Corning Subbasin Advisory Board

June 2, 2021, 1:30 – 4:30 pm

Meeting #14 Meeting Summary

Hybrid Meeting

In-person at: The Lodge at Rolling Hills Casino
Carlino's Room
2655 Everett Freeman Way, Corning, CA 96021
(Doors open at 1:00 PM)

REMOTE PARTICIPATION OPTION
Join Zoom Meeting
https://cbuilding.zoom.us/j/92108709519
Meeting ID: 921 0870 9519

1. Welcome and Introductions

At 1:30 p.m., Julie Leimbach (Ms. Leimbach), facilitator for the Corning Subbasin Advisory Board (CSAB), called the meeting to order.

Roll Call

Ryan Teubert (Mr. Teubert) and Lisa Hunter (Ms. Hunter) took the roll call for the CSAB Members.

Tehama County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (TCFCWCD)

- ✔ Bob Williams – joined at 1:40 pm
- ✔ David Lester
- ✔ Steven Gruenwald

Alternate:

- ✔ Ian Turnbull

Corning Sub-basin GSA (CSGSA)

- ✔ Brian Mori
- ✔ Grant Carmon
- ✔ Julia Violich - online

Alternate:

- ✔ John Amaro - online

Agenda Review, Review of Groundrules

Ms. Leimbach welcomed meeting participants to the June 2021 CSAB meeting. She reviewed the agenda and reminded attendees that CSAB meetings are following Brown Act guidelines. She invited members of the public to announce their name and affiliation into the chat box to be included in the meeting summary. Public participants that attended in person were invited to sign into the sign in sheet. Meeting materials can be found at corningsubbasingsp.org.

2. Public Comment for Items Not on the Agenda

- Del Reimers (Mr. Reimers), landowner – I prefer in-person CSAB meetings.
    - Ms. Hunter and Mr. Teubert – We are testing out the hybrid meetings approach to meet multiple interests and COVID guidelines at this time. This venue incurs a cost to the project. We will need to consider options for future meetings.
- Tamara Williams (Ms. Williams), landowner – I appreciate the CSAB virtual meeting format.
- Jaime Lely (Ms. Lely), landowner – I appreciate the CSAB virtual meeting format.

3. Action Item: Approval of Meeting Summary

Grant Carmon (Mr. Carmon) made the motion that the CSAB approves the CSAB May 5 Meeting Summary. Brian Mori (Mr. Mori) seconded the motion. Ms. Leimbach restated the motion and opened it to public comment. There was no public comment at this time.

Ms. Leimbach opened the motion to Board debate. Hearing no comments from the CSAB members, she called a vote.

Vote:

TCFCWCD

- Bob Williams – Aye
- David Lester – Aye
- Steven Gruenwald – Aye

CSGSA

- Grant Carmon – Aye
- Julia Violich – Aye
- Brian Mori – Aye

The Board unanimously approved the motion with a vote of 6-0.

4. Action Item: Approval of the 5/6 CSAB Meeting Summary

The Meeting Summary for the May 6 Special Meeting was not ready for a vote at this time. Approval of this meeting summary will be postponed to the July CSAB Meeting.

5. GSA Updates

Mr. Teubert and Ms. Hunter reported to the CSAB on the TCFCWCD and CSGSA, respectively. Lisa Porta (Ms. Porta), Montgomery & Associates reported on the interbasin coordination progress.

TCFCWCD

- The TCFCWCD started installing a groundwater monitoring well. There are 4 different zones we are monitoring.
- TCFCWCD continues to develop the GSPs for all Subbasins concurrently.

CSGSA

- The CSGSA has been following along with the CSAB discussions.

Interbasin Coordination

- The GSP team is coordinating with all surrounding GSPs, especially Tehama County, on consistency of SMC approaches and reviewing model results. The technical teams working on the multiple basins in Tehama County are building a data management system.

Ms. Porta also reviewed how to report domestic wells going dry through a State website.

6. Degraded Water Quality SMC

Ms. Porta presented on the Water Quality SMC and showed the updated approach which incorporates the comments from the last CSAB discussion.

The refined approach proposes to measure electrical conductivity (EC) at the existing Glenn County irrigation wells, in addition to total dissolved solids (TDS) at the public supply wells. The salinity threshold for crops is less than the drinking water health threshold. If the CSAB wants to measure water quality by beneficial users, the GSAs could measure by including a different measurement with a different threshold.

The Minimum Threshold (MT) and Measurable Objectives (MO) for TDS are consistent with the ones recommended in the adjacent Red Bluff Subbasin to the North.

CSAB Discussion

The CSAB members made the following recommendations:

- Recommend consistency with Tehama County TDS MT and MO. Accepted value of TDS MO is 500 mg/L. Tehama County has good water quality and they set the TDS MT at 750 g/L for the Red Bluff Subbasin, instead of the current proposed 1,000 mg/L in the Corning Subbasin.
- Recommendation to remove the EC measurement.
- The GSA can reevaluate the EC measurement in the future.

M&A Additional Technical Input

In response to clarifying questions, M&A provided the following input.

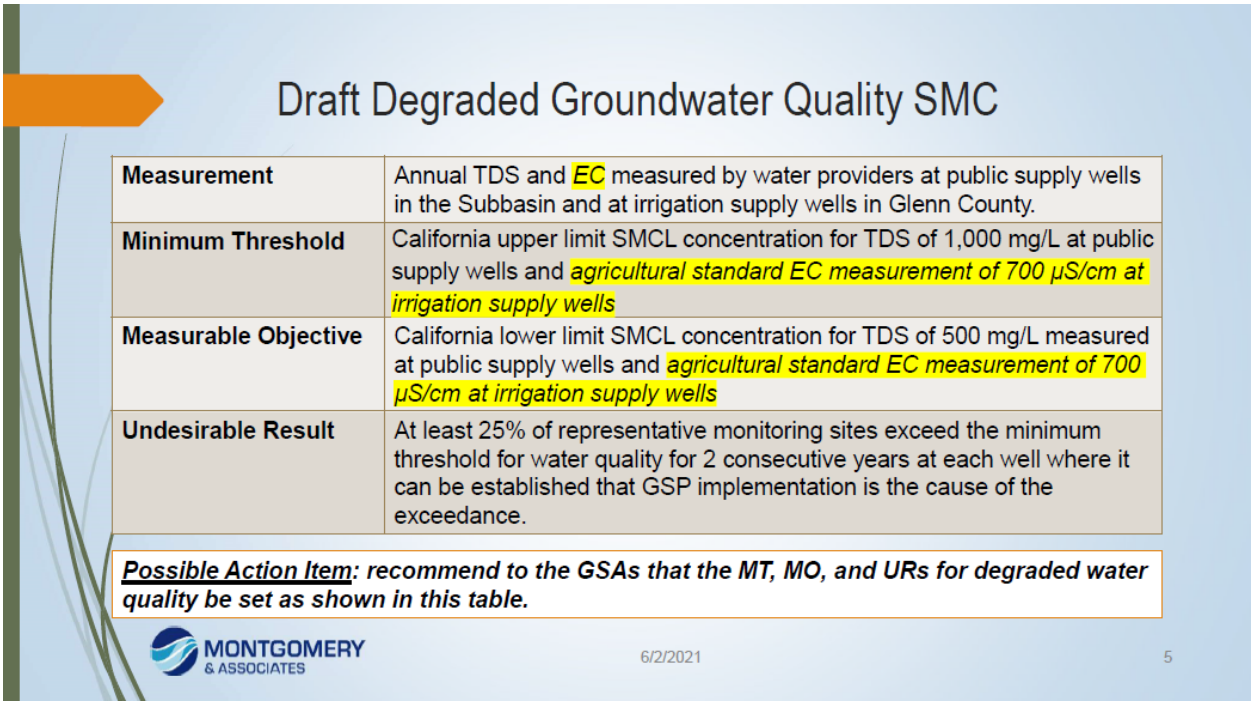
- Only 1 well could exceed the MT for EC with the current monitoring network of 4 wells, but additional wells could be added in the future. Public Supply wells already report their water quality at the state level and under state requirements.

Public Comment

There was no public comment at this time.

Action Item

Mr. Williams made a motion to: recommend to the GSAs that the MT, MO, and URs for degraded water quality be set as shown in this table with yellow highlight redacted [EC removed] and TDS changed to 750 mg/L. Mr. Lester seconded the motion. (See the slide below for reference.)



Ms. Leimbach restated the motion and opened it to debate. The following are highlights from the CSAB debate:

- Mr. Gruenwald - We have wells that are already above 500 mg/L. Why would we want to lower the MT below 1,000 mg/L? Why not leave the MT at 1,000 mg/L and put the MO at 500 mg/L.
    - Ms. Porta - The wells you have in Capay are not in the proposed monitoring network. The GSA can consider that change if the Board wants to discuss that.
- Mr. Mori - Removing EC brings us to 14 wells. Historically, those have been in the 200-250 mg/L range. Recommend removing EC.

Public Comment

- Member of the Public - With regards to Steve's comments, our domestic wells are above 500 mg/L. I understand that at this point, we are talking about public supply wells. I'm concerned about where this could go in the future. Change could be afoot especially because the state is pushing water quality for domestic wells. It is important that there is public comment before decisions.

Ms. Leimbach called the motion to a vote.

Vote:

TCFCWCD

- Bob Williams – Aye
- David Lester – Aye
- Steven Gruenwald – Aye

CSGSA

- Brian Mori – Aye
- Grant Carmon – Aye
- Julia Violich – Aye

This motion passed 6-0.

7. Land Subsidence SMC

Ms. Porta presented on the Land Subsidence SMC and provided clarifications to the CSAB.

CSAB Discussion

Highlights from the Board discussion included:

- Acknowledge the fact that subsidence is very unlikely in the Corning Subbasin, except for an area in Glenn County near Stony Creek.
- The Minimum Threshold is consistent with the one recommended in both the adjacent Red Bluff and Colusa Subbasins.

Public Comment

- Ms. Williams, Landowner – How will it be determined that measured subsidence will not be irreversible? Suggest that you strike the irreversible piece and deal with that if irreversible subsidence happens. My experience with alluvium is usually not reversible.
    - Ms. Porta – GSP regulations only address irreversible subsidence. If subsidence is reversible, there's nothing the GSAs need to do. This is why the language in the proposed table is related to irreversible subsidence.

Action Item

Mr. Mori recommended to the GSAs that the MT, MO, and URs for land subsidence be set as shown in this table. Steven Gruenwald (Mr. Gruenwald) seconded the motion. Ms. Leimbach restated the motion and opened it for debate among CSAB members. There was no debate at this time and Ms. Leimbach called a vote.

Measurement	Inelastic land subsidence measured by InSAR data available from DWR, and periodic measurements at the DWR survey monuments.
Minimum Threshold	No more than 0.5 feet of cumulative subsidence over a five-year period (beyond the measurement error), solely due to lowered groundwater elevations.
Measurable Objective	Zero inelastic subsidence, in addition to any measurement error. If InSAR data are used, the measurement error is 0.1 ft and any measurement of 0.1 ft or less would not be considered inelastic subsidence.
Undesirable Result	Any exceedance of a minimum threshold that is irreversible and caused by lowering groundwater elevations

***Possible Action Item*: recommend to the GSAs that the MT, MO, and URs for land subsidence be set as shown in this table.**

TCFCWCD

- Bob Williams – Aye
- David Lester – Aye
- Steven Gruenwald – Aye

CSGSA

- Brian Mori – Aye
- Grant Carmon – Aye
- Julia Violich – Aye

This motion passed with a vote of 6-0.

8. Review Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels SMC

Ms. Leimbach introduced her colleague, Tania Carlone, Consensus Building Institute (CBI), who facilitated the Special Meeting on May 6 on Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels SMC. For continuity, she is going to facilitate the CSAB discussion on this item and then Ms. Leimbach will take public comment and facilitate voting on any possible action items.

Following the discussion and feedback received at and after the 5/6 Special CSAB meeting on GWL SMC, two options for Minimum Thresholds for declining wells were put forth for CSAB review and recommendation. The technical team presented additional information including a domestic well impact analysis to get a better estimate of potential domestic well impacts with the SMC options – realizing the limitations of the current domestic well data that are available.

Ms. Porta showed an example MT at a representative monitoring well where the difference between the first option for 20% buffer and second option for 30% buffer below the minimum depth is eleven feet between the percentages. It's dependent on the depth to water; the deeper the depth to water, the higher the percentage for the buffer.

CSAB Discussion

Individual CSAB members asked about the following topics and Ms. Porta provided additional technical information and clarification.

- Clarified the difference between minimum and maximum Fall 2015.
    - Ms. Porta - We are using the minimum measured Fall level for the MT which would still be taken in the fall Sept/Oct. period. Some wells are measured once each season; others are equipped with a transducer and are measured every hour or every day.
- Clarified information for individuals who are less familiar with this data.
- Clarified that with regard to changes in land surface elevations from east to west, are we correcting for that when we are measuring depth to groundwater? In different locations, the groundwater level alone cannot be compared because the land surface changes. Land surface levels increase faster on the west side. It seems like if we correct for that, we could get a clearer picture. My point is that the expectation of viability is different in different regions depending on the depth to groundwater.
    - Ms. Porta – The elevation is taken into account when you calculate how far down you must drill from the land surface to groundwater.

Ms. Porta reviewed the Groundwater Elevation Contours Compared to Domestic Well Depths for Fall 2018, overlying the ground surface elevations. This is a typical way to look at groundwater level distribution in a basin. However, there is a data gap in the western side of the basin, because those wells have not had their water levels measured consistently. The same geographic contours were applied to the MT Options for 20 or 30%. Red wells indicate those domestic wells that are projected to go dry under 20% and 30% buffer.

CSAB Discussion

Ms. Carlone, CBI, reminded the CSAB that the MT is not what we are managing to. The Subbasin is trying to avoid getting to the MT. These percentages do not include projects and management actions. In practical terms, if you saw a continued decline towards the MT, you would use a project or managementaction to reverse the trajectory of the groundwater levels.

Ms. Carlone reviewed the process and outcomes of the Special Meeting. At the beginning of the Special Meeting, the CSAB started with several options for the buffer for declining wells. By the end of the meeting, the CSAB directed M&A to compare the two 20% and 30% buffer options.

- Request to show the public the analysis of a 10% buffer for MT. The 10% buffer was not available because the CSAB had directed M&A to develop the analyses of the 20% and 30% buffers for their consideration.
- The source of the language in slide 5, UR, second bullet came from DWR has that in its BMPs and regulations to allow GSAs to include the possibility of groundwater level rebound including those that rebounded after the 2015 drought. In some areas water levels do rebound after a year of rain. This allows for some variation year-to-year. The GSA does not have to use this language.

CSAB Recommendations

Individual members expressed the following preferences and recommendations:

- Recommend MT with less than 20% buffer
    - Preference for less than 20% buffer to support a more aggressive effort to protect domestic well users.
- Recommend MT with 20% buffer.
    - In Glenn County, yesterday (6/1/21) the County declared an emergency drought conditions. What are people supposed to do when they are out of water for months?
    - A 30% buffer would mean that a quarter of our domestic wells would have to take the bullet. Agricultural wells have more flexibility than domestic wells. In the City of Orland and Capay area, we have had domestic wells go dry.
    - We represent a diversity of beneficial user groups including agricultural and domestic users and diversity within those groups. We have to sit at this 10,000 foot level. We are trying to create a sustainable groundwater plan with short and long-term goals. We need to set thresholds that change people's use of water in the long-term. We need to address climate change and slower than usual recovery. There has been a big increase in agriculture. On our farm, we have spent a lot of money on technology and monitoring systems so that we can be efficient about our water use. I'm a multigenerational family farmer. I don't have a shareholder group to whom I have to report earnings. I want sustainability for generations to come.
- Recommend MT with 30% buffer.
    - 25% buffer is a pretty big buffer on a domestic well. There is a high level of variability.
    - This MT doesn't do anything to address the drought. There is a lot of short-term hurt going on for domestic users in the basin. In the drought, trying to make a long-term decision based on short-term hurt is difficult.
    - Everyone living in the North State now is having water taken away from them. PMAs sound great but they are difficult to get off the ground. Setting lofty goals is a great thing but if we don't have a business in a few years, then that's not a good thing.
- Recommendations on MO
    - Recommend setting a high lofty goal rather than the level during the 2015 drought. What is the penalty for not meeting our MO with the GSP, will the state penalize us? Why are we setting our MO lower than our groundwater levels at this time?
    - Recommend setting the level as the 2015 drought. It doesn't always represent the lowest level for groundwater. SGMA charge started in 2015 and the state said to go forward with 2015 levels. This is consistent with what other basins are doing.
- Recommendations on UR
    - Recommend eliminating the second bullet on the table with the proposed recommendations.

Public Comment

- Mike, member of the public - Who regulates the overwater gravel pits adjacent to I-5?
    - Mr. Carmon – I believe that falls under the state's permits. I will get your name and number and get back to you on the answer to your question.
- Ms. Williams, landowner – Please correct the label to read "Max Depth to Groundwater" on the well graphic. This is part of the problem with the vocabulary around this issue.

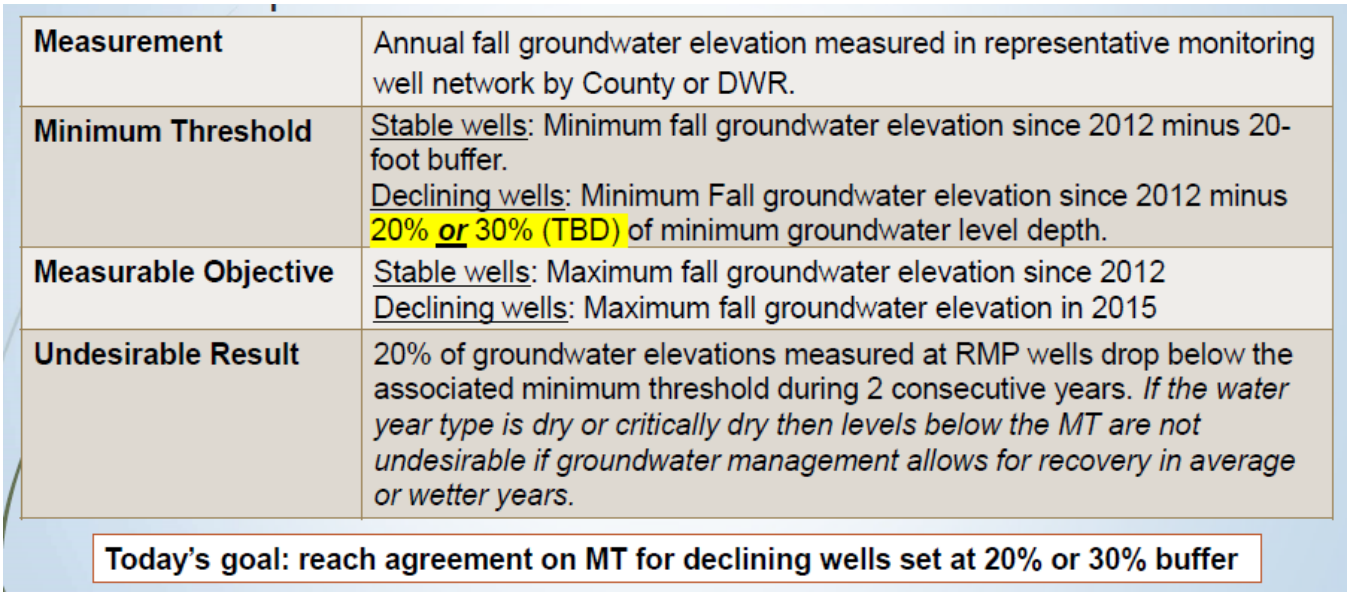
- Ms. Williams, landowner – I am concerned that you are writing off wells that are more than 30-years old. I understand people might be thinking that is an old well. My well is much older than that and it is still producing and watered a measurable amount of table olives in the county this last year.
    - As a small domestic user, I appreciate Grant and Julia's comments and concerns and support for a more conservative MT.
- Ms. Williams, landowner – Read comments from Michael Ward:
    - Local homeowners on the Corning Subbasin westside are not in favor of the currently proposed approach for establishing MTs for groundwater levels. The current proposals do not address the following groundwater levels occurring on the West side for the following reasons: 1) Few RMPs have been identified in the west side where groundwater problems have already been identified. 2) An UR is only realized when 20% of the RMPs fall below an established MTs on a subbasin wide basis. Given the few RMPs identified in the west side, groundwater issues will not be addressed until other parts of the subbasin are being impacted. This approach is too little too late.
    - MT options for the west side to address groundwater options on a regional basis (meaning area of declining water levels) not until the entire subbasin has groundwater levels declining by 20%. The focus needs to address impacts on domestic wells that are and will be impacted by land use.
    - Recommended approach: 1) Identify areas of the west side of higher densities of domestic users; 2) Identify sources of groundwater demand in those areas; 3) Develop MTs for those areas based on current conditions and projected demands and impacts; 4) Establish a UR to reduce potential impacts to domestic well users; and 5) This generalized approach has been suggested before. The current approach to establish MTs do little to address westside declining water levels after the damage has already been done.
- Ian Turnbull (Mr. Turnbull)
    - With regards to the analysis on the domestic wells. It's an excellent approach. It's a derivative of Allan Fulton's approach. The biggest problem is the data. The data we have is only on 30-40% of the parcels, which likely have domestic wells especially in the older area of the valley that have been farmed for generations. The methodology is excellent but the data is lacking. It skews the results. It doesn't necessarily mean that the older wells are going to fail.
    - For the MT, we must consider it in tandem with the UR. The two go hand and glove. I assume that management actions are going to be costly, so we don't want to get to that point. If you are going to go with a 30% MT, consider removing the last part of the UR about as far as dry or critically dry. Remove that sentence. Look back at the historic years and how many years were dry.
- Mr. Reimers, landowner
    - I have some real problems with trying to put us in the same bathtub I guess. I have varying groundwater levels and geology on my property. I've got spots 200 ft. of hard rock. Another spot within ½ mile it's 190 ft for domestic water. Then there is another spot with domestic wells. We can't generalize this. There is a reason there aren't many wells with documentation on the west side. It's because there is no water there. Once we get past 200-300 ft where we hit saltwater.
    - The other thing we are missing is the Orland Water Project. By August 1, we will be on the water project. Then you will see the groundwater table drop from that point on. We have irrigated since 1864; now we are seeing big 400-yr. oak trees die on the ranch. That's how much that surface water has dropped. I understand the redtag wells of Glenn-Colusa are pumping into the

canal. The people of Capay ought to be ticked. Since we are all in the bathtub; we are all going to pay for that water heading south.

- Matt Hansen (Mr. Hansen), westside landowner
    - It seems that Brian Mori wants the 30% buffer for his business. I appreciate these Board members' perspectives. There is no doubt we are in a water crisis. We have been measuring wells on the westside and seen an impact on the production wells on the westside. There is still good water out there and folks are afraid of land development. I think it would be a compromise to use 20% as a sustainable management threshold. We are going to lose wells. There are a lot of people affected.
- Mr. Gruenwald
    - Things are not the same as they were 20-30 years ago. We are fortunate to have what we do out of Orland water users. What we are struggling with is having to make a decision on this 20 or 30% now and in this next month talking about projects and management actions. I think there are a lot of things we are talking about that are underway. We have kicked around the idea of a moratorium on ag wells for lands that have never been developed under agriculture. We are trying to look at well construction criteria for agricultural and domestic wells. We are trying to encourage ag wells to be constructed in ways that would reduce likelihood that nearby domestic wells would dry out.
    - We want to bring ordinances at the local level in the next few months to keep ag viable but to prevent the overuse and abuse of water on the westside.
    - We are trying to break the Corning Subbasin into smaller zones to address those issues regionally. We are looking at trying to manage smaller zones where we can set those standards tighter where there are domestic wells in competition with ag wells.
    - We are trying to work through some things and I ask for some patience.
- Mr. Reimers, landowner – I hope we don't do what they did in Glenn County. That was a disaster to increase our taxes twice as much when we don't have the water. I spent a year on the Ad Hoc Committee. We are going to charge you the same amount as people who are irrigating. The only reason our water table is up because we got that water sitting in there and there is quite a bit of surface water when this thing shuts off. When we flood-irrigate up there, the water goes underground.
    - Mr. Teubert – We are trying not to get into the funding topic at this point. We invite you to come to the Groundwater Commission meeting where we will be discussing this at length.
- Mr. Teubert – There is a Tehama County Groundwater Commission that has made those recommendations described by Steve Gruenwald. The moratorium on ag has not been discussed in the CSAB.
    - Matt Hansen (Mr. Hansen), landowner – When we are talking about groundwater levels, if we had confidence about the positive effects of these other measures, then we could go with the 20 % buffer. For those domestic users, losing your water is a whole other negative impact than losing your agricultural water.
- Ms. Carlone –There is still some divergence between those preferring the 20% and 30% buffer in the declining areas. I have not heard comments on the MO except from Brian Mori. We could see where we are on the MO in terms of a vote. Regarding UR, I haven't heard concerns about the proposed UR first statement but there was a recommendation to remove the second UR bullet if CSAB decides to go with the 30% buffer. Any comments from CSAB about how we might bridge the divergence between the 20% and 30% buffer for the MT?

Action Item

Mr. Mori made a motion to recommend the MT as described in the table with a 30% buffer. Mr. Lester seconded the motion.



Measurement	Annual fall groundwater elevation measured in representative monitoring well network by County or DWR.
Minimum Threshold	Stable wells: Minimum fall groundwater elevation since 2012 minus 20-foot buffer. Declining wells: Minimum Fall groundwater elevation since 2012 minus 20% ***or*** 30% (TBD) of minimum groundwater level depth.
Measurable Objective	Stable wells: Maximum fall groundwater elevation since 2012 Declining wells: Maximum fall groundwater elevation in 2015
Undesirable Result	20% of groundwater elevations measured at RMP wells drop below the associated minimum threshold during 2 consecutive years. *If the water year type is dry or critically dry then levels below the MT are not undesirable if groundwater management allows for recovery in average or wetter years.*

Today's goal: reach agreement on MT for declining wells set at 20% or 30% buffer

Ms. Leimbach restated the motion and opened the motion to debate. Highlights from the Board debate are as follows:

- Recommend 20% buffer.
    - Recommend consistency in Tehama County. The Tehama County Water Commission Ad-Hoc Committee on SMC is looking at a MT Level around the 10-20% level which varies at the specific location of polygons in the subbasin.
    - Recommend consistency with the understanding that minimum thresholds are the worse-case scenarios and that we don't get close to those MT. If you are the one person who has their wells go dry at 20% it's 100% for you.
- Board members reviewed the MOU to ascertain outcomes should the vote be a tie. The MOU is silent on this potential outcome.

Ms. Leimbach called the vote.

Vote:

TCFCWCD

- Bob Williams – No
- David Lester – Yes
- Steven Gruenwald – No

CSGSA

- Grant Carmon – No
- Brian Mori – Yes
- Julia Violich – No

The motion failed with a vote of 2-4.

Mr. Gruenwald made a motion to recommend the MT as described in the table with a 25% buffer. Mr. Mori seconded the motion.

Measurement	Annual fall groundwater elevation measured in representative monitoring well network by County or DWR.
Minimum Threshold	Stable wells: Minimum fall groundwater elevation since 2012 minus 20-foot buffer. Declining wells: Minimum Fall groundwater elevation since 2012 minus 20% ***or*** 30% (TBD) of minimum groundwater level depth.
Measurable Objective	Stable wells: Maximum fall groundwater elevation since 2012 Declining wells: Maximum fall groundwater elevation in 2015
Undesirable Result	20% of groundwater elevations measured at RMP wells drop below the associated minimum threshold during 2 consecutive years. *If the water year type is dry or critically dry then levels below the MT are not undesirable if groundwater management allows for recovery in average or wetter years.*

Today's goal: reach agreement on MT for declining wells set at 20% or 30% buffer

Ms. Leimbach restated the motion and opened the motion to debate. There was no debate. Ms. Leimbach called the vote.

TCFCWCD

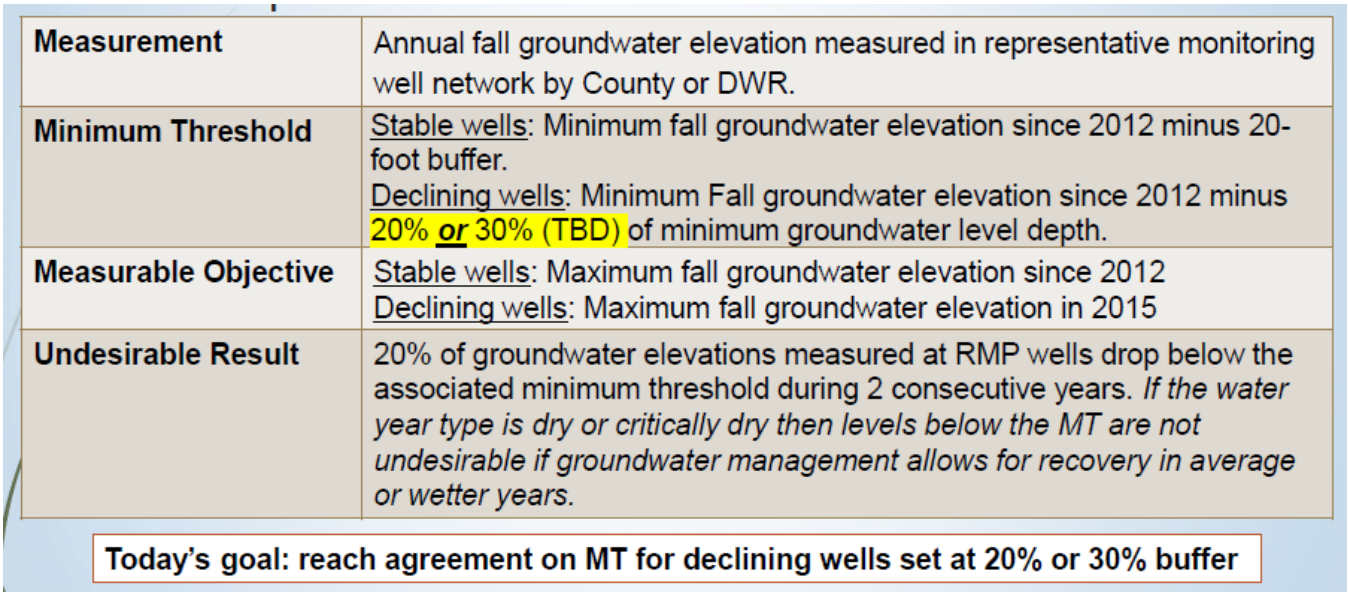
- Bob Williams – No
- David Lester – Aye
- Steven Gruenwald – Aye

CSGSA

- Brian Mori – Aye
- Grant Carmon – No
- Julia Violich – No

The motion failed to pass with a vote of 3-3.

Mr. Carmon made a motion to recommend the MT as described in the table with the 20% buffer option. Julia Violich seconded the motion.



Measurement	Annual fall groundwater elevation measured in representative monitoring well network by County or DWR.
Minimum Threshold	Stable wells: Minimum fall groundwater elevation since 2012 minus 20-foot buffer. Declining wells: Minimum Fall groundwater elevation since 2012 minus 20% ***or*** 30% (TBD) of minimum groundwater level depth.
Measurable Objective	Stable wells: Maximum fall groundwater elevation since 2012 Declining wells: Maximum fall groundwater elevation in 2015
Undesirable Result	20% of groundwater elevations measured at RMP wells drop below the associated minimum threshold during 2 consecutive years. *If the water year type is dry or critically dry then levels below the MT are not undesirable if groundwater management allows for recovery in average or wetter years.*

Today's goal: reach agreement on MT for declining wells set at 20% or 30% buffer

Ms. Leimbach restated the motion and opened the motion to debate. There was no debate and Ms. Leimbach called the vote.
Vote:

TCFCWCD

- Bob Williams – Aye
- David Lester – No
- Steven Gruenwald – Aye

CSGSA

- Brian Mori – No
- Grant Carmon – Aye
- Julia Violich – Aye

The motion passed with a vote of 4-2.

Ms. Violich made a motion to recommend the MO for declining wells and UR including the second bullet as described in the table. Mr. Carmon seconded the motion.

Measurement	Annual fall groundwater elevation measured in representative monitoring well network by County or DWR.
Minimum Threshold	Stable wells: Minimum fall groundwater elevation since 2012 minus 20-foot buffer. Declining wells: Minimum Fall groundwater elevation since 2012 minus 20% ***or*** 30% (TBD) of minimum groundwater level depth.
Measurable Objective	Stable wells: Maximum fall groundwater elevation since 2012 Declining wells: Maximum fall groundwater elevation in 2015
Undesirable Result	20% of groundwater elevations measured at RMP wells drop below the associated minimum threshold during 2 consecutive years. *If the water year type is dry or critically dry then levels below the MT are not undesirable if groundwater management allows for recovery in average or wetter years.*

Today's goal: reach agreement on MT for declining wells set at 20% or 30% buffer

Ms. Leimbach restated the motion and opened the motion to debate. Highlights from the Board debate are as follows:

- The motion does not include the MT for the stable wells.

Ms. Violich amended her first motion to include the MT for stable wells as stated in the table on the slide. Mr. Carmon seconded the revised motion.

Measurement	Annual fall groundwater elevation measured in representative monitoring well network by County or DWR.
Minimum Threshold	Stable wells: Minimum fall groundwater elevation since 2012 minus 20-foot buffer. Declining wells: Minimum Fall groundwater elevation since 2012 minus 20% ***or*** 30% (TBD) of minimum groundwater level depth.
Measurable Objective	Stable wells: Maximum fall groundwater elevation since 2012 Declining wells: Maximum fall groundwater elevation in 2015
Undesirable Result	20% of groundwater elevations measured at RMP wells drop below the associated minimum threshold during 2 consecutive years. *If the water year type is dry or critically dry then levels below the MT are not undesirable if groundwater management allows for recovery in average or wetter years.*

Today's goal: reach agreement on MT for declining wells set at 20% or 30% buffer

Ms. Leimbach restated the motion and opened it to debate. Highlights from the debate are as follows:

- Mr. Mori - Recommend keeping the maximum fall groundwater at 2015 for consistency.

Ms. Leimbach called the vote.

Vote:

TCFCWCD

- Bob Williams – Aye
- David Lester – Aye
- Steven Gruenwald – Aye

CSGSA

- Brian Mori – No
- Grant Carmon – Aye
- Julia Violich – Aye

The motion passed with a vote of 5-1.

9. Reduction in Storage SMC

Ms. Porta presented on the reduction in storage SMC. The reduction in storage SMC uses groundwater levels as a proxy, consistent with other GSPs in the Sacramento Valley. Therefore, the SMCs are closely linked to the GWL SMC.

CSAB Discussion

The CSAB members said they were ready to vote.

Public Comment

There was no public comment on this item.

Action Item

Mr. Lester made a motion to recommend to the GSAs that the MT, MO, and URs for Reduction in Storage SMC be set as shown in this table. Mr. Gruenwald seconded the motion.

Measurement	Using groundwater levels as a proxy - Calculated based on groundwater levels and general assumptions about groundwater storage coefficients.
Minimum Threshold	Amount of groundwater in storage when groundwater elevations are at their minimum threshold
Measurable Objective	Amount of groundwater in storage when groundwater elevations are at their measurable objective.
Undesirable Result	20% of groundwater elevations measured at RMP wells drop below the associated minimum threshold during 2 consecutive years. *If the water year type is dry or critically dry then levels below the MT are not undesirable if groundwater management allows for recovery in average or wetter years.*

Ms. Leimbach restated the motion and opened it to debate. Ms. Leimbach called the vote.

Vote:

TCFCWCD

- Bob Williams – Aye
- David Lester – Aye
- Steven Gruenwald – Aye

CSGSA

- Brian Mori – Aye
- Grant Carmon – Aye
- Julia Violich – not present

The motion passed with a vote of 5-1.

10. Streamflow Depletion SMC

Ms. Porta reviewed the draft streamflow depletion SMC. The streamflow depletion SMC uses groundwater levels as a proxy, consistent with other GSPs in the Sacramento Valley. The monitoring network for streamflow depletion has some data gaps. A subset of DWR shallow observation wells will be used for this SMC, until a more refined monitoring network is developed to supplement the current network. This approach is consistent with the recommendations in the Colusa Subbasin.

CSAB Discussion

- This SMC will evolve with the network improvements in the future. You might have new wells and you need to adapt your well network to new wells which need to be described in the GSP. Projects and management actions might add to the monitoring network to fill data gaps in the future.

CSAB Recommendations

- Recommend using some of the shallow DWR observation wells near the streams. There could be more variability in the shallow wells that are not observation wells. DWR wells are screened at the right depth and constructed well. DWR wells make the most sense and they are not any additional cost.

Public Comment

- Ms. Williams, landowner - Please describe the DWR wells. My question is really about having sufficient monitoring. It's important to consider that the flow in Thomes Creek is different than it used to be. I'm concerned about just focusing on discharge to the Sacramento River. If we are including shallow wells along Thomes Creek and Stony Creek I would support that.
    - Ms. Porta – Stony Creek has wells and a well is going in on Thomes Creek. The GSP monitoring section will call out some of these areas as monitoring data gaps. Smaller less expensive observation wells can be installed.
- Ms. Williams, landowner – In this network for surface water goals, are we including the two wells along Thomes Creek.
    - Ms. Porta – No, those wells don't exist yet. DWR is still drilling them. The existing ones are agricultural wells.
- Mr. Turnbull - I would like to see consistency about public comments and process on the voting.

Action Item

Brian Mori made a motion to recommend to the GSAs that the MT, MO, and URs for Streamflow Depletion SMC be set as shown in this table. For measurement, recommend that a subset of shallow wells consisting of the shallow DWR observation wells be used for measuring the streamflow depletion SMC. Steve Gruenwald seconded the motion.

Measurement	A subset of shallow wells used for the chronic lowering of groundwater levels.
Minimum Threshold	Same as chronic lowering of groundwater levels.
Measurable Objective	Same as chronic lowering of groundwater levels.
Undesirable Result	Same as chronic lowering of groundwater levels.

Ms. Leimbach restated the motion and opened it for debate. There were no comments from the Board and Ms. Leimbach called the vote.

Vote:

TCFCWCD

- Bob Williams – Aye
- David Lester – Aye
- Steven Gruenwald – Aye

CSGSA

- Brian Mori – Aye
- Grant Carmon – Aye
- Julia Violich – Aye

The motion passed with a vote of 6-0.

11. GSP Status and Next Steps

Ms. Porta reviewed the next steps including:

- Key Meeting Topics
    - July – Review list of projects and management actions and introduction to funding mechanisms
    - August – Review final list of projects and management actions, re-evaluate funding mechanisms, discuss priority actions for plan implementation, review data gaps
    - September – Recommend release of draft GSP for public review
    - November – Review public comments on GSP and recommend GSP for adoption

12. Review Action Items

The GSAs will address the recommendations made by the CSAB in this meeting. The summary of recommendations are encapsulated in the attached table:

13. Adjourn

Ms. Leimbach thanked Ms. Porta, CSAB members, and the public for participating in this great discussion and adjourned the meeting at 4:58 PM.

Meeting Participants

CSAB Members

- Julia Violich, Corning Sub-basin GSA - online
- Brian Mori, Corning Sub-basin GSA
- Grant Carmon, Corning Sub-basin GSA
- Steven Gruenwald, Tehama County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (Private Citizen)
- David Lester, Tehama County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (Groundwater Commissioner, Private Pumper, Supervisorial District 5 Representative)
- Bob Williams, Tehama County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (Board Member)

CSAB Alternates

- Ian Turnbull (Alternate), Tehama County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (TAC Member)
- John Amaro, Corning Sub-basin GSA

Other Participants

Three members of the public signed in on the in-person sign-in sheet but 15 members of the public were counted in the in-person meeting.

- Cody Clay
- Del Reimers, landowner
- Ed Baker
- Erin Smith, Engineering Geologist, DWR, Red Bluff Office
- Jaime Lely, landowner
- Kristina Miller, City of Corning and Tehama County Groundwater Commission, City of Corning Representative
- Lisa Hunter, Glenn County Water Resource Coordinator
- Matt Hansen, landowner
- Mike Schager
- Michael Ward, landowner
- Ryan Teubert, Tehama County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (Manager)
- Tad Williams, Public Works Manager, Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians
- Tamara Williams, landowner
- Brandon Davison, DWR

Consultants and Project Team

- Julie Leimbach, Kearns & West
- Lisa Porta, Montgomery & Associates
- Tania Carlone, Consensus Building Institute