NOTICE AND AGENDA

Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees
SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT, IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO.1
will be held at **3:00 P.M., Tuesday, November 16, 2021**
at 1070 Faraday Street, Santa Ynez, CA.; Conference Room

or via TELECONFERENCE
Teleconference Number: 1-888-585-9008
Passcode: 841-456-156#

Important Notice Regarding Public Participation in This Meeting: For those who may not attend the meeting in person but wish to provide public comment on an Agenda Item, please submit any and all comments and written materials to the District via electronic mail at general@syrwd.org. All submittals should indicate **"November 16, 2021 Board Meeting"** in the subject line. To the extent practicable, public comments and materials received by the District will be read into the public record during the meeting. Public comments and materials not read into the record will become part of the post-meeting Board packet materials available to the public and posted on the District's website. In the interest of clear reception and efficient administration of the meeting, all persons participating via teleconference are respectfully requested to mute their voices after dialing-in and at all times unless speaking.

1. **CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL**

2. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

3. **REPORT BY THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD REGARDING COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS FOR POSTING OF THE NOTICE AND AGENDA**

4. **ADDITIONS OR CORRECTIONS, IF ANY, TO THE AGENDA**

5. **PUBLIC COMMENT -** Any member of the public may address the Board relating to any non-agenda matter within the District's jurisdiction. The total time for all public participation shall not exceed fifteen (15) minutes and the time allotted for each individual shall not exceed three (3) minutes. The District is not responsible for the content or accuracy of statements made by members of the public. No action will be taken by the Board on any public comment item.

6. **CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) UPDATE**
   A. General Manager's Report

7. **CONSIDERATION OF THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF OCTOBER 19, 2021**

8. **CONSENT AGENDA -** All items listed on the Consent Agenda are considered to be routine and will be approved or rejected in a single motion without separate discussion. Any item placed on the Consent Agenda can be removed and placed on the Regular Agenda for discussion and possible action upon the request of any Trustee.
   CA-1. Water Supply and Production Report
   CA-2. Central Coast Water Authority Update

9. **MANAGER REPORTS - STATUS, DISCUSSION, AND POSSIBLE BOARD ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:**
   A. DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

   1. Financial Report on Administrative Matters
      a) Draft June 30, 2021 & 2020 Financial Audit – Presentation by Bartlett, Pringle & Wolf, LLP
      b) Presentation of Monthly Financial Statements – Revenues and Expenses
      c) Approval of Accounts Payable

10. REPORT, DISCUSSION, AND POSSIBLE BOARD ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:

A. UPDATE REGARDING STATEWIDE DROUGHT CONDITIONS

B. SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT

1. Eastern Management Area Update
2. Public Draft Eastern Management Area Groundwater Sustainability Agency – Groundwater Sustainability Plan – Website https://www.santaynezwater.org/eastern-management-area-groundwater-sustainability-plan

C. HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL

1. Notice of Preparation of a Draft Program Environmental Impact Report

D. AMENDMENT TO RULES & REGULATIONS AND CAPITAL FACILITIES CHARGES

1. Draft Resolution No. XXX: A Resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement No. 1 Approving the Automatic Annual Adjustments to the Capital Facilities Charges and Meter Installation Fees Contained in Attachment of Appendix "C" and Appendix "D" of the District's Rules and Regulations

11. REPORTS BY THE BOARD MEMBERS OR STAFF, QUESTIONS OF STAFF, STATUS REPORTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, COMMITTEE REPORTS, OBSERVATIONS AND OTHER MATTERS AND/OR COMMUNICATIONS NOT REQUIRING BOARD ACTION

12. CORRESPONDENCE: GENERAL MANAGER RECOMMENDS FILING OF VARIOUS ITEMS

13. REQUESTS FOR ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED ON THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING AGENDA: Any member of the Board of Trustees may place an item on the meeting Agenda for the next regular meeting. Any member of the public may submit a written request to the General Manager of the District to place an item on a future meeting Agenda, provided that the General Manager and the Board of Trustees retain sole discretion to determine which items to include on meeting Agendas.

14. NEXT MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES: The next Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees is scheduled for **December 21, 2021 at 3:00 p.m.**

15. CLOSED SESSION:

To accommodate the teleconferencing component of this meeting, the public access line will be closed for up to sixty (60) minutes while the Board of Trustees convenes into closed session. Upon the conclusion of the closed session, the public participation teleconference access will be reopened for the remaining Agenda Items.

The Board will hold a closed session to discuss the following items:

A. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - EXISTING LITIGATION

[Subdivision (d)(1) of Section 54956.9 of the Government Code – 2 Cases]

1. Name of Case: Adjudicatory proceedings pending before the State Water Resources Control Board regarding Permit 15878 issued on Application 22423 to the City of Solvang, Petitions for Change, and Related Protests

2. Name of Case: Central Coast Water Authority, et al. v. Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, et al., Santa Barbara County Superior Court Case No. 21CV02432

Public teleconference access to the meeting (Dial-In Number and Passcode above) will be reopened when the Board of Trustees concludes closed session.

16. RECONVENE INTO OPEN SESSION

[Sections 54957.1 and 54957.7 of the Government Code]

17. ADJOURNMENT

This Agenda was posted at 3622 Sagunto Street, Santa Ynez, California, and notice was delivered in accordance with Government Code Section 54950, specifically Section 54956. This Agenda contains a brief general description of each item to be considered. The Board reserves the right to change the order in which items are heard. Copies of the staff reports or other written documentation relating to each item of business on the Agenda are on file with the District and available for public inspection during normal business hours. A person who has a question concerning any of the Agenda items may call the District's General Manager at (805) 688-6015. Written materials relating to an item on this Agenda that are distributed to the Board of Trustees within 72 hours (for Regular meetings) or 24 hours (for Special meetings) before it is to consider the item at its regularly or special scheduled meeting(s) will be made available for public inspection at 3622 Sagunto Street, during normal business hours. Such written materials will also be made available on the District's website, subject to staff's ability to post the documents before the regularly scheduled meeting. If you challenge any of the Board's decisions related to the Agenda items above in court, you may be limited to raising only those issues you or someone else raised at the public hearing described in this notice or in written correspondence to the Board prior to the public hearing. In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to review Agenda materials or participate in this meeting, please contact the District Secretary at (805) 688-6015. Notification 72 hours prior to the meeting will enable the District to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to this meeting.

Santa Barbara County PUBLIC Health DEPARTMENT

one COUNTY one FUTURE

PRESS RELEASE
November 4, 2021

News Media Contact:
Jackie Ruiz, MPH
Public Information Officer
(805) 896-1057 (cell)
jacruiz@sbcphd.org

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY EXTENDS HEALTH OFFICER ORDER REQUIRING USE OF FACE COVERINGS INDOORS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF COVID-19

Indoor Masking Mandate Will Continue

(SANTA BARBARA, Calif.) – The Santa Barbara County Public Health Department has extended a Health Officer Order which requires the use of masks in indoor public settings. This order requires all individuals, regardless of vaccination status, to wear face coverings when indoors in public settings, with limited exceptions. This Order 2021-10.6 is effective 5 p.m. November 4, 2021 and continuing until 5 p.m., on December 4, 2021 or until it is extended, rescinded, superseded, or amended.

As of October 28, 2021, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has categorized the COVID-19 community transmission level as Substantial in California and Santa Barbara County. As of October 23, 2021, the County has a case rate of 10 per 100,000 and a test positivity of 2.8%. The CDC recommends fully vaccinated individuals wear a face covering in public indoor settings in areas with Substantial or High community transmission rates.

In order for local health officials to consider rescinding the indoor mask mandate, the county case rate should be 6.0 cases per 100,000 people or lower for two consecutive weeks. When reaching this level, transmission is classified as Low.

"We are heading in the right direction as our case rate continues to decrease and vaccinations increase," shared Dr. Henning Ansorg, County Health Officer. "Community transmission does remain at a substantial level. The upcoming Holiday season has the potential to cause a significant increase in cases and hospitalizations. Wearing a face covering while indoors is an important and effective strategy to reduce transmission in the community."

This Health Officer Order is consistent with the guidance from the CDC as well as the California Department of Public Health, which recommend that fully vaccinated people wear masks while in indoor public settings. The full Health Officer Order can be read here: https://publichealthsbc.org/health-officer-orders/.

Visit https://publichealthsbc.org/vaccine to learn where you can find a vaccination site near you or call 2-1-1.

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Stay Connected:
County Public Health: www.PublicHealthSBC.org, Twitter and Facebook
County of Santa Barbara: www.CountyofSB.org, Twitter, Facebook
2-1-1 Call Center: Dial 211 if calling from within the county; or call (800) 400-1572 if calling from outside the area.

HEALTH OFFICER ORDER NO. 2021-10.6
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA

FOR THE CONTROL OF COVID-19
FACE COVERINGS
WITHIN SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

Health Officer Order No. 2021-10.6 Supersedes and Replaces Health Officer Order No. 2021-10.5

Effective Date: November 4, 2021, 5:00pm PT

(Changes are underlined.)

Please read this Order carefully. Violation of or failure to comply with this Order may constitute a misdemeanor punishable by fine of up to $1,000, imprisonment, or both, or result in administrative fines. (Health and Safety Code §§ 101029, 120295 et seq.; County Ord. No. 5120.) Violators are also subject to civil enforcement actions including fines or civil penalties per violation per day, injunctive relief, and attorneys' fees and costs.

This Health Officer Order No. 2021-10.6 supersedes and replaces Health Officer Order No. 2021-10.5 that was effective October 5, 2021. Nothing in this Health Officer Order supersedes State Executive Orders or State Heath Officer Orders or guidance provided by the California Department of Public Health available at: https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/Guidance.aspx#

Summary: As of October 28, 2021, the community transmission level of COVID-19 in Santa Barbara County is categorized as "Substantial" based on the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Indicators. The significantly more transmissible SARS-CoV-2 B.1.617.2 (Delta) variant of COVID-19 is the predominant strain in the US and in Santa Barbara County. To control the spread of COVID-19, this Health Officer Order orders all individuals in the County of Santa Barbara – whether vaccinated or unvaccinated – to wear a Face Covering at all times in all Indoor Public Settings, and while inside any Business, with limited exemptions, and recommends that Businesses make face coverings available to individuals entering the Business.

WHEREAS, on March 4, 2020, Governor Newsom declared a state of emergency for conditions caused by a novel coronavirus, COVID-19, and on March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a global pandemic, and on March 12, 2020, the County of Santa Barbara declared a local emergency and a local health emergency in relation COVID-19 in the community; and

WHEREAS, in the County of Santa Barbara ("County") as well as throughout California and the nation, there are insufficient quantities of critical healthcare infrastructure, including hospital beds, ventilators and workers, capable of adequately treating mass numbers of patients at a single time – should the virus spread unchecked; and

WHEREAS, in direct response to the lack of healthcare infrastructure, governments across

the nation are taking actions to slow the spread of COVID-19 in order to "flatten the curve" of infection and reduce the numbers of individuals infected at any one time by minimizing situations where the virus can spread; and

WHEREAS, the CDC categorizes COVID-19 community transmission in four categories: Low, Moderate, Substantial, and High; and

WHEREAS, per the CDC "for people infected with the Delta variant, similar amounts of viral genetic material have been found among both unvaccinated and fully vaccinated people"; and

WHEREAS, since April 2021, the Delta variant has been circulating in the County. This variant is highly transmissible in indoor settings and requires multicomponent prevention strategies to reduce spread. Despite high vaccination rates, the County is experiencing substantial levels of community transmission due to the Delta variant. While the risk for COVID-19 infection is highest among unvaccinated persons, the incidence of infection among fully vaccinated persons is increasing. Hospitalizations have also increased, primarily among unvaccinated persons. The County of Santa Barbara is also seeing a concerning increase in cases among staff and residents in long-term care facilities and in other congregate living settings; and

WHEREAS, the COVID-19 vaccines authorized in the United States are highly safe and effective. These vaccines provide protection to individuals and communities, particularly against severe COVID-19 disease, hospitalization, and death, and are recommended by the CDC for all populations authorized to receive them by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. The Health Officer strongly recommends that all eligible persons in the County be vaccinated. Vaccines are available for all persons over 12 years of age. Information on obtaining a COVID19 vaccine in the County of Santa Barbara is available here: https://publichealthsbc.org/vaccine; and

WHEREAS, since July 19, 2021, the Health Officer has recommended that fully vaccinated persons wear masks in public indoor settings, considering the apparent increased transmissibility of the Delta variant; and

WHEREAS, since July 28, 2021, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) has required face coverings in specific indoor public settings regardless of vaccination status, and for those that are not fully vaccinated. The CDPH also recommends universal masking indoors statewide, as "an extra precautionary measure for all to reduce the transmission of COVID-19, especially in communities currently seeing the highest transmission rates" (https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/COVID-19/guidance-for-face-coverings.aspx); and

WHEREAS, as of October 28, 2021, according to the CDC, COVID-19 community transmission level is categorized as "Substantial" in California and Santa Barbara County. As of October 23, 2021, the County has a case rate of 10 per 100,000 and a test positivity of 2.8%; and

WHEREAS, as of August 13, 2021 and updated October 25, 2021, the CDC recommends those not fully vaccinated and aged 2 or older should (1) wear a face covering in indoor public

places; and (2) in areas with high numbers of COVID-19 cases, consider wearing a mask in crowded outdoor settings and for activities with close contact with others who are not fully vaccinated (https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/about-face-coverings.html); and

WHEREAS, as of September 1, 2021 and updated October 15, 2021, the CDC recommends fully vaccinated individuals wear a face covering in public indoor settings in areas with Substantial or High community transmission rates (https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/fully-vaccinated-guidance.html); and

WHEREAS, the CDC and the CDPH find the use of face coverings may reduce asymptomatic transmission of COVID-19 and reinforce physical distancing, and that wearing a face covering combined with physical distancing of at least six feet, and frequent hand washing, will lessen the risk of COVID-19 transmission by limiting the spread of respiratory droplets; and

WHEREAS, universal indoor use of face coverings, also known as masking, is the least disruptive and most immediately impactful additional measure to take to limit the spread of the COVID-19 Delta variant. This Order is part of a strategy to support the continued operations of Businesses, activities, and schools; and

WHEREAS, the County Health Officer finds (1) a significant portion of individuals with COVID-19 are asymptomatic and can transmit the virus to others; (2) those who may develop symptoms can transmit the virus to others before showing symptoms; (3) the incidence of infection among fully vaccinated persons is increasing; (4) scientific evidence shows COVID-19 is easily spread and public activities can result in transmission of the virus; (5) face coverings are necessary because COVID-19 is highly contagious and is spread through respiratory droplets that are produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks. These droplets may land on other people or be inhaled into their lungs, may land on and attach to surfaces where they remain for days, and may remain viable in the air for up to three hours, even after the infected person is no longer present; (6) when worn properly, face coverings have the potential to slow the spread of the virus by limiting the spread of respiratory droplets; and (7) distinctions made in this Order are to minimize the spread of COVID-19 that could occur through proximity and duration of contact between individuals; and

WHEREAS, the intent of this Order is to temporarily require the use of Face Coverings to slow the spread of COVID-19 in Santa Barbara County to the maximum extent possible. All provisions of this Order should be interpreted to effectuate this intent.

ACCORDINGLY, UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE SECTIONS 101040, 101085, AND 120175, TITLE 17 CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS SECTION 2501, THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA ORDERS:

1. This Order 2021-10.6 is effective 5:00 p.m. (PT) November 4, 2021 and continuing until 5:00 p.m. (PT), on December 4, 2021 or until it is extended, rescinded, superseded, or amended in writing by the County of Santa Barbara Health Officer ("Health Officer"). This Order applies in the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Santa Barbara County ("County").

2. This Order orders that in the County Face Coverings must be worn over the mouth and nose – regardless of vaccination status – in all Indoor Public Settings, and while inside any Business, as defined below, including but not limited to: offices, retail stores, restaurants and bars, theaters, family entertainment centers, conference and event centers, and State and local government offices serving the public.

3. Individuals, Businesses, venue operators, hosts, and others responsible for the operation of Indoor Public Settings must:
    a. Require all individuals to wear Face Coverings regardless of vaccination status while indoors; and
    b. Post clearly visible and easy-to-read signage at all entry points to communicate the Face Covering requirements.

4. Exemptions. Individuals are not required to wear Face Coverings in the following circumstances:
    a. While working alone in a closed office or room;
    b. While actively eating and/or drinking;
    c. While swimming or showering;
    d. While obtaining a medical or cosmetic service involving the head or face for which temporary removal of the Face Covering is necessary to perform the service;
    e. Performers at indoor live events such as theater, opera, symphony, religious choirs, and professional sports may remove Face Coverings while actively performing or practicing, though such individuals should maximize physical distancing as much as practicable;
    f. Individuals in indoor religious or cultural gatherings may remove Face Coverings when necessary to participate in religious or cultural rituals;
    g. Individuals actively engaged in water-based sports (e.g., swimming, swim lessons, diving, water polo) and other sports where masks create imminent risk to health (e.g., wrestling, judo). All other indoor recreational sports, gyms, and yoga studios shall comply with this Order;
    h. Persons younger than two years old must not wear a Face Covering because of the risk of suffocation;
    i. Persons with a medical condition, mental health condition, or disability that prevents wearing a Face Covering. This includes persons with a medical condition for whom wearing a Face Covering could obstruct breathing or who are unconscious, incapacitated, or otherwise unable to remove a Face Covering without assistance;
    j. Persons who are hearing impaired, or communicating with a person who is hearing impaired, when the ability to see the mouth is essential for communication; and

k. Persons for whom wearing a Face Covering would create a risk to the person related to their work, as determined by local, state, or federal regulators or workplace safety guidelines.

5. Persons exempted from wearing a Face Covering due to a medical condition, mental health condition, or disability must wear a non-restrictive alternative, such as a face shield with a drape on the bottom edge.

6. Workplaces subject to the Cal/OSHA COVID-19 Emergency Temporary Standards (ETS) and/or the Cal/OSHA Aerosol Transmissible Diseases Standards should consult the applicable regulations for additional requirements. The ETS allows local health jurisdictions to mandate more protective measures. (8 CCR § 3205(a)(2).) This Order, which requires Face Coverings for all individuals in Indoor Public Settings, and while inside any Business, regardless of vaccination status, takes precedence over the more permissive ETS regarding employee face coverings.

7. "Business" or "Businesses" for the purpose of this Health Officer Order is defined to mean any institution, establishment, public or private agency, for-profit, non-profit, or educational entity, whether an organization, corporate entity, partnership, or sole proprietorship. Business does not include a place when used exclusively by one or more individuals for a private gathering or other personal purpose.

8. "Face Covering" means a covering made of a variety of materials such as cloth, fabric, cotton, silk, linen, or other permeable materials, that fully covers the tip of a person's nose and mouth, without holes, including cloth face masks, surgical masks, towels, scarves, and/or bandanas. This Order does not require the public to wear medical-grade masks, including masks rated N95, KN95, and their equivalent or better.

   A face covering with a one-way valve (typically a raised plastic cylinder about the size of a quarter on the front or side of the mask) that provides a preferential path of escape for exhaled breath shall not be used as a face covering under this Order because the valve permits respiratory droplets to easily escape which places others at risk.

9. "Indoor Public Setting" or "Indoor Public Settings" for the purpose of this Health Officer Order is defined to mean an enclosed area whether privately or publicly owned, to which the public have access by right or by invitation, expressed or implied, whether by payment of money or not, but not a place when used exclusively by one or more individuals for a private gathering or other personal purpose.

10. Except as otherwise set forth herein, the June 28, 2021 Guidance for the Use of Face Coverings issued by the CDPH (https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/COVID-19/guidance-for-face-coverings.aspx) as may be amended from time to time, continues to apply throughout the County of Santa Barbara

11. The Health Officer strongly encourages that individuals, Businesses, venue operators, hosts, and others responsible for the operation of Indoor Public Settings to provide Face Coverings at no cost to individuals required to wear them.

12. If you cannot afford a face covering one will be provided to you free-of-charge at the following locations:
    a. Santa Barbara County Administration building lobby, 105 E Anapamu St, Santa Barbara
    b. Santa Barbara Health Care Center, 345 Camino del Remedio, Santa Barbara
    c. Santa Maria Health Care Center, 2115 Centerpointe Parkway, Santa Maria
    d. The Health Officer requests cities within the County of Santa Barbara provide face coverings free-of-charge to those cannot afford them.

This Order is issued as a result of the worldwide pandemic of COVID-19 which has infected at least 246,683,223 individuals worldwide, in 221 countries and territories, including 44,032 cases, and 523 deaths in the County, and is implicated in over 5,003,259 worldwide deaths.

This Order is issued based on evidence of increasing transmission of COVID-19 both within the County and worldwide, scientific evidence regarding the most effective approach to slow transmission of communicable diseases generally and COVID-19 specifically, as well as best practices as currently known and available to protect the public from the risk of spread of or exposure to COVID-19.

This Order is issued because of the propensity of the virus to spread person to person and also because the virus physically is causing property loss or damage due to its proclivity to attach to surfaces for prolonged periods of time.

This Order is intended to reduce the likelihood of exposure to COVID-19, thereby slowing the spread of COVID-19 in communities worldwide. As the presence of individuals increases, the difficulty and magnitude of tracing individuals who may have been exposed to a case rises exponentially.

This Order is issued in accordance with, and incorporates by reference: the March 4, 2020 Proclamation of a State Emergency issued by Governor Gavin Newsom; the March 12, 2020 Declaration of Local Health Emergency and Proclamation of Emergency based on an imminent and proximate threat to public health from the introduction of novel COVID-19 in the County; the March 17, 2020 Resolution of the Board of Supervisors ratifying the County Declaration of Local Health Emergency and Proclamation of Emergency regarding COVID-19; the March 13, 2020 Presidential Declaration of a National Emergency due to the national impacts of COVID-19; the March 22, 2020, Presidential Declaration of a Major Disaster in California beginning on January 20, 2020 under Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Incident DR-4482-CA;; CDPH / Cal-OSHA Interim Guidance for Ventilation, Filtration, and Air Quality in Indoor Environments issued February 26, 2021; the State Public Health Order issued June 11, 2021; Governor Gavin Newsom's Executive Order N-07-21 of June 11, 2021; Governor Gavin Newsom's Executive Order N-08-21 of June 11, 2021; the State Public Health Order issued July 26, 2021; the July 28, 2021 California Department of Public Health Guidance for the Use of Face Coverings; the October 15, 2021 guidance issued by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention titled Interim Public Health Recommendations for Fully Vaccinated People; and the October 25, 2021 guidance issued by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention titled Your Guide to Masks.

This Order is made in accordance with all applicable State and Federal laws, including but not limited to: Health and Safety Code sections 101040 and 120175; Health and Safety Code sections 101030 et seq., 120100 et seq.; and Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations section 2501.

If any provision of this Order or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of the Order, including the application of such part or provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected and shall continue in full force and effect. To this end, the provisions of this Order are severable.

The violation of any provision of this Order constitutes a threat to public health. Pursuant to Government Code sections 26602 and 41601 and Health and Safety Code sections 101029 and 120295, the Health Officer requests that the Sheriff and all chiefs of police in the County ensure compliance with and enforce this Order. Per Health and Safety Code section 101029, "the sheriff of each county, or city and county, may enforce within the county, or the city and county, all orders of the local health officer issued for the purpose of preventing the spread of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease. Every peace officer of every political subdivision of the county, or city and county, may enforce within the area subject to his or her jurisdiction all orders of the local health officer issued for the purpose of preventing the spread of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease. This section is not a limitation on the authority of peace officers or public officers to enforce orders of the local health officer. When deciding whether to request this assistance in enforcement of its orders, the local health officer may consider whether it would be necessary to advise the enforcement agency of any measures that should be taken to prevent infection of the enforcement officers."

Copies of this Order shall promptly be: (1) made available at the County Public Health Department; (2) posted on the County Public Health Department's website (publichealthsbc.org); and (3) provided to any member of the public requesting a copy of this Order.

IT IS SO ORDERED:

DocuSigned by:
Henning Ansorg, MD
33AC023896D14C7...

Henning Ansorg, M.D.
Health Officer
Santa Barbara County Public Health Department

SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1
OCTOBER 19, 2021 REGULAR MEETING MINUTES

A Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1, was held at 3:00 p.m. on **Tuesday, October 19, 2021** via in-person and teleconference.

Trustees Present:	Jeff Clay	Jeff Holzer
	Brad Joos	Lori Parker
	Michael Burchardi	
Trustees Absent:	None	
Others Present:	Paeter Garcia	Mary Martone
	Gary Kvistad	Eric Tambini
	Karen King	

1. **CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL:**
President Clay called the meeting to order at 3:02 p.m., he stated this was a Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees. Ms. Martone conducted roll call and reported that all members of the Board were present.

2. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE:**
President Clay led the Pledge of Allegiance.

3. **REPORT BY THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD REGARDING COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS FOR POSTING OF THE NOTICE AND AGENDA:**
Ms. Martone presented the affidavit of posting of the Agenda, along with a true copy of the Agenda for this meeting. She reported that the Agenda was posted in accordance with the California Government Code commencing at Section 54950 and pursuant to District Resolution No. 340. The affidavit was filed as evidence of the posting of the Agenda items contained therein.

4. **CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTION NO. 808** – A Resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1 Authorizing Remote Teleconference Meetings Under the Ralph M. Brown Act in Accordance with AB 361

Mr. Garcia explained that beginning in March 2020, Governor Newsom issued a series of Executive Orders in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including N-25-20, N-29-20, and N-35-20, which suspended certain requirements of the Brown Act to allow public agencies to conduct open public meetings remotely either through teleconferencing or via video/teleconference participation.

Mr. Garcia reported that the Executive Orders were set to expire on September 30, 2021 at which time local agencies would have been required to comply with all of the usual Brown Act requirements as they existed prior to the issuance of the Executive Orders. He explained that the Governor recently signed Assembly Bill 361 (AB 361) into law which extends the ability of public agencies to conduct remote public meetings via video/teleconference during the COVID-19 pandemic, provided certain conditions exist and findings are made. Mr. Garcia stated that remote meetings can be held provided that a state of emergency is still in effect, and that state and/or local officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing, or the local agency determines that meeting in person would present imminent risk to public health and

safety. In addition to these specific requirements, to continue meeting remotely under the provisions of AB 361, a local agency must review and reconsider its determinations at least every 30 days.

Following his presentation of AB 361, Mr. Garcia presented Resolution No. 808 for Board consideration.

No public comment was provided.

It was **MOVED** by Trustee Joos, seconded by Trustee Burchardi, to adopt Resolution No. 808, a Resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement No.1. Authorizing Remote Teleconference Meetings Under the Ralph M. Brown Act in Accordance with AB 361.

The Resolution was adopted and carried by the following 5-0-0 roll call vote:

AYES, Trustees:	Michael Burchardi
	Jeff Clay
	Jeff Holzer
	Brad Joos
	Lori Parker
NOES, Trustees:	None
ABSTAIN, Trustees:	None
ABSENT, Trustees:	None

5. **ADDITIONS OR CORRECTIONS, IF ANY, TO THE AGENDA:**
Mr. Garcia stated there were no additions or corrections to the Agenda.

6. **PUBLIC COMMENT:**
President Clay welcomed any members of the public participating telephonically and offered time for members of the public to speak and address the Board on matters not on the Agenda. Mr. Garcia reported that no written comments were submitted to the District for the meeting.

There was no public comment.

7. **CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) UPDATE:**

A. General Manager's Report

Mr. Garcia reported on current information related to the COVID-19 pandemic and the District's actions. He noted that the Santa Barbara County Public Health Department issued Health Officer Order No. 2021-10.5 which went into effect at 5:00 p.m. on October 5, 2021. He explained that the Health Order extends the requirement for the use of face coverings indoors, regardless of vaccination status, through November 4, 2021 or until the Order is extended, rescinded, or superseded. Mr. Garcia also reviewed the Santa Barbara County Public Health Department's AB 361 Social Distance Recommendation issued on September 28, 2021, which supports the findings made under District Resolution No. 808.

8. **CONSIDERATION OF THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF SEPTEMBER 21, 2021:**
The Regular Meeting Minutes from September 21, 2021 were presented for consideration.

President Clay asked if there were any changes or additions to the Regular Meeting Minutes of September 21, 2021. No changes or additions were requested.

It was **MOVED** by Trustee Parker, seconded by Trustee Burchardi, and carried by a 5-0-0 roll call vote, to approve the September 21, 2021 Minutes as presented.

9. **CONSENT AGENDA:**

The Consent Agenda Report was provided in the Board packet.

Mr. Garcia reviewed the Consent Agenda materials for the month of October.

It was **MOVED** by Trustee Joos, seconded by Trustee Burchardi, and carried by a 5-0-0 roll call vote to approve the Consent Agenda.

10. **MANAGER REPORTS - STATUS, DISCUSSION, AND POSSIBLE BOARD ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:**

A. DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

1. Financial Report on Administrative Matters

a) Presentation of Monthly Financial Statements – Revenues and Expenses

The monthly financial statements were included in the handout materials and emailed to the Board members attending the meeting via phone conference. Ms. Martone announced that the reports were posted on the District's website in the Board packet materials for any members of the public wishing to follow along or receive a copy.

Ms. Martone reviewed the Statement of Revenues and Expenses for the month of September. She highlighted various line-items related to revenue and expense transactions that occurred during the month. Ms. Martone reported that the District revenues exceeded the expenses by $389,607.88 for the month of September.

Following the presentation of District financials, Trustee Joos requested the inclusion of an additional column that would show expenditures to date in comparison to adopted budget amounts. Discussion ensued and staff indicated they would research the District's accounting software for the ability to customize the financial reporting to provide the requested information for Board consideration at the next meeting.

b) Approval of Accounts Payable

Ms. Martone reported that the Board was provided the Warrant List for September 22, 2021 through October 19, 2021 in the handout materials and emailed to the Board members attending the meeting via phone conference. Ms. Martone announced that the Warrant List also was posted on the District's website in the Board packet materials for any members of the public wishing to follow along or receive a copy.

The Board reviewed the Warrant List which covered warrants 24076 through 24134 in the amount of $656,450.97.

It was **MOVED** by Trustee Joos, seconded by Trustee Burchardi, and carried by a 5-0-0 roll call vote, to approve the Warrant List for September 22, 2021 through October 19, 2021.

2. Purchase of Fleet Vehicle

a) Fleet Vehicle Bid Rejection and Award

The Board packet included bid results for the purchase of one new fleet vehicle.

Mr. Garcia reported that as part of the September 2021 Board meeting, the Board accepted and awarded a bid to Perry Ford of San Luis Obispo as the lowest responsive

and responsible bidder for one new Ford F250 regular cab 4wd with a service body and lift-gate. He explained that when the District contacted Perry Ford to inform them of the bid award, they respectfully declined to honor their bid based upon the rising cost of materials associated with the truck utility body as specified in the Request for Bids. Mr. Garcia reported that staff contacted several other dealerships in the order of lowest bid amounts to inquire if they would be able to honor their original bids. He noted that Mullahey Ford of Arroyo Grande confirmed that they would be able to honor their original bid in the amount of $46,667.56. Mr. Garcia recommended rejecting the prior bid award to Perry Ford and accepting and awarding the bid to Mullahey Ford in the amount of $46,667.56.

Trustee Joos **MOVED** to reject the bids from Perry Ford, Jim Vreeland Ford, and Ford of Ventura, and accept and award the bid to Mullahey Ford in the amount of $46,667.56 for the purchase of one Ford F250 Regular Cab 4wd truck with a service body and lift gate as set forth in the District's Request for Bids. The motion was seconded by Trustee Parker and carried by a 5-0-0 roll call vote.

11. REPORT, DISCUSSION, AND POSSIBLE BOARD ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:

A. UPDATE REGARDING STATEWIDE DROUGHT CONDITIONS

The Board packet included information related to the ongoing statewide drought conditions.

Mr. Garcia reported on the Board packet materials. He discussed the major reservoir conditions within California and noted that several areas remain at all time historic low levels. He also referenced the notice of a State Water Resources Control Board meeting on October 19, 2021 which he attended via teleconference. Mr. Garcia reported on the State Board's discussion with regard to current statewide drought conditions.

B. CACHUMA PROJECT – ANNUAL ALLOCATION REQUEST

1. Update Regarding Cachuma Member Units Allocation Request for Water Year 2021-2022

The Board packet included various correspondence relating to the Cachuma Project Annual allocation.

Mr. Garcia reported that the Cachuma Member Units submitted a joint letter dated July 1, 2021 requesting a Cachuma Project allocation for Water Year 2021-2022. He stated that the Santa Barbara County Water Agency (Water Agency) submitted the allocation request to the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) on behalf of the Cachuma Member Units along with a Water Agency recommendation that contradicted the Cachuma Member Units' allocation request. Mr. Garcia reviewed the correspondence included in the Board packet. He reported that a teleconference meeting was held on September 21st among representatives from USBR, the Cachuma Member Units, COMB, and the Water Agency to discuss the pending allocation for Water Year 2021-2022 and related issues. Mr. Garcia stated that following the meeting, by letter dated September 24, 2021, USBR issued a 70% allocation decision for Water Year 2021-2022 (beginning on October 1st), which equates to 18,000 acre-feet. He stated that ID No.1's 10.31% share of the 70% allocation amounts to 1,855 acre-feet.

C. SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT

1. Eastern Management Area Update

The Board packet included various materials relating to the Eastern Management Area Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA).

Mr. Garcia reviewed the Board packet materials related to SGMA. He reported that the Draft Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) for the Eastern Management Area (EMA) was released for public review on September 8th and that the public comment period closes October 24, 2021. Mr. Garcia encouraged all Trustees and members of the public to review the electronic draft version of the EMA GSP that is posted on the SGMA website. Mr. Garcia reported on the topics discussed at the Special Meeting of the EMA Citizens Advisory Group held on October 11, 2021 and stated that the next Regular Meeting of the EMA GSA is scheduled for October 28, 2021. He stated that the EMA GSA will review and consider adoption of the final EMA GSP at its December 2021 or January 2022 meeting, prior to submitting the EMA GSP to the Department of Water Resources in January 2022.

12. REPORTS BY THE BOARD MEMBERS OR STAFF, QUESTIONS OF STAFF, STATUS REPORTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, COMMITTEE REPORTS, OBSERVATIONS AND OTHER MATTERS AND/OR COMMUNICATIONS NOT REQUIRING BOARD ACTION:

The Board packet included a Public Meeting Notice for the Los Olivos Community Services District Board of Directors meeting of October 13, 2021 and the Family Farm Alliance Monthly Briefing for the month of October 2021.

Mr. Garcia reported that the Office Administrator position has been filled with a start date of October 25, 2021.

13. CORRESPONDENCE: GENERAL MANAGER RECOMMENDS FILING OF VARIOUS ITEMS:
The Correspondence list was received by the Board

14. REQUESTS FOR ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED ON THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING AGENDA:
There were no requests from the Board.

15. NEXT MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
President Clay stated the next Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees is scheduled for November 16, 2021 at 3:00 p.m.

16. CLOSED SESSION:
The Board adjourned to Closed Session at 5:11 p.m.

A. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - EXISTING LITIGATION
[Subdivision (d)(1) of Section 54956.9 of the Government Code]

1. Name of Case: Adjudicatory proceedings pending before the State Water Resources Control Board regarding Permit 15878 issued on Application 22423 to the City of Solvang, Petitions for Change, and Related Protests

2. Name of Case: Central Coast Water Authority, et al. v. Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, et al., Santa Barbara County Superior Court Case No. 21CV02432

B. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - ANTICIPATED LITIGATION
[Subdivision (d)(2) of Section 54956.9 of the Government Code – Significant Exposure to Litigation – One Matter]

C. **CONFERENCE INVOLVING A JOINT POWERS AGENCY**
[Government Code section 54956.96]
Name of Agency: Central Coast Water Authority
Discussion will Concern: State Water Supply Contract Price and Term
Name of Local Agency Representative on Joint Powers Agency Board: Jeff Clay, Trustee

17. **RECONVENE INTO OPEN SESSION:**
[Sections 54957.1 and 54957.7 of the Government Code]

The public participation phone line was re-opened, and the Board reconvened to Open Session at approximately 6:48 p.m.

Mr. Garcia announced that the Board met in Closed Session concerning Agenda Items 16.A, 16B, and 16C, and that there was no reportable action from Closed Session.

18. **ADJOURNMENT:**
Being no further business, it was **MOVED** by Trustee Joos, seconded by Trustee Parker, and carried by a 5-0-0 voice vote to adjourn the meeting at 6:49 p.m.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

DRAFT

Mary Martone, Secretary to the Board

ATTEST: DRAFT

Jeff Clay, President

MINUTES PREPARED BY:

DRAFT

Karen King, Board Administrative Assistant

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT,
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO.1
November 16, 2021

Consent Agenda Report

CA-1. Water Supply and Production Report. Total water production in **October (303 AF)** was notably lower than water production in September (414 AF), about 70 AF lower than the recent 3-year running average (2018-2020) for the month of **October** (373 AF), and significantly lower than the previous 10-year running average (2010-2020) for the month of **October** (456 AF). As previously reported, these numbers reflect the fact that in recent years the District's overall demands have been trending substantially below historic levels for domestic, rural residential, and agricultural water deliveries due to water conservation, changing water use patterns, private well installations, and weather conditions.

For the month of **October** , approximately **102 AF** was produced from the Santa Ynez Upland wells, and approximately **72 AF** was produced from the 6.0 cfs and 4.0 cfs Santa Ynez River well fields. As reflected in the Monthly Water Deliveries Report from the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA), the District received approximately **129 AF** in SWP supplies for the month, all of which was accounted for as Exchange deliveries. Direct diversions to the County Park and USBR were **1.39 AF**.

The USBR Daily Operations Report for Lake Cachuma in **October** (ending October 31, 2021) recorded the end of month lake elevation at **712.33'** with the end of month storage of **93,533 AF**. USBR recorded total precipitation at the lake of **1.79 inches in October**. For the month, reservoir storage was supplemented with **652.9 AF** of SWP deliveries for South Coast entities. Reservoir evaporation in **October** was **624.2 AF**.

Based on the maximum storage of 193,305 AF, Cachuma reservoir currently (as of **November 10, 2021**) is at approximately **48.2%** of capacity, with current storage of **93,206 AF** (Santa Barbara County Flood Control District, Rainfall and Reservoir Summary). At a point when reservoir storage exceeds 100,000 AF, the Cachuma Member Units typically have received a full allocation, which is the case for this federal WY 2020-2021. Conversely, a 20% pro-rata reduction from the full allocation is scheduled to occur in Water Years beginning at less than 100,000 AF, where incremental reductions may occur (and previously have occurred) at other lower storage levels. **For the federal WY 2020-2021** (October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021), the Cachuma Member Units requested a 100% allocation of the Project's annual operational yield of 25,714 AF. By letter dated October 19, 2020, USBR issued a 100% allocation decision. ID No.1's share is 10.31% or 2,651 AF. In addition to its 2020-21 allocation, ID No.1 currently holds approximately 1,150 AF of previous years carryover water in the reservoir, subject to evaporation. **By letter dated July 1, 2021**, the Cachuma Member Units submitted a joint request for a Cachuma Project allocation for federal WY 2021-22 in the amount of 21,317 AF (an approximate 83% allocation). **By letter dated September 24, 2021, USBR issued a 70% allocation decision for WY 2021-22, which equates to 18,000 AF. ID No.1's 10.31% share of this allocation amounts to 1,855 AF**.

Water releases for the protection of fish and aquatic habitat are made from Cachuma reservoir to the lower Santa Ynez River pursuant to the 2000 Biological Opinion issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the 2019 Water Rights Order (WR 2019-0148) issued by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). These releases are made to Hilton Creek and to the stilling basin from the outlet works at the base of Bradbury Dam. The water releases required under the NMFS 2000 Biological Opinion to avoid jeopardy to steelhead and adverse impacts to its critical habitat are summarized as follows:

NMFS 2000 Biological Opinion

- *When Reservoir Spills and the Spill Amount Exceeds 20,000 AF:*
  - *10 cfs at Hwy 154 Bridge during spill year(s) exceeding 20,000 AF*
  - *1.5 cfs at Alisal Bridge when spill amount exceeds 20,000 AF and if steelhead are present at Alisal Reach*
  - *1.5 cfs at Alisal Bridge in the year immediately following a spill that exceeded 20,000 AF and if steelhead are present at Alisal Reach*

- *When Reservoir Does Not Spill or When Reservoir Spills Less Than 20,000 AF:*
  - *5 cfs at Hwy 154 when Reservoir does not spill and Reservoir storage is above 120,000 AF, or when Reservoir spill is less than 20,000 AF*
  - *2.5 cfs at Hwy 154 in all years when Reservoir storage is below 120,000 AF but greater than 30,000 AF*
  - *1.5 cfs at Alisal Bridge if the Reservoir spilled in the preceding year and the spill amount exceeded 20,000 AF and if steelhead are present at Alisal Reach*
  - *30 AF per month to "refresh the stilling basin and long pool" when Reservoir storage is less than 30,000 AF*

The water releases required under the SWRCB Water Rights Order 2019-0148 for the protection of fish and other public trust resources in the lower Santa Ynez River and to prevent the waste and unreasonable use of water are summarized as follows:

SWRCB Order WR 2019-0148

- *During Below Normal, Dry, and Critical Dry water years (October 1 – September 30), releases shall be made in accordance with the requirements of the NMFS 2000 Biological Opinion as set forth above.*

- *During Above Normal and Wet water years, the following minimum flow requirements must be maintained at Hwy 154 and Alisal Bridges:*
  - *48 cfs from February 15 to April 14 for spawning*
  - *20 cfs from February 15 to June 1 for incubation and rearing*
  - *25 cfs from June 2 to June 9 for emigration, with ramping to 10 cfs by June 30*
  - *10 cfs from June 30 to October 1 for rearing and maintenance of resident fish*
  - *5 cfs from October 1 to February 15 for resident fish*

- *For purposes of SWRCB Order WR 2019-0148, water year classifications are as follows:*
  - *Wet is when Cachuma Reservoir inflow is greater than 117,842 AF;*
  - *Above Normal is when Reservoir inflow is less than or equal to 117,842 AF or greater than 33,707 AF;*
  - *Below Normal is when Reservoir inflow is less than or equal to 33,707 AF or greater than 15,366 AF;*
  - *Dry is when Reservoir inflow is less than or equal to 15,366 AF or greater than 4,550 AF*
  - *Critical Dry is when Reservoir inflow is less than or equal to 4,550 AF*

For the month of October, water releases for fish were approximately 25 AF to Hilton Creek and approximately 25 AF to the outlet works for a total of 50 AF. Notably, the October water rights releases were used conjunctively to satisfy most of the BiOp and State Board Order requirements for fishery protection. As of the end of **October 2021**, a total of approximately **43,717 AF** of Cachuma Project water has been released under regulatory requirements for the protection of fish and fish habitat below Bradbury Dam since the year after the last spill in 2011.

CA-2. State Water Project (SWP) and Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) Updates.

As previously reported, the Final 2021 State Water Project (SWP) Table A allocation is only 5%, which matches the lowest allocation in the history of the SWP (5% final allocation in 2014). This allocation translates to 35 AF for ID No.1's share of Table A supplies through CCWA. In addition to its 5% allocation, ID No.1 holds 146 AF of SWP carryover supply in San Luis Reservoir.

As previously reported and as reflected in the enclosed meeting agenda for the CCWA Board of Directors (October 28, 2021), CCWA remains actively engaged in a variety of matters related to the SWP and SWP supplies, including but not limited to: ongoing drought conditions, SWP operations, and SWP forecasts; SWP financing; the 2021 Supplemental Water Purchase Program; Warren Act Contract renewal; water supply management strategies; legislative updates; and pending litigation against the Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District. The next meeting of the CCWA Board of Directors is scheduled for January 27, 2022.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION-CACHUMA PROJECT-CALIFORNIA

OCTOBER 2021 — **LAKE CACHUMA DAILY OPERATIONS** — RUN DATE: November 1, 2021

DAY	ELEV	STORAGE ACRE-FEET IN LAKE	CHANGE	COMPUTED* INFLOW AF.	CCWA INFLOW AF.	PRECIP ON RES. SURF. AF.	RELEASE - AF. TUNNEL	HILTON CREEK	OUTLET	SPILLWAY	EVAP AF.	EVAP INCH	PRECIP INCHES
	713.48	95,720											
1	713.41	95,586	-134	29.8	1.2	.0	90.3	2.8	36.0	.0	35.9	.300	.00
2	713.32	95,414	-172	-25.6	12.5	.0	89.9	2.7	34.0	.0	32.3	.270	.00
3	713.26	95,300	-114	37.5	12.5	.0	86.7	2.7	34.0	.0	40.6	.340	.00
4	713.21	95,204	-96	50.0	12.5	.0	78.7	2.7	33.0	.0	44.1	.370	.00
5	713.14	95,071	-133	-8.8	12.5	3.2	74.0	2.7	31.0	.0	32.2	.270	.02
6	713.09	94,956	-115	-6.2	23.6	.0	72.5	2.7	31.0	.0	26.2	.220	.00
7	713.04	94,880	-76	27.3	23.6	.0	72.8	2.7	30.0	.0	21.4	.180	.00
8	713.00	94,804	-76	-11.1	23.6	12.7	57.8	2.7	30.0	.0	10.7	.090	.08
9	712.96	94,727	-77	3.9	23.6	.0	57.2	2.7	28.0	.0	16.6	.140	.00
10	712.93	94,670	-57	4.2	23.6	.0	46.9	2.8	28.0	.0	7.1	.060	.00
11	712.89	94,594	-76	15.0	23.7	.0	46.1	2.6	28.0	.0	38.0	.320	.00
12	712.81	94,441	-153	-68.2	23.6	.0	53.4	2.7	25.0	.0	27.3	.230	.00
13	712.76	94,345	-96	-16.9	23.7	.0	55.1	2.7	26.0	.0	19.0	.160	.00
14	712.73	94,288	-57	17.2	23.7	.0	54.6	2.7	24.0	.0	16.6	.140	.00
15	712.69	94,212	-76	3.3	23.7	.0	56.4	2.7	25.0	.0	18.9	.160	.00
16	712.66	94,155	-57	29.2	23.7	.0	54.5	2.6	22.0	.0	30.8	.260	.00
17	712.61	94,059	-96	-6.3	23.6	.0	55.5	2.7	22.0	.0	33.1	.280	.00
18	712.57	93,984	-75	-1.4	23.7	12.6	64.1	2.7	23.0	.0	20.1	.170	.08
19	712.52	93,890	-94	-7.2	23.7	.0	71.1	2.7	19.0	.0	17.7	.150	.00
20	712.47	93,796	-94	-8.7	22.8	.0	73.7	2.6	20.0	.0	11.8	.100	.00
21	712.43	93,721	-75	16.7	22.5	.0	76.0	2.7	19.0	.0	16.5	.140	.00
22	712.40	93,665	-56	28.5	22.5	.0	75.8	2.6	18.0	.0	10.6	.090	.00
23	712.36	93,590	-75	8.3	22.5	1.6	77.1	2.7	17.0	.0	10.6	.090	.01
24	712.32	93,514	-76	-2.4	22.5	.0	63.3	2.7	16.0	.0	14.1	.120	.00
25	712.37	93,608	+94	63.4	22.5	77.0	48.1	2.6	17.0	.0	1.2	.010	.49
26	712.40	93,665	+57	-87.9	22.5	174.4	32.1	2.7	16.0	.0	1.2	.010	1.11
27	712.38	93,627	-38	3.5	22.5	.0	32.5	2.7	17.0	.0	11.8	.100	.00
28	712.38	93,627	+0	42.1	22.5	.0	32.0	2.6	17.0	.0	13.0	.110	.00
29	712.37	93,608	-19	26.3	22.4	.0	32.6	2.6	16.0	.0	16.5	.140	.00
30	712.34	93,552	-56	-17.5	22.4	.0	24.7	2.7	17.0	.0	16.5	.140	.00
31	712.33	93,533	-19	125.0	23.0	.0	22.5	2.7	130.0	.0	11.8	.100	.00
TOTAL (AF)			**-2,187**	**263.0**	**652.9**	**281.5**	**1,828.0**	**83.2**	**849.0**	**.0**	**624.2**	**5.260**	**1.79**
(AVG)		**94,261**											

COMMENTS:
* COMPUTED INFLOW IS THE SUM OF CHANGE IN STORAGE, RELEASES, AND EVAPORATION MINUS PRECIP ON THE RESERVOIR SURFACE AND CCWA INFLOW.
DATA BASED ON 24-HOUR PERIOD ENDING 0800.
INDICATED OUTLETS RELEASE INCLUDE ANY LEAKAGE AROUND GATES.

Santa Barbara County - Flood Control District

130 East Victoria Street, Santa Barbara CA 93101 - 805.568.3440 - www.countyofsb.org/pwd

Rainfall and Reservoir Summary

Updated 8am: 11/10/2021 **Water Year: 2022** **Storm Number: 4**

Notes: Daily rainfall amounts are recorded as of 8am for the previous 24 hours. Rainfall units are expressed in inches.
All data on this page are from automated sensors, are preliminary, and subject to verification.
*Each Water Year (WY) runs from Sept 1 through Aug 31 and is designated by the calendar year in which it ends
County Real-Time Rainfall and Reservoir Website link: ➢ http://www.countyofsb.org/hydrology

Rainfall	ID	24 hrs	Storm 2day(s)	Month	Year*	% to Date	% of Year*	AI
Buellton (Fire Stn)	*233*	0.09	0.11	0.11	1.33	110%	8%	
Cachuma Dam (USBR)	*332*	0.10	0.10	0.11	1.77	140%	9%	
Carpinteria (Fire Stn)	*208*	0.00	0.00	0.03	1.00	78%	6%	
Cuyama (Fire Stn)	*436*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57	73%	7%	
Figueroa Mtn. (USFS Stn)	*421*	0.11	0.17	0.17	2.28	128%	11%	10.4
Gibraltar Dam (City Facility)	*230*	0.03	0.03	0.03	2.86	196%	11%	10.2
Goleta (Fire Stn-Los Carneros)	*440*	0.02	0.02	0.02	1.60	124%	9%	
Lompoc (City Hall)	*439*	0.03	0.06	0.07	1.23	119%	8%	10.7
Los Alamos (Fire Stn)	*204*	0.07	0.09	0.11	1.18	114%	8%	
San Marcos Pass (USFS Stn)	*212*	0.06	0.06	0.06	5.47	235%	16%	
Santa Barbara (County Bldg)	*234*	0.01	0.01	0.04	1.61	120%	9%	
Santa Maria (City Pub.Works)	*380*	0.03	0.17	0.18	1.55	146%	12%	
Santa Ynez (Fire Stn /Airport)	*218*	0.05	0.05	0.08	1.47	137%	9%	
Sisquoc (Fire Stn)	*256*	0.06	0.14	0.15	1.22	104%	8%	

County-wide percentage of "Normal-to-Date" rainfall : 130%

County-wide percentage of "Normal Water-Year" rainfall : 9%

County-wide percentage of "Normal Water-Year" rainfall calculated assuming no more rain through Aug. 31, 2022 (End of WY2022).

AI (Antecedent Index / Soil Wetness)
6.0 and below = Wet (min. = 2.5)
6.1 - 9.0 = Moderate
9.1 and above = Dry (max. = 12.5)

Reservoirs

Reservoir Elevations referenced to NGVD-29.
**Cachuma is full and subject to spilling at elevation 750 ft.
However, the lake is surcharged to 753 ft. for fish release water.
(Cachuma water storage is based on Dec 2013 capacity revision)

Click on Site for Real-Time Readings	Spillway Elev. (ft)	Current Elev. (ft)	Max. Storage (ac-ft)	Current Storage (ac-ft)	Current Capacity (%)	Storage Change Mo.(ac-ft)	Storage Change Year*(ac-ft)
Gibraltar Reservoir	1,400.00	1,371.89	4,693	201	4.3%	-5	-73
Cachuma Reservoir	753.**	712.06	193,305	93,206	48.2%	-290	-6,064
Jameson Reservoir	2,224.00	2,205.58	4,848	2,836	58.5%	-29	-249
Twitchell Reservoir	651.50	NA	194,971	NA		NA	NA

Previous Rainfall and Reservoir Summaries

California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS)

CIMIS Daily Report

Rendered in ENGLISH Units.
Friday, October 1, 2021 - Monday, November 1, 2021
Printed on Tuesday, November 2, 2021

Santa Ynez - Central Coast Valleys - Station 64

Date	ETo (in)	Precip (in)	Sol Rad (Ly/day)	Avg Vap Pres (mBars)	Max Air Temp (°F)	Min Air Temp (°F)	Avg Air Temp (°F)	Max Rel Hum (%)	Min Rel Hum (%)	Avg Rel Hum (%)	Dew Point (°F)	Avg Wind Speed (mph)	Wind Run (miles)	Avg Soil Temp (°F)
10/1/2021	0.18	0.00	506	8.1	95.2	39.9	64.5	89	6	39	39.0	2.7	63.9	75.5
10/2/2021	0.18	0.00	489	8.6	95.7	40.0	64.9	91	8	41	40.5	2.3	55.7	75.5
10/3/2021	0.18	0.00	474	8.3	96.2	40.1	66.3	89	7	37	39.6	2.7	65.7	75.5
10/4/2021	0.17	0.02	433	10.8	96.0	49.9	70.1	93	12	43	46.5	2.9	70.2	75.5
10/5/2021	0.16	0.00	449	15.0	86.7	55.3	68.3	97	35	63	55.5	3.0	72.0	75.9
10/6/2021	0.12	0.00	394	15.1	79.7	54.1	61.9	100	48	80	55.6	2.7	63.8	76.0
10/7/2021	0.07	0.02	262	15.4	74.1	55.5	61.6	98	61	82	56.1	3.2	76.8	75.8
10/8/2021	0.11	0.09	371	12.3	71.2	43.2	57.4	100	33	77	50.1	3.0	71.1	75.3
10/9/2021	0.14	0.00	473	10.0	79.3	37.5	54.6	100	28	69	44.5	2.9	70.1	74.3
10/10/2021	0.15	0.00	478 R	10.1	87.6	34.8	58.3	100	13	61	44.7	2.8	66.4	73.3
10/11/2021	0.16	0.00	452	10.2	74.8	46.4	58.5	100	20	61	45.1	5.0	119.2	73.2
10/12/2021	0.16	0.00	477 R	6.2	74.5	36.6	53.9	94	10	43	32.2	3.7	89.6	72.8
10/13/2021	0.13	0.00	454	8.0	75.2	29.8 Y	52.1 Y	94	17	60 Y	38.7 Y	2.7	63.9	71.9
10/14/2021	0.14	0.00	444	9.0	82.9	41.2	59.3	99	18	52	41.7	2.3	54.1	71.5
10/15/2021	0.15	0.00	448	6.0	89.6	35.0	59.3	90	9	35	31.5	2.1	49.6	71.7
10/16/2021	0.17	0.00	459 R	4.7 Y	88.8	32.8	58.5	82	7	28 Y	25.5 Y	3.0	71.2	71.6
10/17/2021	0.14	0.00	436	8.9	79.5	35.2	55.7	87	20	59	41.5	3.6	86.8	71.3
10/18/2021	0.13	0.02	424	10.4	70.7	37.0	56.5	99	32	67	45.5	3.6	87.2	71.1
10/19/2021	0.12	0.00	432	8.9	72.5	30.5	51.0 Y	98	40	70 Y	41.5 Y	2.5	60.8	70.7
10/20/2021	0.13	0.00	421	9.3	79.3	37.1	55.5	100	26	62	42.7	2.4	58.7	70.1
10/21/2021	0.12	0.00	410	12.3	82.4	40.9	59.6	98	30	70	50.0	2.5	59.8	69.9
10/22/2021	0.11	0.00	360	16.2	78.5	56.9	64.0	100	51	80	57.6	3.4	80.6	70.3
10/23/2021	0.10	0.00	349	12.2	73.3	47.0	58.9	96	43	72	49.9	3.0	72.7	71.0
10/24/2021	0.10	0.00	360	12.8	74.2	44.6	59.0	96	49	75	51.1	3.0	73.1	71.0
10/25/2021	0.03	1.52	155	14.8	64.2	50.2	58.1	99	60	89	55.0	3.8	90.2	70.6
10/26/2021	0.12	0.00	395	10.8	73.6	44.3	58.1	100	33	65	46.6	3.2	76.2	69.3
10/27/2021	0.13	0.00	396	11.8	88.8	43.3	63.2	100	26	59	48.8	2.2	53.7	68.3
10/28/2021	0.13	0.00	393	13.1	92.3	47.0	65.4	100	22	61	51.8	2.0	47.1	68.2
10/29/2021	0.12	0.00	382	13.5	92.0	47.2	64.6	100	21	65	52.5	2.5	59.7	68.6
10/30/2021	0.08	0.00	313	14.9	75.3	52.2	58.6	100	56	89	55.3	2.8	67.9	69.0
10/31/2021	0.08	0.00	285	13.4	74.1	47.9	58.5	100	43	80	52.4	2.3	55.0	68.9
Tots/Avgs	4.01	1.67	406	11.0	81.2	43.0	59.9	96	29	62	46.1	2.9	69.4	72.1

Santa Ynez - Central Coast Valleys - Station 64

Date	ETo (in)	Precip (in)	Sol Rad (Ly/day)	Avg Vap Pres (mBars)	Max Air Temp (°F)	Min Air Temp (°F)	Avg Air Temp (°F)	Max Rel Hum (%)	Min Rel Hum (%)	Avg Rel Hum (%)	Dew Point (°F)	Avg Wind Speed (mph)	Wind Run (miles)	Avg Soil Temp (°F)
11/1/2021	0.06	0.00	236	13.6	70.9	46.7	56.8	100	60	86	52.7	2.3	54.3	68.5
Tots/Avgs	0.06	0.00	236	13.6	70.9	46.7	56.8	100	60	86	52.7	2.3	54.3	68.5

Flag Legend		
A - Historical Average	I - Ignore	R - Far out of normal range
C or N - Not Collected	M - Missing Data	S - Not in service
H - Hourly Missing or Flagged Data	Q - Related Sensor Missing	Y - Moderately out of range
Conversion Factors		
Ly/day/2.065=W/sq.m	inches * 25.4 = mm	(F-32) * 5/9 = c
mph * 0.447 = m/s	mBars * 0.1 = kPa	miles * 1.60934 = km

CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ray Stokes, Executive Director
Dessi Mladenova, Controller

November 4, 2021

FROM: Julie Baker JB

SUBJECT: Monthly Water Deliveries

According to the CCWA revenue meters at each turnout, the following deliveries were made during the month of October, 2021:

Project Participant	Delivery Amount (acre-feet)
Chorro	168.80
López	213.26
Shandon	0.00
Guadalupe	0.94
Santa Maria	285.88
Golden State Water Co.	0.42
Vandenberg	258.42
Buellton	27.90
Solvang	45.53
Santa Ynez ID#1	125.38
Bradbury	662.01
TOTAL	**1788.54**

In order to reconcile these deliveries with the DWR revenue meter, which read 1823 acre-feet, the following delivery amounts should be used for billing purposes:

Project Participant	Delivery Amount (acre-feet)
Chorro	**174**
López	**220**
Shandon	**0**
Guadalupe	**1**
Santa Maria	**291***
Golden State Water Co	**4***
Vandenberg	**266**
Buellton	**29**
Solvang	**47**
Santa Ynez ID#1	**129**
Bradbury	**662**
TOTAL	**1823**

***Golden State Water Company delivered 4 acre-feet into its system through the Santa Maria turnout. This delivery is recorded by providing a credit of 4 acre-feet to the City of Santa Maria and a charge in the same amount, to the Golden State Water Company.**

Notes: Santa Ynez ID#1 water usage is divided into 0 acre-feet of Table A water and 129 acre-feet of exchange water. The SY Exchange Allocation followed the protocol outlined in the October 27, 2021 Memorandum from Ray Stokes, with Subject: Santa Ynez Exchange Agreement Water Allocation Methodology.

The exchange water is allocated as follows

Project Participant	Exchange Amount (acre-feet)
Goleta	61
Santa Barbara	41
Montecito	0
Carpinteria	27
TOTAL	**129**

Bradbury Deliveries into Lake Cachuma are allocated as follows:

Project Participant	Delivery Amount (acre-feet)
Carpinteria	350
Goleta	309
La Cumbre	0
Montecito	0
Morehart	3
Santa Barbara	0
Raytheon	0
TOTAL	**662**

JAB

cc: Tom Bunosky, GWD
James Luongo, Golden State WC
Rebecca Bjork, City of Santa Barbara
Janet Gingras, COMB
Craig Kesler, San Luis Obispo County
Paeter Garcia, Santa Ynez RWCD ID#1
Shad Springer, City of Santa Maria
Shannon Sweeney, City of Guadalupe
Robert MacDonald, Carpinteria Valley WD
Mike Alvarado, La Cumbre Mutual WC
Pernell Rush, Vandenberg AFB
Nick Turner, Montecito WD
Matt van der Linden, City of Solvang
Rose Hess, City of Buellton

REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF DELIVERY RECORDS AND ASSOCIATED CALCULATIONS

John Brady
Deputy Director, Operations and Engineering
Central Coast Water Authority

A Meeting of the

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY

will be held at 9:00 a.m., on Thursday, October 28, 2021
via URL: https://meetings.ringcentral.com/j/1470572039
or via telephone by dialing 1(623) 404-9000 and entering code 147 057 2039 #

CCWA's Board meetings are conducted pursuant to California Government Code Section 54953 and Governor Newsom's Executive Orders (N-25-20, N-29-20 and N-35-20), temporarily suspending portions of the Brown Act in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Members of the Board will participate in this meeting by video call or telephone.

Public Comment on agenda items may occur via video call or telephonically, or by submission to the Board Secretary via email at lfw@ccwa.com no later than 8:00 a.m. on the day of the meeting. In your email, please specify (1) the meeting date and agenda item (number and title) on which you are providing a comment and (2) that you would like your comment read into the record during the meeting. If you would like your comment read into the record during the meeting (as either general public comment or on a specific agenda item), please limit your comments to no more than 250 words.

Every effort will be made to read comments into the record, but some comments may not be read due to time limitations. Please also note that if you submit a written comment and do not specify that you would like this comment read into the record during the meeting, your comment will be forwarded to Board members for their consideration.

Pursuant to Government Code section 54957.5, non-exempt public records that relate to open session agenda items and are distributed to a majority of the Board less than seventy-two (72) hours prior to the meeting will be available on the CCWA internet web site, accessible at https://www.ccwa.com.

I. **Call to Order and Roll Call**

II. ✳ **Consideration of a Resolution No. 21-06 to Authorize the Board of Directors and All Authority Subordinate Bodies to Meet via Remote Teleconference Pursuant to the Brown Act as Amended by Assembly Bill 361** – *For Approval*

III. **Public Comment – (Any member of the public may address the Board relating to any matter within the Board's jurisdiction. Individual Speakers may be limited to three minutes; all speakers to a total of fifteen minutes.)**

IV. **Consent Calendar** – *For Approval*
- ✳ A. Minutes of the September 23, 2021 Regular Meeting
- ✳ B. Bills
- ✳ C. Controller's Report
- ✳ D. Operations Report

V. **Executive Director's Report**
- A. Water Supply Situation and Supplemental Water Purchase Program Update – *For Information Only*
- ✳ B. Approval to Participate in the Creation of the Water Infrastructure Financing Authority for Water Infrastructure Improvement Benefitting the Authority – *For Approval*
  1. Resolution 21-07: Resolution of the Central Coast Water Authority Authorizing the Execution and Delivery of a Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement to Create the Water Infrastructure Financing Authority and Authorizing Certain Other Matters in Connection Therewith

Continued

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✳ Indicates attachment of document to original agenda packet.
♦ Indicates enclosure of document with agenda packet.

V. **Executive Director's Report - *Continued***

- ✳ C. Ventura-Santa Barbara Counties Intertie Project – *For Information Only*
- ✳ D. Request for Approval of Tank 5 and 7 Chemical Dosing Facility Design (C-21T5ICDF and C-21T7ICDF) - Procurement of Engineering Services in the Amount of $144,700 – *For Approval*
- ✳ E. FY 2021/2022 Procurement of Replacement Vehicles for the Amount of $77,927.75 – *For Approval*
- ♦ F. Finance Committee
  1. FY 2021/22 First Quarter Investment Report – *For Approval*
- G. State Water Contractors Update – *For Information Only*
- ✳ H. Legislative Report – *For Information Only*

VI. **Reports from Board Members for Information Only**

VII. **Items for Next Regular Meeting Agenda**

VIII. **Date of Next Regular Meeting: January 27, 2022**
(Consider canceling the November and December regular meetings)

IX. **Adjournment**

DRAFT

SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT, IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1

JUNE 30, 2021 AND 2020

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BARTLETT, PRINGLE & WOLF, LLP
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND CONSULTANTS

DRAFT

SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT, IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1

Table of Contents

DRAFT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Trustees
Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District,
Improvement District No. 1:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1 (the "District") as of and for the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as well as the accounting systems prescribed by the State Controller's Office and state regulations governing special districts; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, and the State Controller's *Minimum Audit Requirements for California Special Districts*. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1, as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, as well as the accounting systems prescribed by the State Controller's Office and state regulations governing special districts.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management Discussion and Analysis on pages 3 through 9, the California Public Employees' Retirement System - Schedule of Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability on page 40, California Public Employees' Retirement System - Schedule of Contributions on page 41, and Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Plan – Schedule of Changes in the Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios on page 42 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audits of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The Supplemental Schedule of Revenues and Expenses – Actual and Budget on page 43 is presented for the purpose of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Supplemental Schedule of Revenues and Expenses – Actual and Budget is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Supplemental Schedule of Revenues and Expenses – Actual and Budget is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Santa Barbara, California
November 16, 2021

This section presents management's analysis of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1's ("District") financial condition and activities for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. This narrative overview and analysis should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

Summary of Organization and Business

The District was formed on July 7, 1959 under the Water Conservation District Law of 1931, Division 21, Section 74000 et seq. of the California Water Code (the "Act"), for the purpose of furnishing potable domestic (municipal and industrial) and irrigation water within its boundaries. The District has operated continuously since 1959.

Located in the central portion of Santa Barbara County, the District serves the communities of Santa Ynez, Los Olivos, Ballard, the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, and the City of Solvang on a limited basis. With a population of approximately 6,737 (excluding the City of Solvang), the District currently provides water directly to approximately 2,605 municipal and industrial customers (including domestic/residential, commercial, institutional, rural residential, on-demand, and fire service) and approximately 98 agricultural customers. The District encompasses an area of approximately 10,850 acres (including approximately 1,300 acres within Solvang).

The District obtains its water supplies from the Cachuma Project via exchange of State Water Project supplies, direct diversions from the Cachuma Project (as needed), direct deliveries from the State Water Project, production from the Santa Ynez Uplands Groundwater Basin, and diversions from the Santa Ynez River alluvium. The District's major activities include acquisition, construction, operation, and maintenance of works and facilities for the development and use of water resources and water rights including, without limitation, works and facilities to divert, store, pump, treat, deliver, and sell water for reasonable and beneficial uses by the District's customers.

During fiscal year 2020/2021, the District maintained a staff of seventeen full-time employees and two limited service employees.

The District is governed by a five-member Board of Trustees (the "Board"), the members of which are elected by the registered voters of the District to staggered four-year terms. Day-to-day management of the District is carried out by the General Manager.

Overview of Financial Statements

The District operates as an enterprise fund. The enterprise fund is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement basis. Under this measurement focus, all assets and liabilities associated with the operation of the District are included on the balance sheet. Enterprise fund operating statements present increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in total net position.

Enterprise funds utilize the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when earned, regardless of when received, and expenses are recognized at the time the related liabilities are incurred, regardless of when paid.

Overview of Financial Statements (Continued)

This discussion and analysis provides an introduction and a brief description of the District's financial statements, including the relationship of the statements to each other and the differences in the information they provide.

The District's basic financial statements include four components.

- Balance Sheet
- Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
- Statement of Cash Flows
- Notes to the Financial Statements

The balance sheet includes all the District's assets, deferred inflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred outflows of resources. The difference between total assets/deferred outflows of resources and total liabilities/deferred inflows of resources is reported as net position. Net position may be displayed in the following categories:

- Net investment in capital assets
- Restricted
- Unrestricted

The balance sheet provides the basis for computing rate of return, evaluating the capital structure of the District, and assessing the liquidity and financial flexibility of the District.

The statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position presents information which shows how the District's net position changed during the year. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are recorded when the underlying transaction occurs, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. This statement measures the success of the District's operations over the past year and determines whether the District has recovered its costs through user fees and other charges.

The statement of cash flows provides information regarding the District's cash receipts and cash disbursements during the year. This statement reports cash activity in four categories:

- Operating
- Noncapital financing
- Capital and related financing
- Investing

This statement differs from the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position because the statement accounts only for transactions that result in cash receipts or cash disbursements.

The notes to the financial statements provide a description of the accounting policies used to prepare the financial statements and present material disclosures required by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) that are not otherwise present in the financial statements.

Overview of Financial Statements (Continued)

The District's budget is prepared on an accrual basis and includes the District's water system. Prior to June 1 of each year, the General Manager of the District submits to the Board of Trustees a proposed budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The Board conducts public meetings to obtain comments from ratepayers. Subsequent to the public meetings, the Board approves the budget prior to July 1.

Financial Highlights

During the year ended June 30, 2021, the District's net position increased by a total of $3,072,206 (10.92%), resulting from total operating income of $2,900,019 and total non-operating income of $172,187.

In comparison to the prior year, the District's operating revenues increased by $580,674 (5.00%) and operating expenses decreased by $22,785 (-0.24%). Non-operating income decreased by $153,015 (-12.67%) and non-operating expenses increased in the current year by $7,477 (0.85%).

Balance Sheet

The following table represents a summary of the District's Balance Sheet with corresponding analysis regarding significant variances:

	2021	2020	2019	2021-2020 Variance		2020-2019 Variance	
				Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
Assets:							
Current assets	$ 26,418,444	$ 22,321,855	$ 20,664,841	$ 4,096,589	18.35%	$ 1,657,014	8.02%
Noncurrent assets:							
Restricted assets	339,755	520,617	483,898	(180,862)	-34.74%	36,719	7.59%
Capital assets, net	14,427,075	14,069,303	13,949,343	357,772	2.54%	119,960	0.86%
Total Assets	**$ 41,185,274**	**$ 36,911,775**	**$ 35,098,082**	**$ 4,273,499**	**11.58%**	**$ 1,813,693**	**5.17%**
Deferred Outflows of Resources:							
Deferred outflows	$ 1,171,297	$ 665,485	$ 733,022	$ 505,812	76.01%	$ (67,537)	-9.21%
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	**$ 1,171,297**	**$ 665,485**	**$ 733,022**	**$ 505,812**	**76.01%**	**$ (67,537)**	**-9.21%**
Liabilities:							
Current liabilities	$ 4,707,884	$ 3,653,342	$ 4,569,346	$ 1,054,542	28.87%	$ (916,004)	-20.05%
Long term liabilities	5,930,230	5,230,193	5,281,141	700,037	13.38%	(50,948)	-0.96%
Total Liabilities	**$ 10,638,114**	**$ 8,883,535**	**$ 9,850,487**	**$ 1,754,579**	**19.75%**	**$ (966,952)**	**-9.82%**
Deferred Inflows of Resources:							
Deferred inflows	$ 525,206	$ 572,680	$ 488,811	$ (47,474)	-8.29%	$ 83,869	17.16%
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	**$ 525,206**	**$ 572,680**	**$ 488,811**	**$ (47,474)**	**-8.29%**	**$ 83,869**	**17.16%**
Net Position:							
Net investment in capital assets	$ 13,993,979	$ 13,373,547	$ 12,985,928	$ 620,432	4.64%	$ 387,619	2.98%
Restricted	339,755	520,617	483,898	(180,862)	-34.74%	36,719	7.59%
Unrestricted, reserved	10,536,803	6,963,101	8,415,029	3,573,702	51.32%	(1,451,928)	-17.25%
Unrestricted, unreserved	6,322,714	7,263,780	3,606,951	(941,066)	-12.96%	3,656,829	101.38%
Total Net Position	**$ 31,193,251**	**$ 28,121,045**	**$ 25,491,806**	**$ 3,072,206**	**10.92%**	**$ 2,629,239**	**10.31%**

Analysis of Balance Sheet

Net position may serve as an indicator of a public governmental agency's financial status. In the case of the District, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by $31,193,251 and $28,121,045 as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The largest portion of the District's total net position is its net investment in capital assets, in the amount of $13,993,979 at June 30, 2021 and $13,373,547 at June 30, 2020. This balance reflects the District's investment in capital assets (which includes land, buildings, infrastructure, and construction in progress) less any related outstanding debt used to acquire those assets. The District uses these capital assets to provide water service to its customers; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. It should be noted that the funding sources needed to repay any debt must be provided from other financial sources because the capital assets cannot be used to liquidate liabilities.

Capital assets net of accumulated depreciation increased by $357,772 as discussed further in the capital assets section of this analysis and Note 4 to the financial statements. This increase, plus the decrease in outstanding capital related debt (Series 2004 A COMB Bonds) of $262,659 equates to the increase in total net position invested in capital assets of $620,432 as noted in the table above.

Restricted net position represents assets which are required by external parties to be used for specific purposes, less any liabilities payable from those assets. The District's restricted net position was $339,755 and $520,617 at June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively. See Note 3 for details regarding the specific restrictions.

Unrestricted net position consists of assets and liabilities that do not meet the definition of net investment in capital assets, or restricted net position. The Board of Trustees has designated certain portions of its unrestricted net position for specific uses, which are classified in the balance sheet as unrestricted, reserved. Note 7 provides detailed information regarding the nature of these reserves.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

The following table shows a summary of the District's Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position with corresponding analysis regarding significant variances:

	2021	2020	2019	2021-2020 Variance		2020-2019 Variance	
				Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
Operating revenues	$ 12,198,411	$ 11,617,737	$ 11,045,677	$ 580,674	5.00%	$ 572,060	5.18%
Operating expenses	9,298,392	9,321,177	8,617,702	(22,785)	-0.24%	703,475	8.16%
Total Operating Income	**2,900,019**	**2,296,560**	**2,427,975**	**603,459**	**26.28%**	**(131,415)**	**-5.41%**
Non-operating income	1,054,806	1,207,821	1,334,244	(153,015)	-12.67%	(126,423)	-9.48%
Non-operating expense	882,619	875,142	1,165,317	7,477	0.85%	(290,175)	-24.90%
Total Non-operating Inc (Exp)	**172,187**	**332,679**	**168,927**	**(160,492)**	**-48.24%**	**163,752**	**96.94%**
Change in net position	**3,072,206**	**2,629,239**	**2,596,902**	**442,967**	**16.85%**	**32,337**	**1.25%**
Net Position at beginning of year	28,121,045	25,491,806	22,894,904	2,629,239	10.31%	2,596,902	11.34%
Net Position at End of Year	**$ 31,193,251**	**$ 28,121,045**	**$ 25,491,806**	**$ 3,072,206**	**10.92%**	**$ 2,629,239**	**10.31%**

Analysis of Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

As described in the table above, the District reported a total increase in net position of $3,072,206 for the year ended June 30, 2021, as compared to an increase in net position of $2,629,239 for the year ended June 30, 2020.

Operating revenues increased by $580,674 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, driven by an increase in water sales of $922,994 which was the result of a combination of increased water usage as well as having the January 1, 2020 effective rates being in place for a full fiscal year. The District implemented the fourth water rate increase of a five-year adopted water rate schedule effective January 1, 2020 and deferred the scheduled adoption of the rate increase for the fifth year from January 1, 2021 to July 1, 2021. The increase in water sales was partially offset by a decrease of $393,999 in state water contract revenues received from the City of Solvang, which are fully offset by state water contract expenses.

Operating expenses decreased by $22,785 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 due to a combination of offsetting factors. Source of supply expenses increased by $368,965 overall, which was mainly driven by an increase in state water expenses of $421,092, as the District opted to use CCWA credits to build up reserve funds held by CCWA rather than having them applied against current year charges. The balance of CCWA deposits on the District's balance sheet reflects this increase in reserves. State water contract expenses paid on behalf of the City of Solvang decreased by $393,999 which was fully offset by a decrease in state water contract operating revenues as noted above.

Analysis of Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position (Continued)

Non-operating revenues decreased by $153,015 from the prior year due primarily to a decrease in investment income of $289,142 caused by a significant reductions in LAIF interest rates as well as a decrease in the factor used to adjust year end balances to fair value. This decrease was partially offset by increases in capital facilities fees and special assessment revenue of $100,307 and $35,820, respectively.

Non-operating expenses increased in total by $7,477 from the prior year due primarily to an increase of $45,680 in net loss on disposal of assets which was a loss of $44,680 in the current year as compared to a gain in the prior year of $1,000. This was partially offset by a decrease in unanticipated and special legal fees of $37,662.

Capital Assets

The following table represents a summary of the District's Capital Assets with corresponding analysis regarding significant variances:

	2021	2020	2019	2021-2020 Variance		2020-2019 Variance	
				Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
Land and water rights	$ 503,317	$ 503,317	$ 503,317	$ -	0.00%	$ -	0.00%
Utility plant	9,242,650	9,039,554	9,039,554	203,096	2.25%	-	0.00%
Wells and major repairs	19,082,410	18,544,178	18,008,704	538,232	2.90%	535,474	2.97%
Office building	251,057	210,372	192,976	40,685	19.34%	17,396	9.01%
Transportation equipment	819,538	818,449	748,263	1,089	0.13%	70,186	9.38%
Office equipment	83,283	161,744	155,518	(78,461)	-48.51%	6,226	4.00%
Other equipment	611,041	341,939	283,895	269,102	78.70%	58,044	20.45%
Total Capital Assets	**$ 30,593,296**	**$ 29,619,553**	**$ 28,932,227**	**$ 973,743**	**3.29%**	**$ 687,326**	**2.38%**
Less accumulated depreciation	(16,344,820)	(16,060,625)	(15,481,880)	(284,195)	1.77%	(578,745)	3.74%
Subtotal	**$ 14,248,476**	**$ 13,558,928**	**$ 13,450,347**	**$ 689,548**	**5.09%**	**$ 108,581**	**0.81%**
Construction in progress	178,599	510,375	498,996	(331,776)	-65.01%	11,379	2.28%
Net Capital Assets	**$ 14,427,075**	**$ 14,069,303**	**$ 13,949,343**	**$ 357,772**	**2.54%**	**$ 119,960**	**0.86%**

Capital Assets Analysis

The District's net capital assets as of June 30, 2021 and 2020 including construction in progress were $14,427,075 and $14,069,303, respectively. Capital asset additions including construction in progress during fiscal year 2020/2021 totaled $1,155,721 which related primarily to the Phase II Lateral Replacement Project, the Meter Replacement Project, SCADA upgrades, and other equipment purchases. This increase was offset by depreciation expenses of $748,589 and disposals with a net book value of $49,360. The resulting overall increase in net capital assets was $357,772, as noted in the table above. See Note 4 for additions and disposals by asset category. Construction in progress expenditures were funded from the District reserve funds discussed in Note 7.

Long Term Debt

The following table represents a summary of the District's Revenue Bond Outstanding Debt:

	2021	2020	2019	2021-2020 Variance Dollars	2021-2020 Variance Percent	2020-2019 Variance Dollars	2020-2019 Variance Percent
Revenue Bonds	$ 430,000	$ 690,000	$ 955,000	$ (260,000)	-37.68%	$ (265,000)	-27.75%
Premium (Discount) on Bonds	3,097	5,756	8,415	(2,659)	-46.20%	(2,659)	-31.60%
Total Outstanding Bonds	**$ 433,097**	**$ 695,756**	**$ 963,415**	**$ (262,659)**	**-37.75%**	**$ (267,659)**	**-27.78%**

Long Term Debt Analysis

As of June 30, 2021, the District had total outstanding debt of $433,097 related to the issuance of the Series 2004A Cachuma Operations and Maintenance Board (COMB) Bonds which were used to refinance the 1993 Cachuma Project Authority Revenue (CPA) Bonds. The CPA Bonds had been issued to refinance the State of California Department of Water Resources contract #E58028, the 1988 General Obligation Bond, and to finance the construction of the Zone 3 water storage reservoir. The debt term extends to fiscal year ending 2023. Additional information on the District's long-term debt is described in Note 5.

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SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT, IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1
BALANCE SHEET
June 30, 2021 and 2020

ASSETS

	2021	2020
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 18,651,769	$ 15,733,343
Accounts receivable	1,023,699	1,001,124
Interest receivable	10,096	43,016
Inventories	132,519	174,793
Prepaid expenses	4,674,444	4,278,952
CCWA deposits	1,925,917	1,090,627
Total current assets	26,418,444	22,321,855
Restricted Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	339,755	520,617
Total restricted assets	339,755	520,617
Capital Assets:		
Capital assets	30,593,296	29,619,553
Less: accumulated depreciation	(16,344,820)	(16,060,625)
Construction in progress	178,599	510,375
Net capital assets	14,427,075	14,069,303
Total assets	41,185,274	36,911,775

DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Deferred outflows related to pensions	496,391	518,244
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	674,906	147,241
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,171,297	665,485
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	$ 42,356,571	$ 37,577,260

See accompanying notes

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SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT, IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1
BALANCE SHEET
June 30, 2021 and 2020

	2021	2020
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 275,247	$ 399,260
Accrued expenses	180,635	147,125
Interest payable	8,177	13,052
Current portion of revenue bonds payable	210,000	260,000
Advances payable	4,033,825	2,833,905
Total current liabilities	4,707,884	3,653,342
Long-term Liabilities:		
Net pension liability	2,138,465	1,981,106
Net OPEB liability	3,568,668	2,813,331
Revenue bonds payable, net of current portion	220,000	430,000
Premium on bonds	3,097	5,756
Total long-term liabilities	5,930,230	5,230,193
Total liabilities	10,638,114	8,883,535
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred inflows related to pensions	82,857	96,010
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	442,349	476,670
Total deferred inflows of resources	525,206	572,680
NET POSITION		
Net Position:		
Net investment in capital assets	13,993,979	13,373,547
Restricted	339,755	520,617
Unrestricted, reserved	10,536,803	6,963,101
Unrestricted, unreserved	6,322,714	7,263,780
Total net position	31,193,251	28,121,045
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	$ 42,356,571	$ 37,577,260

See accompanying notes

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SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT,
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
For the Years Ended June 30, 2021 and 2020

	2021	2020
Operating Revenues:		
Water sales	$ 9,288,125	$ 8,365,131
State water contract revenue	2,747,650	3,141,649
Miscellaneous billings and fees	162,636	110,957
Total operating revenues	12,198,411	11,617,737
Operating Expenses:		
Source of supply	2,022,244	1,653,279
State water contract expense	2,747,650	3,141,649
Pumping expense	668,264	575,929
Water treatment	58,326	37,438
Transmission and distribution	996,783	997,145
Special programs and study fees	283,456	320,995
Administrative and general	2,521,669	2,594,742
Total operating expenses	9,298,392	9,321,177
Operating income	2,900,019	2,296,560
Other Income:		
Capital facilities fees	111,904	11,597
Investment income	33,195	322,337
Special assessment	909,707	873,887
Total other income	1,054,806	1,207,821
Other Expenses:		
Depreciation and amortization	748,589	737,953
Interest expense	17,934	29,111
(Gain) loss on disposal of assets	44,680	(1,000)
Unanticipated and special legal fees	71,416	109,078
Total other expenses	882,619	875,142
Change in net position	3,072,206	2,629,239
Net Position - beginning of year	28,121,045	25,491,806
Net Position - end of year	$ 31,193,251	$ 28,121,045

See accompanying notes

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SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT, IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Years Ended June 30, 2021 and 2020

	2021	2020
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Cash received from customers for services	$ 12,175,836	$ 11,485,014
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(6,539,501)	(7,373,604)
Cash payments for payroll taxes and employee benefits	(932,990)	(735,358)
Cash payments to employees for services	(1,632,749)	(1,686,138)
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,070,596	1,689,914
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:		
Capital facilities fees	111,904	11,597
Special assessments	909,707	873,887
Non-operating unanticipated and special legal fees	(71,416)	(109,078)
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	950,195	776,406
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:		
Principal repayments of long-term debt	(260,000)	(265,000)
Interest payments	(25,468)	(36,463)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	4,680	1,000
Capital assets purchased	(1,068,554)	(880,599)
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	(1,349,342)	(1,181,062)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Investment income received	66,115	361,408
Net cash provided by investing activities	66,115	361,408
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	2,737,564	1,646,666
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	16,253,960	14,607,294
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 18,991,524	$ 16,253,960

Cash and cash equivalents are reported in the balance sheet as follows:

	2021	2020
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 18,651,769	$ 15,733,343
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	339,755	520,617
	$ 18,991,524	$ 16,253,960

See accompanying notes

Note 1 – Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A) Reporting Entity

The Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1 (the District) was organized on July 7, 1959 under the Water Conservation Law of 1931, part of the California Water Code. The District has operated continuously since 1959 and is located in the central portion of Santa Barbara County and includes the communities of Santa Ynez, Los Olivos, Ballard and the City of Solvang. The District accounts for construction, maintenance and operations of facilities which are for the purpose of producing and furnishing potable domestic and irrigation water within its boundaries.

The Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District (Parent District) was organized in 1939. It is a separate and distinct district from the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1. The Parent District has a separate purpose for existence, a separate board of directors, and separate accounting records. Its assets and liabilities, as well as its activities, are therefore not included in these financial statements.

B) Accounting Basis

The District reports its activities as an enterprise fund, which is used to account for operations where the intent of the District is that the costs of providing goods and services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. Revenues and expenses are recognized on the accrual basis, as such, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they are earned and expenses are recognized in the period incurred. An enterprise fund is accounted for on the "flow of economic resources" measurement focus. This means that all assets and liabilities, whether current or long term, are included on the balance sheet.

The District distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and the producing and delivering of goods in connection with the District's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the District are charges to customers for water sales. Operating expenses of the District include the cost of sales and services, as well as administrative expenses. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses. The District is responsible for funding all of its expenses, regardless of the operation or non-operating classification.

The financial statements of the District have been prepared in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

C) Budgetary Procedures

The District prepares an annual budget which includes estimates of its principal sources of revenue to be received during the fiscal year, as well as estimated expenditures and reserves needed for operation of District facilities.

Note 1 – Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the District considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity period, at purchase, of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

E) Basis for Recording Accounts Receivable

The District grants credit to its customers, substantially all of whom are residents and businesses within the unincorporated areas of the County in the District's service area boundaries, in the towns of Santa Ynez, Los Olivos, and Ballard. The City of Solvang is a customer of the District. Accounts receivable are considered to be fully collectible.

F) Capital Assets

Capital assets purchased by the District are recorded at cost. Contributed assets (water line extensions, water wells and modifications constructed by the District and reimbursed by the customer or developer) are recorded at estimated fair market value on the date donated. Capital assets, excluding land, are depreciated using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives, which range from 5 to 99 years.

G) Inventories

The District's inventories are recorded at the lower of cost on the first-in, first-out basis, or market.

H) Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses consist primarily of prepayments made to the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) as described in Note 13. Annually, a controlled quantity of water is purchased by the District and, if not used in the current year, is stored in the Lake Cachuma facility for use the following year. In addition, an amount of unused water carried over from prior years, if available, is also stored in the facility. This stored water at Lake Cachuma is subject to loss through evaporation, natural disasters, dam ruptures, and dam spillage due to excess rainfall. The losses are not covered by insurance. The District has its own facilities (various reservoirs) for storing delivered Lake Cachuma water and State Water Project water.

I) Compensated Absences

The District's personnel policies provide for accumulation of vacation and sick leave. Liabilities for vacation and sick leave are recorded when benefits are earned. Cash payment of unused vacation and sick leave is available to those qualified employees when retired. Individuals terminating employment prior to retirement receive cash payment of any unused accrued vacation. Accrued compensated absences are included in accrued expenses on the balance sheet.

J) Advances Payable

Advances payable represents the prepayment by the City of Solvang to the District for its share of the Central Coast Water Authority costs for the coming fiscal year and its proportionate share of rate coverage reserve funds.

Note 1 – Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

K) Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability/asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense as described in Note 9, information about the fiduciary net position of the District's plan (OPEB Plan) and additions to/deductions from the OPEB Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when currently due and payable in accordance with benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Generally accepted accounting principles require that the reported results must pertain to liability and asset information within certain defined timeframes. For this report, the following timeframes are used:

Valuation Date	June 30, 2019
Measurement Date	June 30, 2020
Measurement Period	July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020

L) Pension Plan

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense as described in Note 8, information about the fiduciary net position of the District's California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) plans (Plans) and additions to/deductions from the Plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by CalPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

The following timeframes are used for pension reporting:

Valuation Date	June 30, 2019
Measurement Date	June 30, 2020
Measurement Period	July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020

M) Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets/deferred inflows and liabilities/deferred outflows and is classified into three components as follows:

Net investment in capital assets – This component of net position consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net investment in capital assets excludes unspent debt proceeds.

Restricted – This component of net position consists of constraints placed on net asset use through external constraints imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Note 1 – Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

M) Net Position (Continued)

Unrestricted – This component of net position consists of net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets." Unrestricted, reserved net position represents unrestricted assets which are segregated by the Board of Trustees for specific future uses.

When an expense is incurred for purposes for which both unrestricted and restricted resources are available for use, it is the District's policy to apply restricted assets first, then unrestricted resources.

N) Use of Estimates

Management uses estimates and assumptions in preparing financial statements. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported revenues and expenses.

Significant estimates used in preparing these financial statements include useful lives of capitalized assets, the net pension liability, and the liability for other postemployment benefits. It is at least reasonably possible that the significant estimates used will change within the next year.

O) Future Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements listed below will be implemented in future financial statements. These statements will be evaluated by the District to determine if they will have a material impact to the financial statements once effective.

Statement No. 87	*"Leases"*	The requirements of this statement are effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2021. (FY 21/22)
Statement No. 89	*"Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred Before the End of a Construction Period"*	The requirements of this statement are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2020. (FY 21/22)
Statement No. 91	*"Conduit Debt Obligations"*	The requirements of this statement are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2021. (FY 22/23)
Statement No. 93	*"Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates"*	The requirements of this statement are effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2021. (FY 21/22)
Statement No. 94	*"Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements"*	The requirements of this statement are effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2022. (FY 22/23)
Statement No. 96	*"Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements"*	The requirements of this statement are effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2022. (FY 22/23)

Note 2 – Cash and Investments

Cash and investments are comprised of the following at June 30, 2021 and 2020:

	2021	2020
Cash in banks and on hand	$ 7,388,337	$ 5,233,709
Cash with fiscal agents	219,795	400,657
Local Agency Investment Fund	11,383,392	10,619,594
Total cash and investments	$ 18,991,524	$ 16,253,960

Investments Authorized by the District's Investment Policy

The District's investment policy authorizes the District to invest only in the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF), and FDIC insured accounts. This policy does not apply to funds held by the bond trustee that are governed by the provisions of debt agreements of the District, rather than the general provisions of the District's investment policy.

Investment in Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)

LAIF is regulated by the California Government Code under the oversight of the Treasurer of the State of California. The fair value of the District's investment in this pool is reported in the accompanying financial statements at amounts based on the District's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by LAIF for the entire LAIF portfolio. The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by LAIF, which are recorded on the amortized cost basis. LAIF invests some of its portfolio in derivatives. Detailed information on derivative investments held by this pool is not readily available. Investments in LAIF are not rated by a national rating agency.

Interest Rate Risk

The District did not have any investments with fair values that are considered to be highly sensitive to changes in interest rates.

Custodial Credit Risk

Deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are uninsured and uncollateralized. Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the District will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

All cash deposits are entirely insured or collateralized. The California Government Code requires California banks and savings and loans associations to secure the District's deposits by pledging government securities, which equal at least 110% of the District's deposits. California law also permits financial institutions to secure the District's deposits by the pledging of first trust deed mortgage notes in excess of 150% of the District's deposits. The District may waive collateral requirements for deposits that are fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

Note 2 – Cash and Investments (Continued)

Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The District's investment in the Local Agency Investment Fund is not rated.

Note 3 – Restricted Cash and Investments

The Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians (Band) made an original deposit with the District of $4,400 to be used as security against septic system repairs on the Indian Reservation to be paid by the Band. The balance at fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 includes the original deposit and the interest earned on the cash balance.

On June 30 each year, the District transfers funds to Bank of New York for the required principal and interest payment due on the Series 2004A Cachuma Operations and Maintenance Bonds. These funds will be drawn from the Bank of New York account on August 1 of each subsequent fiscal year.

The District opened a separate checking account and deposited funds totaling the amount of certain disputed invoices from the Cachuma Operations and Maintenance Board during the year ended June 30, 2019. Those funds were transferred to an escrow account during the year ended June 30, 2020 and were fully disbursed as of June 30, 2021.

Restricted main extension fees represent amounts received from customers which must be used for the construction of mains. Restricted development fees are charges paid by water service applicants which must be used for new, expanded or modified water service, to secure new water sources, recapture existing water resources, and develop necessary water supply recovery measures due to the drought and additional State Regulation impacts.

The District's restricted cash and investments as of June 30 are as follows:

	2021	2020
Santa Ynez Indian Reservation	$ 10,748	$ 10,748
Series 2004A COMB bonds debt service	219,795	275,656
Separation agreement checking/escrow	-	125,001
Main extension fees	20,550	20,550
Development fees	88,662	88,662
Total restricted cash and cash equivalents	$ 339,755	$ 520,617

Note 4 – Capital Assets

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2021.

	Balance June 30, 2020	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Balance June 30, 2021
Utility plant	$ 9,039,554	$ 37,000	$ (139,520)	$ 305,616	$ 9,242,650
Wells and major repairs	18,544,178	22,494	(174,482)	690,220	19,082,410
Office building	210,372	40,685	-	-	251,057
Transportation equipment	818,449	85,291	(84,202)	-	819,538
Office equipment	161,744	21,983	(100,444)	-	83,283
Other equipment	341,939	103,615	(15,106)	180,593	611,041
Total depreciable assets	29,116,236	311,068	(513,754)	1,176,429	30,089,979
Land and land rights	503,317	-	-	-	503,317
Total capital assets	29,619,553	311,068	(513,754)	1,176,429	30,593,296
Accumulated depreciation	(16,060,625)	(748,589)	464,394	-	(16,344,820)
Construction in progress	510,375	844,653	-	(1,176,429)	178,599
Net capital assets	$ 14,069,303	$ 407,132	$ (49,360)	$ -	$ 14,427,075

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2020.

	Balance June 30, 2019	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Balance June 30, 2020
Utility plant	$ 9,039,554	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 9,039,554
Wells and major repairs	18,008,704	59,400	(130,200)	606,274	18,544,178
Office building	192,976	18,630	(1,234)	-	210,372
Transportation equipment	748,263	94,109	(23,923)	-	818,449
Office equipment	155,518	10,077	(3,851)	-	161,744
Other equipment	283,895	58,044	-	-	341,939
Total depreciable assets	28,428,910	240,260	(159,208)	606,274	29,116,236
Land and land rights	503,317	-	-	-	503,317
Total capital assets	28,932,227	240,260	(159,208)	606,274	29,619,553
Accumulated depreciation	(15,481,880)	(737,953)	159,208	-	(16,060,625)
Construction in progress	498,996	617,653	-	(606,274)	510,375
Net capital assets	$ 13,949,343	$ 119,960	$ -	$ -	$ 14,069,303

Note 5 – Revenue Bonds Payable

Cachuma Project Authority Revenue Bonds

In October 1993, some of the Cachuma Project Authority (CPA) participants, in conjunction with the CPA, issued $9,950,000 of Cachuma Project Authority Revenue Bonds. The District's share of the bond proceeds, $6,185,000, was used to refinance the State of California Department of Water Resources contract #E58028 and the 1988 General Obligation Bonds. $3,500,000 was also set aside to finance construction of a water reservoir. The loan was due over a period of 30 years in semi-annual payments due January 1 and July 1, beginning July 1, 1994. The interest rate on the bonds varied from 2.75% to 5.25%.

On August 19, 2004 the outstanding 1993 CPA Bonds were refinanced with the Series 2004A Cachuma Operations and Maintenance Board (COMB) Bonds, of which the District's portion was $3,960,000. The loan is to be repaid through fiscal year 2022/2023 at an interest rate ranging from 3.0% to 4.65%. The refinancing resulted in an economic gain of $189,626. Interest is payable semi-annually on February 1 and August 1 of each year, commencing on February 1, 2005. Principal payments are payable annually on August 1 of each year, commencing on August 1, 2006.

All water system revenues and ad valorem assessment taxes of the District are irrevocably pledged to the payment of the revenue bonds. The District's obligations pursuant to the Joint Participation Agreements No.1 and No.2, as amended for the COMB Revenue Refunding Bonds (Member Agency Projects) Series 2004A require the District to fix, prescribe, and collect rates and charges which will be at least sufficient to yield Net Revenues (as defined in the District's bond documents) equal to one hundred twenty five percent (125%) of the District's annual debt service. In the event of default the entire principal amount of the unpaid bonds and the accrued interest thereon maybe declared to be due and payable immediately.

The annual requirements to amortize the COMB Bonds are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	$ 210,000	$ 14,900	$ 224,900
2023	220,000	5,088	225,088
Total	$ 430,000	$ 19,988	$ 449,988

Note 5 – Revenue Bonds Payable (Continued)

The following is a summary of activity related to the COMB bonds for the years ending June 30, 2021 and 2020:

	Balance June 30, 2020	Additions/ Issuances	Deductions/ Repayments	Balance June 30, 2021
COMB revenue bonds	$ 690,000	$ -	$ (260,000)	$ 430,000
Premium on bonds	5,756	-	(2,659)	3,097
	$ 695,756	$ -	$ (262,659)	$ 433,097

	Balance June 30, 2019	Additions/ Issuances	Deductions/ Repayments	Balance June 30, 2020
COMB revenue bonds	$ 955,000	$ -	$ (265,000)	$ 690,000
Premium on bonds	8,415	-	(2,659)	5,756
	$ 963,415	$ -	$ (267,659)	$ 695,756

Note 6 – Supplemental Schedule of the Statement of Cash Flows

The following is a reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:

	2021	2020
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Operating income	$ 2,900,019	$ 2,296,560
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
(Increase) decrease in:		
Accounts receivable	(22,575)	(132,723)
Inventories	42,274	(29,143)
Prepaid expenses and deposits	(1,230,782)	75,728
Deferred outflows of resources - pension	21,853	90,115
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB	(527,665)	(22,578)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable	(211,180)	91,240
Accrued expenses	33,510	(13,842)
Net pension liability	157,359	152,250
Net OPEB obligation	755,337	59,461
Advances payable	1,199,920	(961,023)
Deferred inflows of resources - pension	(13,153)	16,565
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB	(34,321)	67,304
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 3,070,596	$ 1,689,914

Note 7 – Reserves

The District has reserved a portion of its assets for future construction projects and projected repair and replacement costs. The following is a schedule of the reserves as of June 30, 2021 and 2020.

	2021	2020
Repair and replacement	$ 2,817,609	$ 1,474,905
Debt reserve	619,153	-
Plant expansion	4,100,041	2,488,196
SWP Fund Reserve	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total reserves	$ 10,536,803	$ 6,963,101

Note 8 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Plan Description – All qualified employees are eligible to participate in the District's Miscellaneous Employee Pension Plan, a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS). Benefit provisions under the Plans are established by State statute and local government resolution. CalPERS issues publicly available reports that include a full description of the pension plans regarding benefit provisions, assumptions and membership information that can be found on the CalPERS website. Eligible employees hired after January 1, 2013 that are considered new members as defined by the Public Employees' Pension Reform Act (PEPRA) participate in the PEPRA Miscellaneous Plan.

Benefits Provided – CalPERS provides service retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members, who must be public employees and beneficiaries. Benefits are based on years of credited service, as discussed above. Members with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 50 or 52 if in the PEPRA Miscellaneous Plan with statutorily reduced benefits. An optional benefit regarding sick leave was adopted. Any unused sick leave accumulates at the time of retirement will be converted to credited service at a rate of 0.004 years of service for each day of sick leave. All members are eligible for non-duty disability benefits after 10 years of service. The system also provides for the Optional Settlement 2W Death Benefit, as well as the 1959 Survivor Benefit. The cost of living adjustments for all plans are applied as specified by the Public Employees' Retirement Law.

Contributions – Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees' Retirement Law requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers be determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on the July 1 following notice of a change in the rate. Funding contributions for both Plans are determined annually on an actuarial basis as of June 30 by CalPERS. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The District is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees.

Note 8 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

For employees hired prior to January 1, 2013 and for all classic members as defined by PEPRA, the District pays the employee's contribution in addition to the employer's contribution. These contributions made on behalf of employees are included in operating expenses on the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position, but are not included in pension expense as disclosed below. For employees hired after January 1, 2013 who are considered new members as defined by PEPRA, the District does not pay any portion of the employee's required contribution.

The Plan's provisions and benefits in effect at June 30, 2021 and 2020, are summarized as follows:

	Miscellaneous Plan	
Hire date	Prior to January 1, 2013	On or after January 1, 2013
Benefit formula	2% @ 55	2% @ 62
Benefit vesting schedule	5 years of service	5 years of service
Benefit payments	monthly for life	monthly for life
Retirement age	50 - Minimum	52 - Minimum
Monthly benefits, as a % of eligible compensation	1.4% to 2.4%	1.0% to 2.5%
Required employee contribution rates		
2021	7.00%	7.25%
2020	7.00%	7.25%
Required employer contribution rates		
2021	11.20%	7.87%
2020	10.33%	7.07%

Beginning in fiscal year 2016, CalPERS collects employer contributions for the Plan as a percentage of payroll for the normal cost portion as noted in the rates above, and as a dollar amount for contributions toward the unfunded liability. The District's required contribution for the unfunded liability was $133,930 and $114,504 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expenses and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

As of June 30, 2021 the District reported a liability of $2,138,465 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total pension liability for the Plan used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019 rolled forward to June 30, 2020 using standard update procedures. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of their long-term share of contributions to the pension plans relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined.

Note 8 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

The District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as of June 30, 2020 and 2019 (measurement dates) was as follows:

Measurement date June 30, 2020		Measurement date June 30, 2019	
Proportion – June 30, 2019	0.04947%	Proportion – June 30, 2018	0.04853%
Proportion – June 30, 2020	0.05070%	Proportion – June 30, 2019	0.04947%
Increase (Decrease)	0.00123%	Increase (Decrease)	0.00094%

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, the District recognized pension expense of $437,263 and $498,629, respectively. At June 30, 2021 and 2020, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	June 30, 2021		June 30, 2020	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date	$ 271,204	$ -	$ 239,699	$ -
Differences between expected and actual experience	110,202	-	137,597	(10,661)
Changes in assumptions	-	(15,253)	94,468	(33,488)
Changes in employer's proportion	51,459	-	46,480	-
Difference between employer's contributions and employer's proportionate share of contributions	-	(67,604)	-	(17,224)
Net differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	63,526	-	-	(34,637)
Total	$ 496,391	$ (82,857)	$ 518,244	$ (96,010)

Employer contributions of $271,204 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions made subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	
2022	$ 21,623
2023	51,266
2024	38,972
2025	30,469
2026	-
	$ 142,330

Note 8 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Initial unfunded liabilities are amortized over a closed period that depends on the plan's date of entry into CalPERS. Subsequent plan amendments are amortized as level percentage of pay over a closed 20-year period. Gains and losses that occur in the operation of the plan are amortized over a 30 year rolling period. If the plan's accrued liability exceeds the actuarial value of plan assets, then the amortization payment on the total unfunded liability may not be lower than the payment calculated over a 30 year amortization period.

Actuarial Assumptions – The total pension liabilities in the June 30, 2019 and 2018 actuarial valuations (June 30, 2020 and 2019 measurement dates) were determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

	Miscellaneous Plan
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry-Age Normal Cost Method in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 68
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Discount Rate	
Measurement Date - 2020	7.15%
Measurement Date - 2019	7.15%
Inflation	
Measurement Date - 2020	2.50%
Measurement Date - 2019	2.50%
Salary Increases	Varies by entry age and service
Investment Rate of Return (1)	
Measurement Date - 2020	7.15%
Measurement Date - 2019	7.15%
Mortality	Derived using CalPERS' Membership Data for all Funds
Post Retirement Benefit Increase	Contract COLA up to 2.5% until Purchasing Power Protection Allowance Floor on Purchasing Power applies

(1) Net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation

The mortality table used was developed based on CalPERS-specific data. The table includes 15 years of mortality improvements using Society of Actuaries Scale 90% MP 2016. For more details on this table, please refer to the December 2017 experience study report (based on CalPERS demographic data from 1997 to 2015) that can be found on the CalPERS website.

Note 8 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.15% for the measurement periods ending June 30, 2020 and 2019. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current member contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made a statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Long-term Expected Rate of Return – The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class.

In determining the long-term expected rate of return, CalPERS took into account both short-term and long-term market return expectations as well as the expected pension fund cash flows. Using historical returns of all the funds' asset classes, expected compound returns were calculated over the short-term (first 10 years) and the long-term (11+ years) using a building-block approach. Using the expected nominal returns for both short-term and long-term, the present value of benefits was calculated for each fund. The expected rate of return was set by calculating the single equivalent expected return that arrived at the same present value of benefits for cash flows as the one calculated using both short-term and long-term returns. The expected rate of return was then set equivalent to the single equivalent rate calculated above and adjusted to account for assumed administrative expenses.

The expected real rates of return by asset class are as follows:

Asset Class	Measurement Date June 30, 2020			Measurement Date June 30, 2019		
	Net Strategic Allocation	Real Return Years 1 -10(a)	Real Return Years 11+(b)	Net Strategic Allocation	Real Return Years 1 -10(a)	Real Return Years 11+(b)
Global Equity	50.00%	4.80%	5.98%	50.00%	4.80%	5.98%
Global Fixed Income	28.00%	1.00%	2.62%	28.00%	1.00%	2.62%
Inflation Sensitive	0.00%	0.77%	1.81%	0.00%	0.77%	1.81%
Private Equity	8.00%	6.30%	7.23%	8.00%	6.30%	7.23%
Real Estate	13.00%	3.75%	4.93%	13.00%	3.75%	4.93%
Liquidity	1.00%	0.00%	-0.92%	1.00%	0.00%	-0.92%

(a) An expected inflation of 2.0% used for this period.
(b) An expected inflation of 2.92% used for this period.

Note 8 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents The District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.15% as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rate:

	Fiscal Year	
	2021	2020
1% Decrease	6.15%	6.15%
Net Pension Liability	$ 3,370,197	$ 3,196,376
Current Discount Rate	7.15%	7.15%
Net Pension Liability	$ 2,138,465	$ 1,981,106
1% Increase	8.15%	8.15%
Net Pension Liability	$ 1,120,724	$ 977,987

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Detailed information about the Plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued CalPERS financial reports.

Note 9 – Other Post-employment Benefits (OPEB)

The District's plan is a single-employer defined benefit OPEB plan which provides retiree medical and prescription drug coverage to eligible retirees and their dependents. Employees who attain age 55 and 10 years of service and retire from active employment are eligible to receive pro-rated benefits from the Plan. Medical coverage is offered under a fully-insured PPO plan option and a fully-insured HMO plan option, through the Association of California Water Agencies Health Plan, consistent with the coverage provided under the CalPERS Health Program.

Funding Policy

The District funds the plan on a pay-as-you-go basis. The District contributes up to the amount of the monthly premium for ACWA Advantage coverage for employee and family, plus administrative fees and Contingency Reserve Fund assessments. The specific contribution percentage is based on District years of credited service.

Note 9 – Other Post-employment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

Net OPEB Liability

The District's net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2020 and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation dated June 30, 2019, based on the following actuarial methods and assumptions:

	OPEB Plan
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry-Age Normal, Level Percent of Pay
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Discount Rate	
Measurement Date - 2020	2.20%
Measurement Date - 2019	3.50%
Payroll Growth (1)	
Measurement Date - 2020	2.75%
Measurement Date - 2019	2.75%
Mortality	2009 CalPERS Mortality for Active Miscellaneous Employees; 2009 CalPERS Mortality for Retired Miscellaneous Employees
Turnover	2009 CalPERS Turnover for Miscellaneous Employees
Retirement	2009 CalPERS 2.0%@55 Rates for Miscellanous Employees; 2009 CalPERS 2.0% @60 Rates for Miscellaneous Employees
Healthcare Trend Rate	
Measurement Date - 2020	4%
Measurement Date - 2019	4%

(1) Benefits are not dependent upon salary. Rate is used in applying the level percentage of projected payroll amortization method.

Assumption Changes

The discount rate was decreased from 3.50% to 2.20% for the measurement period ending June 30, 2020. The discount rate was increased from 3.36% to 3.50% for the measurement period ending June 30, 2019.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 2.20% and 3.50% for the measurement periods ending June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The discount rates are based on the S&P municipal Bond 20-Year High Grade Rate Index.

Note 9 – Other Post-employment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability

The changes in the net OPEB liability are as follows:

	Total OPEB Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) (a) - (b)
Balance at June 30, 2020 *(Measurement Date June 30, 2019)*	$ 2,813,331	$ -	$ 2,813,331
Changes Recognized for the Measurement Period:			
Service cost	181,296	-	181,296
Interest on Total OPEB Liability	99,577	-	99,577
Contributions - Employer	-	99,659	(99,659)
Benefit Payments	(99,659)	(99,659)	-
Expected versus actual experience	(18,166)	-	(18,166)
Assumption changes	592,289	-	592,289
Net Changes	755,337	-	755,337
Balance at June 30, 2021 *(Measurement Date June 30, 2020)*	$ 3,568,668	$ -	$ 3,568,668

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the District if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate, for fiscal years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020:

	Fiscal Year 2021	2020
1% Decrease	1.20%	2.50%
Net OPEB Liability	$ 4,105,340	$ 3,204,679
Current Discount Rate	2.20%	3.50%
Net OPEB Liability	$ 3,568,668	$ 2,813,331
1% Increase	3.20%	4.50%
Net OPEB Liability	$ 3,094,053	$ 2,493,886

Note 9 – Other Post-employment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the District if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate, for fiscal years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020:

	Fiscal Year	
	2021	2020
Trend 1% Lower	3.00%	3.00%
Net OPEB Liability	$ 3,111,446	$ 2,507,259
Current Discount Rate	4.00%	4.00%
Net OPEB Liability	$ 3,568,668	$ 2,813,331
Trend 1% Higher	5.00%	5.00%
Net OPEB Liability	$ 4,168,855	$ 3,171,322

Recognition of Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources

Gains and losses related to changes in total OPEB liability and fiduciary net position are recognized in OPEB expense systematically over time. Amounts are first recognized in OPEB expense for the year the gain or loss occurs. The remaining amounts are categorized as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB and are to be recognized in future OPEB expense.

The recognition period differs depending on the source of the gain or loss. The difference between projected OPEB plan investment earnings and actual earnings is amortized over a five year period. The remaining gains and losses are amortized over the expected average remaining service life, which was 8.9 years at measurement date June 30, 2020.

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, the District recognized OPEB expense of $299,693 and $203,843, respectively. At June 30, 2021 and 2020, the District reported deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources.

	June 30, 2021		June 30, 2020	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
OPEB contributions subsequent to measurement date	$ 106,342	$ -	$ 99,659	$ -
Differences between expected and actual experience	19,578	(72,277)	21,753	(64,167)
Changes in assumptions	548,986	(370,072)	25,829	(412,503)
Total	$ 674,906	$ (442,349)	$ 147,241	$ (476,670)

Note 9 – Other Post-employment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

Employer contributions of $106,342 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions made subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized as OPEB expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30		
2022	$	18,821
2023		18,821
2024		18,821
2025		18,821
2026		18,821
Thereafter		32,110
	$	126,215

Note 10 – Deferred Compensation Plan

The District offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan permits participating employees to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The District does not contribute to this plan and all contributions are made voluntarily by the employee. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency.

All assets of the plan were placed in trust for the exclusive benefit of participants and their beneficiaries. The requirements of the IRC Section prescribes that the District no longer owns the amounts deferred by employees, including the related income on those amounts. Accordingly, the assets and the liability for the compensation deferred by plan participants, including earnings on plan assets, are not included in the District's financial statements.

Note 11 – Cachuma Project Authority/Cachuma Operations and Maintenance Board

The original master contract for the Cachuma Project was entered into by the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) and the Santa Barbara County Water Agency on September 12, 1949. Prior to expiration of the original contract, the District and other Cachuma Project Member Units formed the Cachuma Project Authority (CPA) in 1993 to represent their interests in negotiating the Cachuma Project Renewal Master Contract, the Cachuma Project Member Unit Contracts, and related environmental review processes. The Cachuma Project Renewal Master Contract (Contract No. I75r-1802R) was renewed on April 14, 1996 for a term to expire on September 30, 2020. On September 28, 2020, an Amendment to the Renewal Master Contract was entered to extend its term through September 30, 2023 (Contract No. I75r-1802RA).

Effective September 30, 1996, the CPA merged into the Cachuma Operations and Maintenance Board (COMB), which continues to be responsible for operation and maintenance of the "Transferred Project Works" and certain administrative responsibilities and reporting to USBR on behalf of the Cachuma Project Member Units. All assets and liabilities of the CPA were transferred to COMB.

Note 11 – Cachuma Project Authority/Cachuma Operations and Maintenance Board (Continued)

On May 26, 2016, at a Special Meeting of the District's Board of Trustees, the Board unanimously voted to formally separate from COMB and withdraw from the "1996 Amended and Restated Agreement for the Establishment of a Board of Control to Operate and Maintain the Cachuma Project – Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board."

Effective August 23, 2018, the District and the remaining agencies of COMB signed the Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board Joint Powers Authority Separation Agreement (Separation Agreement) finalizing the withdrawal and severance of the District from COMB effective as of May 27, 2016. The Separation Agreement sets forth certain continuing obligations of the District, some of which conclude upon the expiration of the Renewal Master Contract or other triggering events. Effective July 30, 2020 the District and COMB entered into the First Amendment to the Separation Agreement to streamline implementation of the Separation Agreement. Except as expressly required by the Separation Agreement and the First Amendment to the Separation Agreement, the District shall have no obligation or responsibility for any liabilities, financial obligations, or other activities of COMB.

Note 12 – Risk Management

The District participates in the Association of California Water Agencies/Joint Powers Insurance Authority (ACWA/JPIA), a public entity risk pool of California water agencies, for general and auto liability, public officials' liability, property damage, and fidelity insurance. ACWA/JPIA provides insurance through the pool up to a certain level, beyond which group-purchased commercial excess insurance is obtained.

The District pays an annual premium to ACWA/JPIA that includes its pro-rata share of excess insurance premiums, charges for the pooled risk, claims adjusting and legal costs, and administrative and other costs to operate the ACWA/JPIA. ACWA/JPIA may be terminated at any time by written consent of three-fourths of voting members at which time the members may be required to pay their share of any additional amount of premium in accordance with the loss allocation formulas for final disposition of all claims and losses covered by the joint powers agreement. To obtain complete financial information contact ACWA/JPIA at P.O. Box 619082 Roseville, CA 95661.

At June 30, 2021 the District participates in the ACWA/JPIA pooled programs for liability, and property programs as follows:

Coverage	Deductible	Coverage Limit
General, Auto and Public Officials liability	None	$5,000,000 - $55,000,000
Cyber liability	None	$5,000,000
Property	$500 - $100,000	$2,500,000 - $500,000,000
Crime	$1,000	$1,000,000
Workers' Compensation	None	Statutory

Note 13 – Joint Ventures

Central Coast Water Authority

In 1991, the District's electorate approved participation in the State Water Project (SWP). As a result, the District joined in the formation of the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) in September 1991. The purpose of the CCWA is to provide for the financing, construction, operation, and maintenance of certain local (non-state owned) facilities required to deliver water from the SWP to certain water purveyors and users in Santa Barbara County. In September 1997, the project began delivering state water to the District.

The District has entered into a Water Supply Agreement with the City of Solvang for 75% of the District's 2,000 acre-foot State Water Project entitlement. The agreement calls for the City to reimburse the District for its allocated share (72.75%) of all costs associated with the SWP. The difference between the 75% allocation of water and the 72.75% allocated share of costs is due to the fact that costs attributed only to the District increased its revenue bond allocation percentage, causing its overall cost percentage to be 72.75%.

Each project participant, including the District has entered into a Water Supply Agreement to provide for the development, financing, construction, operation and maintenance of the CCWA Project. The purpose of the Water Supply Agreement is to assist in carrying out the purposes of CCWA with respect to the CCWA Project by:

1) requiring CCWA to sell, and the project participants to buy, a specified amount of water from CCWA ("take or pay"); and
2) assigning the Santa Barbara project participant's entitlement rights in the State Water project to CCWA.

Although the District does have an ongoing financial interest pursuant to the Water Supply Agreement between the District and CCWA, the District does not have an equity interest as defined by GASB.

The District and each project participant is required to pay to CCWA an amount equal to its share of the total cost of "fixed project costs" and certain other costs in the proportion established in the Water Supply Agreement. This includes the project participant's share of payments to the State Department of Water Resources (DWR) under the State Water Supply Contract (including capital, operation, maintenance, power and replacement costs of the DWR facilities) debt service on CCWA bonds and all CCWA operating and administrative costs.

Each project participant is required to make payments under its Water Supply Agreement solely from the revenues of its water system. Each project participant has agreed in its Water Supply Agreement to fix, prescribe and collect rates and charges for its water system which will be at least sufficient to yield each fiscal year net revenues equal to 125% of the sum of (1) the payments required pursuant to the Water Supply Agreement, and (2) debt service on any existing participant obligation for which revenues are also pledged.

CCWA is composed of eight members, all of which are public agencies. CCWA was organized and exists under a joint exercise of power agreement among the various participating public agencies. The Board of Directors is made up of one representative from each participating entity. Votes on the Board are approximately apportioned between the entities based upon each entity's allocation of State water entitlement. The District's weighted voting allocation based upon number of acre-feet of water is 7.64%. Operating and capital expenses are allocated among the members based upon various formulas recognizing the benefits of the various project components to each member.

Note 13 – Joint Ventures (Continued)

Central Coast Water Authority (Continued)

In August 2006, CCWA issued the Series 2006A Refunding Revenue Bonds for $123,190,000 with an average interest rate of 4.24% to refund $142,985,000 of outstanding 1996 Revenue Bonds with an average interest rate of 5.47%. The 1996 Revenue Bonds were issued to advance refund the 1992 Revenue Bonds. The 1992 Revenue Bonds were issued by the Authority for the benefit of its participants to finance a portion of the costs of developing a pipeline and water treatment plant, to reimburse certain project participants for costs incurred in connection with the State Water Project, and to finance certain other liabilities.

On June 18, 2016 the Authority issued Series 2016A refunding revenue bonds for $45,470,000, which refunded the outstanding $59,645,000 Series 2006A revenue bonds on October 1, 2016. The 2016A refunding revenue bonds were issued to realize the benefits of lower interest rates, which were issued at a true interest cost of 1.355% compared to the 4.24% true interest costs of the 2006A bonds. The bond refunding transaction was completed at the close of escrow on July 21, 2016.

Based on the Water Supply Agreement with the City of Solvang described above, below are the projected required costs of the State Water Project for the District and City of Solvang. Because the District is the "Project Participant" in CCWA, it is obligated to make all fixed and variable charge payments to CCWA and then is reimbursed by the City of Solvang for the City's share of the annual funding in accordance with the Agreement.

District's Share:

	Fixed Costs	Variable Costs	Debt Service and Credits	Total
2022	$ 1,120,715	$ 224,677	$ 297,846	$ 1,643,238
2023	1,101,003	357,118	-	1,458,121
2024	1,113,435	374,973	-	1,488,408
2025	1,141,150	393,722	-	1,534,872
2026	1,143,276	413,409	-	1,556,685
Total	$ 5,619,579	$ 1,763,899	$ 297,846	$ 7,681,324

City of Solvang's Share:

	Fixed Costs	Variable Costs	Debt Service	Total
2022	$ 1,956,739	$ 238,349	$ 797,830	$ 2,992,918
2023	2,083,077	258,189	-	2,341,266
2024	2,083,955	271,097	-	2,355,052
2025	2,129,965	284,652	-	2,414,617
2026	2,101,324	298,885	-	2,400,209
Total	$ 10,355,060	$ 1,351,172	$ 797,830	$ 12,504,062

Note 13 – Joint Ventures (Continued)

Central Coast Water Authority (Continued)

The above fixed and variable costs include both DWR and CCWA charges. Variable costs are dependent on actual water deliveries taken or to be taken. Debt service amounts above include interest expense. The "fixed costs," "variable costs," and "debt service" numbers were obtained from CCWA's five-year projected cost schedules.

Additional information and complete financial statements for the CCWA are available for public inspection at 255 Industrial Way, Buellton, CA, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin, Eastern Management Area Groundwater Sustainability Agency

The District is a participant with the City of Solvang (Solvang), the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District (Parent District), and the Santa Barbara County Water Agency (SBCWA) under a 2017 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to oversee implementation of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) within the Eastern Management Area (EMA) of the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin. Pursuant to the MOA, the District, Solvang, Parent District, and SBCWA form the Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) for the EMA. The EMA GSA is governed by a committee comprised of one representative and one alternative from each agency. SGMA requires the EMA GSA to prepare and adopt a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) for the EMA by January 2022. Substantial work has been undertaken to prepare the GSP, which is scheduled for adoption by the EMA GSA in January 2022.

All proposed actions or resolutions of the EMA GSA must be passed by a simple majority and significant actions, such as forming a Joint Powers Authority, require at least 70 percent vote and concurrence of each agency's governing body. During fiscal year 2019/2020, the District paid $3,509 as its share costs incurred by the EMA GSA. Based on grant funds received from the California Department of Water Resources, those costs were reimbursed to the District in July 2020. The District also provides project management and other administrative support for the EMA GSA. Financial statements for the EMA GSA can be obtained from its administrative office at 3669 Sagunto Street, Suite 101, Santa Ynez, CA 93460.

Note 14 – Commitments

Water Entitlement Exchange

In 1993, the District entered into the Santa Ynez River/State Water Exchange Agreement with the South Coast Cachuma Member Units (Carpinteria Valley Water District, Goleta Water District, Montecito Water District, and the City of Santa Barbara), the La Cumbre Mutual Water Company, and the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) to exchange the District's share of Cachuma Project water entitlement for an equal amount of the South Coast agencies' State Water Project entitlement.

Note 14 – Commitments (Continued)

Bradbury Dam

On July 1, 2002, COMB and USBR entered into the Contract for Repayment of Funds Expended for Federally Performed Safety of Dams Act Modification Program (SOD Contract) for seismic modifications to Bradbury Dam. Under the SOD Contract, COMB reimburses the United States on behalf of the Cachuma Member Units for a portion of Safety of Dams Act funds the United States expended to preserve the structural integrity of Bradbury Dam and related Cachuma Project facilities. The SOD Contract calls for a repayment of the cost over a 50-year period.

COMB assesses the District annually for amounts equal to the District's share of the obligation due to the United States. The District has a commitment equal to 10.31% of total contract repayment. Currently, the District's annual payment is $26,976.

Suspended Table "A" Reacquisition

The Central Coast Water Authority is continuing its efforts to acquire 12,214 acre feet (AF) of State Water Project "Suspended Table A" supplies from DWR. Five agencies within CCWA, including the District, have executed contracts with CCWA to participate in the acquisition with all costs to date being allocated to the five agencies. The District is participating in 500 AF or approximately 4.1% of the total amount. The District has also committed to 300 AF on behalf of the City of Solvang, with Solvang responsible for approximately 2.5% of the 12,215 AF total. In October 2020, CCWA provided an update of the DWR and Santa Barbara County estimated repayment costs to reacquire the suspended water; DWR at $36.2 million, and Santa Barbara County at $7.4 million. Using these cost estimates, and assuming the Santa Barbara County costs would be deferred due to the broader County benefit position, the District's 4.1% share of the DWR portion would total approximately $1.5 million as a one-time payment. Environmental analysis by CCWA is underway for the proposed acquisition.

Note 15 – Contingent Liabilities

SWRCB Hearings

The District, along with other local water agencies and several state and federal regulatory entities, are signatories to a 2001 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for Cooperation in Research and Fish Maintenance – Santa Ynez River concerning fishery resources in the Lower Santa Ynez River below Bradbury Dam. These agencies are also involved in ongoing analyses ordered by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) in connection with the Cachuma Project permits held by USBR on behalf of the Cachuma Member Units. In September 2019, the SWRCB issued a final Water Rights Order for operation of the Cachuma Project to ensure protection of public trust resources and downstream water rights below Bradbury Dam (WRO 2019-0148). Pursuant to WRO 2019-0148, USBR is required to prepare and undertake various reports and studies regarding potential impacts to fishery resources in the Lower Santa Ynez River. Complying with these requirements will result in higher Cachuma Project water costs to the District in the form of higher water rates from USBR and/or voluntary expenses incurred annually by the District in providing support to USBR in its compliance activities.

Note 15 – Contingent Liabilities (Continued)

SWRCB Hearings (Continued)

In addition to the SWRCB proceedings, the District is involved with various local, state, and federal agencies as part of the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), Section 7 reconsultation process for operation and maintenance of the Cachuma Project for the protection of Southern California steelhead in the Lower Santa Ynez River. For purposes of the ESA, the Cachuma Project is currently governed by the 2000 Biological Opinion issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Pursuant to the ongoing Section 7 reconsultation process, NMFS is expected to issue a new Biological Opinion in 2022, which will impact the manner in which USBR is required to operate the Cachuma Project. The new Biological Opinion will impose specific water release requirements from Bradbury Dam, which may result in additional impacts to Cachuma Project water supplies, including the amount of water the District receives under its contractual entitlement. The new Biological Opinion will also impose certain monitoring, reporting, study, and other requirements on USBR. Complying with these requirements will result in higher Cachuma Project water costs to the District in the form of higher water rates from USBR and/or voluntary expenses incurred annually by the District in providing support to USBR in its compliance activities.

New Legislation - Hexavalent Chromium-6

The State of California enacted a new standard for Hexavalent Chromium (Cr6) effective July 1, 2014 which required all water systems to comply with a lowered maximum contaminant level (MCL) set at no more than 10 parts per billion (ppb) of Cr6 in the water produced from groundwater wells. Public water systems were required to achieve compliance with this new standard at the earliest feasible date prior to January 1, 2020.

In order to comply with the new State standard and meet current and future water demands, the District conducted pilot studies to determine the best available water treatment technology for its water chemistry, prepared preliminary engineering design for blending systems, performed feasibility and cost analysis for each option, and developed a well modification project as part of a District-specific Cr6 remediation program. The primary solution involved investing in a new centralized water treatment facility with the capability of treating Cr6 produced from the District's affected groundwater wells. The costs associated with new treatment and blending facilities varied, and were estimated at that time to be as much as $12.5 million.

On May 5, 2017, a California Superior Court ruled that, in establishing the new Cr6 standard, the State failed to adequately assess the economic feasibility of complying with the new MCL, and the 10 ppb MCL was invalidated. The Court order required the State to reevaluate its new Cr6 MCL following an adequate economic feasibility analysis. In the meantime, the State's MCL of 50 ppb for total chromium remains in place. While the District has temporarily postponed its work in developing a new centralized treatment system for Cr6, the District continues to monitor the progress of the State in establishing a new MCL. When the new MCL is established, the District will resume work to ensure compliance with the new regulation.

Note 16 – Legal Contingencies

In the ordinary course of conducting business, various legal proceedings may be pending, however, in the opinion of the District's management, the ultimate disposition of these matters will have no significant impact on the financial position of the District.

Note 17 – COVID-19

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the coronavirus outbreak a "Public Health Emergency of International Concern" and on March 11, 2020, declared it to be a pandemic. Actions taken around the world to help mitigate the spread of the coronavirus include restrictions on travel, quarantines in certain areas, and forced closures for certain types of public places and businesses. The coronavirus and actions taken to mitigate it have had and are expected to continue to have an adverse impact on the economics and financial markets of many countries, including the geographical area in which the District operates.

Note 18 – Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications were made to the presentation of prior year balances in order to conform with current year presentation.

Note 19 – Subsequent Events

Subsequent events have been evaluated through November 16, 2021, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

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Required Supplementary Information

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SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT, IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1
CALIFORNIA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
SCHEDULE OF SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT,
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1'S
PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
AS OF JUNE 30, 2021
LAST 10 YEARS*

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Proportion of the net pension liability	0.01965%	0.01933%	0.01898%	0.01922%	0.01908%	0.01874%	0.02055%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 2,138,465	$ 1,981,106	$ 1,828,856	$ 1,905,629	$ 1,651,018	$ 1,285,968	$ 1,278,902
Covered payroll	$ 1,533,069	$ 1,608,531	$ 1,501,838	$ 1,349,875	$ 1,299,691	$ 1,190,037	$ 1,098,615
Proportionate Share of the net pension liability as percentage of covered payroll	139.49%	123.16%	121.77%	141.17%	127.03%	108.06%	116.41%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	78.07%	78.07%	77.89%	75.85%	76.34%	80.35%	79.73%
Measurment date	06/30/20	06/30/19	06/30/18	06/30/17	06/30/16	06/30/15	06/30/14
Valuation date	06/30/19	06/30/18	06/30/17	06/30/16	06/30/15	06/30/14	06/30/13

Notes to Schedule:

Benefit changes: The figures above do not include any liability impact that may have resulted from plan changes which occurred after the June 30, 2019 valuation date.

* Historical information is required only for measurement periods for which GASB 68 is applicable. Future years' information will be displayed for up to 10 years as information becomes available.

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SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT, IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1
CALIFORNIA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
AS OF JUNE 30, 2021
LAST 10 YEARS*

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution (actuarially determined)	$ 271,204	$ 239,699	$ 271,802	$ 244,533	$ 218,450	$ 201,660	$ 165,075
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	$ 271,204	$ 239,699	$ 271,802	$ 244,533	$ 218,450	$ 201,660	$ 165,075
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered payroll	$ 1,571,534	$ 1,533,069	$ 1,608,531	$ 1,501,838	$ 1,349,875	$ 1,299,691	$ 1,190,037
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	17.26%	15.64%	16.90%	16.28%	16.18%	15.52%	13.87%

Notes to Schedule:

The actuarial methods and assumptions used to set the actuarially determined contributions for fiscal year 2020-2021 were derived from the June 30, 2018 funding valuation report.

* Historical information is required only for measurement periods for which GASB 68 is applicable. Future years' information will be displayed for up to 10 years as information becomes available.

SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT, IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLAN
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021
LAST 10 YEARS*

	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total OPEB liability:				
Service cost	$ 181,296	$ 155,826	$ 151,287	$ 199,377
Interest on the total OPEB liability	99,577	93,707	85,855	69,249
Expected versus actual experience	(18,166)	(67,721)	26,104	(5,271)
Assumption changes	592,289	(50,028)	30,994	(478,525)
Benefit payments	(99,659)	(72,323)	(72,323)	(67,941)
Net change in total OPEB liability	755,337	59,461	221,917	(283,111)
Total OPEB liablity - beginning	2,813,331	2,753,870	2,531,953	2,815,064
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	$ 3,568,668	$ 2,813,331	$ 2,753,870	$ 2,531,953
Fiduciary Net Position				
Employer contributions	$ 99,659	$ 72,323	$ 72,323	$ 67,941
Benefit payments	(99,659)	(72,323)	(72,323)	(67,941)
Net change in fiduciary net position	-	-	-	-
Total fiduciary net position- beginning	-	-	-	-
Total fiduciary net position - ending (b)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Net OPEB liability - ending (a) - (b)	$ 3,568,668	$ 2,813,331	$ 2,753,870	$ 2,531,953
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Covered - employee payroll	$ 1,729,605	$ 1,672,296	$ 1,556,210	$ 1,388,793
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	206.33%	168.23%	176.96%	182.31%
Measurment date	06/30/20	06/30/19	06/30/18	07/01/17
Valuation date	06/30/19	06/30/19	07/01/17	07/01/17

Notes to Schedule:
* Historical information is required only for measurement periods for which GASB 75 is applicable. Future year's information will be displayed up to 10 years as information becomes available.

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Other Supplementary Information

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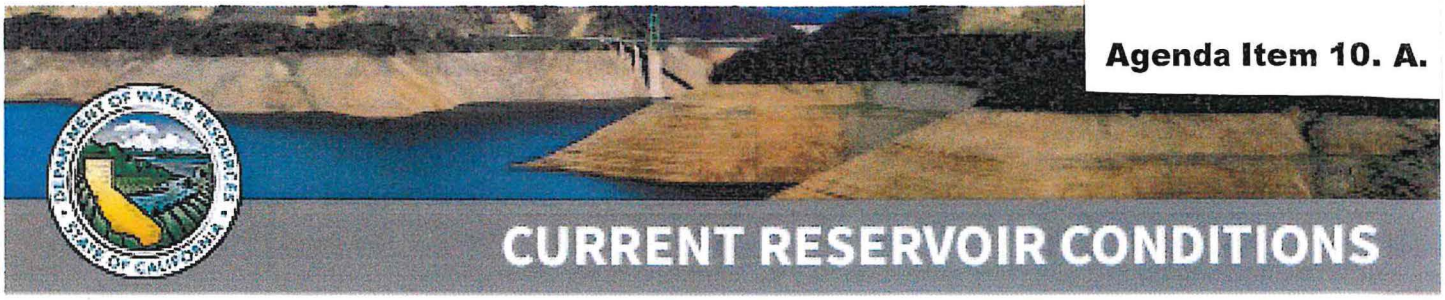
SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT,
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES - ACTUAL AND BUDGET
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021
With Comparative Actual Amounts at June 30, 2020

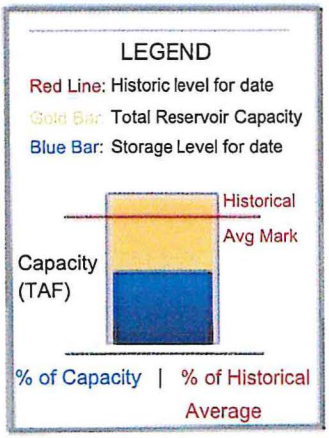
	2021 Actual	2021 Budget	2021 Over/(Under)	- Actual
Operating Revenues:				
Water sales	$ 9,288,125	$ 8,076,394	$ 1,211,731	$ 8,365,131
State water contract revenue	2,747,650	3,142,950	(395,300)	3,141,649
Miscellaneous billings and fees	162,636	127,500	35,136	110,957
Total operating revenues	12,198,411	11,346,844	851,567	11,617,737
Operating Expenses:				
Source of supply	2,022,244	2,735,775	(713,531)	1,653,279
State water contract expense	2,747,650	3,142,950	(395,300)	3,141,649
Pumping expense	668,264	606,500	61,764	575,929
Water treatment	58,326	56,500	1,826	37,438
Transmission and distribution	996,783	781,661	215,122	997,145
Special programs and study fees	283,456	448,000	(164,544)	320,995
Administrative and general	2,521,669	3,129,915	(608,246)	2,594,742
Total operating expenses	9,298,392	10,901,301	(1,602,909)	9,321,177
Operating income	2,900,019	445,543	2,454,476	2,296,560
Other Income:				
Capital facilities fees	111,904	60,000	51,904	11,597
Investment income	33,195	255,000	(221,805)	322,337
Special assessment	909,707	875,000	34,707	873,887
Total other income	1,054,806	1,190,000	(135,194)	1,207,821
Other Expenses:				
Depreciation and amortization	748,589	-	748,589	737,953
Interest expense	17,934	25,475	(7,541)	29,111
(Gain) loss on disposal of assets	44,680	-	44,680	(1,000)
Unanticipated and special legal fees	71,416	45,000	26,416	109,078
Total other expenses	882,619	70,475	812,144	875,142
Change in net position	$ 3,072,206	$ 1,565,068	$ 1,507,138	$ 2,629,239

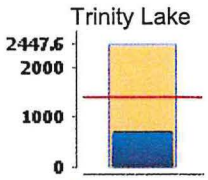


CURRENT RESERVOIR CONDITIONS

SELECTED WATER SUPPLY RESERVOIRS

Midnight: November 11, 2021





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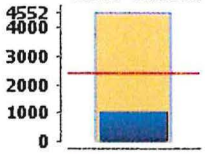

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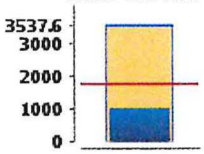

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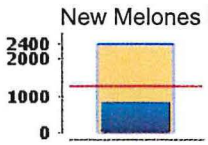

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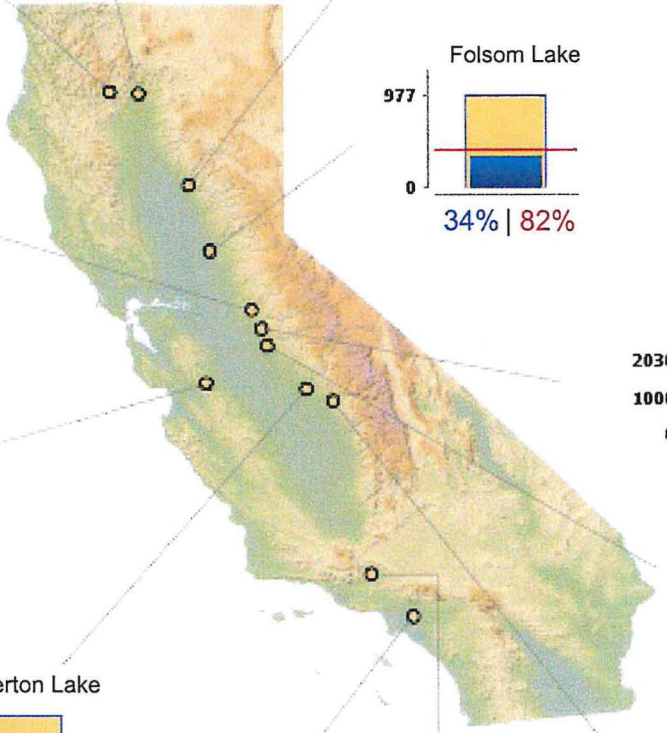

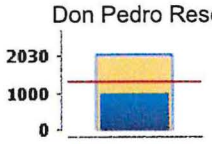

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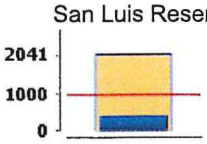

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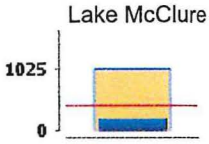

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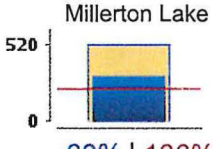

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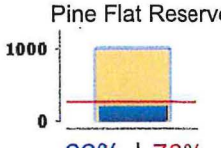

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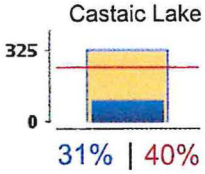

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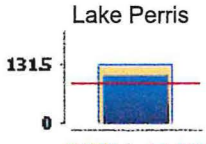

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Updated 11/12/2021 09:18 AM

Paeter Garcia

From: ACWA <acwabox@acwa.com>
Sent: Tuesday, October 19, 2021 7:17 PM
To: Paeter Garcia
Subject: ACWA Advisory: Governor Expands Drought Proclamation to all 58 Counties in California

ACWA

Click here to view it in your browser.

ACWA ADVISORY

DROUGHT
Oct. 19, 2021

Governor Expands Drought Proclamation to all 58 Counties in California

Gov. Newsom today issued a Proclamation that expands the state's drought emergency statewide and urges Californians to step up their water conservation efforts.

The proclamation helps local agencies access important resources and supports local planning efforts by directing local water suppliers to execute their urban Water Shortage Contingency Plans and agricultural Drought Plans based on local conditions that take into account the possibility of a third dry year. In addition, it provides the State Water Resources Control Board with the authority to adopt emergency regulations that prohibit specified wasteful water uses such as the use of potable washing for sidewalks and driveways. A full list of wasteful water uses is in the Proclamation.

"Today's announcement by Gov. Newsom reflects his ongoing leadership in responding to the drought based on an understanding that local water supply conditions should drive local drought response actions. This includes his requirement that local water suppliers implement their urban Water Shortage Contingency Plans and Agricultural Drought Plans at a level appropriate to local conditions and take into account the possibility of a third consecutive dry year," said ACWA Executive Director Dave Eggerton.

Background

Newsom on July 8 issued an Executive Order calling for Californians to voluntarily reduce water use by 15% compared to 2020 levels. The conservation request applies to residential, industrial,

commercial, agricultural and institutional water users. The State Water Resources Control Board continues to track and report monthly on the state's progress toward achieving a 15% reduction in statewide urban water use as compared to 2020 use. ACWA continues to actively encourage members to help their customers reduce water use to, at a minimum, meet this goal, understanding many agencies have higher conservation goals and mandates in place.

On another front, Newsom on Sept. 23, signed a package of climate action bills that authorizes more than $15 billion for climate resilience, including an investment of $5.2 billion over three years to support immediate drought response and long-term water resilience. More information on the funding package is available in an ACWA distributed News Release.

Resources

ACWA has developed and compiled a number of drought-related resources to help member agencies communicate with the media, policymakers and customers:

1. Website: ACWA's dedicated webpage www.acwa.com/drought has links to drought resources, including proclamations, water agency efforts in resiliency and communications tools.

2. Agency summaries: The webpage www.acwa.com/drought-response features a summary of various member agencies' drought responses, including mandatory or voluntary conservation orders and links to agencies' Water Shortage Contingency Plans. The site has served as an information clearinghouse for the media and policymakers. It's not too late to add or update information about your agency.

3. Communications tools: The following tools are available to assist member agencies as they engage with customers and stakeholders at the local level.

- Drought talking points (updated)
- Agriculture-related talking points (updated)
- "Increasing Climate Resiliency" handout for use with customers
- A summary of statewide polling on Californian's views on conservation and water efficiency includes data to help guide your customer outreach.
- A drought messaging webinar on June 30 featured representatives from the California Water Efficiency Partnership and California Farm Water Coalition sharing lessons learned from the previous drought and how urban and agricultural agencies can best communicate to their customers and stakeholders about drought. A recording of this webinar is available online.
- The Department of Water Resources' Save Our Water campaign has created a number of customizable tools specifically for ACWA member agencies to help their customers reduce water usage inside and outside the home. The Save Our Water Toolkit is available online for members and includes press materials, social media content, graphics and more. A public toolkit is also available online.

Questions

For questions about the State of Emergency Proclamation, please contact ACWA Regulatory Relations Manager Chelsea Haines.

For questions about the toolkit items and other resources, please contact ACWA Director of Communications Heather Engel

NOTICE AND AGENDA OF SPECIAL MEETING

GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY
FOR THE **EASTERN MANAGEMENT AREA**
IN THE SANTA YNEZ RIVER GROUNDWATER BASIN

WILL BE HELD
AT **6:30 P.M.**, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 2021

TELECONFERENCE MEETING ONLY – NO PHYSICAL MEETING LOCATION

Remote participation available via ZOOM
You do NOT need to create a ZOOM account or login with email for meeting participation.

ZOOM.us - "Join a Meeting"
Meeting ID: 892 6304 7366 Meeting Passcode: 676913

DIRECT LINK: https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89263047366?pwd=cDlCOXNsNmdrdVR5eWYxUmdnY1lLQT09

DIAL-IN NUMBER: 1-669-900-9128
PHONE MEETING ID: 892 6304 7366 # Meeting Passcode: 676913#

If your device does not have a microphone or speakers, you can call in for audio with the phone number and Meeting ID listed above to listen and participate while viewing the live presentation online.

In the interest of clear reception and efficient administration of the meeting, all persons participating remotely are respectfully requested to mute their line after logging or dialing-in and at all times unless speaking.

Teleconference Meeting During Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic: As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, this meeting will be available via teleconference as recommended by Santa Barbara County Public Health, authorized by State Assembly Bill 361, and Resolution EMA-2021-001 (passed on 10/21/2021).

Important Notice Regarding Public Participation in Teleconference Meeting: Those who wish to provide public comment on an Agenda Item, or who otherwise are making a presentation to the GSA Committee, may participate in the meeting using the remote access referenced above. **Those wishing to submit written comments instead, please submit any and all comments and materials to the GSA via electronic mail at bbuelow@syrwcd.com.** All submittals of written comments must be received by the GSA no later than **Wednesday, October 27, 2021**, and should indicate **"October 28, 2021 GSA Meeting"** in the subject line. To the extent practicable, public comments and materials received in advance pursuant to this timeframe will be read into the public record during the meeting. Public comments and materials not read into the record will become part of the post-meeting materials available to the public and posted on the SGMA website.

AGENDA ON NEXT PAGE

GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY
FOR THE **EASTERN MANAGEMENT AREA**
IN THE SANTA YNEZ RIVER GROUNDWATER BASIN

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 2021, 6:30 P.M.

AGENDA OF SPECIAL MEETING

I. Call to Order and Roll Call

II. Introductions and review of SGMA in the Santa Ynez River Valley Basin

III. Additions or Deletions to the Agenda

IV. Public Comment (Any member of the public may address the Committee relating to any non-agenda matter within the Committee's jurisdiction. The total time for all public participation shall not exceed fifteen minutes and the time allotted for each individual shall not exceed five minutes. No action will be taken by the Committee at this meeting on any public item.) *Staff recommends any potential new agenda items based on issues raised be held for discussion under Agenda Item "EMA GSA Committee requests and comments" for items to be included on the next Agenda.*

V. Review and consider approval of meeting minutes of August 26, and October 21, 2021

VI. Review comment letter from Santa Ynez Water Group legal counsel dated September 21, 2021

VII. Receive update on SGMA Stakeholder Outreach

VIII. Receive update on Citizen Advisory Committee meeting of October 11, 2021

IX. Workshop and Q&A on Public Draft CMA GSP and Future Governance Options

X. Next "Regular" EMA GSA Meeting: Thursday, November 18, 2021, 6:30 PM

XI. EMA GSA Committee requests and comments

XII. Adjournment

[This agenda was posted 72 hours prior to the scheduled special meeting at 3669 Sagunto Street, Suite 101, Santa Ynez, California, and https://www.santaynezwater.org in accordance with Government Code Section 54954. In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to review agenda materials or participate in this meeting, please contact the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District at (805) 693-1156. Notification 72 hours prior to the meeting will enable the GSA to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to this meeting.]

DRAFT REGULAR MEETING MINUTES

Groundwater Sustainability Agency for the Eastern Management Area in the Santa Ynez River Groundwater Basin
August 26, 2021

A Regular meeting of the Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) for the Eastern Management Area (EMA) in the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin was held on Thursday, August 26, 2021, at 6:30 p.m. As a result of the COVID-19 emergency and Governor Newsom's Executive Orders to protect public health by issuing shelter-in-home standards, limiting public gatherings, and requiring social distancing, this meeting occurred solely via video and teleconference as authorized by and in furtherance of Executive Order Nos. N-29-20 and N-33-20 and in accordance with the latest Santa Barbara County Health Order.

EMA GSA Committee Members Present: Cynthia Allen (Acting as Alternate), Meighan Dietenhofer (Acting as Alternate), Mark Infanti, and Brad Joos

Member Agency Staff Present: Bill Buelow, Paeter Garcia, Amber Thompson, Matt van der Linden, Kevin Walsh, and Matt Young

Others Present: Steve Anderson, Jeff Barry (GSI Water Solutions), Mike Burchardi, Russell Chamberlin, Doug Circle, Tim Gorham, Mary Heyden, Gay Infanti, Penny Knowles, Tim Nicely (GSI Water Solutions), Anita Regmi (DWR), Brett Stroud (Young Wooldridge), and one additional member of the public whose name was not registered.

I. Call to Order and Roll Call

GSA Committee Vice-Chair, Brad Joos called the meeting to order at 6:39 p.m. and asked Mr. Buelow to call roll. Two GSA Committee Members and two GSA Acting Alternate Committee Members were present providing a quorum.

II. Introductions and Review of SGMA in Santa Ynez River Valley Basin

Mr. Buelow announced names of phone and video attendees.

Mr. Buelow reviewed history of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) requirements including the GSP sections that have been previously reviewed during public workshops and meetings including today's presentations toward submitting a complete Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) in January 2022. All documents are accessible on SantaYnezWater.org.

III. Additions or Deletions, if any, to the Agenda

No additions or deletions were made.

IV. Public Comment

There was no public comment.

V. Review and Consider Approval of Minutes

The minutes of the GSA Committee meetings on July 22, 2021 were presented for GSA Committee approval.

GSA Acting Alternate Committee Member Meighan Dietenhofer made a MOTION to approve the minutes of July 22, 2021 as presented. GSA Acting Alternate Committee Member Cynthia Allen seconded the motion and it passed unanimously by roll call vote.

VI. Receive EMA GSA financial update and approve EMA Warrant Lists

The GSA Committee reviewed the financial reports of FY 2020-21 Periods 1 through 12 (through June 30, 2021) and the Warrant Lists for April, May, and June 2021 for GSA Committee review. There were no comments.

GSA Committee Member Mark Infanti made a MOTION to approve the financial reports and the Warrant List for April; May, and June 2021 Warrant Lists (Nos. 1029-1033) totaling $43,246.00 as presented. GSA Acting Alternate Committee Member Cynthia Allen seconded the motion and it passed unanimously by roll call vote.

VII. Receive Presentation from GSI on the Summary and Overview of Draft GSP for the EMA

Mr. Jeff Barry presented "Draft GSP Overview, Santa Ynez Basin - EMA, August 26, 2021" which included a timeline of deliverables and meetings through January 2022.

Public comment, GSA Committee Member discussion, and follow-up from the consultants and staff from the GSA member agencies occurred during and after the presentation.

- GSA Committee Member Brad Joos thanked Jeff Barry for the presentation. He commented that the graphics were good and made sense.
- GSA Committee Member Brad Joos asked why the Los Alamos weather station was chosen when it is not located in the EMA and not using Santa Ynez Airport. Tim Nicely explained the plan uses Los Alamos weather station because of its longer period of record available and when available year data from both Los Alamos and Santa Ynez Airport stations were compared, precipitation amounts were similar. GSA Committee Member Brad Joos recommended using the Santa Ynez Airport going forward since the compared data for certain years were similar. Mr. Buelow added that both the CMA & WMA GSPs use Buellton Fire Station location and suggested that all 3 GSAs could use that same station which is in the Basin. GSA Committee Member Brad Joos liked that idea. Mr. Barry and Mr. Nicely will research.

- Mark Infanti commented that the presentation was a good summary of the GSP and that he liked the name change from Tiered to Group for Projects and Management Actions (PMAs). He expressed concerned with costs listed for projects. He asked for clarification on cost to expand well network. Mr. Barry explained the cost is an estimated total depending on quantity of additional wells needed not a per well cost.

- GSA Acting Alternate Committee Member Meighan Dietenhofer said good summary.

- Mr. Matt van der Linden complimented Mr. Barry on the presentation. Regarding Group 3 PMAs, he asked for clarification of "In-Lieu Recharge". Mr. Barry explained the concept of utilizing surplus state water in-lieu of pumping groundwater and only in times of water surplus not during drought and gave a possible scenario as an example.

VIII. Receive Presentation from Brett Stroud, Young Wooldridge LLC, on SGMA Governance and Funding Options

Mr. Brett Stroud (Young Wooldridge) presented "Santa Ynez River Groundwater Basin Governance and Funding Proposals". Public comment, GSA Committee Member discussion, and follow-up from the consultants and staff from the GSA member agencies occurred after the presentation.

- GSA Committee Member Brad Joos asked if funding sources are only for private property. Mr. Stroud explained that funding sources will depend on what GSA Committee decides. Per acre charges typically are used for all acres that the groundwater basin serves while extraction fees are specifically for water use. Committee Member Brad Joos requested that the fee structure be fair for all users. Mr. Stroud explained that an extraction fee is based on actual groundwater used.

- GSA Committee Member Brad Joos asked if there are any exemptions in charging fees (i.e., federal land, tribal land, etc.). Mr. Stroud will need to research if there are any exceptions.

    - GSA Acting Alternate Committee Member Cynthia Allen added that Vandenberg Space Force Base is strictly using state water with no pumping from the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin.

- Committee Member Mark Infanti asked about reactions from CMA and WMA GSA Committees after this receiving this presentation. Mr. Stroud advised that Option 3 or Option 4 or some variations of those options in which GSAs can benefit by working together while still maintaining some independence tended to be preferred.

    - GSA Acting Alternate Committee Member Meighan Dietenhofer added, based on her attendance to the other GSA meetings, that the WMA was hesitant to fully combine as one GSA due to different needs and costs specific to the other GSAs but were in favor of the efficiency aspect of working together to achieve economies of scale.

- Mr. Buelow explained further Governance Options 3 and 4 with scenarios for this Basin and three current GSAs.

- GSA Committee Member Brad Joos requested that the CAG meet to discuss governance and funding options. Mr. Buelow advised that the CAG will meet sometime during the public comment period to discuss the Draft GSP and could include a discussion on governance and funding during that meeting. GSA Committee Member Brad Joos suggested there may be a need to have a separate CAG meeting just to discuss governance and funding options.

  - Ms. Mary Heyden thanked Mr. Stroud for the presentation. She concurred with GSA Committee Member Brad Joos that the CAG needs to have a chance to review and talk about governance and funding options. As a representative on the CAG for agriculture and landowners, she is getting strong feedback and feels that open conversations would be best for the Basin as a whole.

  - Mr. Tim Gorham agreed with the need for additional public awareness. Mr. Buelow reviewed the public outreach done so far including press releases, meetings, and presentations to other organizations. He asked all attendees to encourage people to visit the website (SantaYnezWater.org) and suggested Mutual Water Companies download and pass out the latest newsletter to their constituents and encourage other Mutual Water Companies to do the same to help spread the word. The newsletters so far have increased traffic to the website and phone calls to the SYRWCD. He also offered to speak at any group meeting if they ask.

  - GSA Committee Member Brad Joos added that public is busy with daily lives and overwhelming issues in the world right now. He pointed out the people elected officials to make decisions on their behalf.

- Ms. Heyden asked if governance presentation will be on website to forward to others. Mr. Buelow advised the presentation is already on the EMA GSA meeting page and will be added to the EMA, CMA and WMA main pages on SantaYnezWater.org.

- Ms. Gaye Infanti asked that the GSP overview presentation by GSI be added to the website along with the Draft GSP document for easy public access when they review the GSP.

- Ms. Infanti asked about future involvement of SYRWCD after the GSP is submitted. Mr. Buelow advised that SYRWCD is one of eight basin GSA member agencies with an interest in all three GSAs. SYRWCD President, Cynthia Allen said it all depends on what governance structure is chosen by the GSAs and that SYRWCD will remain a participant just like the other member agencies.

IX. Next "Special" EMA GSA Meeting: Thursday, October 7, 2021, 6:30 PM

Mr. Buelow announced the next proposed meeting for the EMA GSA Committee will be a Special Meeting on Thursday, October 7, 2021 at 6:30 pm. There was no discussion.

X. Next "Regular" EMA GSA Meeting: Thursday, November 18, 2021, 6:30 PM

Mr. Buelow announced that the next EMA GSA Committee Regular Meeting will be on Thursday, November 18, 2021, 6:30 pm, location to be determined. The meeting is being held one week earlier than the normal 4th week to accommodate the Thanksgiving holiday. There was no discussion.

XI. EMA GSA Committee requests and comments

There were no requests or comments.

XII. Adjournment

There being no further business, GSA Committee Member Brad Joos adjourned the meeting at 8:37 pm.

Brad Joos, Vice-Chairman

William J. Buelow, Secretary

DRAFT MEETING MINUTES

Groundwater Sustainability Agency for the Eastern Management Area in the Santa Ynez River Groundwater Basin October 21, 2021

A special meeting of the Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) for the Eastern Management Area (EMA) in the Santa Ynez River Groundwater Basin was held on Thursday, October 21, 2021 at 6:30 pm. As a result of the COVID-19 emergency, this meeting occurred solely via teleconference as authorized by AB361 and in accordance with the latest Santa Barbara County Health Officer Order.

EMA GSA Committee Members Present: Meighan Dietenhofer (Acting as Alternate), Mark Infanti, Brad Joos and Brett Marymee

Alternate GSA Committee Member Present: Cynthia Allen

Member Agency Staff Present: Bill Buelow, Paeter Garcia, Amber Thompson, and Matt Young

Others Present: Mike Burchardi, Tim Gorham, Brett Stroud (Young Wooldridge), and three additional members of the public whose name was not registered.

I. Call to Order and Roll Call

GSA Committee Chair Brett Marymee called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m. and asked Mr. Buelow to call roll. Three GSA Committee Members and one Acting Alternate GSA Committee Member were present providing a quorum. Mr. Buelow announced names of phone and video attendees.

II. Additions or Deletions to the Agenda

No additions or deletions were made.

III. Public Comment

There was no public comment.

IV. Consider adopting Resolution WMA-2021-001, "Resolution Initially Authorizing Remote Teleconference Meetings Under AB361"

Mr. Buelow provided background of and purpose for AB361. Mr. Brett Stroud (Young Wooldridge) explained the code, history leading up to passing of AB361 and benefits of invoking AB361 to change teleconference rules while abiding by the Brown Act. Discussion followed.

GSA Committee Member Brad Joos made a MOTION to approve Resolution EMA-2021-001, RESOLUTION INITIALLY AUTHORIZING REMOTE TELECONFERENCE MEETINGS UNDER AB361. Reading of the Resolution was waived. GSA Committee Member Brett Marymee seconded the motion and it passed unanimously by roll call vote.

V. Next "Special" EMA GSA Meeting: Thursday, October 28, 2021, 6:30 PM

Committee members unanimously decided to have this Special Meeting on Thursday, October 28, 2021 at 6:30 pm via ZOOM.

VI. Next Regular EMA GSA Meeting: Thursday, November 18, 2021, 6:30 PM

The next EMA GSA Committee Regular Meeting will be on Thursday, November 18, 2021, 6:30 pm, location to be determined.

VII. EMA GSA Committee requests and comments

There were no requests or comments.

XIII. Adjournment

GSA Committee Chair Brett Marymee adjourned the meeting at 6:56 pm.

Brett Marymee, Chairman

William J. Buelow, Secretary

Klein · DeNatale · Goldner
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

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September 21, 2021

VIA E-MAIL AND U.S. MAIL

Chris Brooks, Chairman
WMA GSA
P.O. Box 719
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cbrooks@vvcsd.org

Ed Andrisek, Chairman
CMA GSA
P.O. Box 719
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Brett Marymee, Chairman
EMA GSA
P.O. Box 719
Santa Ynez, CA 93460
bmarymee@syrwcd.com

Re: Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

Gentlemen:

We are counsel for the Santa Ynez Water Group (Group), which is a coalition of farmers and ranchers within the Santa Ynez River Groundwater Basin (Basin). These agricultural landowners formed the Group to protect their overlying rights to groundwater in the Basin. This includes engaging with your three groundwater sustainability agencies (GSA) as you develop and administer your respective groundwater sustainability plans (GSP) under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA).

The Group has been monitoring the activities of the Western Management Area GSA, the Central Management Area GSA, and the Eastern Management Area GSA. We have several concerns regarding the current course of events and the burdens your GSAs apparently intend to place solely on agricultural landowners. The purpose of this letter is to express those concerns and request the ability to participate directly regarding the GSPs and the activities of the GSAs.

1. Landowner Representation

There is no exclusive agricultural landowner representation on any of the GSAs' governing committees. Each committee is composed of representatives from governmental agencies with non-agricultural constituencies. For example, the Western Management Area GSA Committee is made up of (1) Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District; (2) the County of Santa Barbara; (3) the City of Lompoc; (4) Mission Hills Community Services District; and (5) Vandenberg Village Community Services District. Both the Central Management Area GSA Committee and the Eastern Management Area GSA Committee are similar. This does not represent the entirety of the water users and interests in the Basin and excludes any direct representation from the agricultural community. Thus, at the outset, the make-up of the GSAs was flawed.

The only avenue your GSAs allowed agricultural landowners to voice their unique opinions or concerns is through the Citizens Advisory Groups. But, just as the name suggests, those groups are only advisory, are weighted toward non-agricultural interests, and carry no decision-making authority. Put simply, agricultural landowners have been intentionally disenfranchised from the decision-making.

We are aware that the GSAs are exploring a potential reorganization of their governance structure. Whether that reorganization results in each GSA remaining as three separate GSAs or forming a single coordinated GSA, it is likely that each GSA will revisit or draft new organizational documents. When doing so, we ask that each GSA include a voting director position for an agricultural landowner representative on each decision-making body formed or otherwise reorganized.

2. Implementation of Projects and Management Actions

We are also concerned with the projects and management actions identified by the GSAs in the draft GSPs. While we understand that many of the GSAs' respective Group 1 projects and management actions focus primarily on monitoring and reporting efforts, all other projects single out and discriminate against agricultural landowners. The burden of sustainability is therefore placed solely on the backs of agricultural landowners.

Funding for these projects and management actions mirrors that problem. We are aware that the GSAs are considering a groundwater extraction fee, assessment, or other property-related fee to fund the GSAs' projects and management actions. As those considerations continue, we encourage the GSAs to pursue the most equitable option in levying that financial burden. Agricultural landowners should not be unfairly targeted with projects and management actions, and then be forced to pay for their development and implementation.

3. Consideration of Overlying Groundwater Rights

Our last concern underlies all that the GSAs are doing. None of the GSAs have considered the effects their actions will have on overlying groundwater rights of agricultural landowners. This omission is evident in the draft GSPs as the GSAs focus exclusively on the interests of municipal groundwater users. This violates the mandates of SGMA requiring your GSAs to consider the interests of all beneficial uses and users of groundwater. Specifically, Water Code section 10723.2 provides, in part:

> "The groundwater sustainability agency shall consider the interests of all beneficial uses and users of groundwater, as well as those responsible for implementing groundwater sustainability plans. These interests include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

(a) Holders of overlying groundwater rights, including:

(1) Agricultural users, including farmers, ranchers, and dairy professionals.

. . ."

Our hope is that the GSAs expand their focus and discharge their duty to consider *all* interests in the Basin as required by SGMA.

We understand the complexities of the issues and the challenges in developing a GSP. Our desire is a successful GSP, and to be part of the process. But we cannot do that if the GSAs intentionally disenfranchise agricultural landowners and their senior overlying rights in the Basin.

Please have the attorney advising the GSAs on these issues contact me so that we can discuss how best to resolve our concerns.

Very truly yours,

Joseph D. Hughes

JDH/sbh

cc via e-mail only: Santa Ynez Water Group
Bill Buelow bbuelow@syrwcd.com
Matt Young wateragency@cosbpw.net
Cynthia Allen callen@syrwcd.com
Brad Joos bjoos@syrwd.org
Mark Infanti Mark.infanti@cityofsolvang.com
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Matt Vanderlinden – matt.vanderlinden@cityofsolvang.com
Paeter Garcia - pgarcia@syrwcd.com

DRAFT FINAL GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLANS AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW. PUBLIC COMMENT IS ENCOURAGED

(Santa Ynez, California, September 15, 2021) - The public is invited to review and comment on the Draft Final (Public Draft) Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) prepared by the three Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) in the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin (Basin). The three GSAs were established for the Eastern, Central and Western Management Areas of the Basin (EMA, CMA and WMA). The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) of 2015 requires each basin in California to be sustainable with respect to groundwater by 2042. Three GSPs (one for each management area) were prepared through the efforts of eight local government agencies and their elected officials working together since 2017. Sustainable groundwater management will be implemented at the local level using the GSPs, and is designed to ensure that:

(1) Long-term groundwater elevations are adequate to support existing and future reasonable and beneficial uses throughout the Basin,

(2) A sufficient volume of groundwater storage remains available during drought conditions and recovers during wet conditions,

(3) Groundwater production, and projects and management actions undertaken through SGMA, do not degrade water quality conditions in order to support ongoing reasonable and beneficial uses of groundwater for agricultural, municipal, domestic, industrial, and environmental purposes.

The three GSPs are available on the Basin's SGMA website, SantaYnezWater.org. The public is encouraged to review and provide comments on the GSPs.

- The EMA GSP is available for review and comment until October 24, 2021 (11:59 pm).
- The CMA GSP and WMA GSP are both available for review and comment until October 26, 2021 (11:59 pm).

Public Meetings of the Citizens Advisory Group and the GSA Committee for each management area will be held during September/October to discuss the GSPs. Please register as an Interested Party on SantaYnezWater.org to receive email notices of these public meetings as well as future public meetings or hearings.

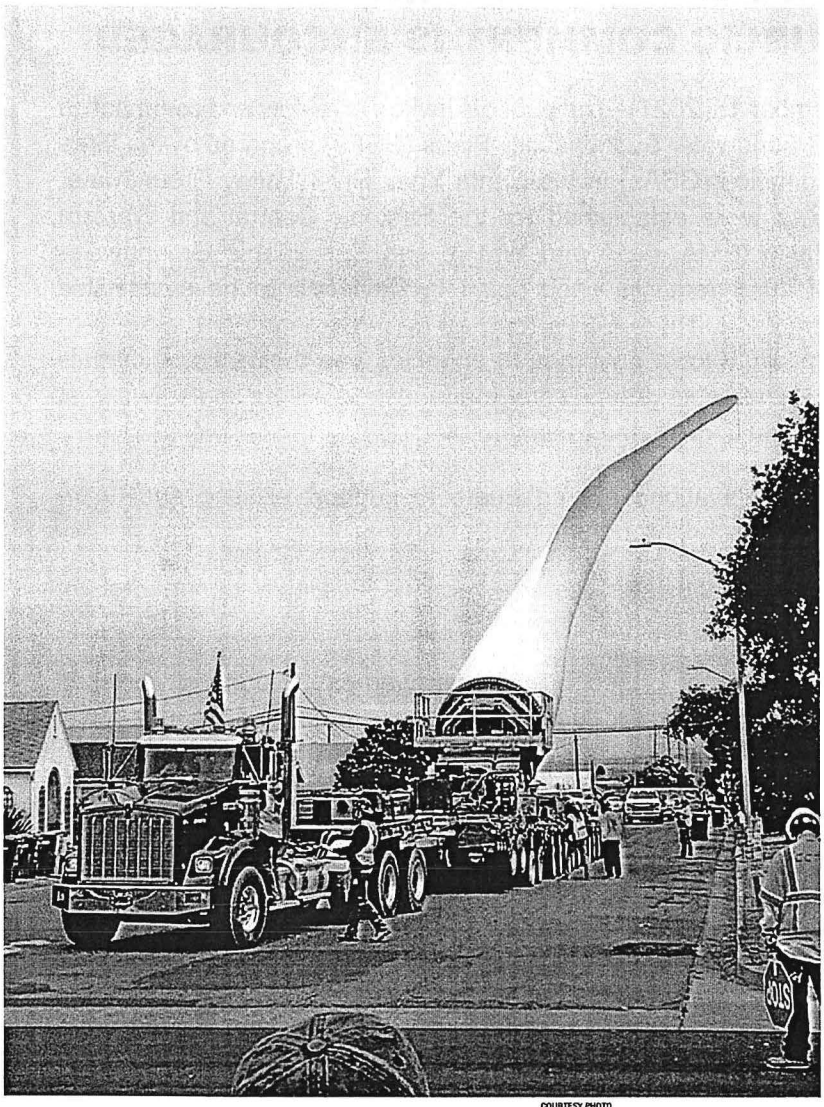
Additionally, a hard copy of each GSP is available for review in a local library. The EMA GSP is available at the Solvang Public Library, the CMA GSP at the Buellton Public Library and the WMA GSP at the Lompoc and Vandenberg Village Public Libraries. Comments on the GSPs are encouraged to be uploaded via the Comment Form located on SantaYnezWater.org or may be submitted at the address below.

For questions please contact:

Mr. Bill Buelow, P.G.
GSA Coordinator for Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin
and Groundwater Program Manager for Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District
Tel: 805-693-1156, ext. 403
Email: bbuelow@syrwcd.com

Mailing Address:
Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District
P.O. Box 719
Santa Ynez, CA 93460

Wind turbines in Lompoc



COURTESY PHOTO

Loads of wind turbines were transported Friday in Lompoc, where the Strauss Energy Wind Project is building a wind farm southwest of the city. The company is continuing its efforts, which began in late August, to transport more than 200 oversized loads through the city. The movement is expected to continue through late November or early December. Most loads require traffic delays lasting a minute or two, according to a news release from the city of Lompoc. For more information, go to cityoflompoc.com.

Exiled in Montecito: History repeats itself with Prince Harry and Meghan

THE INVESTIGATOR
ROBERT ERINGER

Royalty, as an institution, always wins in the long run. And its strays always lose.

Just summon the spirits of Britain's Duke and Duchess of Windsor, exiled for almost four decades in France after the Duke, then King Edward VIII, abdicated his throne (in 1936) — supposedly for "the woman he loved" — and this is what they would probably tell you: Money improves your style of misery but won't bring you happiness.

Truth is, they (especially Edward) were homesick for Blighty, which, for the rest of his life, would no longer tolerate their presence and whose rulers (the Royal Family and government alike) strove to keep them both at arm's length.

Notice I wrote "supposedly" about Wallis Simpson's involvement in what was a huge drama a century ago but was actually a whopping red herring that the populace swallowed hook, line and sinker.

That is because there was a far more important reason for evicting King Edward VIII from his throne. If much less known — except, that is, by those who had a need to know as war clouds began to darken over Europe back in the mid-1930s.

Before World War II officially commenced, Edward, while still heir apparent as Prince of Wales, was partial to Nazi Germany and liked to point out to his friends that 100% Teutonic blood ran through his veins. A little context: The British Royal Family's last name is Gothe-Saxe-Coburg, but during World War I, the British Cabinet found it unseemly that a family imported from Germany with a German name should be ruling the waves of Britannia while tens of thousands of British lads were being mustard-gassed in the trenches by German soldiers. (All boiled down, World War I was a royal family squabble whose hapless subjects paid the ultimate price).

Thus, the Cabinet compelled the British Royal Family to adopt the name Windsor, chosen because it sounded, well, so quintessentially English.

And then, upon being crowned king, Edward VIII put his misplaced sympathies to practice: He shared British state secrets from his dispatch boxes with the German Reich's leadership.

British Intelligence chief Robert Vannistat, whose officers kept a watchful eye on the new king, dutifully reported Edward VIII's duplicity — it ran contrary to the government's anti-Third Reich stance — to 10 Downing Street, where Stanley Baldwin, prime minister of the day, was as flabbergasted as he was horrified.

Something extraordinary had to be done.

And thus, Prime Minister Baldwin and his spy chief plotted to dethrone the king.

Their ruse? Wallis Simpson, an American divorcee detested by many in British political

Please see **INVESTIGATOR** *on* **A4**

PRESS RELEASE

The public is invited to review and comment on the Public Draft Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) prepared for the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin by October 24, 2021. The three GSPs provide a roadmap for how the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin will reach long-term sustainability. The GSPs are available on SantaYnezWater.org and at the Solvang, Buellton, Lompoc and Vandenberg Village Branch Libraries.

For questions, please contact Mr. Bill Buelow
805-693-1156, ext. 403; bbuelow@syrwcd.com

Santa Ynez
VALLEY EXTRA
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 2021 | syvnews.com | An edition of the Santa Maria Times

Cooler weather is slower weather

TONY TOMEO

Weather is not quite as warm as it had been. Warm days do not last quite as long as they did earlier in summer. Afterward, the longer nights get a bit cooler. Technically, autumn is only a few days from now. Although seasonal changes are mild, and a bit later here than in other regions, they eventually catch up. Plant activity has already been getting slower.

Seasonal changes keep gardening interesting. Plants that are now growing slower than earlier may need less attention. However, some need more attention, precisely because they are growing slower. Some of the work that was so important through summer should conclude until spring. Some of the work that will be important through winter begins now.

CONTRIBUTED PHOTOS

Cooling weather can damage new growth.

New Zealand flax provides bold texture.

Although evergreen, photinia and pittosporum hedges do not do much between now and next spring. If shorn too late, new growth develops slowly, and may become shabby as a result of cooler and rainier weather later. Late pruning of citrus stimulates vigorous newer growth that may be sensitive to frost through winter. Lemons are particularly susceptible.

Conversely, dormant pruning can begin as deciduous foliage starts to fall. Although most roses and fruit trees supposedly prefer to wait until winter, they may soon be too dormant to notice if pruning is a bit premature. This is partly why autumn is the season of planting. Mostly dormant plants are more resilient to discomforts than they would be while awake.

New Zealand flax, lily of the Nile, African iris and other rugged perennials are conducive to division now. They will soon be about as dormant as they get, but will want to disperse roots for winter anyway. They resume growth before winter ends, so want to be ready for it. Once rainier and cooler weather resumes, they will need no watering until next spring.

Fertilizer should be passe soon also. Most plants consume less nutrients through cooler weather. Besides, many nutrients are less soluble, and therefore less available to plants while the weather is cool. Turf, cool season vegetables, cool season annuals, and some small palms are a few exceptions that could benefit from minor applications of fertilizers.

New Zealand flax

Simple old fashioned New Zealand flax, Phormium tenax, has been popular on the West Coast for as long as anyone can remember. Big specimens are prominent in old pictures of Victorian era gardens. The upright and olive drab foliage gets as high as ten feet, and as broad as fifteen feet. Bronzed and variegated cultivars stay somewhat more compact.

Modern cultivars of New Zealand flax might be Phormium colensoi, or hybrids of the two species. They are generally even more compact, with more colorful foliage. Foliage may be olive green, greenish yellow, brownish bronze, rich reddish bronze or striped with like colors. Some bronze sorts are striped with tan or pink. 'Yellow Wave' has floppier foliage.

New Zealand flax is a tough evergreen perennial. Its long and narrow leaves can be too fibrous to cut without scissors. These leaves grow as tall as they do from clumping basal rhizomes. Interestingly rigid floral stalks stand slightly higher than the foliage, with yellow or red bloom. After bloom, these floral stalks can be a delightful and bold dried cut flower, and work well with pampas grass bloom.

Horticulturist Tony Tomeo can be contacted at tonytomeo.com.

LOCAL FOOD RESOURCES

Foodbank emergency food distribution

SANTA YNEZ VALLEY NEWS STAFF REPORT

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A list of northern Santa Barbara County and San Luis Obispo County food distribution sites is provided.

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Buellton Senior Center, 164 W. Highway 246 (behind post office); Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Walk-in and deliveries for seniors available by calling 805-688-4571

Buellton Senior Center, 164 W. Hwy 246 (behind post office); Monday thru Friday, 12-1 p.m.; already prepared meal available

Crossroads Church, 236 La Lata Drive; Second Wednesday each month from 11 a.m. to 12 p.m. (Produce items only)

Please see FOODBANK, Page A2

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GSA Coordinator for Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin
and Groundwater Program Manager for Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District
Tel. 805-693-1156, ext. 403
Email: bbuelow@syrwcd.com

Mailing Address:
Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District
P.O. Box 719
Santa Ynez, CA 93460

Maple High School educators receive state accolades

LOMPOC RECORD STAFF REPORT

Lompoc Unified School District educators recently were awarded top honors by the California Continuation Education Association, which each year recognizes exemplary leadership throughout the state.

Three staff members at Maple High School — April Martin, Rebecca Ingrahm and Katherine Wallace — received the organization's highest honors for the 2020 academic year, and Superintendent Trevor McDonald was named Superintendent of the Year.

Martin, an administrative assistant at Maple, was chosen as the Classified Employee of the Year; Ingrahm was selected as Teacher of the Year for her role as a CTE instructor at Maple; and Wallace, former Maple principal, earned the organization's Administrator of the Year Award.

The CCEA State Award Committee will award all honorees at the annual teachers conference in October, a school spokeswoman said.

Lisa André covers lifestyle and local news for Santa Ynez Valley News and Lompoc Record, both products of the Santa Maria Times.

CAPA PET OF THE WEEK

Bunsen Bunner is a young male, white and brown, shorthaired rabbit available for adoption at the Santa Maria Animal Center. He is a very nice and tidy rabbit who loves his Timothy hay, but he has shown signs of tiring in his wait for a forever home and we all are bewildered that no one has hopped at the chance to adopt him.

Bunsen Bunner's adoption fees include his neuter, vaccinations, flea treatment and health/wellness exam. His microchip is included compliments of Companion Animal Placement Assistance (CAPA).

The Santa Barbara County Animal shelters are closed to walk-in traffic. Visit https://countyofsb.org/phd/animal/petsearch.sbc to see all of the animals available and call 805-934-6119 to make an appointment to meet the animal of your choice.

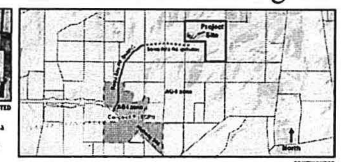
Supervisors deny appeal of 2.54-acre cannabis grow

Access easement main objection to Santa Rita Road project

MIKE HODGSON
mhodgson@santamariatimes.com

CSBTV, CONTRIBUTED

Santa Barbara County planner Gwendolyn Beyeler, inset, gives the Board of Supervisors a summary of the Santa Rita Holdings cannabis cultivation project and the appeal filed over its approval in this screenshot from the livestream of the Sept. 21 meeting.



CONTRIBUTED

A map from a Santa Barbara County Planning and Development Department report shows the location of the Santa Rita Holdings cannabis cultivation site, at top, and the private road, dotted red line, to it from the county maintained road from Highway 246. Opponents said the owner of the cannabis operation had not obtained permission to use the private road.

A permit for a small cannabis cultivation operation on Santa Rita Road about halfway between Buellton and Lompoc was approved last week by the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors, which rejected an appeal focused primarily on an easement for accessing the site.

Supervisors on Sept. 21 unanimously rejected the appeal filed by JCCrandall LLC of the Planning Commission's approval of a conditional use permit for Santa Rita Holdings to grow 2.54 acres of cannabis on a site where cultivation is already taking place as a legal nonconforming use.

The permit will allow Santa Rita Holdings to cultivate 1.88 acres of mature plants under hoops and 0.55 acres in the open, with 0.11 acres used as a nursery, according to a County Planning and Development staff report.

County planner Gwendolyn Beyeler said the operation will have three employees who will live on-site with an additional 12 employees added during the three-day harvests three times a year.

The operators estimate annual water use will be 1 acre-foot, which is about 326,000 gallons or enough to serve roughly two households.

Beyeler said no odor-causing drying, curing or trimming will take place on site, as harvested cannabis will be frozen and trucked away.

That trucking out the cannabis via an easement over private property was the crux of JCCrandall's opposition.

"Although we appealed the permit on multiple grounds, our main argument applies to this easement and the county's decision to allow a commercial cannabis activity over my client's property without my client's consent," said Ernest Guadiana, representing JCCrandall.

Guadiana said because cannabis is still illegal under federal law, his client could be prosecuted as an accessory and have her property seized, and he noted state law requires the written consent of a property owner before a cannabis operation is approved.

He said even if his client consented to the easement use, the road is inadequate to handle large cannabis-hauling trucks, and if the permit was granted, the county should require Santa Rita Holdings to widen and improve the roadway.

Guadiana also said Santa Rita Holdings is cultivating within the 50-foot setback and has brought in cannabis trucks after hours, and he said Vista Hills Mutual Water Co. does not have sufficient water to serve the operation.

But Jason Hillenbrand of Santa Rita Holdings said several surveys of the site have been conducted to assure cultivation is not taking place within the setback and the trucks Guardiana referred to were not cannabis trucks.

He also produced a Vista Hills letter saying the company has adequate water.

Hillenbrand also pointed out there are a lot of large cannabis cultivation operations in the surrounding area.

"We're 1½ acres, tucked away, kind of up in the middle of nowhere," he said, adding he thinks that's the type of small operation the public wants.

Supervisors didn't buy the appellant's arguments.

"The appellant came today with a laundry list of things ... for them to oppose [the permit] on," said 4th District Supervisor and Board Chairman Bob Nelson. "I didn't think many of them held much water. ... I can't find anything I would do different on this project."

Third District Supervisor Joan Hartmann, 2nd District Supervisor Gregg Hart and 2nd District Supervisor Das Williams all agreed, noting the project is small, is in a good location to minimize nuisance and has had no complaints.

But 5th District Supervisor Steve Lavagnino said he believed the appeal was unnecessary.

He acknowledged people's right to be heard but said the problem is that anyone can pay $701 and file an appeal.

"And this cost us, I think it was 75 hours of staff time and $19,000 to hold this hearing," he said. "This project, to me, is a no-brainer. It should have just sailed through."

ABOUT TOWN

'Dunkin for Pumpkins' at Lompoc Aquatic Center slated for Oct. 24

Lompoc Parks & Recreation is hosting a Halloween-themed water event "Dunkin for Pumpkins" at the Lompoc Aquatic Center from 10 a.m. to noon Sunday, Oct. 24.

The Lompoc Aquatic Center's activity pool will transform into a floating pumpkin patch where youth up to 17 years old can swim and select a floating pumpkin.

Once pumpkins are picked, participants will have the opportunity to decorate their pumpkins at the decorating station on the back patio.

Preregistration for this event is required and cost of general admission that includes a pumpkin is $12. General admission without a pumpkin is $6 per person.

Children under the age of 6 must be within an arm's reach of an adult at all times.

For more information, go to www.cityoflompoc.com/government/departments/parks-recreation/lompoc-aquatic-center, or call 805-875-8100.

Colorthon hospital fundraiser set for Oct. 30 at Mission Club

Registration is now open for the 2021 Lompoc Hospital District Foundation Colorthon 5K at the Mission Club in Vandenberg Village on Oct. 30.

The fundraising event will begin with registration for individuals, families and groups at 8 a.m. in the club parking lot. The untimed event is open to all.

Participants are invited to either run or walk a prearranged 5K course through a series of "color stations," where volunteers will toss colored powder composed of dyed cornstarch at runners.

The preregistration form can be found at lhdfoundation.org/colorthon.

A discount registration rate is available to those who register by Oct. 20: $30 for adults; $25 each for a team of four; and $15 each for participants age 12 and younger.

Registration the day of the event is $35 for each adult; $30 each for a team of four; and $15 each for participants age 12 and younger.

Numerous sponsorship levels also are available and can be arranged by contact outreach coordinator Karen Ortiz at 805-875-8868.

The Colorthon event will help raise funds to purchase an advanced MRI machine for Lompoc Valley Medical Center.

Masks are recommended but not required for the event, although health and safety protocols are subject to change based on federal, state and local government policies.

Go to lhdfoundation.org for more information and updates.

Lompoc Rec scholarships available to low-income residents

The city of Lompoc now is offering scholarships to qualifying Lompoc Parks and Recreation program participants through a new Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program.

A $15,000 CDBG Human Services grant to assist 250 low-income recreation program participants via full scholarships is available for a limited time and while funds last.

The program is open to all ages.

A one-page application that includes self-certifying low-income status can be accessed at: https://portal.neighborlysoftware.com/LOMPOCCA/Participant

The city will contact every 10th applicant to submit verification of certification.

Additional information on Community Development Department programs is posted at https://www.cityoflompoc.com/government/departments/economic-community-development.

Business storefronts invited to participate in annual scarecrow contest

The Lompoc Valley Chamber of Commerce and Visitors Bureau will sponsor the city's annual scarecrow contest that invites businesses to participate by decorating their storefronts with a creative Halloween-themed scarecrow feature.

The contest will run from Oct. 11 to 31, and businesses within the Lompoc Valley, including Mission Hills and Vandenberg Village, are invited to participate.

Ballots are available to the public online at www.lompoc.com and will include the categories "Most Original," "Spookiest" and "Funniest."

Two overall awards — People's Choice and Judges' Pick — will be awarded. Winners will receive a certificate and bragging rights until next year.

To register as a contestant, contact the Chamber at 805-736-4567 or email shelby@lompoc.com.

The deadline to register is Oct. 1.

LIGHTS AND SIRENS IN LOMPOC

The following is taken from the Lompoc Police Department's calls-for-service log and the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office daily arrest log. Those appearing as "arrested" are only suspected of the crime indicated but are presumed innocent.

Monday, Sept. 13:

INCIDENT — At 8:55 p.m., Lompoc Police received a report of a warrant service in the 100 block of Palm Drive that resulted in an arrest.

Tuesday, Sept. 14:

INCIDENT — At 11:10 p.m., Lompoc Police received a report of a warrant service in the

Please see SIRENS, Page A4

CONTRIBUTED

Volunteers serve boxed tri-tip lunches to first responders on Sept. 15.

Lunches

From A2

happy about going to work. I love what I do and always have."

Boxed tri-tip lunches were provided to more than 100 first responders serving in the city of Lompoc, unincorporated area and at Vandenberg Space Force Base. Lompoc Mayor Jenelle Osborne, City Manager Jim Throop and other dignitaries attended, along with members of St. Mary's.

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Mailing Address:
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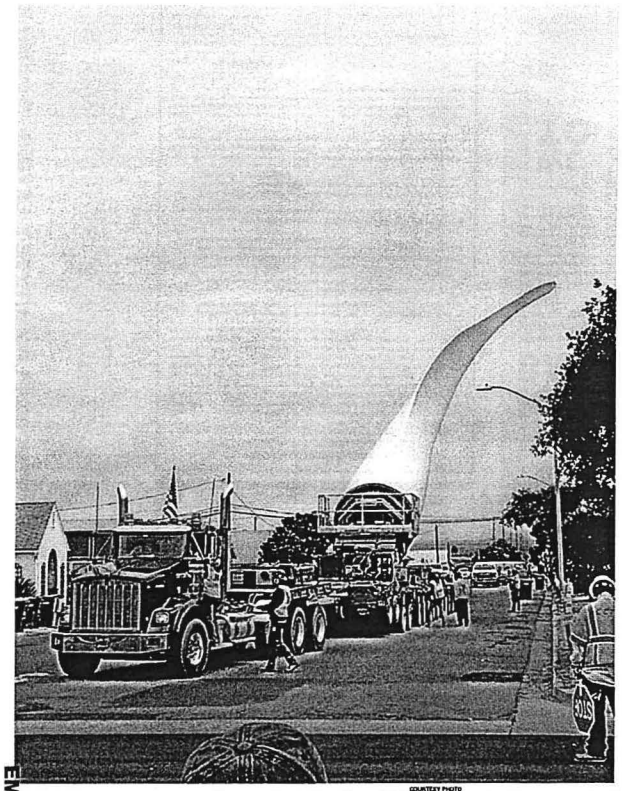
Santa Ynez, CA 93460

Wind turbines in Lompoc



COURTESY PHOTO

Loads of wind turbines were transported Friday in Lompoc, where the Strauss Energy Wind Project is building a wind farm southwest of the city. The company is continuing its efforts, which began in late August, to transport more than 200 oversized loads through the city. The movement is expected to continue through late November or early December. Most loads require traffic delays lasting a minute or two, according to a news release from the city of Lompoc. For more information, go to cityoflompoc.com.

EMA GSA COMMITTEE MEETING - October 28, 2021

PRESS RELEASE

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Exiled in Montecito: History repeats itself with Prince Harry and Meghan

THE INVESTIGATOR
ROBERT ERINGER

Royalty, as an institution, always was in the long run. And its strays always lose.

Just summon the spirits of Britain's Duke and Duchess of Windsor, exiled for almost four decades in France after the Duke, then King Edward VIII, abdicated his throne (in 1936) — supposedly for "the woman he loved" — and this is what they would probably tell you: Money improves your style of misery but won't bring you happiness.

Truth is, they (especially Edward) were homesick for Blighty, which, for the rest of his life, would no longer tolerate their presence and whose rulers (the "Royal Family and government alike) strove to keep them both at arm's length.

Notice I wrote "supposedly" about Wallis Simpson's involvement in what was a huge drama a century ago but was actually a whopping red herring that the populace swallowed hook, line and sinker.

That is because there was a far more important reason for evicting King Edward VIII from his throne, if much less known — except, that is, by those who had a need to know as war clouds began to darken over Europe back in the mid-1930s.

Before World War II officially commenced, Edward, while still heir apparent as Prince of Wales, was partial to Nazi Germany and liked to point out to his friends that 100% Teutonic blood ran through his veins. A little context: The British Royal Family's last name is Gothe-Saxe-Coburg, but during World War I, the British Cabinet found it unseemly that a family imported from Germany with a German name should be ruling the waves of Britannia while tens of thousands of British lads were being mustard-gassed in the trenches by German soldiers. (All boiled down, World War I was a royal family squabble whose hapless subjects paid the ultimate price).

Thus, the Cabinet compelled the British Royal Family to adopt the name Windsor, chosen because it sounded, well, so quintessentially English.

And then, upon being crowned king, Edward VIII put his misplaced sympathies to practice: He shared British state secrets from his dispatch boxes with the German Reich's leadership.

British intelligence chief Robert Vansittart, whose officers kept a watchful eye on the new king, dutifully reported Edward VIII's duplicity — it ran contrary to the government's anti-Third Reich stance — to 10 Downing Street, where Stanley Baldwin, prime minister of the day, was aghast/flabbergasted as he was horrified.

Something extraordinary had to be done.

And thus, Prime Minister Baldwin and his spy chief plotted to dethrone the king.

Their ruse? Wallis Simpson, an American divorcee detested by many in British political

Please see INVESTIGATOR on A4

DAVE MASON / NEWS-PRESS

Elizabeth Rose Bryson sings "Proud to be An American" during "13 Fallen: A Warriors' Tribute" Saturday at the Santa Barbara Elks Lodge.

'When everyone else is running, they stand firm'

TRIBUTE

Continued from Page A1

Warriors Tribute" featured Pipe Major Tom Strelich and the Santa Barbara Bagpipers performing "Amazing Grace" and third-grader Sage Henson leading the Pledge of Allegiance.

Buglers Howard Hudson and Bob Burtness played "Taps."

Various organizations were involved in the presentation of wreaths. Members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 1643 were involved with the honor guard and flag folding. And a rifle salute was conducted in honor of the 13 fallen troops.

Civil Air Patrol Squadron No. 131 performed the retirement of colors during a day that emphasized patriotism.

Elizabeth Rose Bryson sang "Proud to Be an American," and without any prompting, the audience joined her for the chorus.

"I was honored to be a part of this," Mrs. Bryson, whose grandfather served in the military, told the News-Press later. She added she felt humbled by the courage shown by the fallen troops.

During her invocation and benediction, Elks Lodge Chaplain Lisa Mathiasen prayed for military personnel and first responders.

And during his address, Mr. Wakefield asked the audience if they would remember the fallen troops and their families in their thoughts and prayers. He stressed the importance of that with a series of questions.

Each time, the audience answered with an enthusiastic "We will!"

Mr. Wakefield also discussed what went wrong during the U.S. withdrawal.

"The airport was supposed to be secure. The evacuation that was planned was supposed to be smooth. But we all know that was far from what had happened," he said.

"But that d!d not matter to these fine, wonderful, incredible young soldiers," Mr. Wakefield said. "When everybody was running around and there was confusion, left and right, and pandemonium had beseeched us, the United States of America's soldiers, our brave men and women, did just the opposite of what the crowd was doing.

"When everyone else is running, they stand firm, they stand fast," Mr. Wakefield said. "Why?

Bagpipers perform "Amazing Grace" during Saturday's program.

because of patriotism, heroism, dedication to service."

Mr. Wakefield described each of the fallen troops, such as Staff Sgt. Hoover, 31, of Salt Lake City. "He was a former high school football player from Utah. ...His fellow Marines said he was a heck of a leader."

All the rest were in their early to mid-20s.

Mr. Wakefield recalled what a mother said about her son, Lance Cpl. Meroia of Rancho Cucamonga. "He's one of the best kids ever — kind and loving to every single person."

On the day Lance Cpl. Nikoul of Norco died, "he sent his father a video of him talking about the Afghan children and giving them candy in a Kabul airport, just to ease their pain," Mr. Wakefield said.

The speaker quoted the mayor of Lawrence, Mass., who said "the entire city was heartbroken" over the death of the Marine who came from there, Sgt. Pichardo.

And Mr. Wakefield spoke of Lance Cpl. Schmitz of St. Charles, Mo. Family members recalled he always had a smile on his face.

A rifle salute is conducted in honor of the 13 fallen troops.

email: dmason@newspress.com

TRAFFIC, CRIME AND FIRE BLOTTER

Police: SMHS teacher arrested after 'sexting' juvenile

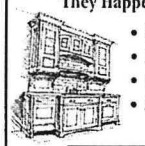
SANTA BARBARA — A San Marcos High School teacher was arrested on Friday after allegedly sending sexually explicit messages to a juvenile male.

Santa Barbara Police and Sheriff's Office detectives arrested Jarrod M. Bradley, a teacher and tennis coach at San Marcos High School, at the school's campus on Friday. He was booked into the Santa Barbara County Jail for distributing harmful materials to a minor and communicating with a minor with criminal intent.

Police received reports of Mr. Bradley's behavior on Thursday when the juvenile victim told officers that he had been in contact with a man who sent messages of "sexting" nature, including explicit photographs. The juvenile recognized Mr. Bradley, according to a news release from the SBPD.

The investigation into this incident is ongoing. The SBPD is encouraging additional victims or anyone with further information to contact Detective Sgt. Larson at 805-897-2347.

— Madison Hirmiren



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SANTA YNEZ VALLEY NEWS

Santa Ynez VALLEY EXTRA

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 2021 | syvnews.com | An edition of the Santa Maria Times

Cooler weather is slower weather

CONTRIBUTED PHOTOS

Cooling weather can damage new growth.

New Zealand flax provides bold texture.

TONY TOMEO

Weather is not quite as warm as it had been. Warm days do not last quite as long as they did earlier in summer. Afterward, the longer nights get a bit cooler. Technically, autumn is only a few days from now. Although seasonal changes are mild, and a bit later here than in other regions, they eventually catch up. Plant activity has already been getting slower.

Seasonal changes keep gardening interesting. Plants that are now growing slower than earlier may need less attention. However, some need more attention, precisely because they are growing slower. Some of the work that was so important through summer should conclude until spring. Some of the work that will be important through winter begins now.

Although evergreen, photinia and pittosporum hedges do not do much between now and next spring. If shorn too late, new growth develops slowly, and may become shabby as a result of cooler and rainier weather later. Late pruning of citrus stimulates vigorous newer growth that may be sensitive to frost through winter. Lemons are particularly susceptible.

Conversely, dormant pruning can begin as deciduous foliage starts to fall. Although most roses and fruit trees supposedly prefer to wait until winter, they may soon be too dormant to notice if pruning is a bit premature. This is partly why autumn is the season of planting. Mostly dormant plants are more resilient to discomforts than they would be while awake.

New Zealand flax, lily of the Nile, African iris and other rugged perennials are conducive to division now. They will soon be about as dormant as they get, but will want to disperse roots for winter anyway. They resume growth before winter ends, so want to be ready for it. Once rainier and cooler weather resumes, they will need no watering until next spring.

Fertilizer should be passe soon also. Most plants consume less nutrients through cooler weather. Besides, many nutrients are less soluble, and therefore less available to plants while the weather is cool. Turf, cool season vegetables, cool season annuals, and some small palms are a few exceptions that could benefit from minor applications of fertilizers.

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Buellton Senior Center, 164 W. Highway 246 (behind post office); Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Walk-in and deliveries for seniors available by calling 805-688-4571

Buellton Senior Center, 164 W. Hwy 246 (behind post office); Monday thru Friday, 12-1 p.m.; already prepared meal available

Crossroads Church, 236 La Lata Drive; Second Wednesday each month from 11 a.m. to 12 p.m. (Produce items only)

Please see FOODBANK, Page A2

DRAFT FINAL GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLANS AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW. PUBLIC COMMENT IS ENCOURAGED

(Santa Ynez, California, September 15, 2021) - The public is invited to review and comment on the Draft Final (Public Draft) Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) prepared by the three Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) in the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin (Basin). The three GSAs were established for the Eastern, Central and Western Management Areas of the Basin (EMA, CMA and WMA). The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) of 2015 requires each basin in California to be sustainable with respect to groundwater by 2042. Three GSPs (one for each management area) were prepared through the efforts of eight local government agencies and their elected officials working together since 2017. Sustainable groundwater management will be implemented at the local level using the GSPs, and is designed to ensure that:

(1) Long-term groundwater elevations are adequate to support existing and future reasonable and beneficial uses throughout the Basin,

(2) A sufficient volume of groundwater storage remains available during drought conditions and recovers during wet conditions,

(3) Groundwater production, and projects and management actions undertaken through SGMA, do not degrade water quality conditions in order to support ongoing reasonable and beneficial uses of groundwater for agricultural, municipal, domestic, industrial, and environmental purposes.

The three GSPs are available on the Basin's SGMA website, SantaYnezWater.org. The public is encouraged to review and provide comments on the GSPs.

- The EMA GSP is available for review and comment until October 24, 2021 (11:59 pm).
- The CMA GSP and WMA GSP are both available for review and comment until October 26, 2021 (11:59 pm).

Public Meetings of the Citizens Advisory Group and the GSA Committee for each management area will be held during September/October to discuss the GSPs. Please register as an Interested Party on SantaYnezWater.org to receive email notices of these public meetings as well as future public meetings or hearings.

Additionally, a hard copy of each GSP is available for review in a local library. The EMA GSP is available at the Solvang Public Library, the CMA GSP at the Buellton Public Library and the WMA GSP at the Lompoc and Vandenberg Village Public Libraries. Comments on the GSPs are encouraged to be uploaded via the Comment Form located on SantaYnezWater.org or may be submitted at the address below.

For questions please contact:
Mr. Bill Buelow, P.G.
GSA Coordinator for Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin
and Groundwater Program Manager for Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District
Tel: 805-693-1156, ext. 403
Email: bbuelow@syrwcd.com

Mailing Address:
Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District
P.O. Box 719
Santa Ynez, CA 93460

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act Newsletter No. 5 September 2021

Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin

The three Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) in the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin have prepared **Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs)** as required by the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) of January 2015. Final Drafts of the three GSPs are available for public review and comment online at SantaYnezWater.org. The Final GSPs must be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) by January 31, 2022. Upon submittal, DWR will host a public comment period on the Final GSPs via its website.

Schedule of Public Meetings, Workshops, and Comment Periods located at SantaYnezWater.org

COMMENT NOW

SGMA is implemented at the local level

Public Review and Comment on the Groundwater Sustainability Plans

All three Draft GSPs are available on-line
SantaYnezWater.org

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIODS:

See website for exact dates or sign-up for email notifications.

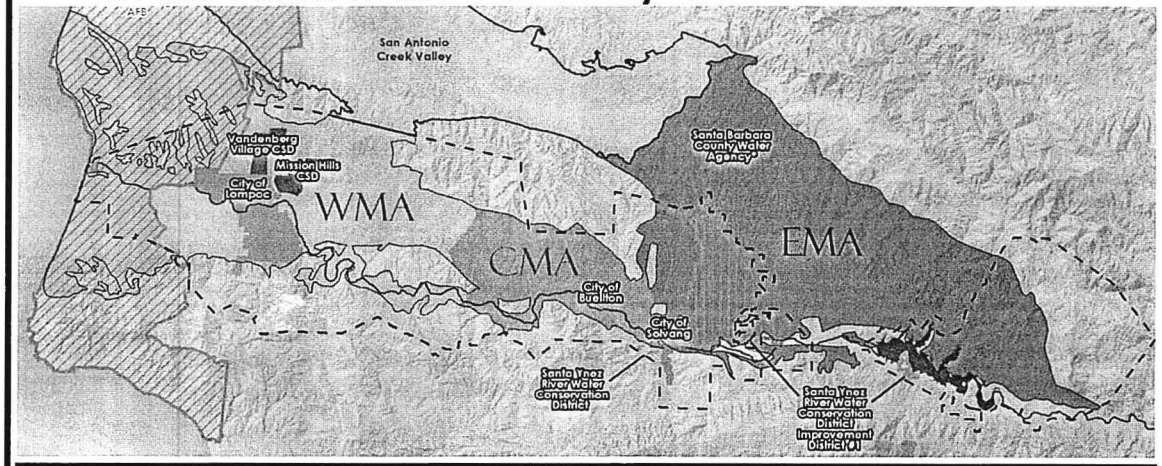
Draft GSP: 45 days in September - October, 2021

Final GSP: 75 days in February-March 2022
Final GSPs will also be available online.

Western Management Area GSP
Central Management Area GSP
Eastern Management Area GSP

A printed copy will be available for review at the following public libraries: Solvang, Buellton, Lompoc, and Vandenberg Village.

Three Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) in the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin



Next Steps:

- **September/October 2021:** Public Review of Draft GSPs
- **October 2021:** Citizen Advisory Groups Meetings to discuss Draft GSPs
- **October 2021:** GSA Committee Meetings to discuss Draft GSPs
- **December 2021/January 2022:** GSP Adoption by GSA Committees
- **January 31, 2022:** Final GSPs due to DWR
- **February/March 2022:** Public Review of Final GSPs (comment via DWR website)

For more information, meeting announcements, and to review and comment on draft documents, please visit
SantaYnezWater.org or call **(805) 693-1156 ext. 403**

EMA GSA COMMITTEE MEETING OCTOBER 26, 2021

Cuenca de Aguas Subterráneas del Valle del Río Santa Ynez

Las tres Agencias de Sostenibilidad de Aguas Subterráneas (GSAs) en la Cuenca de Aguas Subterráneas del Valle del Río Santa Ynez han preparado **Planes de Sostenibilidad de Aguas Subterráneas (GSPs)** como lo requiere la Ley de Gestión Sostenible de Aguas Subterráneas (SGMA) de enero de 2015. Los Borradores Finales de los tres GSP están disponibles para su revisión pública y comentarios en línea en SantaYnezWater.org. Los GSP Finales deben ser presentados al Departamento de Recursos Hídricos de California (DWR) antes del 31 de enero de 2022. Una vez presentados, el DWR organizará un período de comentarios públicos sobre los GSP Finales a través de su página web.

Calendario de Reuniones Públicas, Talleres y Períodos de Comentarios en SantaYnezWater.org

COMENTE AHORA

La SGMA es aplicada a nivel local

Revisión y Comentarios Públicos sobre los Planes de Sostenibilidad de Aguas Subterráneas

Los tres Borradores de los GSP están disponibles en línea SantaYnezWater.org

PERÍODOS DE COMENTARIOS PÚBLICOS :

Consulte el sitio web para conocer las fechas exactas o regístrese para recibir notificaciones por correo electrónico.

Borrador del GSP: 45 días en septiembre - octubre, 2021

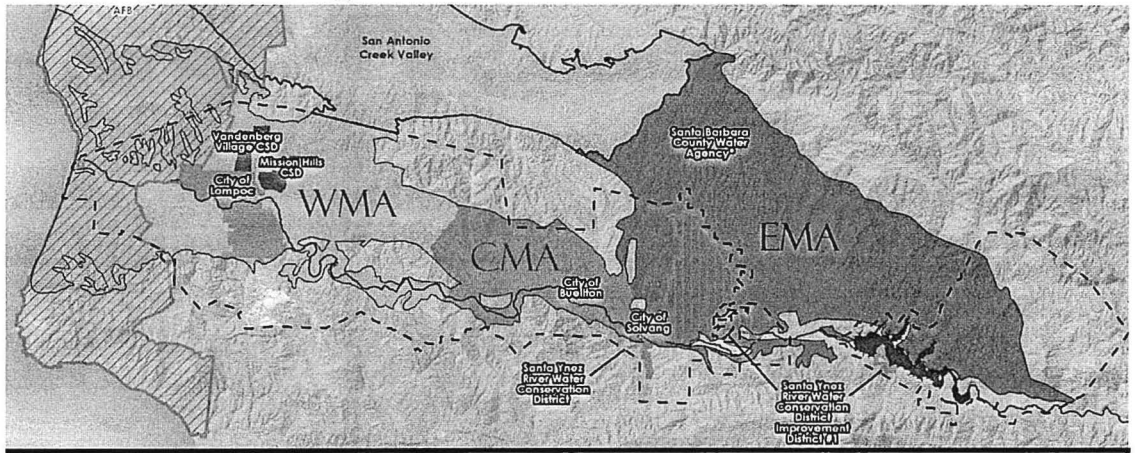
GSP Final: 75 días en febrero - marzo, 2022

Los GSP Finales también estarán disponibles en línea.

GSP del Área de Gestión Occidental (WMA)
GSP del Área de Gestión Central (CMA)
GSP del Área de Gestión Oriental (EMA)

En las siguientes bibliotecas públicas, estará disponible una copia impresa para su revisión: Solvang, Buellton, Lompoc y Vandenberg Village.

Tres Agencias de Sostenibilidad de Aguas Subterráneas (GSA) en la Cuenca de Aguas Subterráneas del Valle del Río Santa Ynez



Próximos Pasos:

- **Septiembre/octubre 2021:** Revisión Pública de los Borradores de los GSP
- **Octubre 2021:** Reuniones de Grupos Consultivos de Ciudadanos para discutir los Borradores de los GSP
- **Octubre 2021:** Reuniones del Comité de la GSA para discutir los Borradores de los GSP
- **Diciembre 2021/enero 2022:** Aprobación del GSP por los Comités de la GSA
- **31 de enero, 2022:** GSP Finales por el DWR
- **Febrero/marzo 2022:** Revisión Pública de los GSP Finales (comentarios a través del sitio web del DWR)

Para más información, anuncios de reuniones y para revisar y comentar los borradores de los documentos, visite
SantaYnezWater.org o llame al **(805) 693-1156 ext. 403**

EASTERN MANAGEMENT AREA
CITIZEN ADVISORY GROUP
MEMORANDUM

DATE: October 11, 2021

TO: EMA GSA Committee

FROM: EMA Citizen Advisory Group
Prepared by Elizabeth Farnum

SUBJECT: EMA Public Draft of GSP and Discussion of Future Governance

Eastern Management Area (EMA) Citizens Advisory Group (CAG) Members

CJ. Jackson, Gay Infanti, Sam Cohen, Mary Heyden, Elizabeth Farnum, and Tim Gorham,

Introduction

The EMA CAG held a meeting on October 11, 2021 via teleconference to review the Public Draft of the Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) and discuss future governance options for the GSA.

Below is a summary of the CAG's comments.

CAG Comments on the GSP:

As at previous CAG meetings, some members indicated that the GSP does not reflect the urgency of the moment, i.e., continuing drought and climate change. Because the GSP does not include data from the past three years, two of which have been drought years, there is a cognitive dissonance to a reader from the general public. An average of data from 1989-2018 doesn't reflect current weather trends. The well hydrograph section in Appendix D shows a significant water level drop in some wells. The consultant pointed out that the GSP requires an annual report, which will update information each year. This annual update/review will allow for GSP adaptation based on, for example, a continued drought.

A CAG member observed that in light of a projected increased deficit, the GSP doesn't seem proactive.

While some CAG members felt that the GSP overall was well done, others worried that the public would have trouble understanding how it operates in real time. Planning for an agricultural operation requires knowing how and when management actions would be applied. Other CAG members commented that the GSP is too complex and long for most people to read.

The highlighted SGMA citations are confusing. The consultant explained that the GSP format adheres to SGMA requirements. The GSP is written for DWR which is a very different type of audience than the general public.

It was suggested by the CAG that the overview of the GSP presented to the GSA on August 26, 2021, would provide the general public with a higher-level understanding of the GSP. Staff noted that the presentation is available on the website. A CAG member remarked that flow charts are helpful as well.

A CAG member questioned the absence of language in the GSP regarding a prohibition on new wells. The consultant acknowledged that recording requirements for new wells is an issue in all the basins and that there is a lot of new drilling. The GSA doesn't have the authority to stop this.

Another CAG member a expressed a concern that although the agricultural community's water rights will be affected greatly by the management actions, it has no direct representation on the GSA.

A CAG member asked if the GSP would create redundancies between GSA staff and SYRWCD staff regarding the collection of well data. Another redundancy might occur in the creating/funding of water efficiency programs between the GSA staff and the Cachuma Resource Conservation District.

The CAG discussed the 20- and 40-year SGMA reporting horizons and commented this time frame seemed too long for achieving sustainability. The consultant responded that the GSP uses five-year increments and interim milestones to measure progress or to reassess and possibly correct the course by adjusting management actions.

CAG Comments on Future Governance:

The CAG discussed governance options 3 and 4 as the most reasonable, but staff guidance on this is needed. Most CAG members did not understand how the JPA structure would work in practice. All supported the goal to develop a structure that would allow for the most cost sharing.

The CAG did not have time to discuss funding mechanisms. Members questioned the budget numbers associated with each management action. There was further discussion that estimates for some management actions contained a pretty wide range of costs. One CAG member noted that a budget would have to change to be consistent with a GSP that is s constantly updated.

Staff mentioned that more well owners are voluntarily adding their wells to the monitoring network. This would significantly reduce costs in the first set of management actions. The CAG discussed that it is very important to convince well owners to participate in the volunteer monitoring program.

There were no further comments, and the meeting was adjourned.

GSP Development Timeline and Overview of Public Comments

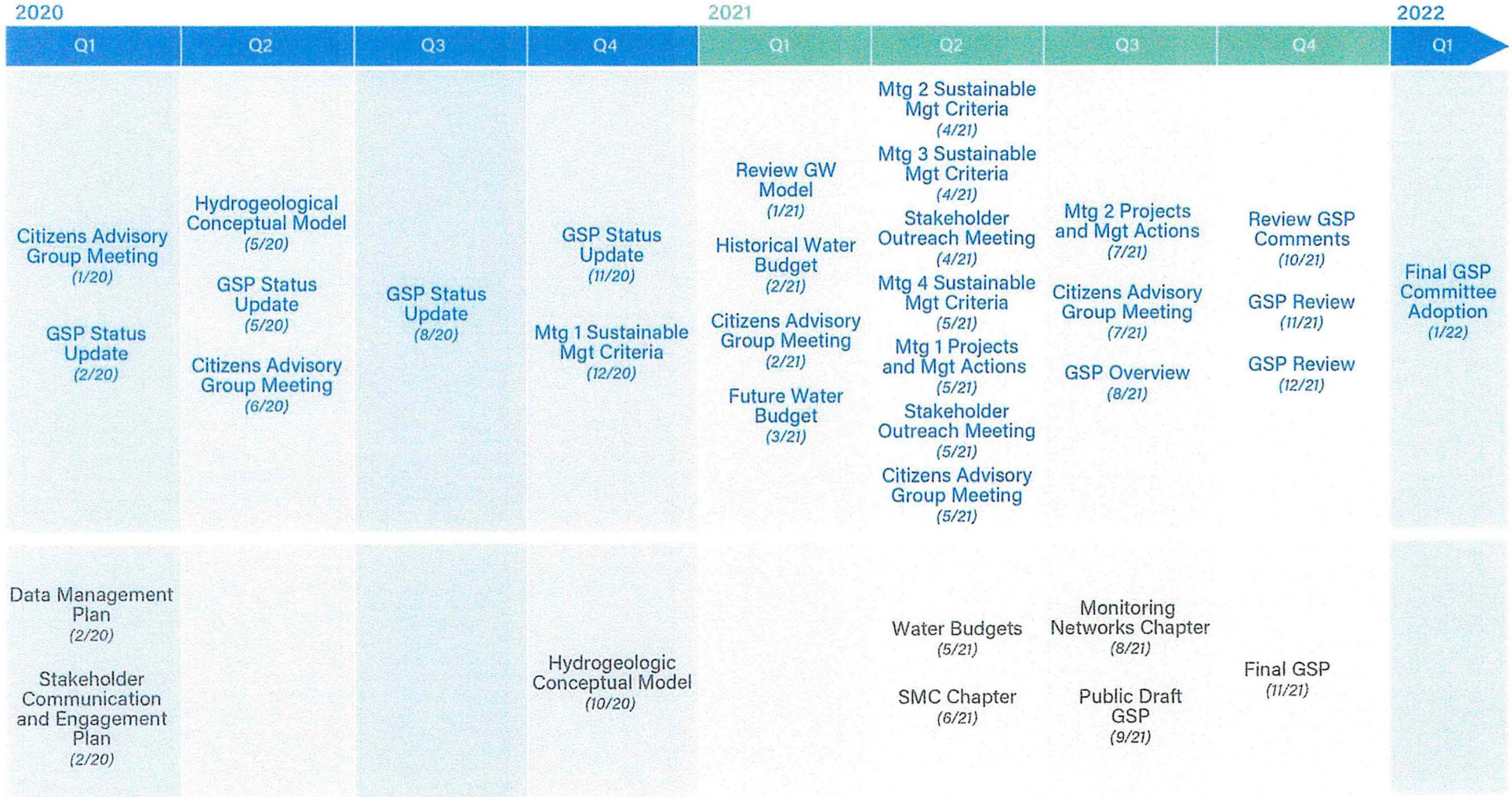
Santa Ynez Basin - EMA

Presented by: Jeff Barry/GSI

October 28, 2021

GSI Water Solutions, Inc.

EMA GSP DEVELOPMENT TIMELINE



Overview of Public Comments on Draft GSP

Originator	Primary Topic/Theme
California Department of Fish and Wildlife	Mapping of GDEs incomplete, depletion of surface water should include impact on listed steelhead, more GDE monitoring, cannabis cultivation increasing water demand
National Marine Fisheries Service	Depletion of surface water and impacts to salmon a concern, identify flows that support listed steelhead, tributaries should be classified as fully interconnected, tributaries above Bradbury Dam should be included, exclusion of underflow within Santa Ynez alluvium not supported, longer historical record that captures changes from land use
WE Watch	10-year rather than 20-year implementation period. Apply more severe climate change factors. More monitoring
Tim Gorham	Aquifer thickness, shallow well replacement is occurring, drought will increase storage depletion, all is not well

Overview of Public Comments on Draft GSP

Originator	Primary Topic/Theme
Gay Infanti	Better characterization of imported water, wells are being replaced, allocation program and metering a priority, input on fair funding for programs, text clarifications and edits
Santa Ynez Water Group	Ag interests not represented, need for equitable funding, senior overlying water rights must be honored
Bryan Bondy (the Water Group)	Cost of PMAs unfairly born by Ag, appropriators should reduce pumping first, water budget may over-estimate storage deficit, well impact analysis does not directly indicate depletion of supply, Muni and domestic well owners should drill deeper wells
TNC et al.	DACs and tribal community identification and consideration in SMCs, tributaries support GDEs that should be identified and monitored, lower rooting depth for some GDEs, set MT for all WQ constituents and contaminants
TNC et al.	Examine extreme wet and dry climate, include shallow GW monitoring, timeline for filling data gaps, drinking water well impact mitigation, impact of PMAs on water quality

What's next....

- Next regular GSA Meeting November 18 (via Zoom)
- Expected GSP adoption at a Special GSA Meeting first week of January 2022
- GSP submittal to DWR before the third week of January 2022

PUBLIC DRAFT

Eastern Management Area Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin – Eastern Management Area Groundwater Sustainability Plan

September 8, 2021

EMA

Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin
Eastern Management Area
Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Prepared by:

GSI Water Solutions, Inc.

GSI Water Solutions, Inc.
418 Chapala Street, Suite H, Santa Barbara, CA 93101

GEI Consultants

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

µg/L	microgram per liter
ADF	average daily flow
Administrative Agreement	Intra-Basin Administrative Agreement for Implementation
AEM	airborne electromagnetic
AF	acre-feet
AFY	acre-feet per year
ANA	Above Narrows Account
AMI	automated meter infrastructure
ASR	aquifer storage and recovery
AW	applied water
Basin	Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin
BCM	Basin Characterization Model
bgs	below ground surface
BMP	best management practice
BNA	Below Narrows Account
BPA	base pumping allocation
CAG	Citizens Advisory Group
CASGEM	California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
Casino	Chumash Casino Resort
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CCWA	Central Coast Water Authority
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CGPS	Continuous Global Positioning System
City	City of Solvang
CMA	Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin – Central Management Area
COGG	California Oil, Gas, and Groundwater
Committee	EMA GSA Committee
County	Santa Barbara County
DCR	Delivery Capability Report
DDW	Division of Drinking Water
DMS	data management system
DPS	Distinct Population Segment
DRINC	Drinking Water Information Clearinghouse
DSW-MAR	distributed storm water managed aquifer recharge
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EMA	Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin – Eastern Management Area

Ep	pan evaporation
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ET	evapotranspiration
ETAW	evapotranspiration of applied water
ETc	crop evapotranspiration
ETo	reference evapotranspiration
EVT	Existing Vegetation Type
GAMA	Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment
GCP	(Santa Ynez) Groundwater Communication Portal
GDE	groundwater dependent ecosystem
GEC	groundwater extraction credit
gpcd	gallons per capita per day
gpm	gallons per minute
Groundwater Report	2019 Santa Barbara County Groundwater Basins Status Report
GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency
GSI	GSI Water Solutions, Inc.
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
GWMP	Groundwater Management Plan
HCM	hydrogeologic conceptual model
HTO	Heal the Ocean
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Codes
ID No. 1	Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1
ILRP	Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program
InSAR	Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar
IRWM	Integrated Regional Water Management
JPL	Jet Propulsion Laboratory
LOCSD	Los Olivos Community Service District
LUST	leaking underground storage tank
M&I	municipal and industrial
MA	management area
MAR	managed aquifer recharge
MBAS	methylene blue active substances
MCL	maximum contaminant level
mg/L	milligrams per liter
MGD	million gallons per day
mm	milliliter
MO	measurable objective
MOA	memorandum of agreement
MOU	memorandum of understanding

MT	minimum threshold
MTBE	methyl tert-butyl ether
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NAVD 88	North American Vertical Datum of 1988
NCCAG	Natural Communities Commonly Associated with Groundwater
NHD	National Hydrography Dataset
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NWIS	National Water Information System
OWTS	onsite wastewater treatment system
PCE	tetrachloroethylene
pCi/L	picocuries per liter
Plan	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
PMA	project or management action
QA/QC	quality assurance and quality control
RMS	representative monitoring site
RP	reference point
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SACV	San Antonio Creek Valley Groundwater Basin
SCH	State Clearinghouse
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SMC	sustainable management criterion
SMCL	secondary maximum contaminant level
Stetson	Stetson Engineers
SWP	State Water Project
SWRCB	Stare Water Resources Control Board
SYCSD	Santa Ynez Community Services District
SYR	Santa Ynez River
SYRHM	Santa Ynez River Hydrologic Model
SYRWCD	Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District
TDS	total dissolved solids
TEM	transient electromagnetic
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
tTEM	towed transient electromagnetic
UC	University of California
UNAVCO	University NAVSTAR Consortium
USBR	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UWCD	United Water Conservation District

UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
VIC	variable infiltration capacity
Water Agency	Santa Barbara County Water Agency
WMA	Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin – Western Management Area
WQ Basin Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coastal Basin
WQO	water quality objective
WRP	water reclamation plant
WWTF	wastewater treatment facility
WWTP	wastewater treatment plant
WY	water year

Definitions

California Water Code

Sec. 10721

Unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions govern the construction of this part:

(a) Adjudication action means an action filed in the superior or federal district court to determine the rights to extract groundwater from a basin or store water within a basin, including, but not limited to, actions to quiet title respecting rights to extract or store groundwater or an action brought to impose a physical solution on a basin.

(b) Basin means a groundwater basin or subbasin identified and defined in Bulletin 118 or as modified pursuant to Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 10722).

(c) Bulletin 118 means the department's report entitled California's Groundwater: Bulletin 118 updated in 2003, as it may be subsequently updated or revised in accordance with Section 12924.

(d) Coordination agreement means a legal agreement adopted between two or more groundwater sustainability agencies that provides the basis for coordinating multiple agencies or groundwater sustainability plans within a basin pursuant to this part.

(e) De minimis extractor means a person who extracts, for domestic purposes, two acre- feet or less per year.

(f) Governing body means the legislative body of a groundwater sustainability agency.

(g) Groundwater means water beneath the surface of the earth within the zone below the water table in which the soil is completely saturated with water, but does not include water that flows in known and definite channels.

(h) Groundwater extraction facility means a device or method for extracting groundwater from within a basin.

(i) Groundwater recharge or recharge means the augmentation of groundwater, by natural or artificial means.

(j) Groundwater sustainability agency means one or more local agencies that implement the provisions of this part. For purposes of imposing fees pursuant to Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 10730) or taking action to enforce a groundwater sustainability plan, groundwater sustainability agency also means each local agency comprising the groundwater sustainability agency if the plan authorizes separate agency action.

(k) Groundwater sustainability plan or plan means a plan of a groundwater sustainability agency proposed or adopted pursuant to this part.

(l) Groundwater sustainability program means a coordinated and ongoing activity undertaken to benefit a basin, pursuant to a groundwater sustainability plan.

(m) In-lieu use means the use of surface water by persons that could otherwise extract groundwater in order to leave groundwater in the basin.

(n) Local agency means a local public agency that has water supply, water management, or land use responsibilities within a groundwater basin.

(o) Operator means a person operating a groundwater extraction facility. The owner of a groundwater extraction facility shall be conclusively presumed to be the operator unless a satisfactory showing is made to the governing body of the groundwater sustainability agency that the groundwater extraction facility actually is operated by some other person.

(p) Owner means a person owning a groundwater extraction facility or an interest in a groundwater extraction facility other than a lien to secure the payment of a debt or other obligation.

(q) Personal information has the same meaning as defined in Section 1798.3 of the Civil Code.

(r) Planning and implementation horizon means a 50-year time period over which a groundwater sustainability agency determines that plans and measures will be implemented in a basin to ensure that the basin is operated within its sustainable yield.

(s) Public water system has the same meaning as defined in Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code.

(t) Recharge area means the area that supplies water to an aquifer in a groundwater basin.

(u) Sustainability goal means the existence and implementation of one or more groundwater sustainability plans that achieve sustainable groundwater management by identifying and causing the implementation of measures targeted to ensure that the applicable basin is operated within its sustainable yield.

(v) Sustainable groundwater management means the management and use of groundwater in a manner that can be maintained during the planning and implementation horizon without causing undesirable results.

(w) Sustainable yield means the maximum quantity of water, calculated over a base period representative of long-term conditions in the basin and including any temporary surplus that can be withdrawn annually from a groundwater supply without causing an undesirable result.

(x) Undesirable result means one or more of the following effects caused by groundwater conditions occurring throughout the basin:

(1) Chronic lowering of groundwater levels indicating a significant and unreasonable depletion of supply if continued over the planning and implementation horizon. Overdraft during a period of drought is not sufficient to establish a chronic lowering of groundwater levels if extractions and groundwater recharge are managed as necessary to ensure that reductions in groundwater levels or storage during a period of drought are offset by increases in groundwater levels or storage during other periods.

(2) Significant and unreasonable reduction of groundwater storage.

(3) Significant and unreasonable seawater intrusion.

(4) Significant and unreasonable degraded water quality, including the migration of contaminant plumes that impair water supplies.

(5) Significant and unreasonable land subsidence that substantially interferes with surface land uses.

(6) Depletions of interconnected surface water that have significant and unreasonable adverse impacts on beneficial uses of the surface water.

(y) Water budget means an accounting of the total groundwater and surface water entering and leaving a basin including the changes in the amount of water stored.

(z) Watermaster means a watermaster appointed by a court or pursuant to other law.

(aa) Water year means the period from October 1 through the following September 30, inclusive.

(ab) Wellhead protection area means the surface and subsurface area surrounding a water well or well field that supplies a public water system through which contaminants are reasonably likely to migrate toward the water well or well field.

Official California Code of Regulations (CCR)

Title 23. Waters
Division 2. Department of Water Resources
Chapter 1.5. Groundwater Management
Subchapter 2. Groundwater Sustainability Plans
Article 2. Definitions
23 CCR § 351
§ 351. Definitions.

The definitions in the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, Bulletin 118, and Subchapter 1 of this Chapter, shall apply to these regulations. In the event of conflicting definitions, the definitions in the Act govern the meanings in this Subchapter. In addition, the following terms used in this Subchapter have the following meanings:

(a) "Agency" refers to a groundwater sustainability agency as defined in the Act.

(b) "Agricultural water management plan" refers to a plan adopted pursuant to the Agricultural Water Management Planning Act as described in Part 2.8 of Division 6 of the Water Code, commencing with Section 10800 et seq.

(c) "Alternative" refers to an alternative to a Plan described in Water Code Section 10733.6.

(d) "Annual report" refers to the report required by Water Code Section 10728.

(e) "Baseline" or "baseline conditions" refer to historic information used to project future conditions for hydrology, water demand, and availability of surface water and to evaluate potential sustainable management practices of a basin.

(f) "Basin" means a groundwater basin or subbasin identified and defined in Bulletin 118 or as modified pursuant to Water Code 10722 et seq.

(g) "Basin setting" refers to the information about the physical setting, characteristics, and current conditions of the basin as described by the Agency in the hydrogeologic conceptual model, the groundwater conditions, and the water budget, pursuant to Subarticle 2 of Article 5.

(h) "Best available science" refers to the use of sufficient and credible information and data, specific to the decision being made and the time frame available for making that decision, that is consistent with scientific and engineering professional standards of practice.

(i) "Best management practice" refers to a practice, or combination of practices, that are designed to achieve sustainable groundwater management and have been determined to be technologically and economically effective, practicable, and based on best available science.

(j) "Board" refers to the State Water Resources Control Board.

(k) "CASGEM" refers to the California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring Program developed by the Department pursuant to Water Code Section 10920 et seq., or as amended.

(l) "Data gap" refers to a lack of information that significantly affects the understanding of the basin setting or evaluation of the efficacy of Plan implementation, and could limit the ability to assess whether a basin is being sustainably managed.

(m) "Groundwater dependent ecosystem" refers to ecological communities or species that depend on groundwater emerging from aquifers or on groundwater occurring near the ground surface.

(n) "Groundwater flow" refers to the volume and direction of groundwater movement into, out of, or throughout a basin.

(o) "Interconnected surface water" refers to surface water that is hydraulically connected at any point by a continuous saturated zone to the underlying aquifer and the overlying surface water is not completely depleted.

(p) "Interested parties" refers to persons and entities on the list of interested persons established by the Agency pursuant to Water Code Section 10723.4.

(q) "Interim milestone" refers to a target value representing measurable groundwater conditions, in increments of five years, set by an Agency as part of a Plan.

(r) "Management area" refers to an area within a basin for which the Plan may identify different minimum thresholds, measurable objectives, monitoring, or projects and management actions based on differences in water use sector, water source type, geology, aquifer characteristics, or other factors.

(s) "Measurable objectives" refer to specific, quantifiable goals for the maintenance or improvement of specified groundwater conditions that have been included in an adopted Plan to achieve the sustainability goal for the basin.

(t) "Minimum threshold" refers to a numeric value for each sustainability indicator used to define undesirable results.

(u) "NAD83" refers to the North American Datum of 1983 computed by the National Geodetic Survey, or as modified.

(v) "NAVD88" refers to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 computed by the National Geodetic Survey, or as modified.

(w) "Plain language" means language that the intended audience can readily understand and use because that language is concise, well-organized, uses simple vocabulary, avoids excessive acronyms and technical language, and follows other best practices of plain language writing.

(x) "Plan" refers to a groundwater sustainability plan as defined in the Act.

(y) "Plan implementation" refers to an Agency's exercise of the powers and authorities described in the Act, which commences after an Agency adopts and submits a Plan or Alternative to the Department and begins exercising such powers and authorities.

(z) "Plan manager" is an employee or authorized representative of an Agency, or Agencies, appointed through a coordination agreement or other agreement, who has been delegated management authority for submitting the Plan and serving as the point of contact between the Agency and the Department.

(aa) "Principal aquifers" refer to aquifers or aquifer systems that store, transmit, and yield significant or economic quantities of groundwater to wells, springs, or surface water systems.

(ab) "Reference point" refers to a permanent, stationary and readily identifiable mark or point on a well, such as the top of casing, from which groundwater level measurements are taken, or other monitoring site.

(ac) "Representative monitoring" refers to a monitoring site within a broader network of sites that typifies one or more conditions within the basin or an area of the basin.

(ad) "Seasonal high" refers to the highest annual static groundwater elevation that is typically measured in the Spring and associated with stable aquifer conditions following a period of lowest annual groundwater demand.

(ae) "Seasonal low" refers to the lowest annual static groundwater elevation that is typically measured in the Summer or Fall, and associated with a period of stable aquifer conditions following a period of highest annual groundwater demand.

(af) "Seawater intrusion" refers to the advancement of seawater into a groundwater supply that results in degradation of water quality in the basin, and includes seawater from any source.

(ag) "Statutory deadline" refers to the date by which an Agency must be managing a basin pursuant to an adopted Plan, as described in Water Code Sections 10720.7 or 10722.4.

(ah) "Sustainability indicator" refers to any of the effects caused by groundwater conditions occurring throughout the basin that, when significant and unreasonable, cause undesirable results, as described in Water Code Section 10721(x).

(ai) "Uncertainty" refers to a lack of understanding of the basin setting that significantly affects an Agency's ability to develop sustainable management criteria and appropriate projects and management actions in a Plan, or to evaluate the efficacy of Plan implementation, and therefore may limit the ability to assess whether a basin is being sustainably managed.

(aj) "Urban water management plan" refers to a plan adopted pursuant to the Urban Water Management Planning Act as described in Part 2.6 of Division 6 of the Water Code, commencing with Section 10610 et seq.

(ak) "Water source type" represents the source from which water is derived to meet the applied beneficial uses, including groundwater, recycled water, reused water, and surface water sources identified as Central Valley Project, the State Water Project, the Colorado River Project, local supplies, and local imported supplies.

(al) "Water use sector" refers to categories of water demand based on the general land uses to which the water is applied, including urban, industrial, agricultural, managed wetlands, managed recharge, and native vegetation.

(am) "Water year" refers to the period from October 1 through the following September 30, inclusive, as defined in the Act.

(an) "Water year type" refers to the classification provided by the Department to assess the amount of annual precipitation in a basin.

Executive Summary [§354.4(a)]

ES-1 Introduction

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), effective as of January of 2015, created a new statewide framework for managing California's groundwater at the local level. SGMA empowers local agencies to form groundwater sustainability agencies (GSAs) tasked with developing groundwater sustainability plans (GSPs), such as this document. A GSP is a detailed road map for maintaining or bringing a designated groundwater basin into a sustainable condition within the next 20 years. When a basin is managed sustainably, groundwater conditions are maintained in a manner that avoids undesirable results, such as chronic lowering of groundwater levels, or significant and unreasonable depletion of supply, reduction of groundwater storage, degraded water quality, land subsidence, or depletions of interconnected surface waters.

In his signing statement, Governor Brown emphasized that "groundwater management in California is best accomplished locally." The Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin (Basin) is divided into three management areas: the Western Management Area (WMA), the Central Management Area (CMA), and the Eastern Management Area (EMA), each with its own GSA and GSP. In 2017, the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District (SYRWCD), Santa Barbara County Water Agency, the City of Solvang, and the SYRWCD, Improvement District No. 1 (ID No. 1) signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to form the EMA GSA. This GSP describes the pathway to groundwater sustainability for the EMA.

This GSP describes the EMA physical setting, quantifies historical, present, and future water budgets, develops quantifiable management objectives that account for the interests of the EMA's beneficial groundwater uses and users, and identifies a group of projects and management actions that will allow the EMA to maintain or achieve sustainability within 20 years of plan adoption. This document also includes the list of references and technical studies, documentation of the stakeholder engagement process used in the development of this plan, and several supporting appendices. The EMA GSA has taken many steps, starting with stakeholder engagement, to complete the GSP in accordance with the requirements of SGMA and related SGMA regulations.

The EMA GSA has provided multiple venues for stakeholder engagement to encourage interested parties and the public to provide input based on their perspectives and priorities and to enable the GSA to provide updates to the public in a timely manner. The GSA created a Citizen Advisory Group (CAG) representing a variety of water user groups in the EMA to capture perspectives of all stakeholders throughout the development of the GSP. This plan considers the sources and uses of water in the EMA and the changes that might occur due to population growth, potential expansion of irrigated agriculture, and changes in rainfall, streamflow, and evapotranspiration due to climate change. This plan also considers groundwater dependent ecosystems, or GDEs, which are habitats in which plants and animals rely on groundwater for survival.

The EMA GSA established sustainable management criteria (SMCs) to avoid significant and unreasonable conditions caused by groundwater use that could lead to undesirable results for a number of sustainability indicators listed in SGMA. As indicated above, the sustainability indicators include chronic lowering of groundwater levels, significant and unreasonable depletion of supply, reduction of groundwater storage, degraded water quality, land subsidence, and depletion of interconnected surface water. SGMA also requires that GSAs identify GDEs and assess the effects of changing groundwater levels on GDEs. The GSP includes a robust groundwater monitoring program and defines projects and management actions that have been developed to maintain long-term groundwater sustainability.

The organization of this plan is as follows:

- **Section 1 – Introduction to Plan Contents:** An introduction to the GSP, including a description of its purpose and a brief description of the EMA.
- **Section 2 – Administrative Information:** Includes the following:
  - Information on the EMA GSA as an organization and a brief description of the agencies participating in the GSA, including information on the legal authority of the GSA to plan and coordinate groundwater sustainability for the EMA.
  - An overview description of the EMA, including land use and agencies with jurisdiction, a description of the existing groundwater management plans and regulatory programs, any programs for conjunctive use, and urban land use programs that might have an effect on, or be affected by, this GSP.
  - The EMA GSA's communications and engagement planning and implementation, public feedback and stakeholder comments on the plan, how feedback was incorporated into the GSP, and responses to comments received (*Note: comments and responses to comments will be included in the final draft of the GSP, once all public comments have been received*)
- **Section 3 – Basin Setting:** Includes the following:
  - An explanation of the hydrogeologic conceptual model developed for the EMA that includes descriptions of the regional hydrology and geology, principal aquifers and aquitards, and a description of the data gaps in the current model.
  - A detailed description of the groundwater conditions, including groundwater elevations and changes in storage, groundwater quality for drinking water and agricultural irrigation and trends over time, an evaluation of land subsidence, locations where surface water and groundwater are interconnected, and the identification and distribution of groundwater-dependent ecosystems.
  - A presentation of the historical, current, and projected future water budgets for the EMA; how the water budgets were developed; an estimate of sustainable yield for the EMA; and the effects of climate change using the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) climate change assumptions.
- **Section 4 – Monitoring Networks:** A detailed description of the monitoring objectives and monitoring in the EMA for groundwater levels, storage, water quality, land subsidence, interconnected surface water, representative monitoring sites, and a description of the data management and reporting system.
- **Section 5 – Sustainable Management Criteria:** Defines the sustainability goal for the EMA; describes the process through which the SMCs were established; describes significant and unreasonable effects that could lead to undesirable results as a result of groundwater use; describes and defines SMCs regarding chronic lowering of groundwater levels, significant and unreasonable reduction in groundwater storage, seawater intrusion, degraded groundwater quality, land subsidence, and depletion of interconnected surface water; and describes the minimum thresholds, measurable objectives, and interim milestones to avoid undesirable results.
- **Section 6 – Projects and Management Actions:** Provides a grouping and description of each project and management action that may be developed and implemented by the EMA GSA to avoid undesirable results and ensure sustainability within 20 years of GSP adoption.
- **Section 7 – Groundwater Sustainability Plan Implementation:** Describes the implementation sequence for projects and management actions, overall schedule, estimated implementation costs, and sources of funding.

Summaries of the key technical sections of this GSP are presented below.

ES-2 Basin Setting (GSP Section 3)

Section 3 of the GSP describes the physical setting and characteristics of the EMA, including the basin boundaries, geologic formations and structures, and principal aquifer units. The hydrogeologic conceptual model describes how the groundwater system works and is based on the available body of data and prior studies of the Basin's geology, hydrology, and water quality. In this GSP, the hydrogeologic conceptual model provides a framework for subsequent sections of the basin setting, including groundwater conditions and water budgets. Together these sections provide the basis for understanding the groundwater resources in the EMA and support the GSA's efforts to achieve groundwater sustainability in the EMA and the Basin by 2042. This plan will be updated as required to maintain this goal.

ES-2.1 Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model and Principal Aquifers

Figure ES-1 is a diagram generally depicting the hydrogeologic system of the EMA, including its topographic setting, underlying geologic system, principal aquifers, generalized recharge and discharge areas for the aquifers, and water inflows and outflows. Two principal aquifers have been identified in the EMA: the Paso Robles Formation and the Careaga Sand. Water present within the Santa Ynez River Alluvium is considered surface water by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and is not managed by the GSAs. Therefore, the Santa Ynez River Alluvium is not classified in this GSP as a principal aquifer.

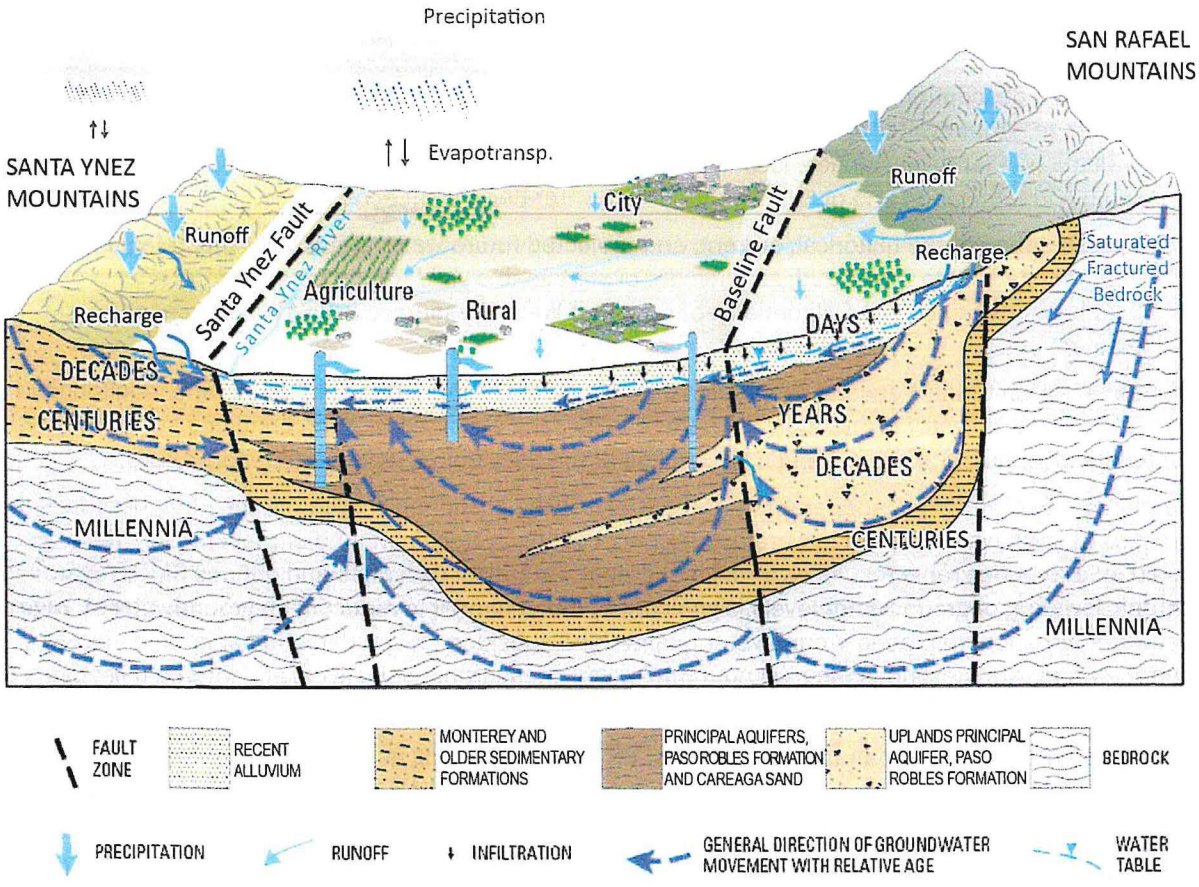

Figure ES-1. Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model and Principal Aquifers

The Paso Robles Formation makes up the majority of the groundwater storage in the EMA. This aquifer is present in the Santa Ynez Uplands area of the EMA, extending from the ground surface to approximately 3,500 feet below ground surface, with an average thickness of about 1,500 feet. The Paso Robles Formation is made of relatively thin sand and gravel layers interbedded with thicker layers of silt and clay. The upper portion of the Paso Robles formation tends to contain more coarse-grained materials and produces groundwater at higher flow rates than the more fine-grained lower portion.

The Careaga Sand lies below the Paso Robles Formation in the Santa Ynez Uplands and below the Santa Ynez River gravels near the City of Solvang. In the Santa Ynez Uplands, the Careaga Sand is typically about 800 feet thick on average and varies between 200 and 900 feet. Generally, the Careaga Sand is less permeable than the Paso Robles Formation. Wells drawing water from the Careaga Sand typically provide less water than wells screened in the Paso Robles Formation. Because the material in this aquifer is relatively uniform and fine, wells completed in the Careaga Sand often have sanding problems.

ES-2.2 Recharge and Discharge in the EMA

Within the Santa Ynez Uplands area of the EMA, sources of groundwater recharge include percolation of precipitation, infiltration into and through streambeds, urban and agricultural return flows, septic system return flows (leachate), and water system distribution losses. Within the shallow alluvial sand and gravel beds of tributaries in the Santa Ynez Uplands, portions of the ephemeral streams contribute to groundwater recharge into the underlying Paso Robles Formation. Where the Careaga Sand is exposed at ground surface in the Purisima Hills and along Alamo Pintado Creek, a considerable amount of water from precipitation and streamflow can recharge this aquifer. Groundwater recharge to principal aquifers also occurs from mountain front recharge. Mountain front recharge includes (1) direct recharge from the underlying bedrock along the San Rafael Mountains to the north and east and from the Santa Ynez Mountains to the south and (2) runoff from the mountains that subsequently percolates into the ground.

Natural groundwater discharge areas in the EMA include springs and seeps, groundwater discharge to surface water, and evapotranspiration by plants whose roots tap into groundwater in the alluvium along creeks and streams. Groundwater discharge as subsurface outflow from the Santa Ynez Uplands portion of the EMA is relatively small. Much of the groundwater flow exits the uplands as surface water flow leaving the tributaries just upstream of the confluence with the Santa Ynez River. Very small quantities of groundwater flow may occur through fractures in the bedrock in the Ballard Canyon area. Surface water also discharges from the EMA as underflow from the Santa Ynez River Alluvium that crosses into the CMA every year.

ES-2.3 Groundwater Conditions

Groundwater wells completed in the Paso Robles Formation have water levels that have been relatively stable over long periods except during drought periods. Water levels in the Paso Robles Formation show a strong correlation with climatic conditions. Some wells show water elevation decreases of more than 100 feet during prolonged drought cycles, but most wells appear to fully recover within a few years when the drought conditions end. Changes in water levels are also related to groundwater pumping. The Paso Robles Formation is the most productive and most widely pumped aquifer in the EMA. During periods of drought, water levels decline in response to a combination of increased pumping and decreased recharge. Seasonal fluctuations in water levels in the Paso Robles Formation appear to be relatively small (less than 30 feet).

Wells completed in the Careaga Sand also show long-term stability of water levels since the mid-1960s, with minimal change in water level elevation. Water levels in some wells show muted correlation with climatic conditions, exhibiting minor decreases during drought conditions and rising water levels during wet periods. One reason for the stable water levels in the Careaga Sand is that there is much less groundwater pumping compared to the Paso Robles Formation. Wells completed in the Careaga Sand typically have relatively low

yields compared to the yields of the Paso Robles Formation. The volume of water extracted from the Careaga Sand is likely a small portion of the total available storage, which may explain why water levels do not show significant decline due to drought conditions.

Groundwater in the EMA is generally suitable for use as potable water and for agriculture. While there are some wells that currently have constituent concentrations that exceed Basin Water Quality Objectives set by the Regional Water Quality Control Board, it is possible that some of these exceedances are a result of natural conditions and not caused by land use or other anthropogenic activities. Elevated boron concentrations are naturally occurring in many central coast basins, and elevated total dissolved solids (TDS), chloride, and sodium are often associated with rocks of marine origin that are present in the EMA. EMA agricultural stakeholders have not indicated that these concentrations are impacting agricultural production.

ES-2.4 Interconnected Groundwater and Surface Water

The Santa Ynez River is the primary surface water drainage feature in the EMA, flowing from east to west. The EMA also includes both perennial and intermittent creeks that flow into the Santa Ynez River or into Cachuma Reservoir (Lake Cachuma). The surface water system of the Santa Ynez River and its base flow is not managed under the GSP as part of the groundwater system because groundwater in the EMA uplands does not interconnect with the river except where upland groundwater discharges to tributaries that then flow into the river.

Tributaries to the Santa Ynez River on the north side of the EMA cut through the uplands and provide recharge to the Paso Robles Formation. On the southern ends of the tributaries, groundwater present in the tributary alluvium encounters relatively impermeable bedrock adjacent to and beneath the Santa Ynez River, which forces the groundwater to discharge to surface water at these locations. This is most evident on the far southern ends of Alamo Pintado and Zanja de Cota Creeks at the confluence with the Santa Ynez River.

ES-2.5 Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDEs)

GDEs are defined under SGMA as "ecological communities of species that depend on groundwater emerging from aquifers or on groundwater occurring near the ground surface." GDE types include terrestrial vegetation that is supported by shallow groundwater that discharges to seeps, springs, wetlands, streams, and estuaries. Figure ES-2 shows the locations of potential GDEs in the EMA, as identified through screening methods developed by The Nature Conservancy and from local data on the spatial and temporal variations in the water table depth below ground surface. Biological surveys have not been completed in preparation of this GSP, but the presence of these potential GDEs will be verified during GSP implementation.

Several palustrine and riverine wetland features, three mapped springs, and five types of vegetation communities are present within the EMA. The five vegetation types are the following:

- Coast Live Oak
- Valley Oak
- Riparian Mixed Hardwoods
- Riversidean Alluvial Scrub
- Willow

The potential GDEs are further categorized based on their proximity to, and association with, the regional confined principal aquifers in the EMA. Category A GDEs are associated with the principal aquifers and may be affected by groundwater management activities, while Category B GDEs show a hydrogeologic separation from the principal aquifers and are unlikely to be affected by groundwater management activities. Category A GDEs are concentrated in the southwestern portion of the EMA in the areas surrounding the lower, generally perennial reaches of Alamo Pintado and Zanja de Cota Creeks. Category B GDEs are located in the northern and eastern portion of the EMA. The Category A potential GDEs are considered in the development of sustainable management criteria (Section 5) and in projects and management actions (Section 6).

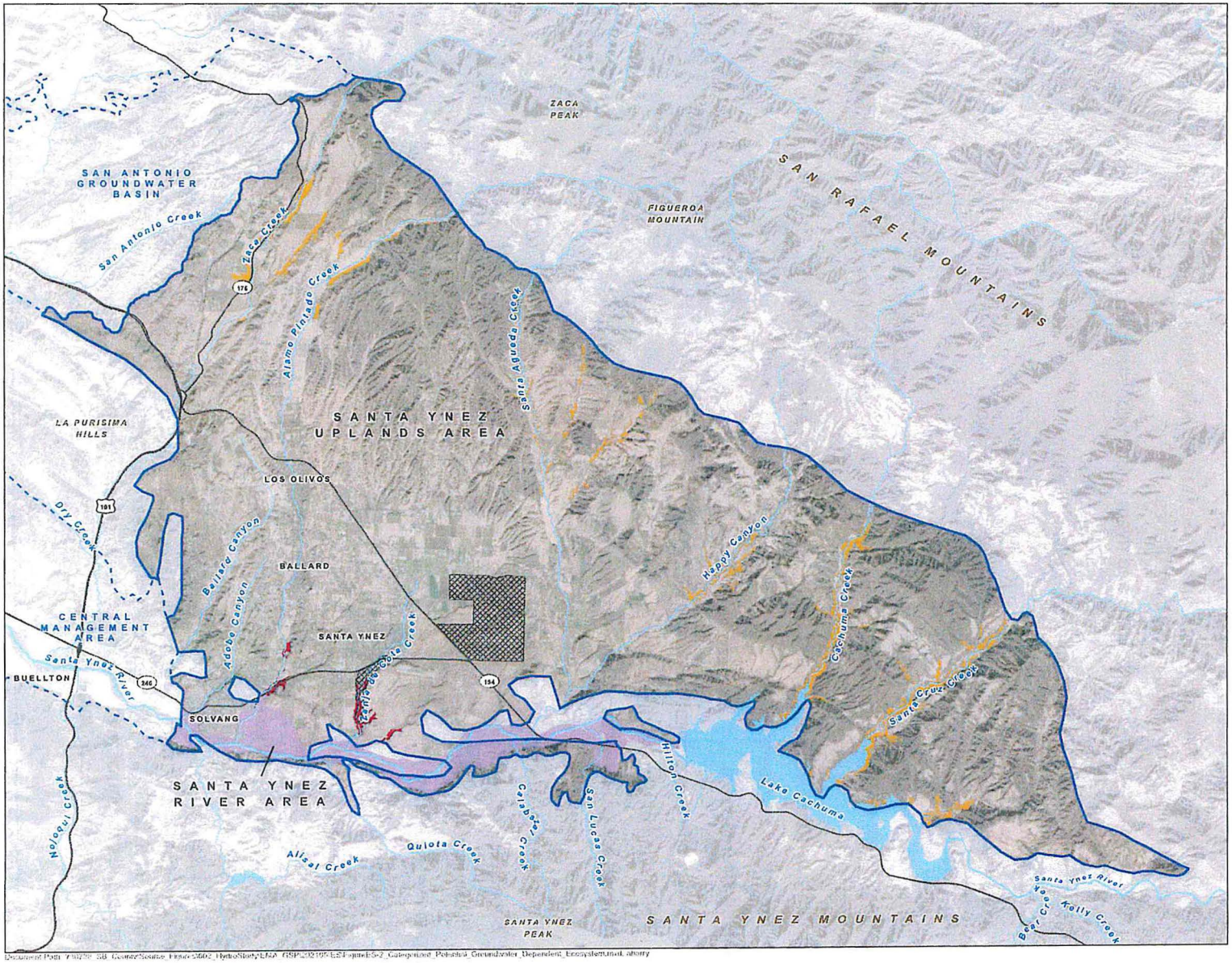

FIGURE ES-2

Categorized Potential Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems

Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin – Eastern Management Area Groundwater Sustainability Plan

LEGEND

- Santa Ynez River Area

Native Communities Commonly Associated with Groundwater (NCCAG)

- Category A – Potential GDE Associated with a Principal Aquifer (184 acres[2])
- Category B – Potential GDE Unlikely to be Affected by Groundwater Management Activities (1,546 acres[2])

All Other Features

- Eastern Management Area Bulletin 118 Boundary
- Other Bulletin 118 Groundwater Basin Boundary
- Chumash Reservation Boundary
- Major Road
- Watercourse
- Waterbody

NOTE

1. GDE: Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem
2. Includes both NCCAG Wetland and Vegetation acreage

N

0 5,000 10,000 15,000
Feet

Date: September 2, 2021
Data Sources: ESRI, USGS, Maxar 2019, USFWS

GSI Water Solutions, Inc.

ES-2.6 Water Budget Development

A water budget defines the sources and uses of water in a groundwater basin and how they have changed over time. The water budget in this GSP is an inventory and accounting of total surface water and groundwater inflows (recharge) and outflows (discharge) from the EMA, including the following:

Surface Water Inflows (Santa Ynez River):

- Streamflow and subsurface inflow into the Santa Ynez River Alluvium from both the upstream Santa Ynez River and Santa Ynez Uplands tributaries
- Runoff of precipitation into streams and rivers or diversion structures that enter the EMA from the surrounding watershed
- Irrigation return flow to the Santa Ynez River Alluvium
- Return flows from septic systems
- Imported surface water (e.g., from the State Water Project)

Surface Water Outflows (Santa Ynez River):

- Streamflow exiting the EMA through the Santa Ynez River and Zaca Creek
- Subsurface flow through the Santa Ynez River Alluvium downstream towards the Central Management Area
- Pumping from river wells completed in the Santa Ynez River Alluvium
- Evapotranspiration by plants

Groundwater Inflows:

- Recharge from precipitation
- Percolation of tributary flows to groundwater
- Subsurface groundwater inflow, including mountain front recharge
- Irrigation return flow (water not consumed by crops/landscaping)
- Percolation of treated wastewater
- Septic tank return flows
- Urban irrigation return flow (including water distribution system leakage)

Groundwater Outflows:

- Groundwater pumping
- Evapotranspiration by plants
- Subsurface groundwater outflows to adjoining groundwater systems
- Groundwater discharge to surface water

The historical and current water budget analysis was developed in a tabular accounting by water year using various publicly available data sets. The projected water budget analysis was developed in part using the EMA numerical groundwater flow model. The groundwater inflow and outflow components of the water budget are related to the principal aquifers, the Paso Robles Formation and the Careaga Sand, in the Santa Ynez Uplands portion of the EMA. The difference between inflows to and outflows from the groundwater system in the Santa Ynez Uplands is equal to the change of groundwater in storage.

The estimated inflow and outflow components as well as the estimated sustainable yield are presented in this GSP. SGMA requires that, within 20 years, basins avoid significant and unreasonable effects that could lead to undesirable results as a result of groundwater use. Undesirable results include chronic lowering of groundwater levels over time that leads to a significant and unreasonable depletion of supply. This can occur when the average annual amount of groundwater extraction exceeds the long-term average annual supply of water to the basin. It is normal for groundwater basins to experience increases and decreases in storage in response to the normal dry and wet hydrologic cycles.

The water budget for the historical period of 1982 through 2018 indicates that total groundwater outflow exceeded the total inflow in the EMA by an average of 1,830 AFY, as shown in Figure ES-3.

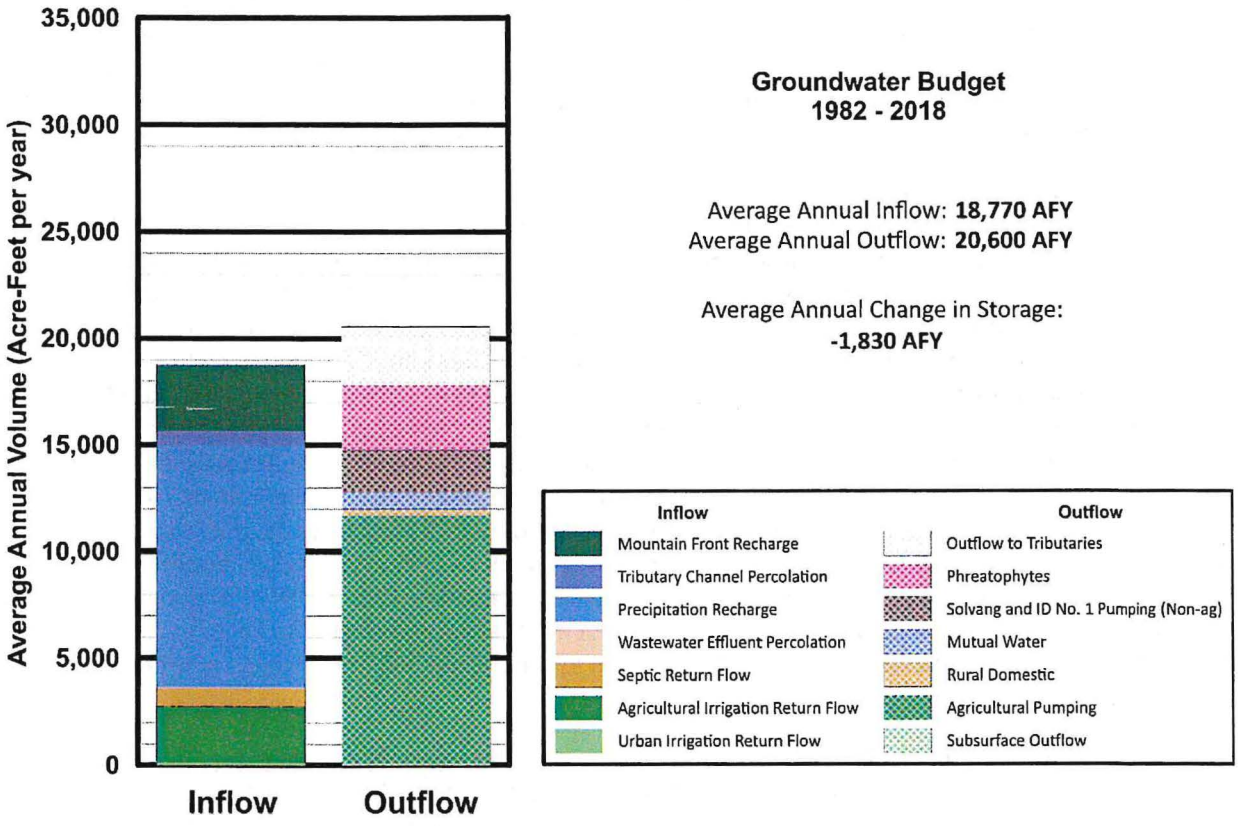

Figure ES-3. Average Groundwater Budget Volumes, Historical Period (1982 through 2018)

The sustainable yield in the EMA was estimated by adding the average change of groundwater in storage (negative 1,830 AFY) to the estimated total average amount of groundwater pumping (14,700 AFY) for the historical period. This results in a sustainable yield of about 12,870 AFY. This estimated value reflects historical climatic and hydrologic conditions and provides insight into the average amount of groundwater pumping that can be sustained in the EMA without causing undesirable results as defined by SGMA. The sustainable yield is not a fixed constant value but can fluctuate over time as the groundwater inflows and outflows change; thus, the calculated sustainable yield within the EMA can be estimated and likely modified during a future update of the GSP, depending on the representativeness of the long-term hydrologic conditions present at that time or availability of improved estimates of the water budget components.

ES-2.7 Projected Water Budget

The projected water budget is used to assess how future land use, pumping, and climate conditions affect the EMA. Based on the conditions documented in the historical water budget, the inflow and outflow from the EMA were estimated throughout the GSP implementation period through 2042 as well as for 50 total years after this GSP is submitted, through 2072. Historical climate values were projected forward into the future, and modified by projected climate change impacts on streamflow, recharge, evapotranspiration, and precipitation. The subsurface groundwater inflow and outflow components were projected using anticipated future land uses, population growth, and related pumping volumes.

The DWR-provided climate change data are based on the California Water Commission's Water Storage Investment Program climate change analysis results, which used global climate models and radiative forcing scenarios recommended for hydrologic studies in California by the Climate Change Technical Advisory Group. Climate data from the recommended General Circulation Model models and scenarios have also been downscaled and aggregated to generate an ensemble time series of change factors that describe the projected change in precipitation and evapotranspiration (ET) values for climate conditions that are expected to prevail at midcentury and late century, centered around 2030 and 2070, respectively.

Within the entire Basin, and therefore the EMA, streamflow is projected to increase slightly on average, by 0.5 percent in 2030 and 3.8 percent in 2070, based on the DWR climate change factors and other factors in the variable infiltration capacity analyses for the Basin. The projected changes to streamflow resulting from the climate change factors have been applied to the flow that will occur through the tributaries that flow through the Santa Ynez Uplands and ultimately into the Santa Ynez River. Crops require more water to sustain growth in a warmer climate, and this increased water requirement is characterized in climate models using the rate of ET. Under 2030 conditions, the EMA is projected to experience average annual ET increases of 3.8 percent relative to the historical period. Under 2070 conditions, annual ET is projected to increase by 8 percent relative to the historical period. The seasonal timing of precipitation in the EMA is projected to change. Sharp decreases in early fall and late spring precipitation accompanied by increases in winter and early summer precipitation are projected to occur. Under 2030 conditions, the largest monthly changes would occur in May with projected decreases of 14 percent, while increases of approximately 9 percent and 10 percent are projected in March and August, respectively. Under 2070 conditions, decreases of up to 31 percent are projected in May while the largest increases are projected to occur in September (25 percent) and January (17 percent). The EMA is projected to experience minimal changes in total annual precipitation.

Groundwater outflows from the Santa Ynez Uplands are projected to exceed inflows in the future in the absence of GSA management actions. During the historical period, production from wells in the Santa Ynez Uplands served increasing demands for areas that did not have access to surface water supply. In the future, it is assumed surface water supplies, including imported water sources, will not be sufficient to meet new demand from agricultural, municipal, and industrial uses, and therefore increased demand would be supplied by local groundwater.

The combined effects of these changes in supply and demand are that total groundwater pumping in the EMA may increase by approximately 1.1 percent, from 14,760 AFY under historical conditions to 14,920 AFY under 2042 conditions, and to 14,840 AFY by 2072, unless measures are implemented to increase supply or reduce demand. The water budget calculations indicate that the current deficit (outflows exceeding inflows) could increase to an average of 2,060 AFY in 2042 and further to 2,270 AFY in 2072. This analysis demonstrates that, if demand for groundwater increases in the future, projects and management actions may be needed to address the current and projected deficit anticipated to remain in 2042, the year that DWR requires the Basin to be balanced and sustainable without undesirable results.

The projected water budget for year 2042 conditions is presented in Figure ES-4, which breaks out the inflow and outflow components of the water budget.

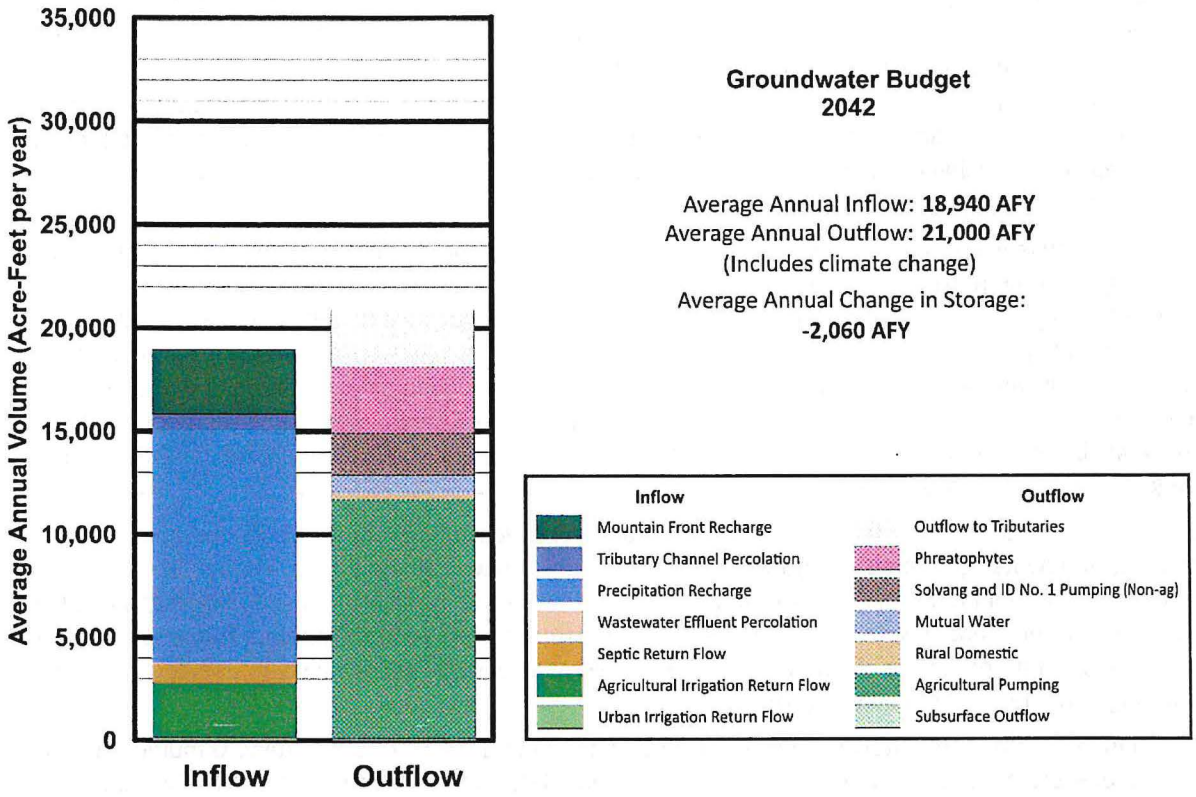

Figure ES-4. Projected Groundwater Budget, 2042

ES-3 Monitoring Networks (GSP Section 4)

This section of the GSP describes existing monitoring networks and improvements to the monitoring networks that will be developed for implementation of the EMA GSP. The monitoring networks presented in this section are largely based on existing monitoring sites. During the 20-year GSP implementation period, it may be necessary to expand the existing monitoring networks and identify or install more monitoring sites to fully demonstrate sustainability and improve the groundwater flow model.

The groundwater level monitoring network section of this GSP is largely based on historical groundwater data compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey National Water Information System program, the California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring program, and semi-annual groundwater monitoring conducted by Santa Barbara County. The groundwater quality monitoring network section of this GSP is largely based on historical groundwater data compiled by the USGS Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment Program.

ES-3.1 Monitoring Plan for Water Levels, Change in Storage, Water Quality

The GSP monitoring network is composed of aquifer-specific wells that are screened in one of the two principal aquifers in the EMA (the Paso Robles Formation or the Careaga Sand). A total of 24 representative wells—defined in the SGMA regulations as monitoring sites that are representative of groundwater conditions

in each of the principal aquifers—make up the groundwater level monitoring network in the EMA. Representative wells are spatially distributed to provide information across most of the EMA, have a reasonably long record of data so that trends can be determined, and have hydrograph signatures that are representative of groundwater levels in wells in the surrounding area. Additionally, there are 13 wells in the EMA that are monitored by Santa Barbara County that do not meet the criteria of representative wells, totaling 37 wells that are currently monitored in the EMA. The monitoring network will enable the collection of data to assess sustainability indicators, evaluate the effectiveness of management actions and projects that are designed to achieve sustainability, and evaluate adherence to minimum thresholds and measurable objectives for each applicable sustainability indicator.

The representative wells network consists of 24 wells (15 wells in the Paso Robles Formation and 9 wells in the Careaga Sand) that will be used to monitor groundwater levels and storage. Ten wells are production wells used for agricultural irrigation, seven wells are domestic drinking water wells, and seven wells are municipal drinking water wells. While not ideal for use as monitoring wells because they are production wells, these wells are currently included as representative wells because of their locations in the EMA, available well construction information, and long periods of record. The groundwater level monitoring network will be used to create groundwater elevation contour maps and calculate change of groundwater in storage for each principal aquifer.

The geographic distribution of this selection of representative wells allows for the collection of data to evaluate groundwater gradients and flow directions over time as well as the annual change in storage. Furthermore, the monitoring frequency of the wells will allow for the monitoring of seasonal highs and lows. Because wells were chosen with the existing lengths of historical data records in mind, future groundwater data will be comparable to the historical data. This coverage accounts for the ability to use each site for monitoring multiple sustainability indicators.

The groundwater quality monitoring network includes a total of 61 wells. This includes 26 municipal and public water system wells that were identified by reviewing data available from the SWRCB Division of Drinking Water, 25 agricultural supply wells, and 10 domestic supply wells included in the groundwater quality monitoring network. These wells were identified by reviewing data available from the SWRCB Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program (ILRP). In the future, wells that are sampled as part of the ILRP will be used to assess groundwater quality at agricultural and domestic wells.

ES-3.2 Monitoring Plan for Land Subsidence

Locally defined significant and unreasonable conditions for land subsidence are (1) land subsidence rates exceeding rates estimated by using InSAR (satellite-based land surface elevation monitoring) data processed by TRE ALTAMIRA, Inc. for the period from June 13, 2015, through September 19, 2019, and by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the period between spring of 2015 and summer of 2017; and (2) land subsidence that causes significant and unreasonable damage to or substantially interferes with groundwater supply, land uses, infrastructure, and property interests. Total measured change in land surface elevation in the EMA based on these sources has been less than 0.06 foot (ft), or 0.015 ft per year. Recorded subsidence could be due to tectonic activity, groundwater extraction, oil and gas extraction, or a combination of the three. This is considered a minor rate of land surface elevation change and is relatively insignificant and not a major concern for the EMA GSA. The EMA GSA will continue to monitor annual land surface elevation change using InSAR and UNAVCO satellite systems.

ES-3.3 Monitoring Plan for Interconnected Surface Water and GDEs

Avoiding significant and unreasonable adverse impacts on beneficial uses of interconnected surface water present in the EMA is the focus of the depletion of interconnected surface sustainability indicator. To avoid significant and unreasonable adverse impacts to high-priority GDEs, groundwater levels will be used as a

proxy for monitoring interconnected surface water. Shallow monitoring wells, or piezometers, are planned to be installed and monitored within the areas identified near the confluence of both Alamo Pintado and Zanja de Cota Creeks with the Santa Ynez River (see Figure 4-4). Monitoring of groundwater levels will be conducted to assess whether there is potential for a long-term depletion of interconnected surface water and undesirable results. Groundwater levels measured below the maximum rooting depth of GDEs–along with observed significant and unreasonable loss of habitat relative to conditions existing when SGMA was enacted–would be considered an undesirable result.

ES-4 Sustainable Management Criteria (SMCs) (GSP Section 5)

Section 5 defines the criteria by which sustainability will be evaluated, defines conditions that constitute sustainable groundwater management, and discusses the process by which the EMA GSA will characterize undesirable results and establish minimum thresholds and measurable objectives for each sustainability indicator in the EMA. Section 5 presents the data and methods used to develop SMCs and demonstrates how these criteria influence beneficial uses and users. The SMCs are considered initial criteria and will be reevaluated and potentially modified in the future as new data become available.

Sustainability indicators are the effects caused by groundwater conditions occurring throughout the EMA that, when significant, unreasonable, and caused by groundwater use, become undesirable results. Undesirable results are one or more of the following effects:

- Chronic lowering of groundwater levels indicating a significant and unreasonable depletion of supply if continued over the planning and implementation horizon
- Significant and unreasonable reduction in groundwater storage
- Significant and unreasonable degraded groundwater quality
- Significant and unreasonable land subsidence that substantially interferes with surface land uses
- Depletion of interconnected surface water that have significant and unreasonable adverse impacts on beneficial uses of the surface water.

A wide variety of information was used to define minimum thresholds and measurable objectives for each sustainability indicator, which are measured at representative wells. Minimum thresholds and measurable objectives are generally defined as follows:

- **Minimum Threshold** – A minimum threshold is the numeric value for each sustainability indicator that is used to define undesirable results. For example, a particular groundwater level might be a minimum threshold if lower groundwater levels would result in a significant and unreasonable reduction of groundwater in storage or depletion of supply.
- **Measurable Objective** – Measurable objectives are specific, quantifiable goals or targets that reflect the EMA's desired groundwater conditions and allow the EMA GSA to achieve the sustainability goal within 20 years.

ES-4.1 Sustainability Goal

Because each of the groundwater management areas together encompass the entire Basin, a single sustainability goal has been adopted for the entire Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin as follows:

> In accordance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), the sustainability goal for the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin (Basin) is to sustainably manage the groundwater resources in the Western, Central, and Eastern Management Areas to ensure that the Basin is operated within its sustainable yield for the protection of reasonable and beneficial uses and users of groundwater. The absence of undesirable results, as defined by SGMA and the Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs),

will indicate that the sustainability goal has been achieved. Sustainable groundwater management as implemented through the GSPs is designed to ensure that:

1. Long-term groundwater elevations are adequate to support existing and future reasonable and beneficial uses throughout the Basin,
2. A sufficient volume of groundwater storage remains available during drought conditions and recovers during wet conditions,
3. Groundwater production, and projects and management actions undertaken through SGMA, do not degrade water quality conditions in order to support ongoing reasonable and beneficial uses of groundwater for agricultural, municipal, domestic, industrial, and environmental purposes.

Groundwater resources will be managed through projects and management actions implemented under the GSPs by the respective Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs). Management of the Basin will be supported by monitoring groundwater levels, groundwater in storage, groundwater quality, land surface elevations, interconnected surface water, and seawater intrusion. The GSAs will adaptively manage any projects and management actions to ensure that the GSPs are effective and undesirable results are avoided.

The EMA GSP includes a monitoring program (see Section 4) that addresses each of the applicable sustainability indicators. If, based on the results of the monitoring program, minimum thresholds are exceeded such that undesirable effects are present or imminent, the GSA will identify management actions and projects that will be implemented to avoid an undesirable result (see Section 6). Other projects and management actions may be implemented immediately upon GSP adoption, without a specific nexus to undesirable results, to achieve the sustainability goal, address data gaps, and collect important data regarding basin conditions that are necessary for effective management of the EMA.

ES-4.2 Qualitative Objectives for Meeting Sustainability Goals

Qualitative objectives are designed to help stakeholders understand the overall purpose for sustainably managing groundwater resources (e.g., avoid chronic lowering of groundwater levels) and reflect the local economic, social, and environmental values within the EMA. A qualitative objective is often compared to a mission statement. The qualitative objectives for the EMA are the following:

- **Avoid Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels**
  - Maintain groundwater levels that continue to support current and ongoing beneficial uses and users of groundwater use in the EMA.
- **Avoid Significant and Unreasonable Reduction of Groundwater Storage**
  - Maintain sufficient groundwater volumes in storage to sustain current and ongoing beneficial uses and users of groundwater which maintains access to groundwater supplies, including during prolonged drought conditions while avoiding permanent degradation of GDEs resulting from groundwater pumping.
- **Avoid Significant and Unreasonable Degraded Groundwater Quality**
  - Maintain groundwater access to suitable water quality for all beneficial uses to ensure sustainability of groundwater drinking water supplies for all beneficial uses.
  - Evaluate changes in groundwater quality resulting from groundwater pumping.

- **Avoid Significant and Unreasonable Land Subsidence that Substantially Interferes with Surface Land Uses**
  - Reduce or prevent land subsidence that causes significant and unreasonable effects to groundwater supply, current land uses, and water supply infrastructure, and property interests.
- **Avoid Significant and Unreasonable Depletion of Interconnected Surface Water**
  - Avoid depletions of interconnected surface water that have significant and unreasonable adverse impacts to beneficial uses of the surface water, including GDEs, caused by groundwater pumping.
  - Maintain sufficient groundwater levels to maintain areas of interconnected surface water existing as of January 2015 when SGMA became effective.

ES-4.3 General Process for Establishing Sustainable Management Criteria

This section presents the process that was used to develop the SMCs for the EMA, including input obtained from EMA stakeholders, the criteria used to define undesirable results, and the information used to establish minimum thresholds and measurable objectives.

ES-4.3.1 Obtain Public Input

The public input process was developed in conjunction with the GSA member agencies and included engagement with local stakeholders, the public at large, and interested parties on GSP issues. This included the formation of the Citizen's Advisory Group (CAG), whose members were selected by the GSA Committee because they represent the various beneficial uses and users of groundwater in the EMA. The SMCs and beneficial uses presented in this section were developed using a combination of information from public input, public meetings, written comments submitted to the GSA, hydrogeologic analysis, and meetings with CAG members.

ES-4.3.2 Define Undesirable Results

Defining what is considered undesirable is one of the first steps in the SMC development process. The qualitative objectives for meeting sustainability goals are presented as ways of avoiding undesirable results for each of the sustainability indicators. The absence of undesirable results defines sustainability. The following are the general criteria used to define undesirable results in the EMA:

- There must be significant and unreasonable effects caused by groundwater conditions occurring throughout the Basin.
- A minimum threshold is exceeded in a specified number of representative wells over a prescribed period such that there is a depletion of supply.
- Impacts to beneficial uses, including to GDEs, are likely to occur.

These criteria may be refined periodically during the 20-year GSP implementation period based on monitoring data and analysis.

ES-4.4 Summary of Sustainable Management Criteria

Table ES-1 summarizes the SMCs for the six groundwater sustainability indicators. The table describes the type(s) of potential undesirable results associated with each sustainability indicator, the minimum thresholds, and measurable objectives for each indicator. Detailed discussions of the SMCs for each groundwater sustainability indicator are provided in Sections 5.5 through 5.10 of this GSP.

Table ES-1. Summary of Sustainable Management Criteria

Potential Undesirable Results	Minimum Threshold	Measurable Objective	Other Notes
Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels			
Groundwater levels in the Paso Robles Formation or Careaga Sand aquifers remain below minimum thresholds after 2 consecutive years of average and above-average precipitation in 50 percent of representative wells. Agricultural, municipal, and domestic wells are unable to produce historic average quantities due to chronic decline in groundwater levels.	Paso Robles Formation wells: 15 feet below spring 2018 levels. Careaga Sand wells: 12 feet below spring 2018 levels.	Average groundwater levels measured at each representative monitoring site prior to the recent drought beginning in Water Year 2012.	Extended drought or high rates of pumping (exceeding the long-term rate of recharge) could lead to significant and unreasonable effects on groundwater levels.
Significant and Unreasonable Reduction of Groundwater in Storage			
Same as for chronic lowering of groundwater levels.	Same as for chronic lowering of groundwater levels.	Same as for chronic lowering of groundwater levels.	Same as for chronic lowering of groundwater levels.
Seawater Intrusion			
Not applicable (EMA is an inland basin)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Significant and Unreasonable Degraded Groundwater Quality			
Concentrations of regulated contaminants in untreated groundwater pumped from private domestic wells, agricultural wells, or municipal wells exceed regulatory thresholds as a result of pumping or GSA activities. Groundwater pumping or GSA activities cause concentrations of total dissolved solids (TDS), chloride, sulfate, boron, sodium, or nitrate to increase and exceed Basin Water Quality Objectives (WQOs) and is greater than concentrations in January 2015.	Concentrations of TDS, chloride, sulfate, boron, sodium, and nitrate are equal to or greater than WQOs in 50 percent of representative wells or are equal to concentrations in January 2015.	Do not make contamination issues worse; maintain groundwater quality equal to or below regulatory standards for contaminants, or equal to or below concentrations in January 2015. Maintain groundwater quality related to salts and nutrients equal to or below WQOs, or equal to or below concentrations in January 2015.	Minimum thresholds are not established for contaminants because state regulatory agencies have the responsibility and authority to regulate and direct actions that address contamination.

Potential Undesirable Results	Minimum Threshold	Measurable Objective	Other Notes
Significant and Unreasonable Land Subsidence that Substantially Interferes with Surface Land Uses			
Significant and unreasonable subsidence caused by groundwater extraction exceeds the minimum threshold *and* causes damage to structures and infrastructure and substantially interferes with surface land uses.	The rate of subsidence does not exceed 0.08 ft (1 inch) per year for 3 consecutive years.	Maintenance of current conditions as measured at the 95 percent confidence range of InSAR data, 0.053 ft per year.	Based on InSAR-measured subsidence and UNAVCO CGPS stations.
Depletion of Interconnected Surface Water that has Significant and Unreasonable Adverse Impacts to Beneficial Uses of Surface Water			
Permanent loss or significant and unreasonable adverse impacts to existing native riparian or aquatic habitat in the Category A (high-priority) GDE area due to lowered groundwater levels caused by pumping.	Groundwater levels measured at the piezometers proposed to be installed in the GDE areas of Alamo Pintado and Zanja de Cota Creeks are 15 ft below the streambed.	Groundwater levels measured at 5 ft below the streambed (using the same piezometers as for the minimum threshold).	Avoiding impacts to GDEs will also avoid depletion of surface water that discharges to the Santa Ynez River. The areas near the confluence of Alamo Pintado and Zanja de Cota Creeks with the Santa Ynez River are the only locations identified in the EMA where groundwater from a principal aquifer is interconnected with surface water.

Notes

CGPS = Continuous Global Positioning System GDE = groundwater-dependent ecosystem

TDS = total dissolved solids WQO = Water Quality Objective

Appendix I of this GSP presents a well location map and hydrographs showing the minimum threshold levels for each representative well that will be used to monitor for chronic lowering of groundwater levels and depletion of storage. The locations of GDEs near the confluence of Alamo Pintado and Zanja de Cota Creeks with the Santa Ynez River and the proposed interconnected surface water monitoring network are shown in Figure 4-4.

Interim milestones show how the GSA would move from current conditions to meeting the measurable objectives in the 20-year GSP implementation horizon. While no significant and unreasonable effect has been observed in the EMA as a result of lowering of groundwater levels to date, interim milestones are being proposed for lowering of groundwater levels and change in groundwater storage to ensure that the GSA is on track for eliminating the storage deficit going forward. The GSA intends to move forward with selected projects and management actions (see GSP Section 6) very early after GSP submittal to ensure that groundwater levels recover when normal or above normal rainfall conditions return. No interim milestones are proposed for degraded groundwater quality, land subsidence, or depletion of interconnected surface water, because no significant or unreasonable effects have been observed in the EMA associated with these sustainability indicators.

ES-5 Management Actions and Projects (GSP Section 6)

Section 6 of the GSP describes the management actions that will be developed and implemented in the EMA to attain and maintain sustainability in accordance with SGMA regulations. Management actions are activities that support groundwater sustainability through policy and regulations without infrastructure. These actions are intended to optimize groundwater use to avoid undesirable results, consistent with SGMA regulations. Many are also intended to help improve the understanding of the EMA, enhance the monitoring program, enhance improved water use practices, and improve information upon which the GSA may make decisions. Projects are defined as activities supporting groundwater sustainability that require infrastructure.

The potential management actions described in this section include the following:

- Address data gaps
- Groundwater pumping fee program
- Well registration and well meter installation programs
- Water use efficiency programs
- Groundwater Base Pumping Allocation program
- Groundwater Extraction Credit marketing and trading program
- Voluntary agricultural crop fallowing and crop conversion programs

The identified management actions and potential future projects are categorized into three groups, with the management actions in Group 1 to be initiated within 1 year of GSP adoption by the GSA. The Group 2 management actions and Group 3 projects may be considered for implementation in the future as conditions dictate and the effectiveness of the other management actions are assessed. Group 1 management actions are focused primarily on filling identified data gaps, developing funding for GSA operations and future EMA monitoring, registering and metering wells, and developing new and expanding existing water use efficiency programs for implementation within the EMA. The Group 2 management actions and Group 3 projects may not be necessary if the implementation of Group 1 management actions results in conditions in the EMA that are trending toward meeting the EMA GSA sustainability goals and measurable objectives.

The projects and management actions included in this section should be considered a list of options that will be refined during GSP implementation. Stakeholders will be provided an opportunity to participate in the public process before projects and actions are undertaken. The effect of the management actions will be reviewed periodically, and additional Group 2 management actions and Group 3 projects may be considered and implemented as necessary to avoid undesirable results. A graphical depiction of the implementation sequence is presented in Figure ES-5.

Management actions included in the GSP are summarized below and are described in more detail in Sections 6.3 through 6.10.

ES-5.1 Group 1 Management Action 1 – Address Data Gaps

Data gaps have been identified that require additional information because they are important for management of the EMA in the future. The following management actions will help fill these data gaps:

- Expanding Monitoring Well Network in the EMA to Increase Spatial Coverage and Well Density
- Performing Video Surveys in Representative Wells That Do Not Have Adequate Well Construction Records
- Installing Shallow Piezometers in Alamo Pintado Creek and Zanja de Cota Creek Identified GDE Areas
- Reviewing/Updating Water Usage Factors and Crop Acreages and Update Water Budget
- Surveying and Investigating Additional Potential GDEs in the EMA

ES-5.1.1 Expand Monitoring Well Network in the EMA to Increase Spatial Coverage and Well Density

The areas where additional monitoring well data is needed are depicted in Figure 4-2. The data gap areas in both the Paso Robles Formation and the Careaga Sand units (the northwestern and north central portions of the uplands from Los Olivos to the northern boundary of the EMA, including the northern reaches of Zaca Creek and Alamo Pintado Creek) are locations where additional monitoring wells would improve the understanding of basin conditions. The proposed strategy for adding monitoring wells to the monitoring network will be to first incorporate existing wells to the extent possible. If an existing well in a particular area cannot be identified or permission to use data from an existing well cannot be secured to fill a data gap, then a new monitoring well may be considered.

ES-5.1.2 Perform Video Surveys in Representative Wells That Currently Do Not Have Adequate Construction Records to Confirm Well Construction

Several of the representative wells that are planned to be included in the GSP monitoring well network do not have adequate documentation about their depths, geologic formations intersected, casing characteristics, screened intervals, pump settings, and/or well construction details. To address this data gap, the EMA GSA will perform video logging to ascertain well construction details, and the location of well production zones. Concurrent with the video surveys, EMA GSA representatives will interview each well owner regarding the well maintenance history, operational issues or events, surface issues that may affect the well, and water quality within the well.

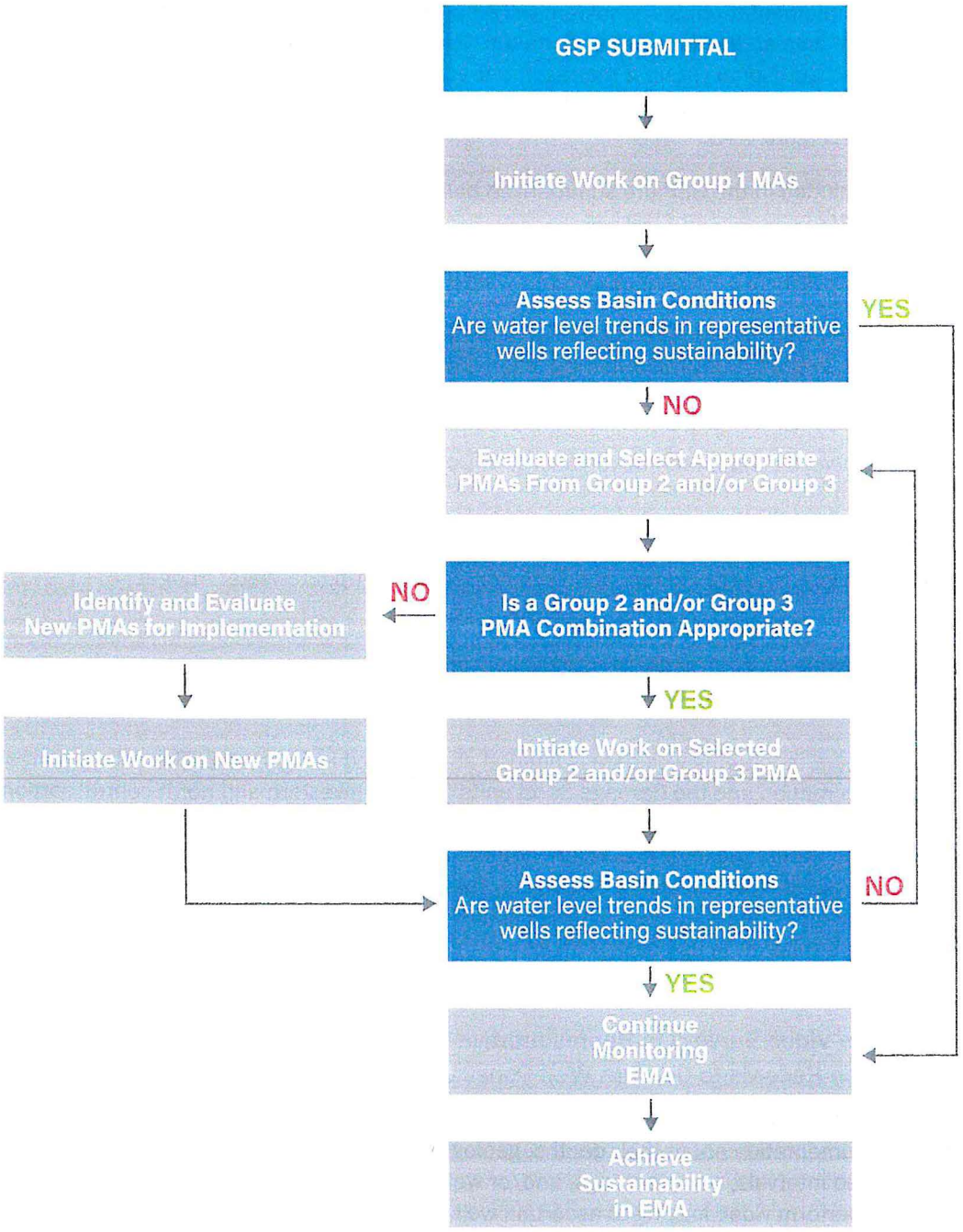

Figure ES-5. Adaptive Implementation Strategy for Projects and Management Actions

ES-5.1.3 Install Shallow Piezometers in Alamo Pintado Creek and Zanja de Cota Creek Identified GDE Areas

To avoid undesirable results to GDEs and interconnected surface water discharging to the Santa Ynez River from the tributaries, construction of two shallow piezometers, are proposed within the GDE areas identified near the confluence of Alamo Pintado and Zanja de Cota Creeks with the Santa Ynez River (see Figure 4-4). The two proposed shallow piezometers will provide valuable data that will allow an enhanced understanding of the interconnected surface water system in high priority GDE areas and provide the basis for future refinements in the EMA hydrogeologic conceptual model.

ES-5.1.4 Review/Update Water Usage Factors and Crop Acreages and Update Water Budget

While the accuracy of the DWR and SYRWCD data for irrigated crops for the recent years is relatively high, uncertainty remains regarding the estimates of water use on the irrigated lands within the EMA. To address this uncertainty, the EMA GSA plans to review and update water usage factors and crop acreages, which will be incorporated into future refinements in the EMA water budget.

ES-5.1.5 Survey and Investigate Potential GDEs in the EMA

No biological or habitat surveys have been completed to verify the existence of potential GDEs in preparation of this GSP. A preliminary evaluation indicates there is insufficient data available to confirm the existence of the full nature and extent of Category A (high-priority) potential GDEs. To address this uncertainty, the recommended next step is to conduct field surveys to document and characterize the Category A potential GDEs. The findings from the proposed field surveys could be incorporated into future refinements in the EMA hydrogeologic conceptual model and SMCs.

ES-5.2 Group 1 Management Action 2 – Groundwater Pumping Fee Program

As part of the GSP implementation process, the EMA GSA will explore various financing options to cover its operational costs and to generate funding for the ongoing EMA monitoring program and the implementation of Group 1 management actions and potential future Group 2 management actions and Group 3 projects. Based on the results of these efforts, the EMA GSA may adopt a management action to levy groundwater pumping fees to generate funding for the EMA GSA. The initial financing evaluation will be focused on program design, policy and regulatory development, compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act, and stakeholder outreach. The EMA GSA will identify and evaluate the most effective and equitable fee structure for the EMA.

ES-5.3 Group 1 Management Action 3 – Well Registration and Well Meter Installation Programs

Well registration is intended to establish an accurate count of all the active wells in the EMA. Well metering is intended to improve estimates of the amount of groundwater extracted from the EMA. The EMA GSA will require that all groundwater production wells, including wells used by de minimis pumpers, be registered with the EMA GSA. The GSA may also develop and implement reporting protocols applicable to de minimis pumpers to ensure their production is reflected in the total amount of pumping in the EMA and to address circumstances where de minimis pumpers are or may be exceeding the de minimum thresholds. The EMA GSA will require all non-de minimis groundwater pumpers to report extractions at an interval to be determined by the EMA GSA using an approved method to estimate production. Guidelines and a regulatory framework will be developed to implement this program, which may also include a system for reporting and accounting for water conservation initiatives, voluntary irrigated land fallowing (temporary and permanent),

stormwater capture projects, or other activities that individual pumpers may elect to implement. Group 1 Management Action 4 – Water Use Efficiency Programs

Urban, rural, and agricultural water use efficiency has been practiced in the EMA for more than two decades and has been effective in significantly reducing water use within the region outside of the EMA. Existing programs promote responsible design of landscapes and appropriate choices of appliances, irrigation equipment, and other water-using devices to enhance the efficient use of water. The water use efficiency management actions—to be developed for implementation by municipal, agricultural, and rural domestic pumpers—will promote expansion and supplementation of the water use efficiency programs that currently exist. These programs will also be aligned with the requirements of water conservation mandates that been put in place by the State of California. Two types of water use efficiency programs are proposed:

- Urban and Domestic Water Use Efficiency Programs: Initiatives that promote increasing water use efficiency by achieving reductions in the amount of water used for municipal, commercial, industrial, landscape irrigation, rural domestic, and aesthetic purposes. These programs can include incentives, public education, technical support, and other efficiency-enhancing programs.
- Agricultural Water Use Efficiency Programs: Initiatives that promote increasing water use and irrigation efficiency and achieving reductions in the amount of water used for agricultural irrigation. These programs can include incentives, public education, technical support, training, implementation of BMPs, and other efficiency-enhancing programs.

ES-5.4 Group 2 Management Action 5 – Groundwater Base Pumping Allocation

If Group 1 management actions do not avoid chronic groundwater level declines and reduction of groundwater in storage over the next 20-year period and beyond, the EMA GSA may seek to develop and implement a regulatory program to allocate a volume of groundwater to be pumped by users annually from the EMA. This program is referred to herein as the base pumping allocation (BPA) program. The amount of pumping reduction (if needed in the future) is uncertain and will depend on several factors including climate conditions, the effectiveness and timeliness of voluntary actions by pumpers, and the success of other planned and potential projects and management actions. The groundwater BPA Program would require various analyses and steps, including but not limited to:

- Establishing a methodology for determining baseline pumping considering:
  - Sustainable yield of the EMA
  - Groundwater level trends
  - Historical groundwater production
  - Land uses and corresponding water use requirements
  - Compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act
- Establishing a methodology to consider, among other factors determine groundwater, water rights and evaluation of anticipated benefits from other relevant actions individual pumpers take
- An implementation timeline
- Approving a formal regulation to enact the program

A baseline pumping allocation schedule could be implemented and adjusted over time, as needed, and according to relevant factors, to meet groundwater extraction targets in the EMA (consistent with the sustainable yield). Analyses would be updated periodically as new data are developed.

ES-5.5 Group 2 Management Action 6 – Groundwater Extraction Credit (GEC) Marketing and Trading Program

As previously described, the EMA GSA may, as needed, develop and implement a Groundwater BPA Program that would assign pumping allocations in the EMA annually and, if necessary, impose a schedule on the pumping allocations over time to bring total pumping in the EMA within its sustainable yield within 20 years of GSP adoption. In conjunction with a Groundwater BPA Program, the EMA GSA may also pursue the development and implementation of a Groundwater Extraction Credit (GEC) Marketing and Trading Program to provide increased flexibility to groundwater producers in using their pumping allocations. The program could enable voluntary transfers of allocations between parties, on a temporary or permanent basis, through an exchange of GECs. Among other potential benefits, a GEC Marketing and Trading Program could assist existing groundwater users or new groundwater users in acquiring needed groundwater supplies from other pumpers, in the form of GECs, to support economic activities in the EMA, encourage and incentivize water conservation, enable temporary and permanent fallowing of agricultural lands, and facilitate a control of pumping allocations as needed during the 20-year GSP implementation period. As part of a GEC Marketing and Trading Program, the EMA GSA may consider a policy to define groundwater extraction carryover provisions from year to year and/or to allow multi-year pumping averages.

ES-5.6 Group 2 Management Action 7 – Voluntary Agricultural Crop Fallowing and Crop Conversion Programs

The EMA GSA has identified voluntary agricultural crop fallowing and crop conversion as a potential management action that may be considered if Group 1 management actions are not proving effective in achieving sustainability in the EMA within 20 years of GSP adoption. As deemed necessary during the GSP implementation period, the EMA GSA may develop programs that would permit voluntary fallowing and land use conversions on a temporary or permanent basis as a means of reducing total water production in the EMA. As with the Groundwater BPA and GEC Marketing and Trading Programs discussed above, an important consideration in developing a voluntary fallowing and crop conversion program would be to include protections of water rights for producers who choose to fallow or carry out their land use conversions. As part of this management action, the EMA GSA would develop an EMA-wide accounting system that tracks landowners who decide to voluntarily fallow or convert their land and reduce groundwater pumping or otherwise refrain from using groundwater.

ES-5.7 Group 3 Projects

Although the EMA GSA has no near-term plans to initiate construction of any specific projects for the purposes of achieving groundwater sustainability, the EMA GSA and/or other local agencies may be interested in proceeding with the study, planning, preliminary design/engineering, and permitting phases for several projects that were identified for potential future consideration. A description of the projects that the EMA GSA identified for future consideration and associated summary information are presented in Sections 6.10.1 through 6.10.10.

The projects that the EMA GSA identified for future consideration include:

- Distributed Storm Water Managed Aquifer Recharge (DSW-MAR) Basins (In-Channel and Off-Stream Basins)
- City of Solvang / Santa Ynez Community Services District WWTF Recycled Water and Reuse In Lieu of Groundwater Pumping or Indirect Potable Reuse
- Los Olivos Community Services District WWTF Recycled Water and Reuse In Lieu of Groundwater Pumping or Indirect Potable Reuse

- Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians WWTF Recycled Water and Reuse In Lieu of Groundwater Pumping or Indirect Potable Reuse
- GSA to become a Funding Partner to the Santa Barbara County Precipitation Enhancement Program
- Conjunctive Use – Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) Projects Using Imported (State Water Project [SWP] and Santa Ynez River [SYR]) Water
- In Lieu Recharge Projects to Deliver Unused and Surplus Imported Water to Offset Groundwater Extractions
- Aquifer Storage and Recovery Projects

ES-6 Groundwater Sustainability Plan Implementation (GSP Section 7)

Section 7 provides a conceptual road map for efforts to implement the GSP after adoption and discusses implementation effects in accordance with SGMA regulations. This implementation plan is based on the current understanding of the EMA's conditions and anticipated administrative considerations that affect the management actions described in Section 6. Projects and management actions will address data gaps and reduce uncertainty, improve understanding of basin conditions and how they may change over time, and create opportunities to promote conservation and optimize water use in the EMA.

The EMA GSA plans to continually monitor and assess groundwater levels relative to SMCs, and under conditions where minimum thresholds are projected to be reached, the EMA GSA will perform assessments to determine whether the trends are related to groundwater pumping, drought conditions, or other factors. If groundwater level data are trending toward reaching minimum thresholds as a direct consequence of groundwater pumping in the EMA, then the EMA GSA may consider the implementation of Group 2 management actions and Group 3 projects. Conceptual planning-level cost estimates for implementing each management action are presented in Table 7-1, and potential funding sources are described in Section 7.7.

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CALIFORNIA Water Boards

GAVIN NEWSOM GOVERNOR

JARED BLUMENFELD SECRETARY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Notice of Preparation of a Draft Program Environmental Impact Report

Attachment

PROJECT TITLE: Adoption of a Regulation for the Hexavalent Chromium Maximum Contaminant Level (Project)

PROJECT LOCATION: The Project is a statewide regulation that would apply to all public drinking water systems in the State of California. Water systems with hexavalent chromium exceeding the proposed MCL are located throughout the state and specific locations are not currently known.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The proposed Project consists of the State Water Board adopting and implementing a regulation that establishes the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (aka chromium-6) in drinking water provided by public water systems (PWS) in California. The State Water Board is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and is preparing a Programmatic Environmental Impact Report for the adoption of the regulation. The State Water Board is considering 17 possible MCLs (1 to 15, 20, and 25 µg/L).

The project scope includes not only setting the MCL for hexavalent chromium, but also the reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance. For hexavalent chromium, three treatment technologies are being identified as the Best Available Technology: Ion Exchange, Reduction-Coagulation/Filtration, and Reverse Osmosis. Public Water Systems, however, are not limited to treatment, and can consider other alternatives, if available. Such options could include the removal of contaminated source wells from use, blending of a contaminated source with an uncontaminated source to meet the MCL prior to distribution, drilling and constructing a new well in an uncontaminated aquifer, switching from contaminated groundwater to surface water, or consolidation with another water system that meets the MCL.

Tribal Notification: Notification letters have been sent to all 35 tribes who have requested notice from the State Water Board pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 21080.3.1.

COMMENT PERIOD: November 5, 2021 to December 6, 2021

The Notice of Preparation (NOP) is available for review and comment for 31 days. The comment period for this NOP begins November 5, 2021 and ends on December 6,

2021. Responses should be sent at the earliest possible date, but **no later than 5:00 PM on December 6, 2021.**

Please submit your written comments to ddw-hexavalentchromium@waterboards.ca.gov or via mail to Kim Niemeyer, State Water Board, Office of Chief Counsel P.O. Box 100 Sacramento, California 95812-0100. In your response, please indicate the public agency or other entity you represent, and the name and phone number of a contact person.

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

The State Water Board will hold a scoping meeting to provide information on the Hexavalent Chromium MCL Regulation and potential implementation methods, and to receive written or oral comments from agency personnel and other interested persons concerning the range of alternatives, potential significant effects, and mitigation measures that should be analyzed in the EIR. The time allotted for each individual or organization to provide oral comments may be limited if the number of people in attendance so requires.

The scoping meeting will be held virtually via Zoom as follows:
Monday, November 29, 2021 from 3:00 – 4:30 pm
Zoom Meeting Information: https://waterboards.zoom.us/j/98454482459
Or
https://bit.ly/CEQAScoping_HexChrme

Call-in number: +1 669 900 9128 US (San Jose)
Meeting ID: 984 5448 2459

If you have additional questions concerning the meeting or would like to make a request for reasonable accommodations for a disability, please contact Kim Niemeyer by email at ddw-hexavalentchromium@waterboards.ca.gov.

Kim Niemeyer, Attorney
State Water Resources Control Board
P.O. Box 100
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

Paeter Garcia

From: lyris@swrcb18.waterboards.ca.gov
Sent: Friday, November 5, 2021 1:48 PM
To: Paeter Garcia
Subject: Notice of Preparation of Environmental Impact Report and CEQA Scoping Meeting [corrected date]
Attachments: Notice of Preparation.pdf

This is a message from the State Water Resources Control Board.

The State Water Resources Control Board is preparing an environmental impact report under the California Environmental Quality Act to assess the potential environmental effects of adopting a maximum contaminant level for hexavalent chromium. A scoping meeting to solicit input regarding the scope and content of the environmental impact report is scheduled for **Monday** November 29th at 3pm and will be held virtually via Zoom. Comments on the Notice of Preparation may be submitted until December 6, 2021. For more information, please see the attached Notice of Preparation, or visit the Division of Drinking Water's webpage on the development of a maximum contaminant level for hexavalent chromium: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Chromium6.html.

[This attachment shows the correct meeting date. Please disregard the previous email and attachment.]

DRAFT RESOLUTION NO. XXX

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT, IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO.1 APPROVING THE AUTOMATIC ANNUAL ADJUSTMENTS TO THE CAPITAL FACILITIES CHARGES AND METER INSTALLATION FEES CONTAINED IN APPENDIX "C" AND APPENDIX "D" OF THE DISTRICT'S RULES AND REGULATIONS

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1, is empowered to prescribe, revise, and collect charges for services and facilities funded by it; and

WHEREAS, a capital facilities charge is an element in the District's overall financing plan; and

WHEREAS, revenues from capital facilities charges are available for the proportionate costs of system improvements and to pay for expansions; and

WHEREAS, State law (Government Code § 66000 et seq.) requires that a reasonable relationship exist between the amount of capital facilities charge and the cost of the associated public facilities; and

WHEREAS, water users must be treated in a consistent manner and funds collected must be used for certain capital purposes; and

WHEREAS, the District and the vast majority of water agencies in California require that water users pay the costs of facilities provided to serve them; and

WHEREAS, the alternative to collecting charges and fees from new development and water users is raising charges and fees to current water users, which is not equitable; and

WHEREAS, the charges and fees are collected during the construction period as a new customer or new level of use begins to utilize the water facilities; and

WHEREAS, on October 19, 1993, the District Board approved Resolution No. 422 adopting and establishing the installation and capital facility charges and provided that each year on January 1, the capital facilities charges shall be automatically adjusted by an increment based on the change in the *Engineering News Record (ENR) Construction Cost Index* (20 cities average) from a base index of 5167; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 603 and Section 709 of the District's Rules and Regulations, the District's capital facilities charges relating to water service connections and meters shall be automatically adjusted each year on January 1 by an increment based on the change in the ENR Construction Cost Index to reflect actual costs of installation labor, parts, materials, and equipment; and

WHEREAS, the ENR Construction Cost Index is 12,464 as of October 2021; and

THEREFORE, BE IT AND IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, by the Board of Trustees of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1, as follows:

1. That APPENDIX "C" Installation and Capital Facilities Charges Pursuant to Article 6, Section 603 of the District's Rules and Regulations, as attached hereto and approved herein, be attached to the District's Rules and Regulations, effective on January 1, 2022; and,

2. That APPENDIX "D" Capital Facilities Charges and Meter Installation Fees for Services from Main Extensions Pursuant to Article 7, Section 709 of the District's Rules and Regulations, as attached hereto and approved herein, be attached to the District's Rules and Regulations, effective on January 1, 2022.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, being the duly qualified and acting President and Secretary respectively, of the Board of Trustees of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing Resolution was adopted and passed by the Board of Trustees at a Regular Meeting of the District held on the 21st day of December 2021, by the following roll call vote:

_____

Jeff Clay, President

ATTEST:

_____

Mary Martone, Secretary to the Board of Trustees

APPENDIX "C"

INSTALLATION AND CAPITAL FACILITIES CHARGES PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 6, SECTION 603

(Effective January 1, 2022)

Lot Size	Minimum Meter Size	Maximum Flow Rate	Ratio to 5/8" meter	Capital Facilities Charge	Installation Charge
10,000 sq. ft.	5/8"	20	1.0	$ 4,510.90	The meter and service installation charge shall equal the cost of installation as determined by the District from time to time
>10,000 sq. ft. to 1 acre	3/4"	30	1.2	$ 5,413.08	
>1 to 3 acres	1"	50	2.0	$ 9,021.81	
>3 to 10 acres	1½ "	100	4.0	$ 18,043.61	
>10 acres	2"	160	6.4	$ 28,869.77	
	3"	350	12.8	$ 57,739.55	
	4"	1,000	18.0	$ 81,196.23	
	6"	2,000	40.0	$180,436.07	
	8"	3,500	64.0	$288,697.78	

For parcels with multiple Domestic or Rural Residential meters, the meter sizes (e.g. 5/8" and 1"inch) may be added to result in a combined equivalent size that satisfies the minimum meter size requirements.

APPENDIX "D"

CAPITAL FACILITIES CHARGES AND METER INSTALLATION FEES FOR SERVICES FROM MAIN EXTENSIONS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 7, SECTION 709

(Effective January 1, 2022)

Lot Size	Minimum Meter Size	Capital Facilities Charge	Meter Installation Fee	Total
10,000 Sq. Ft.	5/8"	$4,510.90	$480.45	$4,991.35
>10,000 to 1 acre	3/4"	$5,413.08	$506.31	$5,919.39
>1 to 3 acres	1"	$9,021.81	$582.81	$9,604.62
>3 to 10 acres	1-1/2"	$18,043.61	$1,139.53	$19,183.14
> 10 acres	2" STD	$28,869.77	$1,382.68	$30,252.45
	2" CPBM	$28,869.77	$2,236.42	$31,106.19
	3" STD	$57,739.55	$2,197.63	$59,937.18
	3" CPBM	$57,739.55	$3,372.83	$61,112.37

APPENDIX "C"

INSTALLATION AND CAPITAL FACILITIES CHARGES PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 6, SECTION 603

(Effective January 1, 2021)

Lot Size	Minimum Meter Size	Maximum Flow Rate	Ratio to 5/8" meter	Capital Facilities Charge	Installation Charge
10,000 sq. ft.	5/8"	20	1.0	$ 4,145.73	The meter and service installation charge shall equal the cost of installation as determined by the District from time to time
>10,000 sq. ft. to 1 acre	3/4"	30	1.2	$ 4,974.88	
>1 to 3 acres	1"	50	2.0	$ 8,291.47	
>3 to 10 acres	1½ "	100	4.0	$ 16,582.93	
>10 acres	2"	160	6.4	$ 26,532.68	
	3"	350	12.8	$ 53,065.38	
	4"	1,000	18.0	$ 74,623.18	
	6"	2,000	40.0	$165,829.30	
	8"	3,500	64.0	$265,326.94	

For parcels with multiple Domestic or Rural Residential meters, the meter sizes (e.g. 5/8" and 1"inch) may be added to result in a combined equivalent size that satisfies the minimum meter size requirements.

APPENDIX "D"

CAPITAL FACILITIES CHARGES AND METER INSTALLATION FEES FOR SERVICES FROM MAIN EXTENSIONS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 7, SECTION 709

(Effective January 1, 2021)

Lot Size	Minimum Meter Size	Capital Facilities Charge	Meter Installation Fee	Total
10,000 Sq. Ft.	5/8"	$4,145.73	$456.58	$4,602.31
>10,000 to 1 acre	3/4"	$4,974.88	$482.44	$5,437.32
>1 to 3 acres	1"	$8,291.47	$557.33	$8,848.80
>3 to 10 acres	1-1/2"	$16,582.93	$1,109.73	$17,692.66
> 10 acres	2" STD	$26,532.68	$1,332.41	$27,865.09
	2" CPBM	$26,532.68	$2,155.98	$28,688.66
	3" STD	$53,065.38	$2,195.85	$55,261.23
	3" CPBM	$53,065.38	$3,371.04	$56,436.42

Family Farm ALLIANCE®

Protecting Water for Western Irrigated Agriculture

November 2021

Issue No. 233 11 Pages

Monthly Briefing

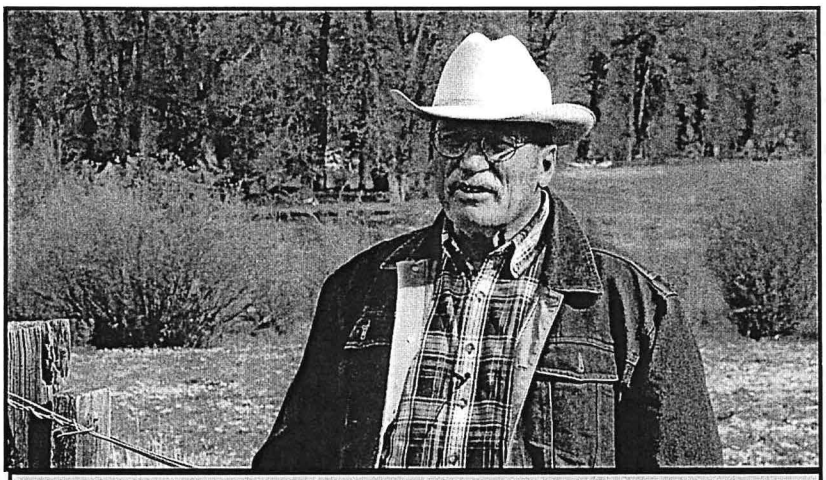
A Summary of the Alliance's Recent and Upcoming Activities and Important Water News

Alliance President Testifies on Colorado River Drought

House Natural Resources Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife Hearing

Family Farm Alliance President Patrick O'Toole, whose family owns and operates a cattle and sheep ranch in Wyoming, testified last month before the House Natural Resources Subcommittee on Water, Oceans and Wildlife (WOW) on the Colorado River drought – an unprecedented disaster for many farmers and ranchers, their families, and rural communities.

"We've seen the ups and downs and the volatility of weather and the changing climate—now it's clear that the cycle of life has been disturbed," said Mr. O'Toole.



Family Farm Alliance President Pat rick O'Toole testified before a Congressional committee hearing on the Colorado River on October 20, 2021. **Photo courtesy of Pat O'Toole**

Forty million Americans, 6 million acres of cropland and many ecosystems rely on the waters of the Colorado River, which is currently enduring a 20-year megadrought. Colorado River Basin reservoirs will end up at their lowest levels since they were initially filled. Central Arizona farmers are bracing for water cuts resulting from the first ever shortage declaration, and the most recent modeling shows increasing risk of reaching additional critical levels at Lakes Powell and Mead.

Mr. O'Toole was joined by Alliance Advisory Committee Member Tom Davis (ARIZONA) and Alliance member Imperial Irrigation District general manager Enrique Martinez at the virtual hearing.

Other witnesses included Adel Hagekhalil (general manager of Metropolitan Water District of Southern California), Taylor Hawes (The Nature Conservancy) and Anne Castle (senior fellow, Getches-Wilkinson Center for Natural Resources, Energy and the Environment at the University of Colorado).

"I was asked to testify on my involvement with forest and watershed health activities in the Upper Colorado River Basin, and to convey the position of Family Farm Alliance members throughout the West on the importance of actively managing to restore our critically important Western forested watersheds," said Mr. O'Toole.

Today's wildfires are often larger and more catastrophic than in the past. Some of the blame can be attributed to climatic conditions, like reduced snowpack in alpine forests, prolonged droughts and longer fire seasons. Western popula-

Continued on Page 2

STORIES INSIDE.....

Colorado River Hearing (*Cont'd from Pg. 1*)

tion growth has also played a role, since there are now more homes within or adjacent to forests and grasslands. However, decades of fire suppression and inability to manage federal forests through prescribed burns, thinning, and pest/insect control probably play an even bigger role.

Mr. O'Toole's testimony presented his "recipe for success".

"Forest restoration – utilizing what I refer to as 'AgroForestry' - is very doable," said Mr. O'Toole. "It will require planning, resources, commitment and will. All of these things exist."

Mr. O'Toole and Mr. Davis also both emphasized the importance of including farmers and ranchers as long-term management solutions are developed on the Colorado River.

"Arizona agriculture – along with agricultural producers throughout the Basin – must have a place at the table from day one and the full value of irrigation for food production, responsible water management, rural economies, and the environment must be considered," said Mr. Davis.

WOW Subcommittee Hearing: Day One

The hearing was the second of two conducted by the WOW Subcommittee over the course of one week, aimed at beginning the process of figuring out how states will need to make do with less water. The first day of the hearing included testimony from water experts from each state in the Basin.

Tom Buschatzke, Director, Arizona Department of Water Resources noted that his state has been under an emergency drought declaration since 1999. Arizona water managers have been cognizant of the risks to the water supplies provided by the River for decades and have taken numerous actions to address these risks.

"Natural flows in the Colorado River have decreased from the long-term average of 14.8 million acre-feet per year to an average of 13.3 million acre-feet per year over the last 30 years," he said. "Future flows of the Colorado River are predicted to be even less. Arizona will leave 512,000 acre-feet in Lake Mead. These are significant reductions for our water users."

Vice President Harris Visits Lake Mead

Vice President Harris that same week toured Lake Mead, the country's largest reservoir, which sits behind Hoover Dam on the Nevada-Arizona line, where she was briefed by federal, state and local government officials. The Vice President also delivered remarks on the bipartisan infrastructure deal and reconciliation bill that is tied up on Capitol Hill *(see related story, Page 4)*, seeking to highlight provisions that would address drought and other water issues, including $8.3 billion for Bureau of Reclamation drought resiliency programs in the West included in the infrastructure package.

"When we look at what's happening here, we know this is about this lake, but it is about a region and about our nation," Vice President Harris said. "The infrastructure deal, combined with the Build Back Better Agenda, is about what we need to do to invest in things like water recycling and what we can do in terms of implementation of drought contingency plans. This is about thinking ahead, recognizing where we are and where we're headed if we don't address these issues with a sense of urgency."

Differing Perspectives on Solutions

Mr. O'Toole and the Family Farm Alliance believe the path to success in the Colorado River Basin is a combination of modernizing infrastructure, providing water management flexibility, and restoring forested headwater areas, with farmers and ranchers at the table, collaborating with other interests.

Others see the infrastructure bill as a way to pay farmers to cut water use.

The $550 billion bipartisan legislation approved in the Senate includes $25 million for the four Upper Basin states—Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

"There's that bucket, and a lot of other buckets, in the federal infrastructure bill that could come into play for drought contingency planning implementation," Amy Ostdiek, interstate and federal manager in the Colorado Department of Natural Resources, recently told KUNC radio in Greeley (COLORADO).

The funds would not only pay people for reducing water use but would also help address secondary economic effects that result from the lower usage, Ms. Ostdiek said.

The Colorado River Water Conservation District, a Family Farm Alliance member which represents the interest of water users in western Colorado, released a report of a stakeholder group in August saying several Western Colorado users have a "strong distrust" of decision-making and programs driven by state government, and that more must be done in the state to deal with water scarcity than demand management.

"Many do not view the state as representing the best interest of agriculture on the West Slope and instead, are making decisions that are driven by East Slope and municipal interests," the report said. "The pain has to be shared across sectors and the state."

Increased Attention to Colorado River Ag Interests

Media coverage this past summer has highlighted Colorado River shortage conditions, often focusing on climate change, and underscoring that agriculture is the largest water use sector in the Basin.

"These stories often carry a 'sky is falling' message that is creating a state of fear in some circles," said Don Schwindt, a Family Farm Alliance director who farms near Cortez (COLORADO). "Even more troubling, many reports are pushing a false and dangerous narrative that seems to imply the current drought conditions warrant taking water from farmers to make more available for cities and the environment. These reports ignore the importance of agricultural production to U.S. food security and the role of irrigation water in wildlife habitat and overall drought resilience of the Basin."

Day Two of the WOW Subcommittee hearing featured considerable back and forth discussion between Subcommittee Members and the witnesses on how agriculture will fare in the Colorado River Basin amongst considerable competition with

Continued on Page 7

Alliance Joins Team Taking Farmer-Driven Solutions to the World Stage

Family Farm Alliance President Pat O'Toole will join other leaders from Solutions from the Land (SfL) in a series of world encompassing forums in which the future of food systems and agriculture is being debated and shaped. Those events include the next major global climate negotiating session – the 26th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 26) under the United Nations (U.N.) Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) hosted by the United Kingdom Oct. 31 through Nov. 12 in Glasgow, Scotland.

"The negotiations are said by many – including U.N. leaders – to be the single most important factor in determining whether humanity suffers the worst consequences of climate change," said Ernie Shea, SfL President.

President Biden will attend the opening of COP 26. He'll travel to Glasgow after first attending the Group of 20 leaders summit in Rome where climate change will also be high on the agenda.

SfL's COP 26 delegation for the first week are Fred Yoder, an Ohio corn and soybean grower; A.G. Kawamura, a California produce grower and shipper; Lois Wright Morton, an Iowa specialty crop grower and former professor of rural sociology at Iowa State University; and Mr. Shea. Mr. O'Toole will be joined during the second week of COP 26 by Ray Gaesser, a soybean producer from Iowa, and Mr. O'Toole's wife, Sharon, who will serve as the delegation's media representative.

While in Glasgow, the SfL delegation will interact with member state representatives, other farmer organizations and a wide cross-section of business, academic, conservation, environmental, renewable energy and health and nutrition stakeholders. Discussions with these parties will focus on pathways to address growing climate change challenges across the globe.

"SfL farmer leaders know that to reach the interconnected goals of economic viability, sustainable production, clean water, increased soil organic matter, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions, farmers need production systems that work for them under their specific conditions, location and other factors," said Mr. Shea. "No one method will get the complex job done. It will require a whole arsenal of inter-related systems and practices building on one another."

Maintaining the call for an approach of wide-ranging but interrelated solutions will be important in the face of the European Union and others in Glasgow who will be advocating a top-down strategy to address global challenges.

"Farmers must be at the center of all discussions and decision-making," said Mr. Shea. "Producers can offer the significant input needed from across a wide range of agricultural interests and organizations that fall outside of typical policmaking structures to address climate challenges."

O'Toole Represents Farmers in U.N. Workshop

Mr. O'Toole represents the Family Farm Alliance on the board of the organization Solutions from the Land and he is a representative of North America Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance. Last month, he represented the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Farmer Constituency in the last special workshop of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA – *see inset box*).

Mr. O'Toole, who held one of only two seats in the farmer constituency delegation, joined other workshop participants in looking into sustainable land and water management. The topics of the U.N. workshop included sustainable land and water management, including integrated watershed management strategies, to ensure food security.

"I talked about some of the fundamental principles that we practice in our part of the world, which extrapolates to the entire world of people who produce food," said Mr. O'Toole. "We all work in the extremes of elements and volatile weather, and we share that love of the land. We cumulatively see the pressure on the water supply."

The discussion included integrated watershed management strategies to ensure food security; and strategies and modalities to scale up implementation of best practices, innovations and technologies that increase resilience and sustainable production in agricultural systems according to specific, national circumstances.

"I'm very lucky to live in a ranching and farming community in a watershed on the headwaters of the distressed Colorado River," said Mr. O'Toole. "We have worked for 30 years on building resilience, leading to some of the most significant watershed restoration and agricultural productivity projects in the country, as we work with federal and state partners."

Mr. O'Toole's presentation was made on behalf of the farmers constituency at part 2 of the Koronivia workshop. He emphasized the importance of mentoring as a tool for solution building.

"We need to take the examples of those people who have successfully built resilience over years and use it to help train willing people who haven't and who want to," said Mr. O'Toole. "We all must become more adaptable and open to change. We must learn from those who have experience."

KJWA

The U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) established an international environmental treaty to combat "dangerous human interference with the climate system". It was signed by 154 states at the Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992.

The treaty called for ongoing scientific research and regular meetings, negotiations, and future policy agreements designed to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

The UNFCCC in 2017, adopted a decision on the "Koronivia joint work on agriculture" (KJWA), which requested scientific bodies to address issues related to agriculture, including through workshops, to address the vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change and approaches to addressing food security.

House Delays Vote on Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill

House Democrats on October 28 failed to secure enough progressive votes to pass a Senate-passed bipartisan infrastructure bill that includes important Western water provisions supported by the Family Farm Alliance and hundreds of Western agricultural, urban and water organizations.

Facing an end-of-month deadline to reauthorize the current highway law, Democrat leaders instead opted for a short-term extension when they realized they did not have the votes for the bipartisan bill, as reported in *Roll Call*.

Progressives have tied their support for the bipartisan bill, which would reauthorize federal highway programs for five years, to a larger, $1.75 trillion package of President Biden's domestic priorities, including childcare and climate change. The reauthorization extension would allow the government to sustain highway and transit programs through Dec. 3. A source familiar with negotiations said the House will return next week to continue negotiations on both packages.

"It doesn't matter when," said President Biden. "Doesn't matter whether it's in six minutes, six days, or six weeks. We're going to get it done."

President Biden walks with Speaker Pelosi, as he arrives on Capitol Hill in Washington for a meeting with House Democrats in October 2021. **Source: AP Photo/Susan Walsh**

Build Back Better Framework

The White House sent out fact sheets on October 28 detailing their $1.75 trillion (down from $3.5 trillion initially proposed in the House) framework for the budget reconciliation bill, a legislative procedure that allows the bill to pass the Senate without GOP support. Senior Administration officials laid out the plan, touting $555 billion in climate spending. According to the White House, the plan would be the largest effort to combat climate change in American history.

"The framework will cut greenhouse gas pollution by well over one gigaton in 2030, reduce consumer energy costs, give our kids cleaner air and water, create hundreds of thousands of high-quality jobs, and advance environmental justice by investing in a 21st century clean energy economy – from buildings, transportation, industry, electricity, and agriculture to climate smart practices across our lands and waters," according to a White House fact sheet.

Resilience investments addressing increased extreme weather like wildfires and droughts will total $105 billion. That includes the 300,000-person Civilian Climate Corps program and funding for agricultural programs focused on climate.

"With significant investments in resources for farmers, ranchers, and forestland owners, this bill provides a host of new tools to deploy important conservation practices and the research essential to inform them," said Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack. "The Forest Service will gain long overdue and significant resources to aggressively manage our forests, reduce fire risks, and keep impacted communities safe."

The Family Farm Alliance has not taken a position on the reconciliation package but has helped lead the charge on the bipartisan infrastructure bill, since it contains the $8.3 billion in Western water infrastructure proposal advanced by a coalition of over 220 water, agricultural and urban water organizations. Last month, the Environmental Defense Fund, Irrigation Association, The Freshwater Trust, and Trout Unlimited joined the Alliance and other members of the Western Water Infrastructure Coalition steering committee in a letter to Congressional leadership calling out funding gaps that remain in areas critical to counteracting the historic drought and wildfire currenting gripping the West.

"Additional resources are necessary to improve the long-term management and resilience of water resources and the natural environment amongst changing climate and hydrological conditions," the coalition letter said.

Senator Michael Bennet (D-COLORADO), chairman of the U.S. Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry's Subcommittee on Conservation, Climate, Forestry, and Natural Resources, has led the effort to secure several broadly supported and comprehensive investments in Western forests in the Build Back Better Budget.

"We were pleased to see the critically important funding for investment in USDA forestry programs included in the budget reconciliation bill," said Alliance President Patrick O'Toole. "Neglecting these important watershed health provisions in any reconciliation package or another legislative vehicle would be a missed opportunity and, in a year where the impacts of drought and Western wildfires are being so acutely felt, a glaring omission."

Drought Response and Preparedness

Subtitle H of the Reconciliation Bill Framework – Drought Response and Preparedness – provides $550 million over ten years to the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) for grants, contracts, or financial assistance up to 100% of the cost to

Continued on Page 5

"Build Back Better" Framework (*Cont'd from Page 4*)

plan, design, and construct of water projects to provide potable water to disadvantaged communities or households without reliable access to potable water. It also provides $50 million a year from FY 2032 on for similar 100% grants for potable water projects serving disadvantaged communities.

Grants totaling over $500 million over ten years would support efforts to plan, design and construct large scale reuse projects in Reclamation states. Another $100 million over ten years would be provided to Reclamation for cost-shared grants and cooperative agreements to mitigate the impact of reduced water inflows to inland water bodies, like the Salton Sea.

Cost-shared, competitive, non-reimbursable grants totaling $25 million over ten years are provided to repair conveyance facilities impacted by subsidence and other factors like exceptional drought, to be made available on a competitive basis. Another $25 million would be provided over ten years for grants to the same facilities to install solar panels over canals to generate renewable energy.

Other Natural Resources Provisions of the Framework

Among other measures in the House Natural Resources Committee's jurisdiction, the reconciliation bill also includes:

- An end to new offshore fossil fuel leasing in federal waters along the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and the Eastern Gulf of Mexico
- An end to fossil fuel leasing in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge
- $2.5 billion for ecosystem resiliency and restoration on public lands
- $945 million for Indian Health Service health facility construction, maintenance, and improvement
- $500 million for tribal and Native Hawaiian climate resilience and adaptation
- $500 million for wildfire management
- $490 million for tribal public safety and justice
- $100 million for urban parks
- $25 million for emergency drought relief for tribes

The "pay-for" mechanisms to raise public money included establishing a hardrock mineral royalty, holding offshore wind lease sales in federal waters, and increasing oil and gas royalty rates and fees.

"Things are still changing and there is no guarantee that the introduced version will be the final version of the bill as there is already opposition," said Mr. Limbaugh. "It is most likely that the bipartisan infrastructure bill and the Build Back Better legislation will need to be voted on simultaneously."

Congressional Republicans are united in their opposition to the reconciliation bill. House Natural Resources Committee Ranking Member Bruce Westerman (R-AR) testified before the House Committee on Rules on the Democrats' revised budget reconciliation package and did not mince words.

"This ridiculous, partisan wish list filled with slush funds and payouts to radical environmental groups, all at the expense of the hardworking American taxpayer," he said, noting that the Resources Committee title's nearly $19.8 billion price tag alone dwarfs the budgets of 20 U.S. states.

He also criticized the bill for failing to include meaningful, bipartisan reforms designed to strengthen the economy or revitalize infrastructure.

"During a season of historic drought in the West, this bill thumbs its nose at water storage solutions and proven drought-relief projects," the testified. "What does that mean for Americans? Sticker shock at the grocery store and higher food costs across the board. Meanwhile farmers will still face the same issues year after year, since the bill contains zero – ZERO – long-term drought solutions."

And not all Democrats are on board with this framework. The White House declined to say if key lawmakers had even signed onto the plan.

"We are hearing there are significant misgivings about the framework and many progressives want to see legislative text before committing to supporting the plan or voting in the House on the Senate-passed bipartisan infrastructure package," said Mr. Limbaugh.

What Lies Ahead

On the morning of the day he was scheduled to leave for G-20 meetings and the United Nations climate summit in Scotland, President Biden made his way to the House to shore up Democrat support for the framework. At the same time, House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-CALIFORNIA) worked progressives in an attempt to agree to a vote on the bipartisan infrastructure bill before the president.

But the infrastructure vote did not occur, since enough House progressives insisted that they vote on reconciliation first before they vote for the infrastructure bill.

"If we vote for the BIF [bipartisan infrastructure framework], I think that's it," said Rep. Juan C. Vargas, (D-CALIFORNIA), a member of the Congressional Progressive Caucus. "I think we lose the other bill. I don't trust what the senators are going to do."

The senators Mr. Vargas refers to are Joe Biden (D-WV) and Kyrsten Sinema (D-ARIZONA), who have come out in strong opposition to the earlier topline reconciliation price tag of $3.5 trillion.

"Basically, it's trust of Manchin and Sinema," said Rep. Steve Cohen (D-TN), summing up progressive concerns.

There may be as many as 30 progressive Democrats in the House that have indicated they want to vote on reconciliation before moving the bipartisan infrastructure bill, with 10 to 15 progressives adamant about this approach.

However, there may be as many as 20 GOP members willing to vote for the bipartisan infrastructure bill.

"It's a good bill; it's right there for the country, so I'm encouraging Republicans to support it," Senator Rob Portman (R-OH) told the *New York Times*. "There'll be some that have

Continued on Page 9

Interior Department Welcomes New Biden-Harris Appointees

The Department of the Interior in early October announced key members of agency leadership who will work to advance President Biden's agenda to tackle climate change, protect endangered wildlife, and honor relationships and trust responsibilities with Indigenous communities.

"The Interior Department is hard at work turning President Biden's Build Back Better agenda into reality," said Interior Department Chief of Staff Lawrence Roberts. "These new team members will help serve our mission to honor the federal government's trust responsibilities to Indian Country, strengthen the Nation-to-Nation relationship, and conserve our public lands and waters for current and future generations."

The appointees include Joaquin Gallegos (Special Assistant, Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs), Wizipan Little Elk (Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs), Mike Martinez (Deputy Assistant Secretary, Fish and Wildlife and Parks) and Matthew Strickler (Deputy Assistant Secretary, Fish and Wildlife and Parks).

Another Biden appointee – Camille Calimlim Touton –will have her nomination for Commissioner of Reclamation marked up by the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on November 2. Once approved, her nomination will be sent to the Senate Floor for a vote sometime in the future.

Camille Calimlim Touton will have her nomination for Commissioner of Reclamation marked up by the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on November 2. **Photo source: MIT Water.**

Fish and Wildlife Leaders

The two new Deputy Assistant Secretaries for Fish, Wildlife and Parks will support Assistant Secretary Shannon Estenoz, who oversees several agencies important to Western irrigated agriculture, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS).

The FWS guides the conservation, development, and management of the Nation's fish and wildlife resources through enforcement of federal wildlife laws (like the Endangered Species Act), protecting endangered species, managing migratory birds, restoring nationally significant fisheries, and conserving and restoring wildlife habitat such as wetlands.

"Obviously, these activities provide many opportunities for FWS to interact with, cooperate with, and sometimes conflict with, Western farmers and ranchers," said Family Farm Alliance Executive Director Dan Keppen.

Mr. Martinez most recently served as a policy analyst for the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, where he focused on water resources and fisheries in western Washington. He holds a bachelor's degree in natural resources recreation planning and management, master's degrees in environmental studies and environmental law, and a Juris Doctor.

Mr. Strickler most recently served as Secretary of Natural and Historic Resources and Chief Resilience Officer to Virginia Governor Ralph Northam. He holds a master's degrees in marine science and public policy.

Later in the month, the White House appointed Martha Williams, a former University of Montana law professor, as director of the FWS. Ms. Williams has been serving as unofficial acting FWS director since January, when she was appointed as the agency's principal deputy director and delegated the authority of the director.

"Martha brings with her decades of experience, deep knowledge, and a passion for conservation, wildlife management, and natural resources stewardship," Interior Secretary Deb Haaland said in a statement.

Prior to her appointment, Ms. Williams served as the Director of the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks from 2017 to 2020. She returns to Interior after serving as Deputy Solicitor for Parks and Wildlife between 2011 and 2013, providing counsel to the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service. Growing up on a farm in Maryland, Ms. Williams "gained an appreciation for open lands, waters, wildlife, and people", according to an Interior Department press release.

A New Director at BLM

The U.S. Senate in the dead of night in late September voted to confirm President Biden's nominee to lead the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) - Tracy Stone-Manning - who some Western GOP Members of Congress have tagged as "an ecoterrorist collaborator".

"I am now part of the BLM team, and I look forward to working collaboratively to accomplish our goals," she stated in an e-mail that was shared with BLM employees.

Before coming to the BLM, Ms. Stone-Manning served as both a senior advisor for conservation policy and associate vice president of public lands at the National Wildlife Federation.

Before joining the federation, she served as former Montana Governor Steve Bullock's chief of staff, where she helped broker bipartisan legislation, including passing a water compact with the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes. She also helped launch the state's first Office of Outdoor Recreation.

Prior to that, Ms. Stone-Manning worked as the director of

Continued on Page 9

Alliance Engages in Reclamation Rulemaking Efforts

The Family Farm Alliance last month worked with its members to develop formal comments in response to the Bureau of Reclamation's (Reclamation's) draft revisions to PEC 05-03, "Extended Repayment of Extraordinary Maintenance Costs".

Reclamation's stated goal of preparing this revised Directive and Standards (D&S) document and providing stakeholders with the opportunity to comment on it in draft form is to enhance common understanding of how the extraordinary maintenance repayment program is administered and to enhance working relationships with Reclamation's project partners.

"The intent is to make the program more responsive to project sponsors, and more consistent Reclamation-wide," according to Reclamation.

Reclamation initiated the revisions to this D&S immediately following the passage of Public Law 116-260 in December 2020. This law, supported by the Family Farm Alliance, creates a revolving fund called the Aging Infrastructure Account. It also requires Reclamation to establish an annual application period for eligible contractors to apply for funds and extended repayment.

The Alliance for much of the last decade has advocated for Congress to provide financial tools to assist Reclamation and its transferred work operators and reserved work project beneficiaries to tackle the considerable challenges associated with aging water infrastructure in the West. These include legislation that authorized an aging infrastructure account to fund Reclamation's existing maintenance program.

"The authorization for an aging infrastructure account at the U.S. Treasury Department is a game-changer for most transferred work operators and reserved work project beneficiaries in the Reclamation system," said Alliance Executive Director Dan Keppen. "The ability to offer low interest long term loans from Reclamation for extraordinary maintenance have been long overdue. With this authority in place, we are now seeing a very real possibility of 'once-in-a-generation' funding to back this authority."

The possibility he refers to is the 2,702-page, five-year *Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act* passed by the Senate last summer, which includes $8.3 billion for Reclamation, including $3.2 billion for the aging infrastructure account.

The Alliance's comment letter provides specific comments that revolve around one point: if Reclamation makes it difficult or places restrictions and barriers to their transferred work operators or reserved work project beneficiaries in obtaining these loans, the program will not work as planned or expected.

"This would make it highly unlikely that funding provided to the account will be disbursed in a timely manner," said Mr. Keppen. "This in turn could further delay much needed improvements to aging federally owned transferred and reserved works in the West."

The Alliance has also requested a virtual meeting with Reclamation leadership on the proposed changes to PEC 05-03.

Reclamation has released several other draft D&S for public review, including:

- PEC 10-05 Reclamation Standard Water-Related Contract Articles, Standard Article 5: Operation and Maintenance of Transferred Works (Federal Construction) (comments by 11/15/2021)
- PEC 10-06 Reclamation Standard Water-Related Contract Articles, Standard Article 6: Operation and Maintenance of Project Works (Federally Assisted Construction) (comments by 11/15/2021)
- BGT 02-02 Reimbursability and Recharacterization of Project and Program Costs (comments by 11/19/2021)
- CMP 11-01 Title Transfer for Reclamation Project Facilities (comments by 11/1/2021)

Reclamation has extended the public comment period for most of these draft D&S.

"We'll work with our members to develop comments on these draft documents," said Mr. Keppen. "We'll also continue to urge the new Administration to collaborate with the Alliance and other water and power organizations on these matters, as they have traditionally done."

Colorado River Competing Interests (*Cont'd from Page 2*)

other sectors. Mr. O'Toole and Mr. Davis were both able to express concerns about growing cities looking to agriculture for water.

"The only water for growth is [agriculture]," said Mr. O'Toole. "We are the reservoir for growth."

"Cities really have to look at reuse and any other method to stretch their water supply," added Mr. Davis, "just like agriculture is doing.""

Further attention was drawn to Basin agriculture later in the month, when CBS's "60 Minutes" ran a story titled, "Southwest states facing tough choices about water as Colorado River diminishes".

IID Director JB Hamby was interviewed, and he talked about how California's Imperial Valley farms have cut water usage almost 20% since 2003, while urban growth and sprawl is occurring in other parts of the Colorado River Basin that's not necessarily sustainable.

"We need to think and rethink about how we grow and if we grow and where we grow," said Mr. Hamby.

"I think what we all need to have is a reality check, here, and recognize that we live in an era of limits right now and that's not going away anytime soon," he added. "In fact, it's only going to get worse."

Biden Administration to Overhaul Trump Environmental Rules

The Biden Administration is moving forward on the President's Inaugural Day pledge to undo rulemaking efforts completed by the Trump Administration associated with implementation of federal laws that have critical bearing on Western water management activities. While certain litigious environmental groups have cheered these recent developments, the Family Farm Alliance and other organizations who supported the Trump actions are concerned.

"Over the past two decades, we have witnessed escalated engagement by certain activist groups who cynically use wildlife protection and climate change as avenues to eliminate sectors of production agriculture," said Alliance Executive Director Dan Keppen. "Many of the federal decisions responsible for harming Western producers are driven by a small group of environmental litigation organizations. We knew the new administration would be pressured by some of these groups to eliminate or modify some of the actions taken by the Trump Administration. We can only hope that the Biden leadership will continue to reach out to American farmers and ranchers to find out why they may have supported some of those earlier efforts before they take action that undoes them."

In the past month, the Biden Administration has proposed removing and replacing rules implemented by the Trump Administration that change implementation of the Clean Water Act, Endangered Species Act (ESA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

"In our view, many of the changes made to these decades-old federal environmental laws by the Trump Administration helped bring them into the modern era," said Mr. Keppen. "We'll go back to drawing board again with the Biden Administration and continue to focus on important process improvements. We need processes that allow for more efficient, informed and transparent management and infrastructure development decisions without impacting the effectiveness of environmental or species protection measures."

Biden Plan Overturns Trump NEPA Reforms

The Biden White House Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) is proposing to restore a range of analysis requirements on federal agencies that the Trump Administration dropped when it rewrote NEPA implementing rules.

Phase 1 of the proposal would require agencies to analyze direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of major federal actions and allow agencies to be even more stringent than the CEQ rules in their implementing regs. The broader Phase 2 of the proposal will follow in 2022.

"The basic community safeguards we are proposing to restore would help ensure that American infrastructure gets built right the first time and delivers real benefits – not harms-to people who live nearby," CEQ Chair Brenda Mallory said in a statement.

The proposed plan was published in the *Federal Register* last month, which commenced a public comment process that included two public hearings. The public comment period will elapse November 21.

"We must reinforce the message that NEPA must consider economic impacts of proposed decisions, be timely, ensure regulatory certainty, and not be overly burdensome," said Kaitlyn Glover, executive director of the Public Lands Council.

The two-phased approach is intended to allow the Biden Administration in Phase 1 to quickly revoke what it sees as the most problematic pieces of the Trump Administration's broad rewrite of CEQ's NEPA implementing rules in 2020 and allow time in Phase 2 to consider more wholesale changes to the rule.

"By reversing the Trump regulations that put polluter interests over those of the public, the Biden administration is demonstrating a willingness to listen to those on the frontlines of the climate crisis whose lives and livelihoods are on the line," said Stephen Schima, a senior legislative counsel leading NEPA advocacy work for the litigious environmental organization Earthjustice.

The Alliance was supportive of the Trump Administration's NEPA rulemaking process and will once again advocate for common-sense NEPA implementation in this new process.

"There is a proper and balance way to implement NEPA," said Mr. Keppen. "We want to ensure that federal agencies implementing the requirements of NEPA won't engage – or be forced to engage – in costly and unnecessary assessments".

Trump ESA Policies to be Rescinded

The Biden Administration announced in late October that it would rescind Trump Administration ESA policies finalized in 2020.

The first change to be proposed by Commerce and Interior agencies would expand the definition of what is considered habitat for listed species to include areas where the species are not currently found but had previously lived in and would need to expand into if their numbers increase. The second proposal would rescind the Trump administration's rule that economic data be used as a factor in deciding whether to protect a species' habitat.

"The Endangered Species Act is one of the most important conservation tools in America and provides a safety net for species that are at risk of going extinct," said Assistant Interior Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks Shannon Estenoz. "If finalized, today's proposed actions will bring the implementation of the Act back into alignment with its original intent and purpose — protecting and recovering America's biological heritage for future generations."

Litigious environmental groups who have battled the Trump ESA rules in court cheered the decision.

"We're relieved that the Biden administration has taken this important step toward restoring critical protections for imperiled species," said Noah Greenwald, endangered species director at the Center for Biological Diversity. "There's just no way to save animals and plants from extinction without safeguarding the places they need to live."

However, organizations representing building developers,

Continued on Page 10

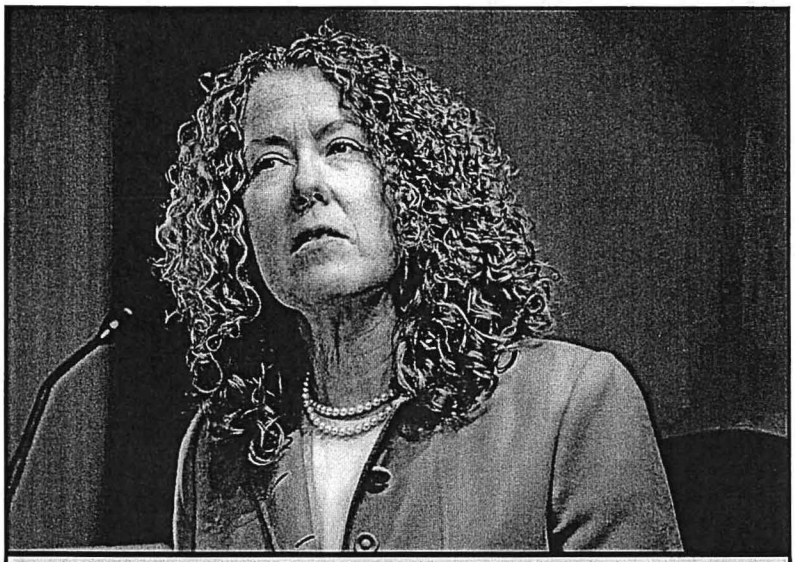
New Biden Appointees *(Cont'd from Page 6)*

Montana's Department of Environmental Quality, overseeing the state's water, air, mining and remediation programs. She served as a senior advisor and regional director to Senator Jon Tester (D-MONTANA) during his first term, where she worked primarily on natural resource issues.

Ms. Stone-Manning endured a painful Senate confirmation process, where Western Republicans highlighted her involvement in a 1989 tree-spiking case in Idaho's Clearwater National Forest.

The Senate eventually approved her nomination 50-45, with no Republicans voting in her favor.

"Ms. Stone-Manning has shown herself to be uniquely unqualified to lead the Bureau of Land Management based on her past ties to eco-terrorism and her extreme beliefs about multiple-use on public lands," said Rep. Dan Newhouse (R-WASHINGTON) on October 27, when Ms. Stone-Manning was officially sworn in as the new director. "Her confirmation was a slap in the face for western communities who strive to cultivate healthy, productive public lands for today and the future."



Tracy Stone-Manning, shown here at her confirmation hearing before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, is the new, recently confirmed director of the Bureau of Land Management. **Photo courtesy of Getty Images.**

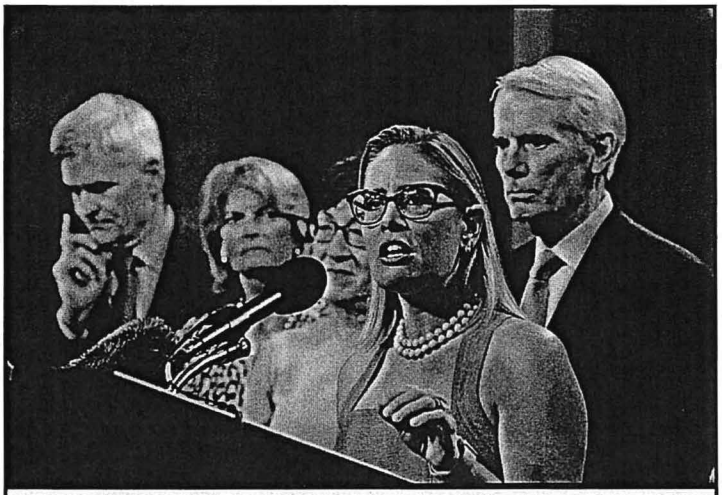
Bipartisan Infrastructure Package *(Continued from Page 5)*

told me they will, but they're under a lot of pressure."

"Whether progressives will give in and allow President Biden to get a win on climate and infrastructure remains to be seen," said Mr. Limbaugh. "With only a three-vote swing in the House, it will not be easy to move the infrastructure bill before language is drafted on the reconciliation framework at the earliest."

Debt Ceiling

The Senate last week voted 50-48 to approve a deal struck between Senate Republicans and Democrats to temporarily raise the nation's debt ceiling by $480 billion, allowing the nation to pay its debts through at least December 3 and avoid an economically risky federal default. The vote came after 11 Republicans joined all Democrats on a procedural motion advancing the measure.



Senator Kyrsten Sinema (D-ARIZONA) still opposes her party's plans for a $3.5 trillion, party-line spending bill. **Photo source: J. Scott Applewhite.**

After the vote, the Senate left for a 10-day recess. House Speaker Pelosi called the House back into session, and the House approved the Senate plan. President Joe Biden quickly signed the measure.

"I'm glad that this at least allows us to prevent a totally self-made and utterly preventable economic catastrophe as we work on a longer-term plan," said House Rules Chairman Jim McGovern (D-Mass.).

The debt deal sets up the possibility of another "fiscal cliff" on December 3, the same day the stopgap continuing resolution (CR) currently funding federal agencies expires.

Congress will need to address both the debt limit and FY 2022 spending by then or risk a credit default and a government shutdown at the same time, although some say Treasury could potentially extend the debt ceiling into January 2022 using extraordinary measures.

Trump Rules on the Chopping Block (*Cont'd from Pg. 8*)

oil companies, agriculture and private property owners supported the Trump rules and say they were intended to update implementation of the ESA to make it clearer and more consistent and to better work to address modern day conservation challenges.

"While the 2020 rules were not perfect, axing them without consideration of their benefits or how they could be improved serves only to generate conflict and litigation," said Jonathan Wood, vice president of the Property and Environment Research Center (MONTANA).

Western Republicans in the House of Representatives responded quickly to the Biden Administration's ESA announcement and introduced five bills that would codify the Trump regulations to give them the same force and effect of law.

"Sadly, President Biden has made it clear that his administration's policies are focused on fulfilling the agenda of far-left environmental radicals instead of conserving our natural resources and working with rural communities where many Americans have lived and protected the land for generations," said Rep. Cliff Bentz (R-OREGON). "That is why I introduced H.R. 5708, a bill to codify the Trump Administration's definition of habitat, which is scientifically based and meets the needs of both our environment and the people living within it."

Other bills introduced by GOP members would codify the Trump Administration regulations that withdrew the Blanket 4(d) rule, established interagency cooperation under ESA Section 7, and addressed the process for considering critical habitat exclusions and listing species and critical habitat.

EPA/Corps Send WOTUS Rewrite to OMB for Review

The Biden Administration's Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) have sent a draft proposed rule to the White House's Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to revise the definition of what constitutes a "water of the U.S.," or WOTUS.

With the Trump Administration's WOTUS rule (Navigable Waters Protection Rule, or "NWPR") struck down in an Arizona district court decision, EPA has reverted to the 1986 definition of WOTUS and relied on 2008 guidance from the George W. Bush Administration about how to apply that definition.

The Biden Administration has said it wants to craft a definition that is durable and "enduring" after decades of regulatory changes, lawsuits, and uncertainty.

"The earliest we will see the details of such a proposal will be in November, but we will more likely see the draft rule sometime in December," said Mark Limbaugh, the Alliance's representative in Washington, D.C.

EPA and Corps officials have released a *Federal Register* notice asking for input on the potential selection and location of 10 sites for regional roundtables to take input on how various regions are affected by the definition of WOTUS, and to learn about stakeholders' experience, challenges and opportunities under different regulatory regimes.

"Crafting a lasting definition of WOTUS means that we must bolster our understanding of how different regions experience and protect our nation's vital waters," said EPA Assistant Administrator for Water Radhika Fox. "These roundtables will provide a great opportunity to deepen our shared knowledge. They also represent one opportunity—in a suite of strategic tools—the agencies are utilizing to obtain input on this important topic."

The agencies are inviting stakeholders to organize a targeted set of interested parties and regional representatives to participate in these discrete roundtables. Each nomination for a roundtable must include a proposed slate of participants representing perspectives of key interests in that region. The agencies request that organizers submit their self-nomination letter via email not later than November 3, 2021.

The regional roundtable "contest" has many in the water world scratching their heads and scrambling to find partners and put together proposals with a three-week deadline. Many have requested that EPA provide additional time for organizers to put together proposals.

"An extension for the roundtables is what we'd like to see," said Erin Huston, the federal policy consultant for California Farm Bureau. "It's going to take a lot of coordination across a lot of states in a short period of time."

Indications are that EPA's Office of Water has been receptive to these requests, and that the deadline will be extended into early 2022.

Meanwhile, Arizona cattle and construction organizations last month asked a federal appeals court to revive the Trump Administration's WOTUS rule.

"[V]acatur of the NWPR and return to the pre-2015 regime pending issuance of yet another new rule by the agencies will be unduly disruptive to the regulated community, and those harms far exceed any speculative injury asserted by Plaintiffs," the industry groups wrote.

Farmers Protest EPA's Proposal to Ban Chlorpyrifos

More than 80 national ag organizations last month filed formal objections to EPA's decision to revoke all food tolerances of chlorpyrifos, a chemical the agriculture industry still needs for crop protection.

The farming organizations argue that EPA's own assessments on chlorpyrifos demonstrate many safe, high-benefit uses of this product, with risks below levels of concern.

"Litigation should not determine the outcome of pesticide registration decisions, and EPA should stick to their science-based process to reach conclusions," said Oregonians for Food and Shelter, one of the groups objecting.

The ag groups also claim EPA has failed to conduct interagency reviews related to this decision, which are required due to the potential for over $100 million in additional costs to the food and agriculture economy because of this cancellation.

"I don't believe that this administration will change its mind, but we can't give up hope that science will prevail over politics," Washington Farm Bureau CEO John Stuhlmiller said.

The ban, announced in August, takes effect Feb. 28 and applies to all uses for growing food crops.

Western Caucuses Release "Western Conservation Principles"

The Biden Administration's conservation initiative - often referred to as the "30 x 30" plan for its goals of conserving 30% of the nation's land and waters by 2030 – has drawn praise from Democrats on Capitol Hill and raised alarms in GOP Congressional offices representing rural Westerners.

The Senate and Congressional Western Caucuses – made up Senators from Western and rural states who are "committed to upholding the fundamental principles of the West" – want to ensure that those principles are applied to 100% of public lands and waters, and last month released their "Western Conservation Principles" document, an alternative approach to the Biden Administration's "America the Beautiful" initiative, based on these principles and values.

"We propose a holistic approach to conservation based on restoring healthy and resilient landscapes versus yet-to-be defined land statuses," the Caucus report notes. "The issue remains that the ambiguous "conservation status" has yet to be defined," and even if it were to be defined, it is clear the Administration does not know what percentage of lands and waters are currently meeting this status."

The Caucuses report cites a study from the U.S. Geological Survey, which finds over 30% of public lands already have permanent protection from conversion and a mandated management plan to maintain a primarily natural state.

The Senate and Congressional Western Caucuses propose setting out to increase the percentage of public lands and waters that meet established management objectives and land health conditions and are implementing best management practices and other mitigation strategies. This means focusing on issues plaguing federal lands and waters like invasive species; overgrown, diseased, and infested forests; and post-wildfire restoration.

"We believe the best way to do this is not simply through more funding, but through thoughtful, deliberate improvements to existing programs, systems, and processes, removing regulatory burdens blocking responsible management, and leveraging the expertise, resources, and collaboration of private and public partners," the report states.

Notably, the Caucus report specifically promotes the protection of Western water infrastructure.

"The Senate and Congressional Western Caucuses believe addressing water reliability, storage, and supply is fundamentally tied to western conservation," the report notes, a recommendation strongly supported by the Family Farm Alliance.

"Ensuring that the Biden Administration's initiative works for Western farmers and ranchers is a priority for us," said Alliance Executive Director Dan Keppen. "The Western Conservation Principles developed by the Senate and Western Congressional caucuses provide a good guide that will help us monitor the development of that initiative. We appreciated this effort by the caucuses and the opportunity to provide input."

Climate Resiliency Reports Outline Government-Wide Efforts

Almost two dozen federal agencies recently released their climate change resilience strategies, an effort that underscores the Biden Administration's push for a "whole of government" approach to climate as well as the government's potentially vast vulnerabilities and the numerous adaptation strategies needed to fully prepare for a changing climate in future decades.

"The plans reflect President Biden's whole-of-government approach to confronting the climate crisis as agencies integrate climate-readiness across their missions and programs and strengthen the resilience of federal assets from the accelerating impacts of climate change," the White House said in an October 7 statement.

The strategies were called for in President Biden's January climate executive order (EO), and outline how each agency's mission might be affected by climate change-related risks as well as the steps officials plan to take to ensure climate readiness.

For example, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA's) "Adaptation Plan" identifies key climate threats to agriculture and forestry and outlines cross-cutting adaptation actions USDA can take.

These include investing in soil and forest health, improved outreach and public education, broadened access and availability of climate data, increased support for research and development, and leveraging "Climate Hubs" to improve delivery of science, technology and tools.

"Integrating climate change into USDA's planning and decision making is critical to ensuring that America's producers, who are on the front lines of climate change, are positioned to be successful in the long term," Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack said. "This Adaptation Plan lays out the framework for USDA to carry out sustained climate adaptation that addresses current and emerging climate risks and challenges."

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) explored in its plan the potential risks on its work due to climate change, such as exacerbated conditions at contaminated waste sites. EPA then promised to account for the impacts of climate change as it assesses and enforces programs, policies, and rulemaking processes, according to the EPA's report.

Each report also identified senior leadership for each specific new action-step. For example, the Interior Department assigned a leadership team to work toward the promotion of climate-resilient lands, waters, and cultural resources, so that these "resources threatened by climate change are managed, protected, and/or preserved for current and future generations."

Agenda Item 11. - Reports

POSTED 10-29-2021

LOS OLIVOS COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Board of Directors Workshop Meeting
November 3, 2021, 5:30 PM
St. Mark's Episcopal Church Stacy Hall
2901 Nojoqui Avenue, Los Olivos CA

This meeting will be held both in-person and electronically via Zoom Meetings. In-person the meeting will be held at the following Location: St Mark's in the Valley Episcopal Church, Stacy Hall. The public will also be able to hear and participate electronically:

1. Join Zoom Meeting from PC, Mac, or Android: https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87987066352?pwd=T0JKelp0eEVzSDIxa0U2WmtTYk9Tdz09

2. Via telephone: +1 (408) 638-0968 **Meeting ID: 879-8706-6352** **Passcode: 185617**

REGULAR MEETING AGENDA

1. **CALL TO ORDER**
2. **ROLL CALL**
3. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

4. **DIRECTOR COMMENTS**
   Directors will give reports on any meetings that they attended on behalf of the District and/or choose to comment on various District activities.

5. **PUBLIC COMMENTS**
   Members of the public may address the Board on any items of interest within the subject matter and jurisdiction of the Board but not on the agenda today (Government Code - 54954.3). Speakers are limited to 3 minutes. Due to the requirements of the Ralph M. Brown Act, the District cannot take action today on any matter, not on the agenda, but a matter raised during Public Comments can be referred to District staff for discussion and possible action at a future meeting.

6. **BOARD WORKSHOP DISCUSSION REGARDING SEPTIC TO SEWER CONVERSION PROJECT**
   The Board will review and discuss the status of a number of project components including budget, preliminary feasibility and design, schedule, and grant opportunities. Direction may be provided but no action will be taken.

7. **NEXT REGULAR MEETING: November 10, 2021, St Mark's Episcopal Church, Stacy Hall. The meeting will also be available by Zoom.**

8. **ADJOURNMENT**

The Los Olivos Community Services District is committed to ensuring equal access to meetings. In compliance with the American Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in the meeting or need this agenda provided in a disability-related alternative format, please call 805.946.0431 or email to losolivoscsd@gmail.com. Any public records, which are distributed less than 72 hours prior to this meeting to all, or a majority of all, of the District's Board members in connection with any agenda item (other than closed sessions) will be available for public inspection at the time of such distribution at a location to be determined in Los Olivos, California 93441.

STATUS UPDATE WORKSHOP

BY: BOB PERRAULT
DOUG PIKE

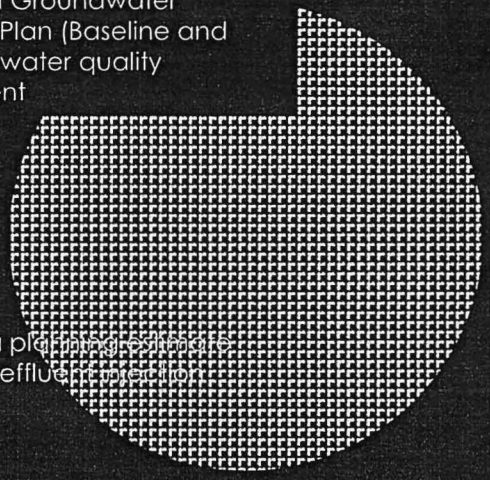
Purpose of Workshop

- Update District Activity/ Progress.
- Review FY 21-22 Budget.
- Review Project Design Milestone and Costs.
- Understand Geotech work and relationship to design.
- Understand grant opportunities and how they correlate to design, review and construction milestones and costs
- Options and recommendations.

RECENT ACTIONS AND PROGRESS

Awarded $150,000 State Matching Grant for Planning Studies & Feasibility Design

Completed Groundwater Monitoring Plan (Baseline and tracking of water quality improvement



Notice to Proceed issued to Stantec for feasibility/ concept planning /preliminary design

Received a planning estimate for treated effluent injection

Notice to proceed issued to MNS for continued grant assistance

LAFCO Extension and Coordination with County of Santa Barbara, RWQCB, and other non-profit & agency partners

Los Olivos Community Service District FY-20-21 Budget Snapshot

See Following two Charts for detailed Discussion

Los Olivos Community Service District FY 20-21 Budget Snapshot				
	FY 20 / 21 Budget	Year to Date	Remaining	Projected
Beginning Fund Bal:	213370			
Revenue:				
Special Assessment:	$ 196,253.00	$ -	$ 196,253.00	$ 196,253.00
County EHS Grant:	$ 124,000.00	$ 16,296.00	$ 107,704.00	$ 124,000.00
State Grant:	$ 150,000.00	$ -	$ 150,000.00	$ 150,000.00
Total Revenues:	**$ 470,253.00**	**$ 16,296.00**	**$ 453,957.00**	**$ 470,253.00**
Expenditures:				
Services and supplies				
7090 Insurance:	$ 2,500.00	$ 162.00	$ 2,338.00	$ 2,500.00
7324 Audit and Acc:	$ 4,000.00	$ 59.00	$ 3,941.00	$ 4,000.00
7340 Membership:	$ 1,200.00	$ -	$ 1,200.00	$ 1,200.00
7450 Office Exp:	$ 2,000.00	$ -	$ 2,000.00	$ 2,000.00
Total services & Sup:	**$ 9,700.00**	**$ 221.00**	**$ 9,479.00**	**$ 9,700.00**
7460 Professional Serv:				
Prel. Design:	$ 180,000.00	$ -	$ 180,000.00	$ 293,000.00
GSI:	$ 48,250.00	$ 12,966.00	$ 35,314.00	$ 48,250.00
Pre Env:	$ 65,000.00	$ -	$ 65,000.00	$ 65,000.00
Assess. Eng:	$ 30,000.00	$ -	$ 30,000.00	$ 30,000.00
Avail Prof Exp:	$ 115,750.00	$ -	$ 113,000.00	$ 2,750.00
Total Professional Serv:	**$ 439,000.00**	**$ 12,966.00**	**$ 423,314.00**	**$ 439,000.00**
Direct Support Services:				
7508 Legal Fees:	$ 27,000.00	$ 5,200.00	$ 21,800.00	$ 27,000.00
7325 Grant Assist:	$ 10,000.00	$ -	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00
7510 Dist. GM and Eng:	$ 67,000.00	$ 12,944.00	$ 54,056.00	$ 67,000.00
7530 Publications & No	$ 5,000.00	$ -	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00
7671 Asses. Proc:	$ 15,000.00	$ -	$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000.00
7671 Training:	$ 1,500.00	$ -	$ 1,500.00	$ 1,500.00
7894 Comm Serv:	$ 930.00	$ -	$ 930.00	$ 930.00
Total Dir. Serv.	**$ 126,430.00**	**$ 18,144.00**	**$ 108,286.00**	**$ 126,430.00**
Total All Expend:	$ 575,130.00	$ 31,331.00	$ 541,079.00	$ 575,130.00
Ending Fund Balance:				**$ 108,493.00**

Consultant Contract Costs

Includes the following Assumptions:

1. **Adjustment Stantec; Preliminary Design($108,750) Load Study ($20,000), Siting Study ($10,000)**
2. **Adjustment GSI Injection Feasibility ($217,075)**

	Budget FY 20-21	Contract estimate	Adjustment	Year End
Prelim. Design (Stantec)	$180,000	$158,000	$ 138,750	$296,750
Geotech (GSI)	48,250	48,250	217,075	$265,325
Prelim. Env.	65,000	65,000	0	65,000
Assessment Eng	30,000	30,000	0	30,000
Avail Prof Ex	115,750	0	0	0
Total	**$439,000**	**$301,250**	**$355,825**	**$657,075**
Shortfall:				**($218,075)**

Consultant Shortfall Reduction

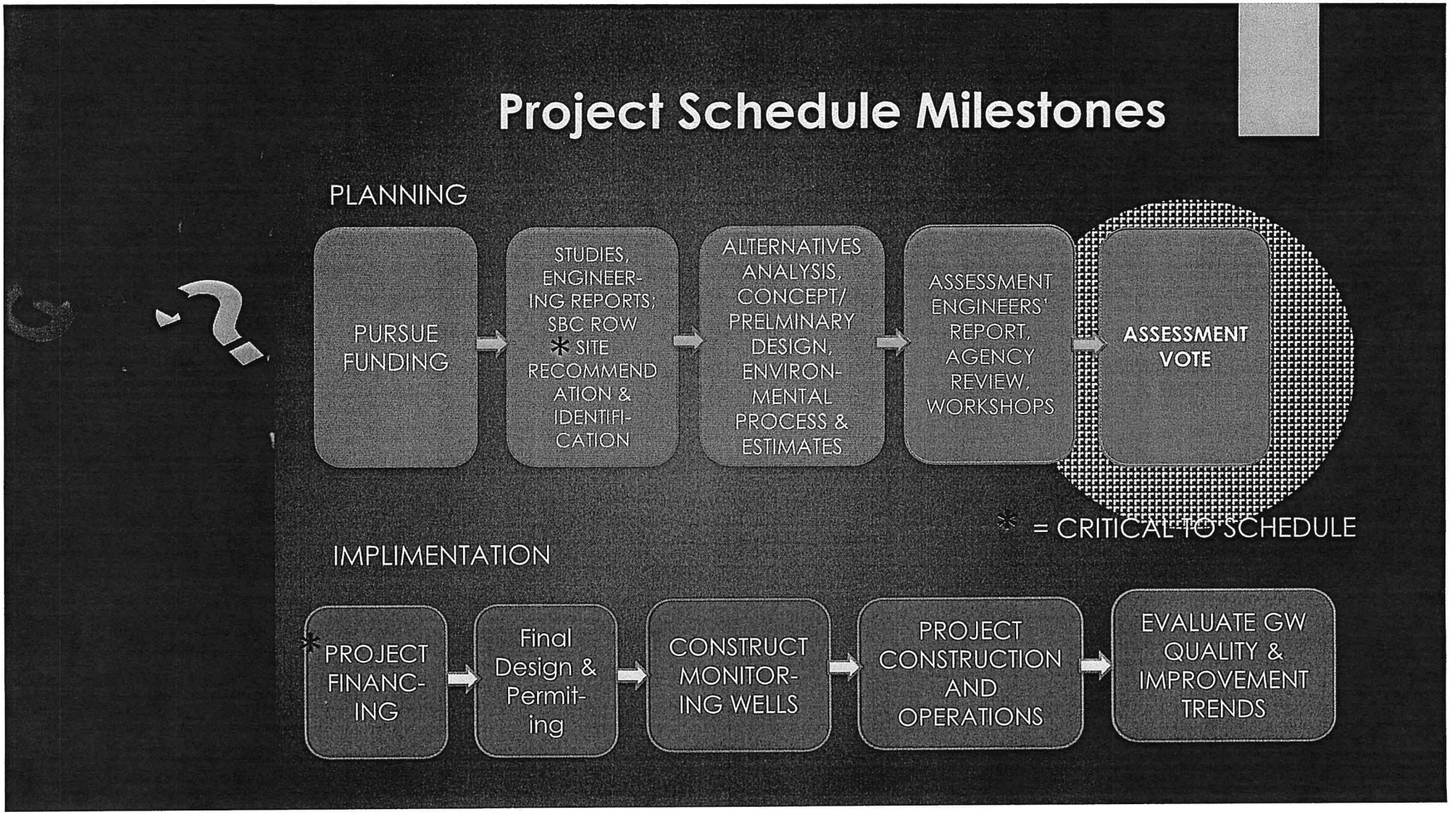
Deficit of $218,075 Could be Reduced Using the Following Assumptions (Total shortfall reduction of $165,000, leaving remaining shortfall of $53,075.)

1. Reduce contract amount to GSI - $35,000. Little impact to District- Work would be completed as a part of the feasibility study.

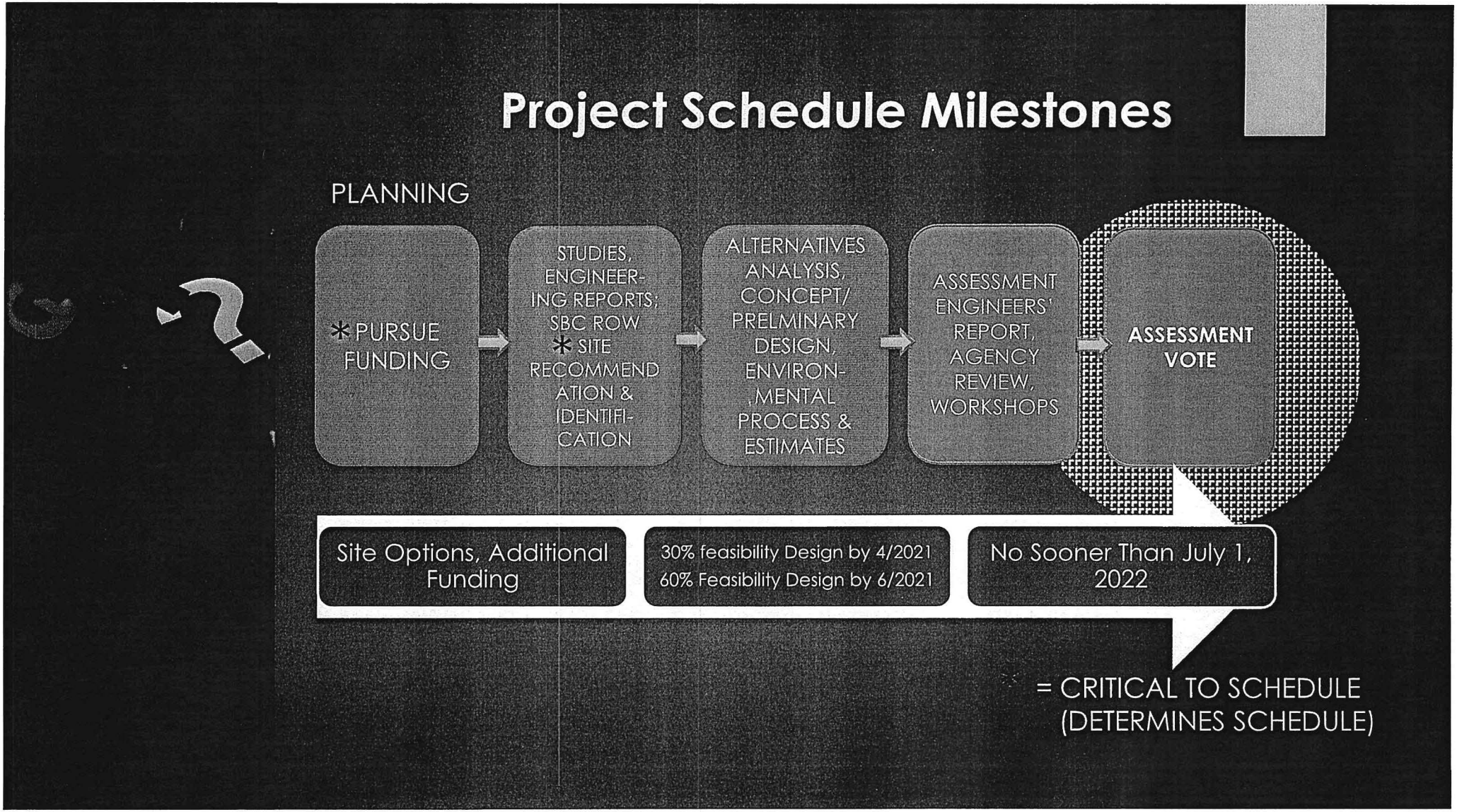
2. Hold Stantec work to completion of 30% Design in current Fiscal Year = savings of $80,000 in this Fiscal year.

3. Use $50,000 in cash balance leaving $58,000 in cash reserves which meets policy.

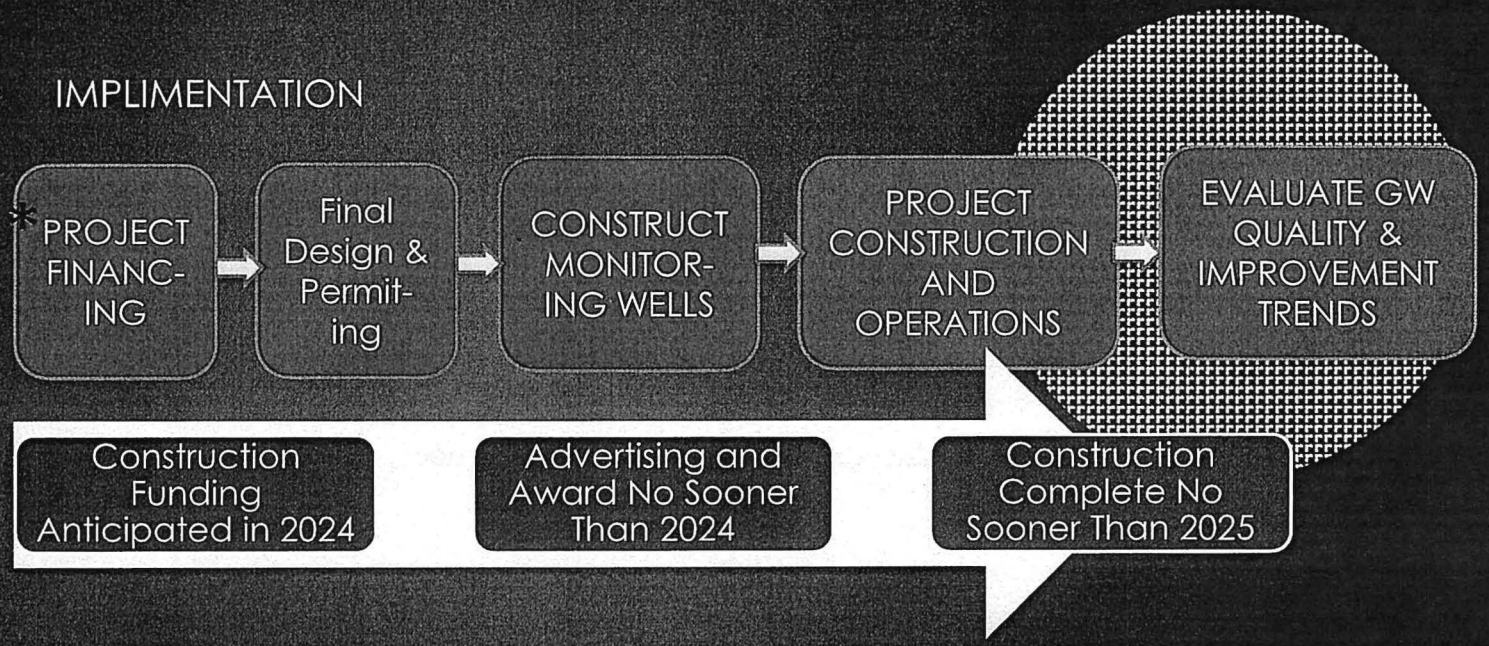
Project Schedule Milestones



Project Schedule Milestones



Project Schedule Milestones

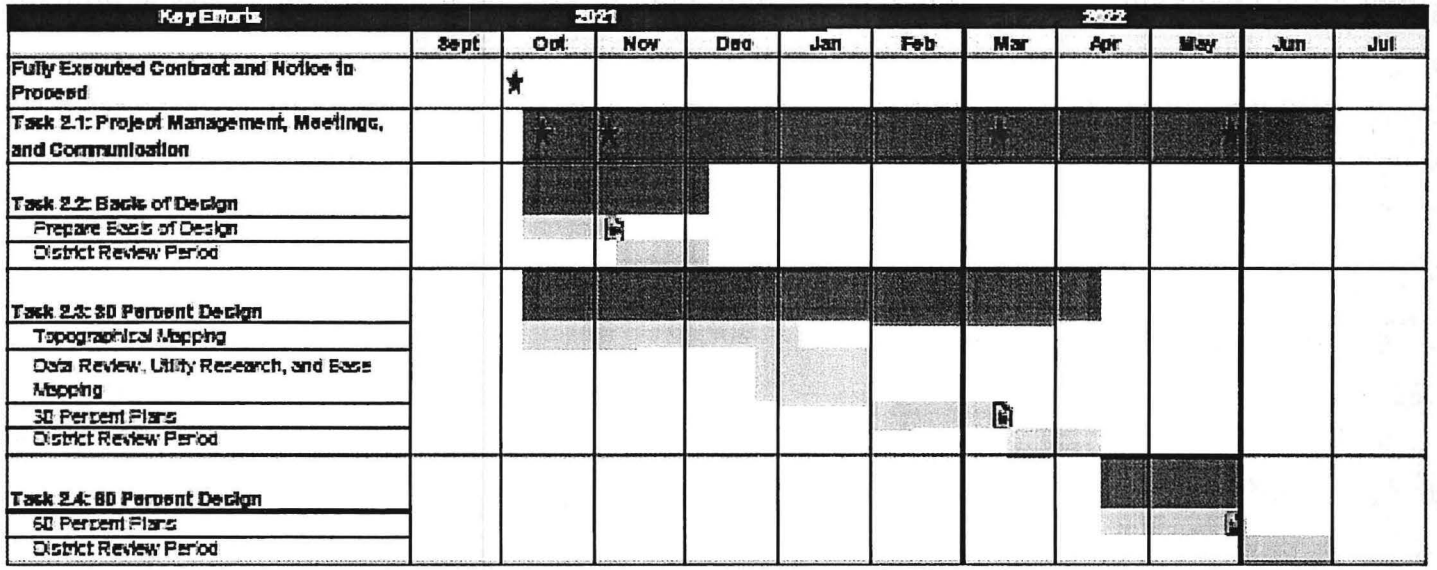


= CRITICAL TO SCHEDULE

Stantec Milestone Timeline

Schedule

Stantec is proposing the below schedule for the tasks associated with Task 2 proposal.



Stantec Fee Estimate

FEE ESTIMATE - Los Olivos CSD Septic to Sewer Task 02 Preliminary Design

Name	Project Summary	Labour	Expense	Subs	Total
Project Billing Rate					
Total Units (T&M)					
Fee (T&M)	Total	$249,650.00	$1,100.00	$22,000.00	$256,750.00

Task Code	Task Name	Units	Hours	Labour	Expense	Subs	Total
2.1	Basis of Design		68	$13,878.00	$0.00	$0.00	$13,878.00
2.2	30 Percent Design		852	$150,498.00	$550.00	$22,000.00	$173,048.00
	Topographical Mapping		282	$44,526.00	$550.00	$22,000.00	$67,076.00
	Data Review, Utility Research and Base Mapping		140	$25,792.00	$0.00	$0.00	$25,792.00
	30 Percent Plans & OPCC		430	$80,178.00	$0.00	$0.00	$80,178.00
2.3	60 Percent Design		252	$51,040.00	$0.00	$0.00	$51,040.00
	Wastewater Treatment Plant Proposed Design		78	$9,420.00	$0.00	$0.00	$9,420.00
	Los Olivos Sewer Collection System		198	$39,148.00	$0.00	$0.00	$39,148.00
	OPCC		36	$8,472.00	$0.00	$0.00	$8,472.00
2.4	Project Management, Meetings, and Communication		138	$25,238.00	$550.00	$0.00	$25,788.00
	Project Management, Meetings, and Communication		138	$24,238.00	$550.00	$0.00	$25,788.00

GSI Treated Wastewater Injection Feasibility Assessment Study Cost

Description	Labor Hours	Labor Cost	Outside Services	Direct Expenses	Total
Task 1 – Preliminary Cost Analysis	71	$12,254	$0	$0	$12,254
Task 2 – Design, Permit, and Install Test and Monitoring Well	256	$41,510	$0	$866	$42,375
Task 3 – Conduct Pumping Test	117	$18,137	$1,320	$1,069	$20,525
Task 4 – Perform Geochemical Analysis	62	$10,833	$38,500	$353	$49,686
Task 5 – Develop Groundwater Model	204	$41,488	$0	$114	$41,602
Task 6 – Identify Active Production Wells	61	$9,307	$0	$102	$9,409
Task 7 – Permitting Feasibility	64	$11,660	$0	$0	$11,660
Task 8 – Technical Memorandum	126	$21,253	$0	$0	$21,253
Task 9 – Project Management	42	$8,310	$0	$0	$8,310
Project Totals	**1003**	**$174,752**	**$39,820**	**$2,503**	**$217,075**

GSI Estimate for Effluent Injection Program

PRELIMINARY INJECTION PROGRAM COST ANALYSIS – LOS OLIVOS WASTEWATER RECLAMATION PROGRAM PROJECT

Table 1. Injection Program Cost Estimate

Description	Cost Per Well	Phase 1 (2 wells)	Phases 2 and 3 (2–3 Additional Wells)	Project Total
Pilot Testing (Using Test Well)	–	–	–	$200,000
RWQCB Permitting (Injection Aspects)	–	$200,000	$100,000	$300,000
Drilling and Construction of Injection Well	$800,000	$1,600,000	$1.6M–$2.4M	$3.2M–$4M
Drilling and Construction of Monitoring Well	$240,000	$480,000	$480K–$720K	$1M–$1.2M
Injection Well Equipping	$150,000	$300,000	$300K–$450K	$600K–$750K
Total	**$1,190,000**	**$2,580,000**	**$2.5M–$3.7M**	**$5.3M–$6.5M**
Operations and Monitoring (Annual Cost)	–	–	–	**$200K–$350K per year**

Grant Opportunities

- State Budget allocates $650 Million for Septic to Sewer Project
  - Details of Implementation still to be determined.
  - Could Set aside up to $350 million for Small/ Disadvantaged Communities
  - Proposed Schedule
    - Fall 2022- Deadline to file Concepts
    - Invite Back eligible projects
    - Spring 2023 Complete full application
    - Construction start 2024
- State Revolving Fund Program
  - Recycled Water Funding Program (Grants and Low Interest Loans)
    - Application Due Dec 31
    - Application Complete only after Planning Grant Final Report Complete in 6/2022
    - Funding in April 2023
- Various Low Interest Infrastructure Loan Programs
  - CSDA, SDRMA, CA Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank
    - Available upon Successful Assessment Vote
- Federal Infrastructure Program
  - Pending Federal Infrastructure Legislation
    - Details Pending

Options to Consider:

Consider Options for Staying on Schedule

Consider Finalize Effluent Disposal Strategy

Consider Assessment Vote Timing

- Factors include completeness of design, WWT Package Plant Siting and grant funding.

Board Discussion & GM Direction:

Action Items	
Next Steps/ Assignments	
Deadlines	


CONSUMABLE ART IN LOS OLIVOS
WINE TASTING
2905
SPECIALIZING
IN
PINOT NOIR

THANK YOU

Posted 11-5-21

LOS OLIVOS COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Board of Directors Regular Meeting November 10, 2021, 6:00 PM

This meeting will be held both in-person and electronically via Zoom Meetings. In-person the meeting will be held at the following Location: **St Mark's in the Valley Episcopal Church, Stacy Hall**. The public will also be able to hear and participate electronically:

1. Join Zoom Meeting from PC, Mac, or Android: https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86910226634?pwd=S3NTa-WxDT1JydE1WY3huM2xBeHhoUT09

2. Via telephone: +1 (408) 638-0968 **Meeting ID: 869-1022-6634** **Passcode: 523136**

REGULAR MEETING AGENDA
St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Stacy Hall
2901 Nojoqui Ave. Los Olivos CA

1. **CALL TO ORDER**
2. **ROLL CALL**
3. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

4. **DIRECTOR COMMENTS**
   Directors will give reports on any meetings that they attended on behalf of the District and/or choose to comment on various District activities.

5. **PUBLIC COMMENTS**
   Members of the public may address the Board on any items of interest within the subject matter and jurisdiction of the Board but not on the agenda today (Government Code - 54954.3). Speakers are limited to 3 minutes. Due to the requirements of the Ralph M. Brown Act, the District cannot take action today on any matter, not on the agenda, but a matter raised during Public Comments can be referred to District staff for discussion and possible action at a future meeting.

6. **ADMINISTRATIVE AGENDA**
   All matters listed hereunder constitute a consent agenda and will be acted upon by a single roll call vote of the Board. Matters listed on the Administrative Agenda will be read-only on the request of a member of the Board or the public, in which event the matter shall be removed from the Administrative Agenda and considered as a separate item.

   a. **MEETING MINUTES**
      i. Approve Minutes of October 13, 2021
      ii. Approve Minutes of November 3, 2021

   b. **INVOICE PAYMENT**
      i. October 15,2021 Robert Perrault General Management Services (10-15-2021) $4,108.62
      ii. October 8, 2021, GSI Water Solutions Invoice # 876-001-09 Groundwater Management Services (September) $4,706.25.
      iii. October 8, 2021, GSI Water Solutions #876-002-1 Injection Feasibility Assessment (September) $11,001.75.

iv. October 12, 2021, MNS Engineering Services Invoice #78559-RI Engineering Support (July) $7,554.50.
v. October 12, 2021, MNS Engineering Services Invoice # 78728 Engineering Support (August) $6,380
vi . October 17, 2021, Aleshire and Wynder LOCSD #1245 Legal Services (September) $4,480.00.
vi. November 2,2021, Aleshire and Wynder LOCSD #1245 Legal Services(October) $2,940.00.
vii. California Special District Association Annual Dues FY 21-22, $1,025.00.

7. BUSINESS ITEMS DISCUSSION AND ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING:

a. **District Counsel Update on State Senate Housing Bills 9 and 10, taking effect January 1, 2022, and Potential District Impact.**

b. **Approval of Action Plan Resulting from November 3, 2021, Board Workshop.**
The Board of Directors conducted a workshop and discussed potential go forward work and funding strategies. At the end of the discussion, the Board identified a list of action items and directions to the General Manager to be implemented for the Project.

Recommendation: Review the action plan and by motion provide direction.

c. **Update on Grant Funding Options and Pursuit.**

8. GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT
General Manager Report on current assignments, action items, and general District business.

9. CLOSED SESSION

a. **CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL—ANTICIPATED LITIGATION** (Code section 54956.9(d)(2))
b. **PUBLIC EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION—GENERAL MANAGER** (Government Code section 54957(b)(1))

10. INFORMATIONAL ITEMS
11. CALL FOR AGENDA ITEMS
12. NEXT REGULAR MEETING: December 8, 2021, St Mark's Episcopal Church, Stacy Hall.
13. ADJOURNMENT

The Los Olivos Community Services District is committed to ensuring equal access to meetings. In compliance with the American Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in the meeting or need this agenda provided in a disability-related alternative format, please call 805.946.0431 or email to losolivoscsd@gmail.com. Any public records, which are distributed less than 72 hours prior to this meeting to all, or a majority of all, of the District's Board members in connection with any agenda item (other than closed sessions) will be available for public inspection at the time of such distribution at a location to be determined in Los Olivos. California 93441.

Memo To: **President Palmer and Board Members**

From: **Bob Perrault, General Manager**

Subject: **Key Points from Workshop Meeting**

Date: **November 10, 2021**

Outlined below are the key points discussed by the Board during the workshop meeting. In developing this list I have incorporated individual Board comments made at the meeting as well as comments submitted to me since the meeting. The identification of key points is the first step in the development of a work program for the Board's review. Staff will distribute the work program prior to the Board meeting on Wednesday night:

Key Points:

1. Retain a consultant to review effluent discharge options, engineer to the district, to evaluate, review and present outcomes and recommendations to Board.

2. Place further work on GSI Water Solutions on a proposed Injection Feasibility Study on hold until a review of effluent discharge options is complete. The hold is based on the fact that the completion of the study will cost $200,000 and the cost for the drilling of wells range between $200,000 to $800,000.

3. Delay the completion of the Preliminary Design beyond the 30% design level until next year. This delay will free $80,000 to be used to assist with the effluent option review.

4. Retain an assessment engineer to develop a financial model that will consider project costs, outside finding, and assessment share.

5. Focus efforts on an aggressive strategy to seek and peruse additional grant funding.

6. Develop a full and accurate schedule that would include prioritized critical path, budget, and date-specific timeframe.

7. Delay initiation on environmental work until the preliminary project design is complete and the preferred sit is identified.

8. Stantec to complete review of sites. The sites contained in the UPC Siting Study should serve as a base, but Stantec should not be limited to the 13 sites.

CORRESPONDENCE LIST
NOVEMBER 2021

Agenda Item 12.

1. Received October 17, 2021 - Notice and Agenda for October 20, 2021 Santa Ynez Community Services District Board of Directors Meeting

2. October 19, 2021 - Letter from District regarding water service requirements - Mesa Verde Road - APN 139-510-004

3. October 20, 2021 - Letter from District regarding water service requirements - Samantha Drive - APN 141-360-006

4. October 20, 2021 - Letter from District regarding water service requirements - Hill Haven Road - APN 139-530-010

5. Received October 21, 2021 - Notice and Agenda for October 25, 2021 Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board of Directors Meeting

6. Received October 21, 2021 - Public Records Act Request from Special Districts Transparent California

7. October 22, 2021 - Letter from District regarding superseding water service requirements - Samantha Drive - APN 141-360-006

8. October 25, 2021 - Notice and Agenda received for October 28, 2021 Central Coast Water Authority Finance Committee and Board of Directors Meeting

9. Received October 26, 2021 - Public Records Act Request from UC Irvine

10. October 27, 2021 - Agenda and Notice received for the November 4, 2021 Santa Barbara Local Agency Formation Commission Meeting

11. October 28, 2021 - Letter from District regarding water service requirements - Hill Haven Road - APN-139-530-010

12. October 28, 2021 - Letter from District regarding water service requirements - North Refugio Road -APN 141-111-005

13. November 1, 2021 - Letter from District regarding Public Records Act Request response to Special Districts Transparent CA

14. November 1, 2021 - Letter from District regarding Public Records Act response to UC Irvine

15. November 2, 2021 - Letter from District regarding water service requirements - Still Meadow Road - APN 137-030-004

16. November 2, 2021 - Received Addendum to the Agenda for the November 4, 2021 Santa Barbara Local Agency Formation Commission Meeting

17. November 2, 2021 - Received Revised Notice and Agenda for the November 4, 2021 Santa Barbara Local Agency Formation Commission Meeting

18. November 2, 2021 – Letter from District regarding water service requirements – San Marcos Avenue APN – 135-162-011

19. November 2, 2021 – Letter from District regarding water service requirements – North Refugio Road – APN 141-111-005

20. November 3, 2021 – Letter from District sent to nine District customers – Backflow testing requirement letter

21. November 4, 2021 – Agenda and Notice received for the November 8, 2021 Cachuma Operations and Maintenance Board of Directors Meeting

22. November 5, 2021 – Letter from District regarding request to downsize meter – Via La Selva – APN -141-100-076

23. November 5, 2021 – Letter from Betty Yee, California State Controller, regarding 2020/2021 Special District Financial Transactions Report

24. November 5, 2021 – Agenda and Packet received from Los Olivos Community Services District Board of Directors Regular Meeting November 10, 2021

25. November 9, 2021 – Letter from Brownstein, Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP – Audit response letter for ID No.1

26. November 10, 2021 – Agenda and Notice received for Cachuma Operations & Maintenance Board - Board of Directors Meeting November 15, 2021

27. November 10, 2021 - Agenda and Notice from Santa Ynez Community Services District Board of Directors Meeting November 17, 2021

28. November 10, 2021 – Letter from District regarding water service requirements – Madera Street – APN 143-214-004