$40,000	$41,000	$42,025	$43,076	$ 43,220
Technical Consultants Support	$200,000	$205,000	$210,125	$215,378	$220,763	$ 210,253
ET Ag Water Usage Program (LandIQ)	$150,000	$153,750	$157,594	$161,534	$165,572	$ 157,690
Regulatory Projects						
Domestic Well Impact Mitigation Program	$50,000	$51,250	$52,531	$53,845	$55,191	$ 52,563
Address Additional GSP Data Gaps (Monitoring Network, etc.)	$175,000	$179,375	$183,859	$188,456	$193,167	$ 183,971
Demand Reduction Projects						
Extractor Management, Basin Performance	$400,000	$200,000	$225,000	$250,000	$275,000	$ 270,000
Other Programs						
"**Prudent Reserve**" for Future Projects and Programs	$750,000	$800,000	$850,000	$900,000	$950,000	$ 850,000
Recognized Programs & Projects for consideration:						
MILR/Fallowing						
MILR/Land Repurposing						
Well Verfication/Registration Program						
Water Conservation and Irrigation Efficiency Program						
Groundwater Recharge Program						
Other Potential Programs						
Subtotal	$1,975,000	$1,834,375	$1,930,234	$2,026,615	$2,123,531	$ 1,977,951
Total	**$2,958,400**	**$2,905,720**	**$3,026,988**	**$3,369,412**	**$3,823,023**	**$ 3,216,709**
Base Costs	**$ 1,633,400**	**$ 1,726,345**	**$ 1,768,129**	**$ 2,030,956**	**$ 2,404,855**	**$ 1,912,737**
Supplemental Non-De Minimis Costs	**$ 575,000**	**$ 379,375**	**$ 408,859**	**$ 438,456**	**$ 468,167**	**$ 453,971**
Supplemental Agricultural / Commercial Costs	**$ 750,000**	**$ 800,000**	**$ 850,000**	**$ 900,000**	**$ 950,000**	**$ 850,000**

SCENARIO 5:
ALTERNATIVE BUDGET APPROACH RATES

1. 10730.2 Funding All Costs		FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30	Year 1 Revenue	
Averaged Rate	Charge Basis	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Revenue by Category	Total - All Revenue
Domestic Rate	*Per AF*	$34	$35	$37	$39	$41	$61,970	$3,216,709
Water System Rate	*Per AF*	$42	$44	$46	$49	$52	$52,236	
Agricultural / Commercial Rate	*Per AF*	$58	$60	$64	$67	$71	$3,102,502	

SCENARIO 3A: REDUCED PROJECT COST BUDGET *MODIFIED*

GSA STAFF RECOMMENDATION

- Both alternative water supply programs removed from budget (State Water Supply Program and Blended Water Supply Program).

➔ Additional funding provided for:

- MILR Program (additional $2,000,000 over 5 years).
- Water Conservation and Irrigation Efficiency Program (additional $375,000 over 5 years).

Key
Base Costs (all extractor categories)
Supplemental Non-De Minimis Costs (water system, agricultural, commercial extractors)
Supplemental Agricultural / Commerical Costs (agricultural and commerical extractors)

PBCC / Successor Agency Funded Budget Components	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30	Average Costs
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	5 - Year Average
Program Administration	% Increase					
SGMA-Required		2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	
Annual Report WY 2024	$110,000	$112,750	$115,569	$118,458	$121,419	$ 115,639
GSP Fifth Year Evaluation	$0	$0	$0	$0	$350,000	$ 70,000
GSP Amendment	$0	$0	$0	$100,000	$100,000	$ 40,000
Groundwater Model Use/Update	$0	$50,000	$50,000	$150,000	$100,000	$ 70,000
Ongoing Basin Monitoring Operations & Maintenance	$300,000	$307,500	$315,188	$323,067	$331,144	$ 315,380
Data Management System (DMS)	$75,000	$76,875	$78,797	$80,767	$82,786	$ 78,845
ET Ag Water Usage Program (LandIQ)	$150,000	$153,750	$157,594	$161,534	$165,572	$ 157,690
SGMA-Required Subtotal	$635,000	$700,875	$717,147	$933,826	$1,250,921	$ 847,554
Administrative						
Executive Director and Support Staff	$234,000	$257,400	$263,835	$270,431	$277,192	$ 260,572
Legal Counsel	$82,500	$84,563	$86,677	$88,843	$91,065	$ 86,729
IT Support	$50,000	$51,250	$52,531	$53,845	$55,191	$ 52,563
Office Space (incluing utilities, janitorial, etc)	$60,000	$61,500	$63,038	$64,613	$66,229	$ 63,076
Agency Administrative Costs (Insurance, Audit, Accounting, etc.)	$82,500	$84,563	$86,677	$88,843	$91,065	$ 86,729
Grant Development (2 grants)	$60,000	$61,500	$63,038	$64,613	$66,229	$ 63,076
Technical Consultant(s) to support administrative services	$110,000	$112,750	$115,569	$118,458	$121,419	$ 115,639
Outreach Program	$82,500	$84,563	$86,677	$88,843	$91,065	$ 86,729
Website Creation and Management	$15,000	$2,500	$2,563	$2,627	$2,692	$ 5,076
GW Fee Billing & Collection	$50,000	$51,250	$52,531	$53,845	$55,191	$ 52,563
Adminstrative Subtotal	$826,500	$851,838	$873,133	$894,962	$917,336	$ 872,754
Program Administration Subtotal	$1,461,500	$1,552,713	$1,590,280	$1,828,787	$2,168,257	$ 1,720,307
Projects and Management Actions						
Regulatory Projects						
Domestic Well Impact Mitigation Program	$50,000	$51,250	$52,531	$53,845	$55,191	$ 52,563
Address Additional GSP Data Gaps (Monitoring Network, etc.)	$75,000	$76,875	$78,797	$80,767	$82,786	$ 78,845
Well Verification/Registration Program	$25,000	$25,625	$26,266	$26,922	$27,595	$ 26,282
Demand Reduction Projects						
MILR Program	$750,000	$1,000,000	$1,500,000	$2,000,000	$2,500,000	$ 1,550,000
Demand Management Program	$100,000	$150,000	$150,000	$100,000	$100,000	$ 120,000
Water Conservation and Irrigation Efficiency Program	$100,000	$100,000	$150,000	$150,000	$200,000	$ 140,000
Alternative Water Supply Projects						
Blended Irrigation Water Supply Infrastructure Costs	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	$ -
SWP Supply Program	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	$ -
Groundwater Recharge Program	$25,000	$150,000	$150,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$ 465,000
Project Feasability Reserve	$200,000	$205,000	$210,125	$215,378	$220,763	$ 210,253
Subtotal	$1,325,000	$1,758,750	$2,317,719	$3,626,912	$4,186,335	$ 2,642,943
Total	**$2,786,500**	**$3,311,463**	**$3,907,999**	**$5,455,699**	**$6,354,592**	**$ 4,363,250**
Base Costs	**$ 1,511,500**	**$ 1,603,963**	**$ 1,642,812**	**$ 1,882,632**	**$ 2,223,448**	**$ 1,772,871**
Supplemental Non-De Minimis Costs	**$ 100,000**	**$ 102,500**	**$ 105,063**	**$ 107,689**	**$ 110,381**	**$ 105,127**
Supplemental Agricultural / Commercial Costs	**$ 1,175,000**	**$ 1,605,000**	**$ 2,160,125**	**$ 3,465,378**	**$ 4,020,763**	**$ 2,485,253**

SCENARIO 3A:
REDUCED PROJECT COST BUDGET *MODIFIED* RATES

1. 10730.2 Funding All Costs		FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30	Year 1 Revenue	
Averaged Rate	**Charge Basis**	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**	**Revenue by Category**	**Total - All Revenue**
Domestic Rate	*Per AF*	$31	$33	$34	$36	$38	$57,439	$4,363,250
Water System Rate	*Per AF*	$33	$35	$36	$38	$41	$41,263	
Agricultural / Commercial Rate	*Per AF*	$79	$83	$88	$93	$98	$4,264,549	

RATE COMPARISON

Budget Scenarios		Scenario 1	Scenario 3	Scenario 5	Scenario 3 - Modified
		Full Implementation Budget (For Reference)	Alternative Water Supply Projects Removed	Alternative Approach	Alternative Water Supply Projects Removed; Additional Funding for MILR and Water Conservation Programs
Total Budget		**$12,029,250**	**$3,888,250**	**$3,216,709**	**$4,363,250**
Extractor Category	**Charge Basis**	**Rate**	**Rate**	**Rate**	**Rate**
Domestic Rate	*Per AF*	$34	$34	$37	$34
Water System Rate	*Per AF*	$36	$36	$46	$36
Agricultural / Commercial Rate	*Per AF*	$246	$78	$64	$88

Notes:

- Year 3 rates are shown for simplicity.
- The fee study will establish the *maximum* budget amount and rates that can be charged each year. The PBCC / Successor Agency will determine the annual budget and rates each year, which may be lower than the maximum.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

FEE IMPLEMENTATION TIMING & POTENTIAL FUNDING GAP

- Fee implementation will likely be completed in time for placement on the 2025-26 tax bills (August 2025).
- Tax roll revenue is typically distributed in two installments – around January and around May.
- Should the successor agency to the PBCC elect to utilize this method of collection (this is recommended), funds will not begin to be distributed by the County until around January 2026.
  - ***This would bring about a 6-month funding gap in FY 2025-26.***

Potential solution:

- GSAs could contribute funding based on their apportioned costs determined by the fee study.
  - Funds could be a continued contribution to the PBCC or successor agency.
  - Funds could be repaid to member agencies once tax bill revenue is distributed by the County – although this could produce further cash flow issues in Q1 of 2025.

NOTE ON DE MINIMIS (DOMESTIC) EXTRACTORS:

- Per Proposition 218 requirements, cost apportionment must relate to the benefit or service being provided to those being charged (groundwater extractors).
- Today's preliminary cost apportionment attempts to account for the relatively minimal service / benefit provided to domestic extractors. However, some costs (such as Program Administration and Domestic Well Impact Mitigation) likely provide a service / benefit to these extractors.
- Although GSA staff initially expressed a desire that de minimis users not be required to pay a fee, this approach would likely require the GSAs to absorb the costs allocated to these users in the rate study.
- Due to challenges associated with the GSAs covering these costs, staff is now considering the possibility of charging these extractors.
- Depending on the final estimate of groundwater use per residence, this charge will likely be minimal.

RURAL DOMESTIC GROUNDWATER RATES

- The updated estimate of rural domestic groundwater use produces an applied water amount of 0.62 AFY.
- A preliminary consumptive use calculation reduces this amount by 26% to 0.46 AFY.
- Multiplying this preliminary consumptive use estimate by a rate of $35 produces an annual charge of about **$16 per rural domestic parcel**.
- This amount would then be either charged to domestic extractors directly or paid for by PBCC members.

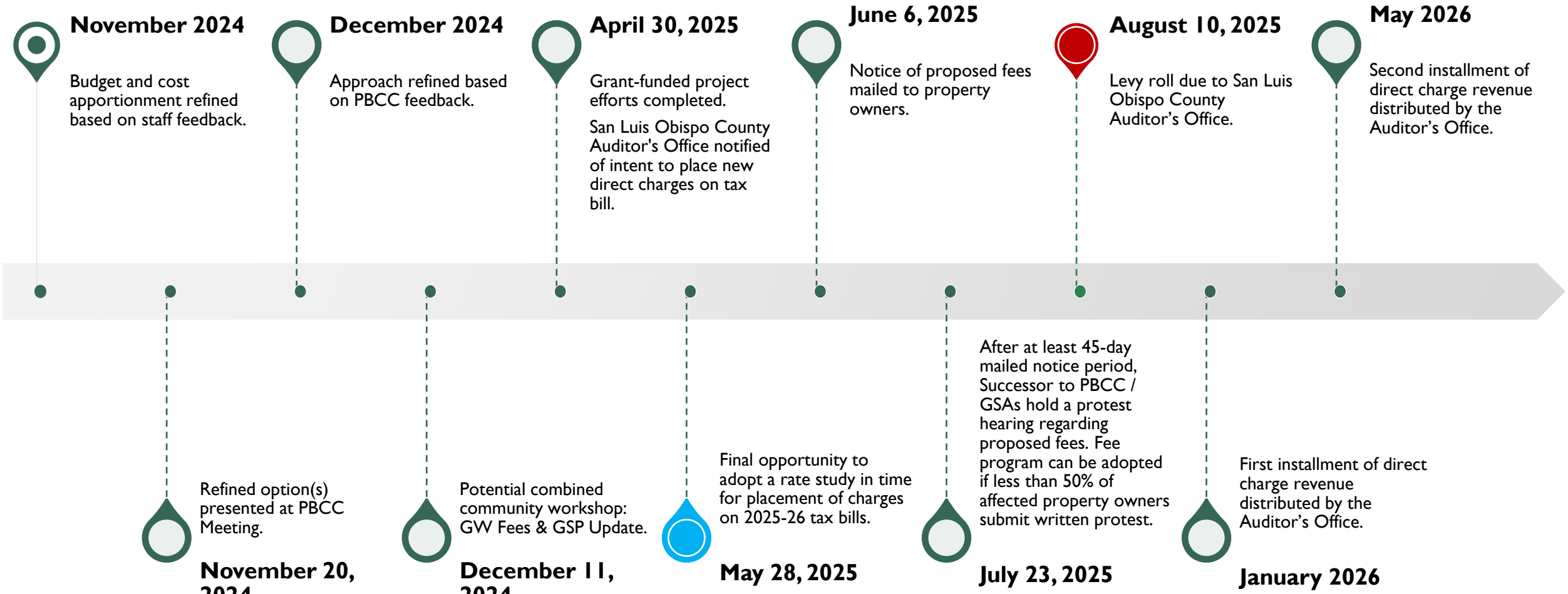
Potential Domestic Rate Per AF	$35.00
Domestic Applied GW Use Estimate	0.62 AFY
Domestic Consumptive GW Use Estimate	0.46 AFY
Potential Annual Domestic Fee Amount	**$16.14**

REVENUE FLUCTUATION

- Volumetric fee programs can present challenges related to revenue fluctuation.
  - (If GW use is reduced, revenue is also reduced).
- Several measure can be taken to address this:

1. Project a reduction in GW use (already incorporated in rate calculations – 20% Ag reduction over 5 years).
2. Inclusion of a reserve fund in the budget.
3. Inclusion of a contingency allowance in GW use estimates (can be a percentage of total consumptive use).

WATER CODE 10730.2 (PROP 218) FEE IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE



QUESTIONS / DISCUSSION

COST OF SERVICE STUDY PROGRESS UPDATE

JANUARY 22, 2025