SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
FLOOD CONTROL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
P. O. BOX 1810
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA, 95201
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KRIS BALAJI
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

ADVISORY WATER COMMISSION

May 16, 2018, 1:00 p.m.

Public Health Conference Room, 1601 E. Hazelton Avenue, Stockton, California

AGENDA

I. Roll Call

II. Approve Minutes for the Meeting of April 18, 2018

III. Discussion/Action Items:

A. Presentation on Potential Future of Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) (see attached)

B. Standing Updates
1. San Joaquin Area Flood Control Agency (SJAFCA)
2. Flood Protection
3. Sacramento – San Joaquin Delta (see attached)
4. Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA)

IV. Informational Items (See Attached):

A. April 18, 2018, Written Public Comments from Mr. Dominick Gulli Provided at Advisory Water Commission Meeting

B. April 27, 2018, newsdeeply, "California Delta a Flash Point for Conflict as Climate Change Unfolds"

C. April 30, 2018, Email from Ms. Jacklyn Shaw with Attachment from the California Water Commission, "Summary of Public Benefit Ratio Pre and Post-Appeal – Staff Assessment, as of April 20, 2018"

D. May 9, 2018, agalert.com, "Water Project Backers Discuss Panel's Decisions"

E. May 10, 2018, California Water Commission, "Summary of Commission Determinations for Public Benefit Ratios as of May 10, 2018"

V. Public Comment: ***Please limit comments to three minutes.***

VI. Commissioners' Comments:

VII. Adjournment:

Next Regular Meeting
June 20, 2018, 1:00 p.m.
Public Health Conference Room

Commission may make recommendations to the Board of Supervisors on any listed item.

If you need disability-related modification or accommodation in order to participate in this meeting, please contact the Water Resources Staff at (209) 468-3089 at least 48 hours prior to the start of the meeting. Any materials related to items on this agenda distributed to the Commissioners less than 72 hours before the public meeting are available for public inspection at Public Works Dept. Offices located at the following address: 1810 East Hazelton Ave., Stockton, CA 95205. These materials are also available at http://www.sjwater.org. Upon request these materials may be made available in an alternative format to persons with disabilities.

REPORT FOR THE MEETING OF
THE ADVISORY WATER COMMISSION OF THE SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
April 18, 2018

The regular meeting of the Advisory Water Commission of the San Joaquin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District was held on Wednesday, April 18, 2018, beginning at 1:00 p.m., at Public Health Services, 1601 E. Hazelton Avenue, Stockton, California.

I. Roll Call

Present were Commissioners Nomellini, Swimley, Starr, Herrick, Holbrook, Salazar, Jr., and Hartmann, Alternates Reyna-Hiestand, and Heberle, Secretary Nakagawa, Vice-Chair Price, and Chairman McGurk.

Others present are listed on the Attendance Sheet. The Commission had a quorum.

II. Approval of Minutes for the Meeting of January 17, 2018.

Motion and second to approve the minutes of January 17, 2018 (Heberle/Swimley). Unanimously approved.

SCHEDULED ITEMS

Tom McGurk, Chairman of the Advisory Water Commission (AWC), led the agenda.

III. Discussion / Action Items:

A. East Contra Costa County Basin Boundary Modification Request – Tracy Subbasin

Mr. Brandon Nakagawa, gave a brief outline of the East Contra Costa County (CCC) Basin Boundary Modification Request. Mr. Nakagawa distributed a map of the Tracy Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) and provided explanation of the draft documents: Tracy Subbasin Modification Support Letter, self-addressed response postcard, and mailing list consisting of GSAs, municipalities, local agencies, and public water systems located within the Tracy Subbasin. The draft documents were included in today's agenda packet.

East CCC is requesting a basin boundary modification, separating itself from the Tracy Subbasin, and becoming its own basin. The Tracy Subbasin encompasses most of the Central and South Delta areas, areas within Banta Carbona Irrigation District (ID), Byron-Bethany ID, Westside ID and San Joaquin County, and incorporates multiple GSAs in the City of Tracy area. A compelling reason to support a boundary modification would include autonomy for both Contra Costa and San Joaquin County in decision-making for their groundwater basin in their respective counties. Mr. Nakagawa added that per required statute, the intent of this mailer is a return of 75% positive support from each group of cities, GSAs, local agencies, and small community water systems. East CCC is conducting their own support mailer to cities, GSAs, local agencies, and small community water systems within their jurisdiction.

Discussion amongst the Commission included: Follow-up phone calls and/or emails to letter recipients are recommended to obtain the affirmative support; East CCC would become their own basin; and, East CCC has offered to calculate the groundwater table levels in the basin and forward

data. In addition, Mr. Nakagawa stated a revision will be made to the draft letter and postcard removing any reference of Alameda County in the basin boundary modification. He clarified that the Alameda County area is within Byron-Bethany ID boundaries and will remain within the Tracy Subbasin.

B. Update on Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Disadvantaged Community Grant Funding

Mr. Nakagawa gave an update on the IRWM and reported on the recent grant application put together by eight regions within the San Joaquin River funding area. The grant application is designated for specific disadvantaged community project monies tied to Proposition 1. Funding of just over $3 million is allocated to Disadvantaged Communities (DACs) within the San Joaquin River funding region, and the Eastern San Joaquin (ESJ) Region's allocation is $148,000 – all State money / no local cost-share. The ESJ Region will spend the money in three categories:

1. Governance Structure Update – Cost estimated at $21,000
2. Engagement in IRWM Efforts
3. Project Development

Mr. Nakagawa added that, currently, the ESJ Region is eligible for DAC monies, but not the upcoming implementation round of grant funding. In addition, consideration must be given to the Department of Water Resources' (DWR) requirement of group representatives to include DACs and environmental groups.

Discussion amongst the Commission included: Use the funds for groundwater recharge projects; projects should be multi-beneficial towards stormwater, capture, flood control, habitat, and/or DACs; and, possibly transitioning the IRWM to the AWC. Mr. Nakagawa stated the ACW body could be revised to achieve better representation for a more competitive IRWM. He added that there is $85,000 in Zone 2 funds, set aside and accessible, to update the IRWM to current standards. The County is a "stormwater agency" which meets DWR's requirement for stormwater entities to be part of an IRWM, and San Joaquin County Public Works – Water Resources is requesting FY 2018-2019 budget funds for the Stormwater Program to implement a Stormwater Resources Plan.

In addition, Mr. Nakagawa theorized that the AWC could be a convening group providing project "pay to play" funding to individuals based upon an approved application process by the AWC. Commissioner Hartmann requested a presentation at the next AWC meeting to explain how the AWC body would fulfill the duties and responsibilities, based upon this proposed "pay to play" project funding. A proposed revision in the mission of the AWC is contingent upon a recommendation and approval by the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors.

MOTION: Commissioner Nomellini moved and Commissioner Hartmann seconded a motion to recommend to the Board of Supervisors that the Advisory Water Commission become the governing body to update the IRWM, contingent upon staff's completion of an implementation process. The motion passed unanimously.

Mr. Nakagawa revisited the grant application process and whether the $148,000 should be allocated to Task 8.2 – Engagement in IRWM Efforts, or Task 8.3 – Project Development. Several DACs have inquired about the IRWM, what our community is doing as an IRWM Region, and how they can participate. He added that Task 8.3 directs to take any qualifying DAC projects and move them forward to the engineering phase (i.e. Plans, specs, feasibility studies, etc). Commissioner

Hartmann requested staff to provide a list of DAC projects which would meet these IRWM qualifications.

C. Standing Updates – Brandon Nakagawa

Standing monthly updates were provided on the following:

1. San Joaquin Area Flood Control Agency (SJAFCA):

   Mr. Fritz Buchman, Deputy Director – San Joaquin County Public Works, reported the expanded SJAFCA Board of Directors convened on February 26, 2018, which now includes representatives from the Cities of Lathrop and Manteca. SJAFCA will continue with their previous planning activities and projects on the Smith Canal and levees, but also focus on controlled improvements of Reclamation District (RD) 17 – Mossdale Tract area. Member agencies are working on an agreement to generate seed money for the RD 17 work.

   Rounds of interviews have been conducted for the SJAFCA Director. There has not been an official announcement but an offer has been made.

   A member of the public, Dominick Guilli, provided public comment and a written statement on the Smith Canal Gate. The written statement will be included in the Informational Items section of the AWC Agenda for May 16, 2018.

2. Flood Protection:

   Mr. Nakagawa provided an update on current grants related to flood protection including:

   - Upper Mormon Slough Grant – Erosion Repair Project: $5 million grant. Location is just downstream of the Escalon-Bellota Bridge on Mormon Slough. The project description is to replace rock that has eroded on the north bank, which is the rural levee that protects the community of Linden. Construction is projected to begin in Fall 2019.

   - Small Communities Grant: $3 million grant for six (6) small communities in San Joaquin County including Banta, French Camp, Kasson, Morada, Stoneridge, and Weatherbee Island. Each community has been awarded $500K to develop feasible alternatives to provide 100-year flood protection, and all contracts have been signed. These are communities that have been protected by the State Plan of Flood Control Levees, and typically, are small and severely disadvantaged with the exception of Morada. Developing a feasible alternative for 100-year flood protection with these disadvantaged communities may prove financially challenging.

   - Flood Emergency Response Projects: These DWR Grants awarded to Public Works are part of a series of Delta and/or Statewide grants and the awarded funds are approximately $250K, $317K, $273K, and $160K. Monies will be used to improve the County's Alert System emergency response preparedness and will include: Installing new rain gauges and stream gauges; updating software to visualize levels and inform the public; updating the Office of Emergency Services (OES) website; updating contingency findings; stockpiling of rock; and inundation mapping to indicate where evacuations and high-water may occur during events.

- Deferred Maintenance Program: $431,000 grant – 100% State funded. The Deferred Maintenance Program is sponsored by DWR and encompasses areas within the State Plan of Flood Control, including the San Joaquin and Sacramento systems. Funds will be allocated towards videotaping levee penetrations, approved encroachments, and approved permitted drainage pipes. Public Works has acquired the video equipment and crews are prepared to conduct structure inspections. Work is anticipated to begin within a couple weeks and consists of over 300 levee penetration inspections.

Discussion was raised amongst the Commission regarding the Hazard Mitigation Plan – Flood section and the effects of global warming. Mr. Nakagawa responded that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is a work product of San Joaquin County OES. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Cal OES contributed heavily to the commenting, which resulted in part of the grant funding criteria, including State-mandated issues like global warming. He added that climate control is also trending in becoming a factor in other studies such as San Joaquin River Flows, and RD 17.

On a separate topic, Mr. Nakagawa reported that Shellie Lima has been hired as the new Director of San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services. Meetings will be forthcoming to discuss inundation mapping, and emergency response items.

3. Sacramento – San Joaquin Delta:

   Mr. Nakagawa provided updates on the following:

   - Twin Tunnels – The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California voted to finance a large share of the Twin Tunnels Project, including the agricultural share, at a cost of $10 billion. The County is remaining active with the other Delta counties in opposition of the project. Los Angeles Mayor Eric Garcetti, Los Angeles County Water District, and San Diego County Water District are opposed to the project.

4. Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA):

   - Woodard & Curran – Mr. Nakagawa provided an overview of Woodard & Curran, the consultant hired to develop a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) per SGMA requirements. Included in today's agenda packet are excerpts from the Woodard & Curran "work product" presentation from the Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Authority (ESJGWA) meeting held on April 11, 2018, which explain the project in relation to SGMA requirements, legislation, tasks, and timeline. He added that information is provided to the general public via the ESJGWA website at www.esjgroundwater.org, and the new ESJGWA logo was displayed.

     A "Technical Team" has been established with Mike Callahan, San Joaquin County Public Works – Engineer V, designated as the Project Manager. His responsibilities will include to ensure the consultant's contract is fulfilled according to its terms.

     An "Advisory Committee" to the ESJGWA Board has been established consisting of representatives from each of the GSAs. This committee is a standing committee of the ESJGWA Board, thus must be Brown Act compliant with meetings held at 9:00

a.m., on the 2nd Wednesday every month, prior to the ESJGWA monthly board meetings.

A "Stakeholder Committee" is being formed as part of the effort of reaching out to stakeholders, groundwater users, environmental groups, tribes, etc. Stakeholder Committee members will be selected via an application process. The application is available on www.esjgroundwater.org.

A "public outreach" component is required to inform the general public on SGMA activities. Future activities may include scheduling evening meetings for the convenience of public attendance.

IV. Informational Items:

A. January 22, 2018, Comment Letter from Soluri Meserve – A Law Corporation, "Comments on Delta Plan Amendments Draft Program Environmental Impact Report"

B. February 2, 2018, Email from Brandon Nakagawa, Water Resources Coordinator – San Joaquin County, "EIS Comments – Maximizing CVP Deliveries"

C. March 16, 2018, Letter from California State University, Sacramento – Office of Water Programs, "Invitation to Participate in Sustainable Stormwater Management"

V. Public Comment: ***Public comments, adopted by the Advisory Water Commission on January 17, 2018, will be limited to 3-minutes, unless extended to the discretion of the Chair.***

No comments given.

VI. Commissioner's Comments:

Next Regular Meeting: May 16, 2018 at 1:00 p.m.
Public Health Conference Room

VII. Adjournment: 2:21 p.m.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
FLOOD CONTROL & WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

ADVISORY WATER COMMISSION

MEETING OF APRIL 18, 2018

ATTENDANCE SHEET

NAME	AFFILIATION	E-MAIL ADDRESS	PHONE
D Barney	SJC PW WR	dbarney@sjgov.org	468-3089
Kelly Villalpando	SJC PW WR	KRVillalpando@SJgov.org	468-3073
TOM MCGURK	SEWD		
JOHN G. HOLBROOK	SSJID		209-986-4739
UPrice	AT large	Same	
Stephanie Reyna-Thesland	City of Tracy	NO charge	(209) 831-6333
Joe Salazar Jr.	Fish & Wildlife	Joe.Salazar@LewisBrisbois.com	601-8030
Dominick Gulli	VARIOUS Delta RD's	greenmountainduo@[illegible]	645 4555
Charlie Swimley	City of Lodi	Same	Same
DOUG HEBERLE	W.I.D.	heberlewid@gmail.com	625-8438
Mel Lytle	Stockton		
CHARLES STARR	NSJWCD	c3mstarr@gmail.com	209 601 1055
Dante John Nomellini	CDWA	ngmplcs@pacbell.net	209 465-5883
George Hartmann	RD 2030 RD 2074	gvhlaw@gmail.com	
Fritz Buchman	SJC PW		
John Herrick	SDWA		209 224 5854
Tom Flinn	NSJWCD		
JERRY DERNOOY	SJC		
Michael Callahan	SJC PW	mcallahan@SJgov.org	468-9360
Jane Wagner-Tyack	LWVSJC/Consultant	Jane Tyack@mac.com	
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Amber McDowell	SJFB	amber@sjfb.org	931-4931

ATTACHMENTS
III.A.

Eastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Basin Authority Board of Directors

July 12, 2017 – Staff Report and Recommendation

Policy Question:

With the creation of the Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Authority (ESJ Groundwater Authority) the question has been presented, "Is there a need to keep the Eastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Basin Authority (GBA)?"

Background:

There are multiple functions for which the GBA has served, as stated in the Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement (June 2015), for the primary purpose of providing, "…a consensus-based forum of public water interests concerning Eastern San Joaquin County that will work cooperatively with unanimity toward achieving the goal as defined in Section 1.03 and speak on behalf of the Members with one voice."

Section 1.03 of the GBA JPA states that, "The long-term goal of the Authority is to facilitate the development of locally supported projects that improve water supply reliability and/or improve groundwater level in Eastern San Joaquin County and to provide benefits to project participants and San Joaquin County as a whole. The Authority's short-term goals are as follows: (a) To develop and maintain the Eastern San Joaquin County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP); (b) To facilitate the financing and construction of specific projects contained in the adopted IRWMP; (c) To apply for grant funding to support the activities of the Authority, its member agencies, and San Joaquin County as a whole; and, (d) To develop a strategy for the implementation of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014."

The concept of the "consensus based forum" is a major part of the newly formed ESJ Groundwater Authority where the decision making process is based on striving for consensus first and before moving controversial items to a vote. The remaining purpose of the GBA as well as the long and short-term goals of the GBA are likely to be achieved by the ESJ Groundwater Authority through the development of the Groundwater Sustainability Plan as required by SGMA. There is, however, the exception of short-term goals (a) To develop and maintain the Eastern San Joaquin IRWMP; and (b) To facilitate financing and construction of projects in the IRWMP. Relocating the IRWMP has been identified as a major hurdle necessary to overcome before the GBA can be sunset. In addition, the question of what to do with the GBA's sizable fund balance remaining estimated to be approximately $565,000 at the start of the new Fiscal Year on July 1, 2017. The staff recommendations below have been developed with efficiency, legality, and stakeholder tenement at the core of consideration. The objectives also are being applied in consideration of all meetings staffed by the San Joaquin County Public Works Water Resources Division including the ESJ Groundwater Authority and the Advisory Water Commission.

Objectives for formulating the staff recommendation:

1. Achieve cost and time savings through consolidation of meetings and efficiency measures.
2. Avoid Brown Act and other organizational issues.
3. Maintain or enhance stakeholder participation levels and effectiveness of efforts.

Staff Recommendation to GBA:

1. Direct staff to begin the process to explore sunsetting of the Eastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Basin Authority including the GBA Coordinating Committee and the SGMA Work Group both of which are standing committees of the GBA.
    a. Staff to explore options for the transference of responsibility for the Eastern San Joaquin IRWMP.
    b. Staff to explore ways to incorporate consensus building and facilitation into efforts of the ESJ Groundwater Authority.
2. Adopt the following budget for FY 2017-18 based on staff recommendation.
    a. Forgo the collection of dues for FYs 2016-17- and FY 2017-18.
    b. Allocate $50,000 for staff and legal counsel to explore.
    c. Reserve $85,000 for the update of the Eastern San Joaquin IRWMP to 2016 standards (see cost proposal).
    d. Prepare refunds for GBA members equal to the amount contributed in the 2015-2016 fiscal Year.
3. Staff to report back to the GBA Board of Directors with a recommendation for future actions and possible sunsetting of the GBA.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA – CALIFORNIA NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY

EDMUND G. BROWN JR., *Governor*

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
1416 NINTH STREET, P.O. BOX 942836
SACRAMENTO, CA 94236-0001
(916) 653-5791

September 15, 2014

Mr. Brandon W. Nakagawa, P.E.
Water Resources Coordinator
Eastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Basin Authority
1810 East Hazelton Avenue
Stockton, California 95205

Eastern San Joaquin Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Final Review

Dear Mr. Nakagawa:

This letter transmits the Department of Water Resources (DWR) final review of the Eastern San Joaquin Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan. The public comment period on DWR's review of the Eastern San Joaquin IRWM Plan has closed and no public comments were received. DWR has determined that the Eastern San Joaquin IRWM Plan is consistent with the IRWM Planning Act and the related IRWM Plan Standards contained in the 2012 IRWM Program Guidelines. The final review is posted on the following link: http://www.water.ca.gov/irwm/grants/prp.cfm.

If you have any questions, please contact Craig Cross at (916) 651-9204 or Craig.Cross@water.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Tracie L. Billington, P.E. Chief
Financial Assistance Branch
Division of Integrated Regional Water Management

INTRODUCTION

IRWM planning regions must have an IRWM Plan that has been reviewed and deemed consistent with the 2012 IRWM Plan Standards by DWR for eligibilty to receiving Round 3 Proposition 84 funding. This 2012 IRWM Plan Standards Review Form for DWR staff use provides a consistent means in determining whether the 2012 IRWM Guidelines are being addressed in the IRWM Plan. It is part of the Plan Review Process that will begin prior to Round 3 solicitation. The form is similar to a grant application review form in that there is a checklist for each of the 16 Plan Standards and narrative evaluations where required. However, the evaluation is pass/fail; there is no numeric scoring. Each Plan Standard is either sufficient or not based on its associated requirements. Each Standard consists of between one and fourteen requirements. A Yes or No is automatically calculated in each Plan Standard header based on the individual requirement evaluations. In general, a passing score of "C" (i.e. 70% of the requirements for a given Plan Standard) is required for a Standard to pass. Standards with only one or 2 requirements will need one or both of those requirements to pass. Standards with 3 requirements will need at least 2 of the requirements to pass. Standards with 4 or 5 requirements will need at least 3 to pass. Some plan elements are legislated requirements. Such plan elements must be met in order to be considered consistent with plan standards. A summary of the sufficiency of each Standard is automatically calculated on the Standards Summary worksheet. A "No" evaluation indicates that a Standard was not met due to insufficient requirements comprising the Standard. The evaluation for each Plan Standard and any associated insufficiencies is automatically compiled on the Standards Summary page. Additional reviewer comments may be added at the bottom of each standards work sheet.

Note: This review form is meant to be a tool used in conjunction with the 2012 IRWM Guidelines document to assist in the evaluation of IRWM plans. It is not designed to be a substitute for the Guidelines document itself. Reviewers must use the Guidelines in determining plan consistency.

DEFINITION OF TABLE HEADINGS

IRWM Plan Standard: As named in the November 2012 IRWM Prop 84 and 1E Guidlelines.

Overall Standard Sufficient: This field is either "YES" or "NO" and is automatically calculated based on the "Sufficient" column described below. If all fields are "y", the the overall standard is deemed sufficient. Any entry other than a "y" in the Sufficient column (i.e. "n", ?, not sure, more detail needed, etc.) results in a NO.

Plan Standard Requirements Which Must Be Addressed

Fields with an asterisk * are required by legislation to be included in an IRWM Plan.

Requirement	Requirements are taken directly from the November 2012 Guidelines.
Included	Is the Guideline Requirement included in the IRWM Plan? The options are: y = yes, requirement is included in the IRWMP; or n = no, requirement is not included in the IRWMP. If only y or n then presence/absence of the requirement is sufficient for evaluation. If there is a "q" (qualitative) then add a brief narrative, similar to a Grant Application Review public evaluation or supporting information.
Plan Standard Source	
2012 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines Source Page(s)	Page(s) in the Guidelines (November 2012) which pertain to the Requirement.
Legislative Support and/or Other Citations	The CWC or other regulations that pertain to the Requirement, **if applicable**. This is for reference purposes. The cell links to a weblink of the regulatory code.
Evidence of Sufficiency	
Location of Standard in Grantee IRWM Plan	The page(s) or sections in the IRWM Plan where information on the Requirement can be found. This can be specific paragraphs or entire chapters for more general requirements.
Brief Qualitative Evaluation Narrative	Supporting information for the Requirement if a "q" is in the Included column. This can be just a few sentences or a paragraph and can be taken directly from the IRWM Plan. Comments or supporting information may be entered regardless of whether required.
Sufficient	Is the Guidelines requirement sufficiently represented in the IRWM Plan (y/n).

2012 IRWM Plan Standards Review Form

Regional Acceptance Process Planning Region: Eastern San Joaquin
Regional Water Management Group: Eastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Basin Authority
IRWM Plan Title: Eastern San Joaquin Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Update

PLAN IS SUFFICIENT

IRWM Plan Standard	Overall Standard Sufficient	Requirement(s) Insufficient
Governance	**Yes**	
Region Description	**Yes**	
Objectives	**Yes**	
Resource Management Strategies	**Yes**	
Integration *	**Yes**	
Project Review Process	**Yes**	
Impact and Benefit	**Yes**	
Plan Performance and Monitoring	**Yes**	
Data Management	**Yes**	
Finance	**Yes**	
Technical Analysis	**Yes**	
Relation to Local Water Planning	**Yes**	
Relation to Local Land Use Planning	**Yes**	
Stakeholder Involvement	**Yes**	
Coordination	**Yes**	
Climate Change	**Yes**	

* If not included as an individual section use Governance, Project Review Process, and Data Management Standards per November 2012 Guidelines, p. 44.

Additional Comments:

While deemed consistent with the 2012 Guidelines Plan Standards, DWR recommends that the following be addressed in future IRWM Plan updates: Governance: Not clear how the governance structure ensures a notice of intent to prepare/update the plan and that the plan is adopted in a public meeting. **Climate Change:** Section 16.2.5 includes a statement that GHGs will be evaluated, but it is unclear how it will be considered during the review process; adaptation partially addressed (Table 7-1) but limited to flood scenarios in the review process. **Region Description:** (1) Not clear that the IRWM plan helps reduce dependence on the Delta. (2) Opportunities to maximize integration are not clearly addressed. **Objectives:** A discussion of the goals of the region is not presented. **Resource Management Strategies:** The RWMG conducted vulnerability analysis but the plan is not clear how these effects were considered in the selection of applicable RMS**. Project Review Process:** (1) Environmental Justice considerations are not included in the Project Review Process. (2) Project proponent's plan adoption status is not considered in the Project Review Process. (3) Project's contribution to reducing reliance on the Delta is not considered in the Project Review Process. **Impact and Benefit**: A discussion of when a more detailed project-specific impact and benefit analysis will occur is not presented. **Data Management:** Data management QA/QC measures are not discussed. **Stakeholder Involvement:** The plan discusses DAC involvement and states that "No Tribal entities identified in the Plan area". However, the plan does not state how they determined that tribal communities were not present in the region. **Climate Change:** Section 16.2.5 includes a statement that GHGs will be evaluated, but it is unclear how it will be considered during the review process; adaptation partially addressed (Table 7-1) but limited to flood scenarios in the review process

IRWM Plan Standard: Governance						Overall Standard Sufficient	Yes
Requirement	Included		Plan Standard Source		Evidence of Sufficiency		Sufficient
From IRWM Guidelines	y/n - Present/Not Present in the IRWMP. If y/n/q qualitative evaluation needed.		2012 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines Source Page(s)	Regulatory and/or Other Citations	Location of Standard in Grantee IRWM Plan	Brief Evaluation Narrative	y/n
Document a governance structure to ensure updates to the IRWM Plan							
The name of the RWMG responsible for implementation of the IRWMP	**y/n**	y	**18/35**	CWC §10539	2.1.1		y
A description of the IRWM governance structure	**y/n**	y	**19/36**		2.5		y
A description of how the chosen form of governance **addresses** and **ensures**:							
Public outreach and involvement processes	**y/n/q**	y	**19/36-37**		2.6, 5.3	Section 2.6.1.1 described various public outreach avenues through GBA. On a regular basis, meeting agendas and minutes are distributed to interested parties, regular attendees and the public via U.S. mail and email. The notifications are also published on the GBA website. Section 5.3 described the DAC outreach strategies and approach.	y
Effective decision making	**y/n/q**	y	**19/37**		2.5.2	The GBA Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement calls for a majority vote of a quorum. A quorum is defined as a majority of the appointed GBA Board of Directors.	y
Balanced access and opportunity for participation in the IRWM process	**y/n/q**	y	**19/37**		2.5.1	The governance of this IRWM group is based on the existing GBA structure and governance. JPA and membership fees help the mutual interest-based groups to achieve their objectives.	Y
Effective communication – both internal and external to the IRWM region	**y/n/q**	y	**19/37-38**		2.6	Section 2.6 described the internal and external communication approaches. The GBA is funded by member contributions and through a special revenue fund that is established for purposes of water planning in the County. Steady funding provides continued support for the stakeholder and public outreach program.	y
Long term implementation of the IRWM Plan	**y/n/q**	y	**19/38**	§10540, §10541	16.2, 16.2.3	The 57 actions listed in Section 16.2 constitute the GBA's plan and commitment to implement the 2014 IRWMP. Long-term planning includes Vulnerability Assessment, Review Land Use Plans, Identify Future Water Supplies and Regular Updates.	y
Coordination with neighboring IRWM efforts and State and federal agencies	**y/n/q**	y	**19/38**		2.6.2, 14		y
The collaborative process(es) used to establish plan objectives	**y/n/q**	y	**19/38**		2.3.3, 7.4	The Mission of the GBA is to employ a consensus-based approach to collaboratively develop stakeholder- supported projects and programs that mitigate and prevent the impacts of long-term groundwater supply-demand imbalance. Managing the underlying groundwater basin is critical in providing reliable water supplies, which are essential for the economic, social, and environmental viability of the San Joaquin Region. Developing an IRWMP is fundamental to carrying out this Mission. The objective for the IRWM Plan was developed by the GBA to address the underlying issues listed above, consistent with the Plan Purpose.	y

IRWM Plan Standard: Governance						Overall Standard Sufficient	Yes
Requirement	Included		Plan Standard Source		Evidence of Sufficiency		Sufficient
From IRWM Guidelines	y/n - Present/Not Present in the IRWMP. If y/n/q qualitative evaluation needed.		2012 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines Source Page(s)	Regulatory and/or Other Citations	Location of Standard in Grantee IRWM Plan	Brief Evaluation Narrative	y/n
How interim changes and formal changes to the IRWM Plan will be performed	y/n/q	y	19/38		16.2.3.4		y
Updating or amending the IRWM Plan	y/n/q	y	19/38		16.2.3.4	GBA will perform a comprehensive review, revision, and adoption of the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan at least every five years. The performance of implemented projects will be compared to original project objectives to ensure objectives were met.	y
Publish NOI to prepare/update the plan; adopt the plan in a public meeting	y/n/q	N	35	CWC §10543		Not clear how the governance structure ensures a notice of intent to prepare/update the plan and that the plan is adopted in a public meeting. Section 2.2 provides some history that a resolution to update the plan was approved at a public meeting in 2011. However, this statement is not clear on the use of an NOI prior to the public meeting and no other process to be used in future updates was found.	N

IRWM Plan Standard: Region Description						Overall Standard Sufficient	Yes
Requirement	**Included**		**Plan Standard Source**		**Evidence of Sufficiency**		**Sufficient**
From IRWM Guidelines	**y/n - Present/Not Present in the IRWMP. If y/n/q qualitative evaluation needed.**		**2012 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines Source Page(s)**	**Legislative Support and/or Other Citations**	**Location of Standard in Grantee IRWM Plan**	**Brief Evaluation Narrative**	**y/n**
If applicable, describe and explain how the plan will help reduce dependence on the Delta supply regionally	**y/n**	N	**20**	--		Based on Section 9.4.1 and 10.3.35, it is not clear that the IRWM plan will help reduce dependence on the Delta for water supply.	N
Describe watersheds and water systems	**y/n**	y	**19/39**	PRC §75026.(b)(1) and CWP Update 2009	4.1		y
Describe internal boundaries	**y/n**	y	**19/39**	--	2.10.2, 2.11, 2.12, 4.1		y
Describe water supplies and demands for minimum 20 year planning horizon	**y/n**	y	**19/39**	--	6.2, 6.3, 6.4.2		y
Describe water quality conditions	**y/n**	y	**19/40**	--	6.5.5, 6.5.6, 6.8, 8.1.6, 15.7		y
Describe social and cultural makeup, including specific information on DACs and tribal communities in the region and their water challenges.	**y/n/q**	Y	**19/40**	--	4.2., 5.1.1	Disadvantaged Community areas are located in major portions of Thornton and Walnut Grove; areas located in the central and eastern portions of the City of Lodi; neighborhoods in the City of Stockton mostly located in central and eastern regions; throughout eastern Lathrop; and southeastern Manteca. No mention of Tribal water challenges.	y
Describe major water related objectives and conflicts *	**y/n/q**	y	**19/40**	§10541. (e)(3)	2.3.3, 3.3.1, 6.4.1		y
Explain how IRWM regional boundary was determined and why region is an appropriate area for IRWM planning.	**y/n/q**	y	**19/40**	--	4.4.1	The region and its authority is determined by two factors: Magnitude of water supply and groundwater management challenges; Practical limit to a regional group.	y
Describe neighboring and/or overlapping IRWM efforts	**y/n**	y	**19/40**	--	3.3, 4.5.2, 14		y
Explain how opportunities are maximized (e.g. people at the table, natural features, infrastructure) for integration of water management activities	**y/n**	N	**38**	--		Opportunities to maximize integration are not clearly addressed.	N

* Requirement must be addressed.

IRWM Plan Standard: Objectives						Overall Standard Sufficient	Yes
Requirement	Included		Plan Standard Source		Evidence of Sufficiency		Sufficient
From IRWM Guidelines	y/n - Present/Not Present in the IRWMP. If y/n/q qualitative evaluation needed.		2012 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines Source Page(s)	Legislative Support and/or Other Citations	Location of Standard in Grantee IRWM Plan	Brief Qualitative Narrative	y/n
Through the objectives or other areas of the plan, the 7 items on pg 41 of GL are addressed.*	**y/n**	y	**20/40 - 41**	§10540.(c)	7.4, 6.8	The Plan focuses on the four established objectives of GBA though all 7 items are considered in various sections of the Plan.	y
Describe the collaborative process and tools used to establish objectives: - How the objectives were developed - What information was considered (i.e., water management or local land use plans, etc.) - What groups were involved in the process - How the final decision was made and accepted by the IRWM effort	**y/n**	y	**20/41**	--	2.3, 7.4	The GBA has employed a consensus-based approach in its goal. It is not clear how the objectives of GBA, accepted as the IRWMP objectives, are vetted through public process involving non GBA members.	y
Identify quantitative or qualitative metrics and measureable objectives: Objectives must be measurable - there must be some metric the IRWM region can use to determine if the objective is being met as the IRWM Plan is implemented. Neither quantitative nor qualitative metrics are considered inherently better. *	**y/n/q**	y	**20/41 - 42**	10541.(e)	7.6, 7.7, 12.3, 12.4	Evaluation criteria (or "Performance Measures") were developed to screen and select the best combinations of projects and management actions that address key water issues using a systems approach for IRWMP implementation.	y
Explain how objectives are prioritized or reason why the objectives are not prioritized	**y/n/q**	y	**20/42-43**	--	12.4.2	Prioritization was based on need of project, feasibility, readiness to proceed and public and stakeholder acceptance.	y
Reference specific overall goals for the region: RWMGs may choose to use goals as an additional layer for organizing and prioritizing objectives, or they may choose to not use the term at all.	**y/n**	N	**43**	--		A discussion of the goals of the region is not presented.	N

* Requirement must be addressed.

IRWM Plan Standard: Resource Management Strategies (RMS)						Overall Standard Sufficient	Yes
Requirement	**Included**		**Plan Standard Source**		**Evidence of Sufficiency**		**Sufficient**
From IRWM Guidelines	**y/n - Present/Not Present in the IRWMP. If y/n/q qualitative evaluation needed.**		**2012 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines Source Page(s)**	**Legislative Support and/or Other Citations**	**Location of Standard in Grantee IRWM Plan**	**Brief Evaluation Narrative**	**y/n**
Identify RMS incorporated in the IRWM Plan: Consider all California Water Plan (CWP) RMS criteria (29) listed in Table 3 from the CWP Update 2009 *	**y/n**	y	**20/43**	CWP Update 2009 Volume II; 10541(e)(1)	9.3	A list of RMS to be implemented by the Plan are defined in Table 9-1.	y
Consideration of climate change effects on the IRWM region must be factored into RMS	**y/n**	N	**20/43**	--		The RWMG conducted vulnerability analysis but the plan is not clear how these effects were considered in the selection of applicable RMS.	N
Address which RMS will be implemented in achieving IRWM Plan Objectives	**y/n**	y	**44**	--	9.3, 9.5	Table 9-3 provides a summary of projects, linkage to management objectives and RMS. The plan does not state how the management objectives link to IRWMP objectives.	y

* Requirement must be addressed.

IRWM Plan Standard: Integration						Overall Standard Sufficient	Yes
Requirement	Included		Plan Standard Source		Evidence of Sufficiency		Sufficient
From IRWM Guidelines	y/n - Present/Not Present in the IRWMP. If y/n/q qualitative evaluation needed.		2012 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines Source Page(s)	Legislative Support and/or Other Citations	Location of Standard in Grantee IRWM Plan	Brief Evaluation Narrative	y/n
Contains structure and processes for developing and fostering integration [1]: - Stakeholder/institutional - Resource - Project implementation	y/n/q	y	20/44 - 45	§10540.(g); §10541.(h)(2)	14	Chapter 14 discussed inter-regional coordination and collaboration with Mokelumne River Basin, Sacramento County and Stanislaus County stakeholders	y

1. If not included as an individual section use Governance, Project Review Process, and Data Management Standards per November 2012 Guidelines, p. 44.

IRWM Plan Standard: Project Review Process						Overall Standard Sufficient	Yes
Requirement	**Included**		**Plan Standard Source**		**Evidence of Sufficiency**		**Sufficient**
From IRWM Guidelines	**y/n - Present/Not Present in the IRWMP. If y/n/q qualitative evaluation needed.**		**2012 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines Source Page(s)**	**Regulatory and/or Other Citations**	**Location of Standard in Grantee IRWM Plan**	**Brief Evaluation Narrative**	**y/n**
Process for projects included in IRWM plan must address 3 components: - procedures for submitting projects - procedures for reviewing projects - procedures for communicating lists of selected projects	**y/n**	y	**20/45**		9.5 and 12.4		y
Does the project review process in the plan incorporate the following factors:							
How a project contributes to plan objectives	**y/n**	y	**20**		7.4, 7.6, 9.5, 12.3	Performance measures are not directly linked to Plan objectives.	y
How a project is related to Resource Management Strategies identified in the plan.	**y/n**	y	**20**		9.3, 9.5, 10		y
The technical feasibility of a project.	**y/n**	y	**20**		9.5, 12.3.1		y
A projects specific benefits to a DAC water issue.	**y/n**	y	**20**		5, 10		y
Environmental Justice considerations.	**y/n**	N	**20**	§75028.(a)		Environmental Justice considerations are not included in the Project Review Process.	N
Project costs and financing	**y/n**	y	**20**		10, 11, 12.3		y
Address economic feasibility	**y/n**	y	**21**		10, 11, 12.3		y
Project status	**y/n**	y	**21**		10, 11, 12.3		y
Strategic implementation of plan and project merit	**y/n**	y	**21/48**		12.3, 12.4		y
Project's contribution to climate change adaptation	**y/n**	y	**21**		12.3, 15		y
Contribution of project in reducing GHGs compared to project alternatives	**y/n**	y	**21**		12.3		y
Status of the Project Proponent's IRWM plan adoption	**y/n**	N	**21**			Project proponent's plan adoption status is not considered in the Project Review Process.	N
Project's contribution to reducing dependence on Delta supply (for IRWM regions receiving water from the Delta).	**y/n**	N	**21**			Project's contribution to reducing reliance on the Delta is not considered in the Project Review Process.	N

IRWM Plan Standard: Impact and Benefit						Overall Standard Sufficient	Yes
Requirement	**Included**		**Plan Standard Source**		**Evidence of Sufficiency**		**Sufficient**
From IRWM Guidelines	**y/n - Present/Not Present in the IRWMP. If y/n/q qualitative evaluation needed.**		**2012 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines Source Page(s)**	**Legislative Support and/or Other Citations**	**Location of Standard in Grantee IRWM Plan**	**Brief Evaluation Narrative**	**y/n**
Discuss potential impacts and benefits of plan implementation within IRWM region, between regions, with DAC/EJ concerns and Native American Tribal communities	**y/n**	y	**21**	--	12.1, 12.2, 12.3	Described a modeling approach for comparing performance of projects and management alternatives.	y
State when a more detailed project-specific impact and benefit analysis will occur (prior to any implementation activity)	**y/n**	N	**49**	--		A discussion of when a more detailed project-specific impact and benefit analysis will occur is not presented.	N
Review and update the impacts and benefits section of the plan as part of the normal plan management activities	**y/n**	y	**50**	--	16.2.3.4	Discussed Plan update every five years	y

IRWM Plan Standard: Plan Performance and Monitoring						Overall Standard Sufficient	Yes
Requirement	**Included**		**Plan Standard Source**		**Evidence of Sufficiency**		**Sufficient**
From IRWM Guidelines	**y/n - Present/Not Present in the IRWMP. If y/n/q qualitative evaluation needed.**		**2012 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines Source Page(s)**	**Legislative Support and/or Other Citations**	**Location of Standard in Grantee IRWM Plan**	**Brief Evaluation Narrative**	**y/n**
Contain performance measures and monitoring methods to ensure that IRWM objectives are met *	**y/n**	y	**21/53**	PRC §75026.(a)	16.2.1, 16.2.3.4, ES. 16.3.1		y
Contain a methodology that the RWMG will use to oversee and evaluate implementation of projects.	**y/n**	y	**21/53**		16.2.1, 16.2.5, 16.2.6		Y

* Requirement must be addressed.

IRWM Plan Standard: Data Management						Overall Standard Sufficient	Yes
Requirement	**Included**		**Plan Standard Source**		**Evidence of Sufficiency**		**Sufficient**
From IRWM Guidelines	**y/n - Present/Not Present in the IRWMP. If y/n/q qualitative evaluation needed.**		**2012 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines Source Page(s)**	**Regulatory and/or Other Citations**	**Location of Standard in Grantee IRWM Plan**	**Brief Evaluation Narrative**	**y/n**
Describe data needs within the IRWM region	**y/n**	y	**54**	--	16.2.1		y
Describe typical data collection techniques	**y/n**	y	**54**	--	16.2.1		y
Describe stakeholder contributions of data to a data management system	**y/n**	y	**54**	--	16.2.1		y
Describe the entity responsible for maintaining data in the data management system	**y/n**	y	**54**	--	4.3.4		y
Describe the QA/QC measures for data	**y/n**	n	**54**	--		Data management QA/QC measures are not discussed.	N
Explain how data collected will be transferred or shared between members of the RWMG and other interested parties throughout the IRWM region, including local, State, and federal agencies *	**y/n**	y	**54**	--	4.3.4		y
Explain how the Data Management System supports the RWMG's efforts to share collected data	**y/n**	y	**54**	--	16.2.1.7		y
Outline how data saved in the data management system will be distributed and remain compatible with State databases including CEDEN, Water Data Library (WDL), CASGEM, California Environmental Information Catalog (CEIC), and the California Environmental Resources Evaluation System (CERES).	**y/n**	y	**54**	--	16.2.1		y

* Requirement must be addressed.

IRWM Plan Standard: Finance						Overall Standard Sufficient	Yes
Requirement	Included		Plan Standard Source		Evidence of Sufficiency		Sufficient
From IRWM Guidelines	y/n - Present/Not Present in the IRWMP. If y/n/q qualitative evaluation needed.		2012 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines Source Page(s)	Legislative Support and/or Other Citations	Location of Standard in Grantee IRWM Plan	Brief Evaluation Narrative	y/n
Include a programmatic level (i.e. general) plan for implementation and financing of identified projects and programs* including the following:	y/n	y	21	§10541.(e)(8)	2.9, 16.2.7, 16.4		y
List known, as well as, possible funding sources, programs, and grant opportunities for the development and ongoing funding of the IRWM Plan.	y/n	y	21		16.2.7		y
List the funding mechanisms, including water enterprise funds, rate structures, and private financing options, for projects that implement the IRWM Plan.	y/n	y	21		16.4		y
An explanation of the certainty and longevity of known or potential funding for the IRWM Plan and projects that implement the Plan.	y/n	y	21		16.4		y
An explanation of how operation and maintenance (O&M) costs for projects that implement the IRWM Plan would be covered and the certainty of operation and maintenance funding.	y/n	n	21			A discussion of O&M funding is not presented.	N

* Requirement must be addressed.

IRWM Plan Standard: Technical Analysis						Overall Standard Sufficient	Yes
Requirement	Included		Plan Standard Source		Evidence of Sufficiency		Sufficient
From IRWM Guidelines	y/n - Present/Not Present in the IRWMP. If y/n/q qualitative evaluation needed.		2012 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines Source Page(s)	Legislative Support and/or Other Citations	Location of Standard in Grantee IRWM Plan	Brief Evaluation Narrative	y/n
Document the data and technical analyses that were used in the development of the plan *	y/n	y	22	--	1.1.1, 2.10, 3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 4.2, 6, 8.4, 9.4, 10, 11, 12.2, 13, 15, 17		y

* Requirement must be addressed.

IRWM Plan Standard: Relation to Local Water Planning						Overall Standard Sufficient	Yes
Requirement	Included		Plan Standard Source		Evidence of Sufficiency		Sufficient
From IRWM Guidelines	y/n - Present/Not Present in the IRWMP. If y/n/q qualitative evaluation needed.		2012 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines Source Page(s)	Legislative Support and/or Other Citations	Location of Standard in Grantee IRWM Plan	Brief Evaluation Narrative	y/n
Identify a list of local water plans used in the IRWM plan	y/n	y	22	§10540.(b)	1.1.1, 2.10, 3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 4.2, 6, 9.4, 10, 11, 12.2, 14, 17		y
Discuss how the plan relates to these other planning documents and programs	y/n	y	22		1.1.1, 2.10, 3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 4.2, 6, 9.4, 10, 11, 12.2, 14, 17		y
Describe the dynamics between the IRWM plan and other planning documents	y/n	y	22		1.1.1, 2.10, 3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 4.2, 6, 9.4, 10, 11, 12.2, 14, 17		y
Describe how the RWMG will coordinate its water mgmt planning activities	y/n	y	58		16.2.1.3, 16.2.3		y

IRWM Plan Standard: Relation to Local Land Use Planning						Overall Standard Sufficient	Yes
Requirement	Included		Plan Standard Source		Evidence of Sufficiency		Sufficient
From IRWM Guidelines	y/n - Present/Not Present in the IRWMP. If y/n/q qualitative evaluation needed.		2012 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines Source Page(s)	Legislative Support and/or Other Citations	Location of Standard in Grantee IRWM Plan	Brief Evaluation Narrative	y/n
Document current relationship between local land use planning, regional water issues, and water management objectives	y/n	y	22/59 - 62	--	2.6.1.4, 2.11, 2.12, 3.5, 4.2.1, 6.2, 6.3, 11.2, 16.2.1.3, 16.2.1.4, 16.2.3.2, 16.2.4.3		y
Document future plans to further a collaborative, proactive relationship between land use planners and water managers	y/n	y	22/59 - 62	--	2.6.1.4, 2.11, 2.12, 3.5, 4.2.1, 6.2, 6.3, 11.2, 16.2.1.3, 16.2.1.4, 16.2.3.2, 16.2.4.3		y

IRWM Plan Standard: Stakeholder Involvement						Overall Standard Sufficient	Yes
Requirement	Included		Plan Standard Source		Evidence of Sufficiency		Sufficient
From IRWM Guidelines	y/n - Present/Not Present in the IRWMP. If y/n/q qualitative evaluation needed.		2012 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines Source Page(s)	Legislative Support and/or Other Citations	Location of Standard in Grantee IRWM Plan	Brief Evaluation Narrative	y/n
Contain a public process that provides outreach and opportunity to participate in the IRWM plan *	**y/n**	y	**22/63**	§10541.(g)	2.1, 2.5, 2.6, 3.3, 3.4, 4.5.1, 5, 7.4, 8.1, 9.5, 11, 1, 12.2, 12.3, 13.1, 14.1.4, 14.1.9, 16.2.6, 16.2.8		y
Identify process to involve and facilitate stakeholders during development and implementation of plan regardless of ability to pay; include barriers to involvement *	**y/n**	y	**64**	§10541.(h) (2)	2.1, 2.5, 2.6, 3.3, 3.4, 4.5.1, 5, 7.4, 8.1, 9.5, 11, 1, 12.2, 12.3, 13.1, 14.1.4, 14.1.9, 16.2.6, 16.2.8	Chapter 5 identifies a method for involving DACs in the IRWM process although it does not specifically identify barriers or complications with ability to pay although contributions are voluntary according to Section 2.5.2.	y
Discuss involvement of DACs and tribal communities in the IRWM planning effort	**y/n**	y	**23**	--	5	The plan discusses DAC involvement and states that "No Tribal entities identified in the Plan area". However, the plan does not state how they determined that tribal communities were not present in the region.	N
Describe decision-making process and roles that stakeholders can occupy	**y/n**	y	**23**	--	2.5.2, 2.6, 3.3, 9.5, 14.1.4, 14.1.9, 16.2.6, 16.2.8	Stakeholders can participate via their local agencies in the decision making process.	Y
Discuss how stakeholders are necessary to address objectives and RMS	**y/n**	y	**23**	--	2.3.3, 16.2.6		y
Discuss how a collaborative process will engage a balance in interest groups	**y/n**	y	**23**	--	2.1, 2.3.3, 2.5, 4.5, 7.4, 9.1, 14		y

* Requirement must be addressed.

IRWM Plan Standard: Coordination						Overall Standard Sufficient	Yes
Requirement	Included		Plan Standard Source		Evidence of Sufficiency		Sufficient
From IRWM Guidelines	y/n - Present/Not Present in the IRWMP. If y/n/q qualitative evaluation needed.		2012 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines Source Page(s)	Legislative Support and/or Other Citations	Location of Standard in Grantee IRWM Plan	Brief Evaluation Narrative	y/n
Identify the process to coordinate water management projects and activities of participating local agencies and stakeholders to avoid conflicts and take advantage of efficiencies *	**y/n**	y	**23/65**	§10541.(e)(13)	2.1, 2.5, 2.6, 4.5.1		y
Identify neighboring IRWM efforts and ways to cooperate or coordinate, and a discussion of any ongoing water management conflicts with adjacent IRWM efforts	**y/n**	y	**23/65**	--	2.6.2, 4.5.2, 14		y
Identify areas where a state agency or other agencies may be able to assist in communication or cooperation, or implementation of IRWM Plan components, processes, and projects, or where State or federal regulatory decisions are required before implementing the projects.	**y/n**	y	**23**	--	2.6.2, 10, 11, 12		y

* Requirement must be addressed.

IRWM Plan Standard: Climate Change						Overall Standard Sufficient	Yes
Requirement	Included		Plan Standard Source		Evidence of Sufficiency		Sufficient
From IRWM Guidelines	y/n - Present/Not Present in the IRWMP. If y/n/q qualitative evaluation needed.		2012 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines Source Page(s)	Legislative Support and/or Other Citations	Location of Standard in Grantee IRWM Plan	Brief Evaluation Narrative	y/n
Evaluate IRWM region's vulnerabilities to climate change and potential adaptation responses based on vulnerabilities assessment in the DWR Climate Change Handbook for Regional Water Planning *	**y/n**	y	**23/66 - 73**	Climate Change Handbook vulnerability assessment: http://www.water.ca.gov/climatechange/CCHandbook.cfm; November 2012 Guidelines Legislative and Policy Context, p. 66 §10541.(e)(11)	Vulnerabilities in Section 15.7 Adaptation in Section 16.2.9 & ES 17.2		y
Provide a process that considers GHG emissions when choosing between project alternatives *	**y/n**	Y	**23/68**		Section 16.2.5 and 16.2.9	While sufficently addressed, the plan would benefit from a more robust discussion of how a GHG emissions as part of the project selection process.	Y
Include a list of prioritized vulnerabilities based on the vulnerability assessment and the IRWM's decision making process.	**y/n**	y	**23/66 - 73**		Section 15.7		y
Contain a plan, program, or methodology for further data gathering and analysis of prioritized vulnerabilities	**y/n**	y	**23/66 - 73**		Section 16.2.9		y
Include climate change as part of the project review process	**y/n**	N	**23/68**			Section 16.2.5 includes a statement that GHGs will be evaluated, but it is unclear how it will be considered during the review process; adaptation partially addressed (Table 7-1) but limited to flood scenarios in the review process	N

* Requirement must be addressed.

Regulatory Citation	Link	Notes
IRWM Prop 84 and 1E Guidelines	http://www.water.ca.gov/irwm/grants/docs/Guidelines/GL_2012_FINAL.pdf	DWR November 2012 Guidelines - Final
CWC §10539	http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=wat&group=10001-11000&file=10532-10539	
CWC §10540, §10541	http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=wat&group=10001-11000&file=10540-10543	
CWC §10543	http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=wat&group=10001-11000&file=10540-10543	
PRC §75026, §75028, CWP Update 2009, and California Watershed Portal	http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=prc&group=75001-76000&file=75020-75029.5	The Department of Water Resources shall give preference to proposals that satisfy the criteria specified in PRC §75026.(b)(1). §75028.(a) - the department shall defer to approved local project selection, and review projects only for consistency with the purposes of Section 75026.
	http://www.waterplan.water.ca.gov/cwpu2009/index.cfm	2009 California Water Plan Volumes I and II
	http://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/watershedportal/Pages/Index.aspx	California Watershed Portal
§10541. (e)(3)	http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=wat&group=10001-11000&file=10540-10543	

California Considers Charge on Utility Bills to Create Safe Water Fund

A plan to help fix some of the state's most persistent drinking-water problems is opposed by many water agencies, but a similar scheme has worked in the energy sector for decades.

WRITTEN BY	PUBLISHED ON	READ TIME
Tess Townsend	May 8, 2018	Approx. 6 minutes

The local fire department in East Porterville, California, provides nonpotable water for local residents who have run out of water after their wells ran dry. The drought helped bring attention to thousands of valley residents without safe drinking water. Citizens of the Planet/Education Images/UIG via Getty Images

GAPS IN FUNDING for water treatment are a major problem in California. Water providers operate independently, relying virtually entirely on customer fees to cover costs. For agencies with scale, money and access to quality water sources, this model works well. But absent those resources, contamination persists for years without resolution.

Around half a million people in the state receive water from a system that is out of compliance with safe drinking water standards, according to a November analysis by PPIC Water Center. Most of those failing systems are small – serving just a few thousand or a even a few hundred residents. While state

Most Popular

1

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Lower Basin states can easily store conserved water upstream in Lake Mead, but it's not so simple for Upper Basin states with major reservoirs below them. There are some solutions in the works, but they're not easy or cheap. April 30, 2018

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April 19, 2018

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bonds and grants can help systems build treatment facilities, there's no state source of funding to subsidize ongoing operation costs for water providers that can't afford them.

A piece of legislation, introduced last year as Senate Bill 623 and later included as a trailer bill in the governor's proposed budget, seeks to solve this structural problem by raising a $140 million annual Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund, from a combination of charges on agriculture and residential water users. Money would go toward ongoing operation and maintenance costs for treatment in under-resourced districts. The charge on residential users would amount to about $1 a month for most households served by the 1,000 or so agencies collecting fund revenue.

While there is growing interest in fixing water contamination that has plagued some communities for years, there's also opposition from water agencies against using a so-called "public goods" charge – a charge tacked on to a utility bill to fund public-interest programs – to get it done.

April 17, 2018

5

Understanding What the 'New Normal' Means for Water in the West

April 11, 2018

REPUBLISH THIS ARTICLE

Opponents see water as an inherently local issue. Some water providers worry the charge would upset customers, who elect their agencies' boards. They also say it would be costly and difficult for them to administer.

But a public goods charge on utility bills has financed successful innovations in the energy sector in California for decades and proponents of the water fund think there's reason to believe the time could be right for the same funding mechanism to address California's safe drinking water issues.

Origins in Energy

The energy sector, for instance, has been collecting public goods charges on the bills of electricity users since the mid-1990s.

The use of public goods funding in energy "shifted the paradigm significantly," said Newsha Ajami, a professor at Stanford University who leads urban water policy research at the Water in the West program.

The revenue collected has gone toward research and energy

efficiency programs, and has helped California reduce per capita energy use, according to a 2015 Water in the West report.

"Although the water and electricity sectors operate differently, the water sector can benefit from examining practices employed by the state's electric utilities," the report concluded.

But implementing a funding mechanism like this in water is more difficult.

Most Californians purchase electricity from one of three investor-owned utilities regulated by the state Public Utilities Commission. "In the water sector, you literally have thousands of water providers," said Lester Snow, a proponent of the proposed charge who served as director of the state Department of Water Resources from 2004 to 2010.

That may not be an insurmountable hurdle. Other states – such as Kansas, Missouri and New Jersey – impose charges on urban water users to fund safe drinking water initiatives. California even does this in some cases on a regional level.

For example, water wholesaler Metropolitan Water District in Southern California collects a "stewardship charge" from its 26 member agencies to fund efficiency efforts and encourage local resource development, like building more water treatment plants.

San Joaquin valley residents line up to speak at a July 2017 hearing in Sacramento on a bill to create a safe and affordable drinking water fund. (Tara Lohan)

There are some general similarities between Metropolitan's stewardship program and the proposed statewide charge: Both rely on a dedicated source of funding from a charge on customers or member agencies to make water system improvements more affordable.

But the district's board opposes adding a charge to residential water bills statewide.

"The fundamental difference between the two is that Metropolitan is able to ensure that all agencies that pay the Water Stewardship Charge receive a benefit from it," said Metropolitan spokesperson Bob Muir. He added, "A statewide public goods charge on water is different in that there is no way to ensure that the dollars contributed by a specific locality provide any direct benefits to people in that locality."

A Shift in Thinking

This isn't the first time the idea of a public goods charge for water has come up. California state legislators proposed statewide charges on water bills in 2006 and again in 2010. Previous legislation didn't focus on water safety but instead would have established funds to cover other improvements to water systems throughout the state.

The legislation also didn't have the backing of a diverse coalition of agricultural, environmental and water justice advocates that has bolstered support for the current effort, which has also been aided by more data on the extent of water

contamination in the state. One influential study was a 2012 University of California, Davis report on nitrate contamination that revealed more than 250,000 people in the Central Valley's Tulare Lake Basin and the Salinas Valley "have drinking water supplies susceptible to significant nitrate contamination."

Jonathan Nelson, policy director for grassroots advocacy group Community Water Center, said the report "really rocked a lot of people back on their heels just about the severity of the crisis." Nitrate can interfere with the ability of blood to carry oxygen, making it especially dangerous for infants, and is associated with cancer. Widespread contamination in aquifers in agricultural areas of the state has been traced to farming operations.

Cows graze on a dairy farm on August 24, 2016, in Porterville in California's Central Valley.

Well-water testing has uncovered dangerously high level of nitrates in the water in areas of this farming community about 160 miles north of Los Angeles. (ROBYN BECK/AFP/Getty Images)

Jennifer Clary, a water policy and legislative analyst for the environmental advocacy group Clean Water Action, said such data makes it easier to advocate for solutions. “It’s very difficult to move things forward if people have no idea what the need is.”

The study prompted the governor’s office to call together representatives from state agencies, agriculture associations, water utility groups and environmental organizations to discuss remedies to nitrate contamination and how to finance them. The group met in 2012 and 2013 and included members from the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA), Community Water Center and Clean Water Action.

An August 2013 report submitted to the governor’s office lists fees or taxes on agriculture operations and water use as potential dedicated funding streams for operations and maintenance of public water systems.

Both these solutions went into the trailer bill, which proposes revenue from a charge on agriculture operations to cover nitrate contamination and from a charge on customers (both residential and commercial) of water agencies to cover other contaminants that are not linked to agriculture.

ACWA, which advocates for its public water provider members, opposed the water use charge when it came up in discussions in 2012 and 2013, according to Cindy Tuck, deputy executive director of the organization. The group is the main opposition to the current legislation and is opposed to adding a charge to customers' water bills. ACWA has advocated instead for tapping general fund dollars.

Without taking special measures, an allocation from the general fund isn't guaranteed annually, which advocates of the charge say could leave communities in the lurch if funding is suddenly pulled due to budget cuts.

"How much longer do these communities, these children, have to drink toxic water for us to act?" asked Nelson, who said that

opponents of adding a charge have snoozed on an opportunity in the years since the governor's stakeholder meeting to propose a different, dedicated stream of funding.

ACWA started circulating a document describing alternative funding streams with legislators last month, said Tuck. "This can be solved this year if the proponents are willing to look at other alternatives," she said.

One option for a dedicated stream of funding described by ACWA is an irrevocable trust, which is a trust that cannot be changed or terminated without the approval of the beneficiary. A one-time contribution of $750 million from the state's general fund to the trust's principal could yield $50 million in interest each year for spending on operations and maintenance, ACWA's proposal says. That's less than half what the proposed charge on water bills is intended to raise.

It's "not super clear how it would work, and also not clear why they haven't brought it up over the last five years of discussions or even last

few months if they think it is [a] viable piece of the puzzle," said Community Water Center co-executive director Laurel Firestone. "But we are interested in any ideas to leverage new and existing funding to make it go further." Firestone and other proponents of placing a charge on water bills said ACWA had not shared the proposal with them.

Timing is critical, said Snow. "We're talking about needing revenue right now, to talk about dealing with a serious problem right now."

■

#CALIFORNIA #DRINKING WATER #NITRATES #PUBLIC GOODS CHARGE #SAFE AND AFFORDING DRINKING WATER FUND

About the Author

Tess Townsend

Tess Townsend is a freelance journalist based in Sacramento, where she covers water issues. She previously reported for Recode, Inc. Magazine and Connecticut regional newspaper the Day. Follow her on Twitter at @Tess_Townsend.

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DELTA NEWS

Did Gov. Brown promise the Bay Area a new reservoir in exchange for Delta tunnels support?

BY RYAN SABALOW
rsabalow@sacbee.com

April 30, 2018 02:52 PM
Updated May 01, 2018 08:01 AM

Just six months ago, a major Bay Area water district only would commit about a third of the $650 million Gov. Jerry Brown's office had hoped it would pay for his controversial Delta tunnels project.

In a sudden reversal, the Santa Clara Valley Water District board now may pay the full amount. The board is scheduled to vote on the issue Wednesday.

The district's possible change of heart comes less than two weeks after Brown's Water Commission recommended giving $485 million in funding from the Proposition 1 water bond to pay for building a new reservoir in the Pacheco Pass in southeastern Santa Clara County, a project the Santa Clara district has on its wish list.

The commission's staff not long ago said the reservoir project hadn't met the criteria to be eligible for any of the funds.

The timing of Wednesday's vote — so soon after the Water Commission's favorable score for Pacheco Pass — has foes of the Delta tunnels project alleging Brown's office worked behind the scenes to deliver a quid pro quo: funding for a new reservoir in exchange for Santa Clara's full support for the tunnels.

"There's definitely too much smoke here to be a coincidence," said Barbara Barrigan-Parrilla of Restore the Delta.

Colleen Valles, a spokeswoman for the Santa Clara district, said the "insinuation is false" that Brown's office traded reservoir funding in exchange for votes on the tunnel money.

"There is no validity to this claim," said Lisa Lien-Mager, a spokeswoman for multiple state water agencies, including Brown's Natural Resources Agency and the Water Commission.

The allegations first were reported in The San Jose Mercury News.

"I was surprised when I saw that, because those processes are completely separate," Lien-Mager said. She noted that many projects, such as Sites Reservoir in the Sacramento Valley, initially had received a poor score from the commission staff, only to get a boost earlier this month after the commission revised its funding projections.

Pacheco Pass got a better score because Santa Clara provided stronger documentation showing why the reservoir met the funding criteria outlined under Proposition 1, Lien-Mager said.

The commission isn't expected to make a final decision on how distribute Proposition 1 funds until July.

Foes of the tunnels project long have accused Brown's Natural Resources Agency and its subsidiary, the Department of Water Resources, of being in the pockets of the powerful water districts that would benefit from the Delta tunnels. This is the first time those sort of accusations have been pointed at the Water Commission, which advises the DWR's director and oversees the distribution of Proposition 1 funding.

The Water Commission's nine board members all were appointed by Brown to determine which water projects get a share of the $2.6 billion in bond funds approved by voters in 2014 during the worst of California's historic five-year drought.

Purportedly independent, the Water Commission is housed in the same office as Department of Water Resources, which would operate the tunnels. State water officials and Water Commission also share staff.

"It appears that the Water Commission may be controlled by DWR, which isn't that big of a stretch, honestly," said Sacramento attorney Osha Meserve, whose clients include a number of opponents of the tunnels.

In October, the Santa Clara Valley Water District's board voted 7-0 to give the Delta plan "conditional support" for the tunnels, but only if it involved a plan that would start with building one tunnel instead of two.

The board voted to commit more than $200 million to the project, far less than the $650 million Brown's office had requested. If the Santa Clara board votes Wednesday to go ahead with full funding, it would potentially raise some Santa Clara County residential water bills by as much as $10.26 a month in the coming decades, according to a staff memo to the board.

"Our board will determine how the agreements and participation tie into our guiding principles, and what this means for our valley, as the full project is before us for consideration," said Santa Clara's board director Tony Estremera in an emailed statement. "We are still aiming to achieve the best outcome for Santa Clara County, and that includes investing in infrastructure to ensure our water supply for the future, while also doing our part to protect the Delta environment."

Santa Clara's pending board action Wednesday follows the historic April 10 vote of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, which agreed to bankroll $10.8 billion of the $16.7 billion total cost of the tunnels project. The Metropolitan vote breathed life into a faltering tunnels plan that has been on the drawing board for more than decade.

With its 1.9 million customers, Santa Clara is a relatively small player among the San Joaquin Valley and Southern California agencies expected to fund the tunnels. Metropolitan has 19 million people in its service area.

But water policy experts have said that despite Santa Clara's comparatively small share of the funding, the district is symbolically important for Brown's tunnels ambitions because the Northern California agency's support helps stave off accusations of the tunnels being a south state "water grab" harmful to the northern half of the state.

Scientists say decades of pumping Northern California's water through the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta has significantly contributed to the decline in the estuary's ecosystem.

To protect species of nearly extinct fish, pumping often gets throttled back, allowing water that would otherwise be sent to farms and cities to wash out to the ocean.

The Brown administration says the tunnels, formally known as "WaterFix," would protect fish and enable pumping to proceed more reliably. Water would be rerouted and sent south via two giant underground pipes.

Environmentalists, Delta farmers and Sacramento Valley government officials say the WaterFix project would bring even more harm to the fragile estuary whose northern reaches start just a few miles south of Sacramento.

Ryan Sabalow: 916-321-1264, @ryansabalow.

Pressure Mounts to Solve California's Toxic Farmland Drainage Problem

Three decades ago, selenium-tainted farm runoff in the San Joaquin Valley deformed wildlife in horrific ways. Amid political maneuvering in Congress to find a solution, the toxin is still showing up in bird eggs.

WRITTEN BY Matt Weiser

PUBLISHED ON May 2, 2018

READ TIME Approx. 5 minutes

Part of the Grassland Ecological Area, a massive wetland complex in California's San Joaquin Valley that may be vulnerable to selenium contamination from runoff at surrounding farms. Photo Courtesy Grassland Water District

MANY AMERICANS KNOW the name Kesterson as the California site where thousands of birds and fish were discovered with gruesome deformities in 1983, a result of exposure to selenium-poisoned farm runoff. Thirty-five years later, it is one of the oldest unresolved water problems in the state.

Selenium, a naturally occurring element, is essential to people and animals alike in small doses. But selenium continues pouring off many San Joaquin Valley farms in larger quantities, which can be toxic. The United States Bureau of Reclamation, which is legally obligated to solve the drainage problem as owner of the Central Valley Project irrigation system, has failed to find a fix.

"It's not an easy problem to solve," said Rachel Zwillinger, a water policy adviser at Defenders of Wildlife. "The scope of the problem is large and the consequences of not doing it well – as we learned at Kesterson – are profound."

The Bureau of Reclamation and Congress created the drainage problem in 1960 when they agreed to add Westlands Water District to the Central Valley Project, providing it with irrigation water diverted

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from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta to the north. Westlands' soils were known to be salty and perched atop an impermeable clay layer, so the bureau also agreed to build a drainage system to ensure the land would remain fertile.

A crew pumps selenium-laden water out of the concrete-lined San Luis Drain into a field near Tranquility, California, in the 1980s as part of a previous cleanup project for selenium-contaminated farm runoff that poisoned birds at the Kesterson National Wildlife Refuge. (Photo Courtesy The Fresno Bee)

Their solution, in 1971, was to build Kesterson National Wildlife Refuge and fill its ponds with farm drainage. The selenium problem was not recognized at the time, but the project went ahead even though the California Department of Water Resources and biologists at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service warned the runoff might be harmful.

In 1983, bird embryos at Kesterson were found with missing and deformed limbs, exposed brains and other horrors. Selenium that leached from the soil into farm runoff was to blame. The Bureau of Reclamation then began a decades-long search for another solution. None has been found so far.

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As a result, Westlands Water District is pressing Congress to let it take charge of the drainage problem. A bill introduced in the House of Representatives earlier this year by Representative David Valadao (R-Hanford), would turn the drainage problem over to Westlands while also absolving the district of its $350 million debt for its share of construction costs for the Central Valley Project.

One solution Westlands proposes is to grow salt-tolerant grasses using the tainted irrigation water, thereby sequestering the selenium in plant tissues. But a 17-year-long experiment using that method has produced mixed results.

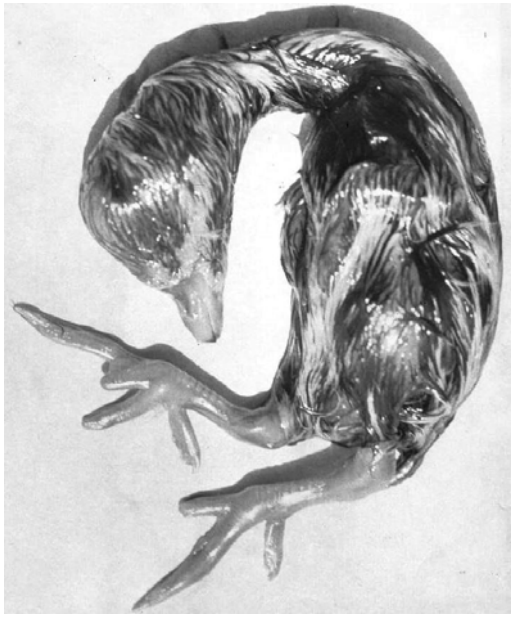
A half-dozen smaller water districts clustered just south of Westlands have been running the experiment, known as the San Joaquin River Water Quality Improvement Project. Selenium levels, measured in bird eggs collected at the 5,400-acre site, have varied considerably over the life of the project.

Results from a 2016 monitoring report show that selenium concentrations in killdeer and redwing blackbird eggs are enough to cause deformities or prevent hatching.

5

Understanding What the 'New Normal' Means for Water in the West

April 11, 2018



An eared Grebe, photographed in 1984, was born without eyes and with badly deformed feet at Kesterson National Wildlife Refuge as a result of selenium contamination. (Photo Courtesy The Fresno Bee)

Joe McGahan, drainage coordinator for the water agencies sponsoring the project, provided preliminary results from 2017. These show selenium levels declined significantly for both species, but remain at levels that may be harmful.

"Generally, I think the verdict is that it has stabilized, for the most part, over time," McGahan said. "Certainly we're watching it, and we're going to continue to monitor."

McGahan said the partners have plans to expand the project, and are applying to the state for funds to help cover the cost.

Zwillinger is skeptical.

"Selenium is bioaccumulating and showing up in bird eggs on the project site in concentrations that are really concerning," she said. "This approach, which is touted as a new, better start, is still having really substantial consequences for birds."

The effort is being watched closely by officials at Grassland Water District. The district delivers water to dozens of state, federal and private wildlife refuge areas, some located downstream from the project area and the adjacent Westlands Water District. Collectively known as the Grasslands Ecological Area, the 240,000-acre complex is the largest contiguous body of wetlands in the western U.S. The selenium drainage problem is an ongoing threat to millions of migratory waterfowl and other wildlife that rely on the wetlands.

Ric Ortega, general manager of Grassland Water District, said he wants to see much more rigorous testing and monitoring of the selenium treatment project.

"They only pull a few samples a year," he said. "It's not comprehensive enough to really ascertain anything. So that's a concern. We have a hypersaline perched water table out here that's very tough to manage. I would hope it's more expansive and more

statistically robust moving forward."

Zwillinger also wants more rigorous monitoring, both at the existing project site and any project undertaken by Westlands, if it successfully wrests control of the drainage problem away from the Bureau of Reclamation. There is no such requirement in Valadao's proposed legislation.

Westlands officials could not be reached for comment.

The Bureau of Reclamation has its own incentive to unload the selenium cleanup burden this year. Under a previous legal settlement with Westlands, Reclamation committed to proceed with a drainage cleanup plan estimated to cost as much as $3.5 billion, including a mix of farmland retirement and water treatment systems akin to desalination.

In a November letter to the federal agency, California senators Kamala Harris and Dianne Feinstein urged the agency to update its decade-old environmental impact study on that cleanup proposal. They think the bureau can find a simpler, cheaper solution, and they specifically highlighted the option of growing salt-tolerant grasses – the same approach that shows mixed results in recent monitoring of bird eggs.

Zwillinger expects heavy pressure to pass the Valadao bill before the November election, when Republicans could lose their control of Congress. She is optimistic that language could be added requiring, at a minimum, rigorous monitoring and performance standards for any new selenium-control project.

"I think all sides are unhappy with the status quo and motivated to find a solution," Zwillinger said. "Of all the complex California water issues, it strikes me that [in this case] there could actually be an agreement in the near term that's protective of both the environment and agricultural interests." ■

#AGRICULTURAL DRAINAGE #KESTERSON

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About the Author

Matt Weiser

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LATEST NEWS

Brown's Delta tunnels get $650 million boost from Bay Area water agency

BY DALE KASLER
dkasler@sacbee.com

May 08, 2018 03:07 PM
Updated May 08, 2018 03:14 PM

A Bay Area water agency agreed Tuesday to pump $650 million into Gov. Jerry Brown's Delta tunnels project, providing a meaningful boost for the controversial $16.7 billion plan.

The 4-3 vote by the Santa Clara Valley Water District brings the tunnels project, which would overhaul the troubled heart of California's aging water delivery network, a step closer to being fully funded.

Just a few months ago the project, officially known as California WaterFix, was sputtering for a lack of funds. Brown's administration was forced to consider a phased-in approach that called for building one tunnel first and constructing a second tunnel only if enough

money became available. WaterFix is to be paid for by south-of-Delta local water agencies that get supplies from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

The original twin-tunnels concept was revived a month ago, when the giant Metropolitan Water District of Southern California agreed to spend $10.8 billion on the project. Metropolitan in effect is stepping in for San Joaquin Valley agricultural districts that have refused to support WaterFix because of its price tag. To recoup the costs, the big Los Angeles agency expects to sell some of the tunnels' capacity to the farm groups in years to come.

Even with the support from Metropolitan and Santa Clara, the project still is looking for dollars. State officials have said they believe enough south-of-Delta agencies will pitch in to move the project forward. Karla Nemeth, director of the state Department of Water Resources, said in a prepared statement: "In the coming days, the state and the public water agencies funding WaterFix will enter into an agreement to implement final design and construction."

While environmentalists railed against the Santa Clara vote, Brown hailed it as a "courageous decision."

For Santa Clara, the vote represents an about-face of sorts. Last October, its board indicated it would spend only about $200 million on WaterFix, and only if the project followed the phased-in approach.

The Delta is the hub of the State Water Project and the federal Central Valley Project. The two systems deliver billions of gallons of water to 25 million Southern Californians, Bay Area residents and San Joaquin Valley farmers. Decades of pumping have devastated the

estuary's eco-system and left several fish species nearing extinction, forcing pump operators to reduce operations occasionally to reduce the environmental damage.

Brown says the tunnels, by rerouting how some of the Sacramento River's water reaches the pumps, would allow the pumps to operate more reliability and with less harm. Environmentalists, Delta landowners and Northern California officials say the project would actually worsen the estuary's woes.

A campaign sign along Highway 160 in 2013 argues against the Delta tunnels proposed by Gov. Jerry Brown as part of his California WaterFix plan. The Modesto Bee editorial board opposes Brown's plan along with every major newspaper north of Bakersfield except for The Bee's big-sister newspaper, The Sacramento Bee, which gave a tepid endorsement to the proposal Sunday. **Randall Benton** - Sacramento Bee file

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IV.A.-E.

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San Joaquin Water Advisory Commission
Public Meeting April 18, 2018

Re: Public Comments at Board Meeting
Submitted in writing and requested to be included in the minutes.

ITEM III DISCUSSION AND ACTION ITEMS

C STANDING UPDATES

1. **SAN JOAQUIN AREA FLOOD CONTROL AGENCY**

AT SJAFCA'S meeting of 3/29/18 it was reported

Item 4.1 History of Smith Canal Gate (informational only)

The agenda states that the:

"Present Situation for the Smith Canal Gate. As part of the right of way acquisition for the construction of the project SJAFCA has recently discovered that when Dads Point Peninsula was being transferred to the City by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the northern tip of the peninsula was inadvertently left out of the legal description. The City has always assumed ownership of the entire parcel (and constructed a park on it) and therefore was agreeable to provide SJAFCA the necessary right of way rights to construct the project. However due to the newly discovered information, SJAFCA is currently in conversations with USACE representatives to discuss the appropriate mechanisms to initiate the transfer of the portion that was left out from the transaction or to provide a long term lease.

Recent project delays caused by the additional seismic and geotechnical analysis required by the Independent Panel of Experts, the current (NEW) landownership issue on Dad's point, which is also affecting the acquisition of required permits and the current lawsuits, required the project construction to be delayed until the next year. Delay of the construction phase of the project allows time for staff to complete the right of way acquisition, obtain needed permits, and to resolve the existing lawsuits"

Dad's Point for the most part within the Stockton Deepwater Ship Channel or the original San Joaquin River. The City of Stockton originally obtained the land for the DWSC and then conveyed it to the State who issued a right of way for the DWSC to the War Department of the Army. It is sovereign land owned by the people in the State and controlled by the State Lands Commission.

SJAFCA has yet to initiate the lease negotiations with the State Lands Commission. This is a very lengthy and rigorous process that will likely take 2 to 4 years in itself.

Please see what you do to Save Dads Point.

Respectfully

Dominick Gulli

California Delta a Flash Point for Conflict as Climate Change Unfolds

Sea level rise and changing streamflows are converging with uncertain results in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Ronald Melcer, a senior environmental scientist at the Delta Stewardship Council, explains what the future may hold.

WRITTEN BY Matt Weiser

PUBLISHED ON April 27, 2018

READ TIME Approx. 5 minutes

The California Aqueduct is the state's largest and longest water transport system, fed by the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Climate change is expected to make water delivery and flood management more challenging in the estuary, the largest on the West Coast of the Americas. Citizens of the Planet/Education Images/UIG via Getty Images

CALIFORNIA'S SACRAMENTO-SAN JOAQUIN Delta is vital to water supplies for 25 million people and 4 million acres of farmland. It is linked to the Pacific Ocean via San Francisco Bay, which makes this water supply uniquely vulnerable to sea level rise.

Yet understanding sea level rise in the Delta is complicated. The largest estuary on the West Coast of the Americas, it consists of some 70 islands and more than 1,000 miles of levees. It is also fed by California's two largest rivers, which drain the Sierra Nevada range.

All of this complicates how sea level rise "propagates" through the Delta. It also increases

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Reasons for Optimism About California WaterFix

the urgency of the need to understand how changing weather patterns caused by climate change will affect streamflow through the estuary.

To help with these questions, the Delta Stewardship Council, a state government agency, recently published a comprehensive new white paper on the issue: "Climate Change and the Delta: A Synthesis." To summarize the paper, Water Deeply interviewed Ronald Melcer, a senior environmental scientist at the council.

Water Deeply: What is the purpose of this report? Is it a first?

Ron Melcer is a a senior environmental scientist at the Delta Stewardship Council, which has released a new white paper examining climate change impacts on the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. (Photo Courtesy Delta Stewardship Council)

Ronald Melcer: We've set out to do a series of synthesis papers that try and really distill the new science since 2013 related to various topics. We see climate change as a major one.

I don't believe there's been a synthesis of climate change specific to the Delta, though. So in that sense, this is new. It's

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a more definitive look at climate change in the Delta than we've had before. We were really trying to set the stage for how we think about restoration in the Delta, and at the same time be as comprehensive as possible.

Water Deeply: What is your sea level rise projection in this report?

Melcer: There is nearly a 70 percent chance that by 2100 we're going to see 2.4ft of sea level rise at the Golden Gate Bridge. That's with a low-emissions scenario, which is based on the Paris climate agreement. So if we were to do some significant work, it would take really relying on the best available technology, doing carbon sequestration and coupling that with a zero-emissions way of living. The way we operate on the planet would fundamentally change. It's pretty optimistic to think that we'll get there. But that's what the Paris agreement calls for.

The high emissions scenario is more akin to the trajectory that we're on at this point. That's sort of a business as usual scenario. So if we don't do anything, that's where we're headed. That shows 3.4ft of sea level rise by 2100.

Water Deeply: Will the Delta see the same magnitude of sea level rise as the

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Golden Gate?

Melcer: Depending on where you are, it will be less than these maximum numbers. But there are some interesting interactions that happen as land elevation changes and the forces of streamflow come in to meet with the tidal waters. That actually drives the water surface elevation up a little bit in localized areas.

Currently we're working on engaging some technical expertise to do a climate vulnerability assessment within the Delta. This is a key question we would be looking to answer: What do water surface elevations look like within the Delta? We'll be identifying assets and vulnerabilities.

Water Deeply: How will water flows change through the estuary?

Melcer: There is not universal agreement on the total amount of precipitation we would expect. But the big takeaways are that we expect to see higher streamflow due to rainfall in the winter across all the models. That ties back to atmospheric temperature, ocean temperature, warmer storms coming onboard. And on average, the peak of runoff would shift by one month earlier in the season.

Water Deeply: What sort of management issues does this raise?

Melcer: The system is really predicated on a large snowpack that slowly feeds the reservoirs and river systems. So if we see shifts in runoff, that system starts to require changes in how we operate reservoirs. And that then has downstream impacts on our ability to provide for water supply and water quality management. There's this cascading effect across all the functions that we rely on our reservoir systems for.

Water Deeply: What are the potential downstream effects?

Melcer: The Department of Water Resources has done some interesting modeling that shows the effects of just an increase in the frequency and magnitude of flood flows. There's also an expectation that the occurrence of atmospheric rivers will increase. So on average, we expect flood volumes to increase 60–80 percent on the San Joaquin River, and 10–20 percent on the Sacramento River. That has to do with elevations of the mountain ranges in those different basins.

These are significant increases in the amount of water that's flowing across the landscape during

a flood event. Whereas, historically we would see some of that contributing to snowpack and then being released slowly through the melting process later in the year.

For some San Joaquin basin streams, we expect to see more than a 50 percent increase in 100-year flood events. That's a massive increase in risk. We have an opportunity to start to figure out what that means, what our flood management infrastructure should look like, with some of the modeling work that's come out. We should be thinking about what we need on the landscape to pass that magnitude of water.

Water Deeply: How will salinity change in the estuary?

Melcer: There are a couple of implications. An increase in water surface elevation increases the amount of salt water that makes its way into the Delta. We really focus on the implications for habitat, for fish species. That mixing point between freshwater and salt water is really important for the aquatic ecosystem.

If we are to continue to manage water quality in the Delta with reservoirs, it really is going to require increased reservoir releases to counter that influx of salinity. Some studies have shown

that, with 1ft of sea level rise, it would require almost 500,000 acre-feet of additional Delta outflow, generally in the form of reservoir releases, to meet salinity requirements as they stand at this point.

Water Deeply: That sounds like a lot of additional pressure on the state's water system.

Melcer: It starts to paint a picture where we're having difficulty meeting all of those objectives. The implications of increasing streamflow in winter and less runoff later in the year leave us with reservoirs that are not full, and then we're unable to really use managed flows to deal with things like salinity intrusion in the Delta.

We release flow at certain times of year to protect fish and their spawning activities. Supporting these fish becomes really difficult in these future scenarios where that flexibility continues to be reduced by dynamics of precipitation, sea level rise and salinity intrusion. ■

#CALIFORNIA DELTA #CLIMATE CHANGE #FISH

#SACRAMENTO-SAN JOAQUIN DELTA #SEA LEVEL RISE

About the Author

Matt Weiser

Matt Weiser is a contributing editor at Water Deeply. Contact him at matt@newsdeeply.org or via Twitter at @matt_weiser.

Villalpando, Kelly

From: Jacklyn Shaw <jjjjshaw@verizon.net>
Sent: Monday, April 30, 2018 11:51 PM
To: Villalpando, Kelly
Cc: Barney, Danielle
Subject: FYI. Fwd: FYI/record+reforestation. Fwd: Plz. Enter for record: Not counting destructive loss (in tax and income) by increased soil salinity to Delta agri-tourism (food crops to USA); health issues and crime, as Coalition of five Delta River counties ...
Attachments: unnamed document.pdf

Dear Kelly & Danielle: This is for the record, please. Thank you, jacklyn.el.shaw@icloud.com

Begin forwarded message:

From: Jacklyn Shaw <jjjjshaw@verizon.net>
Subject: FYI/record+reforestation. Fwd: Plz. Enter for record: Not counting destructive loss (in tax and income) by increased soil salinity to Delta agri-tourism (food crops to USA); health issues and crime, as Coalition of five Delta River counties protest
Date: April 30, 2018 at 11:45:30 PM PDT
To: lyris@swrcb18.waterboards.ca.gov
Reply-To: Shaw Jacklyn <jjjjshaw@verizon.net>

Begin forwarded message:

From: Jacklyn Shaw <jjjjshaw@verizon.net>
Subject: Plz. Enter for record: Not counting destructive loss (in tax and income) by increased soil salinity to Delta agri-tourism (food crops to USA); health issues and crime, as Coalition of five Delta River counties protest
Date: April 30, 2018 at 11:39:06 PM PDT
To: Board@valleywater.org, progers@bayareanewsgroup.com, Restore Delta the <barbara@restorethedelta.org>
Cc: AndyC Wid <widirrigation@gmail.com>, kensvogel@juno.com, belliot@sjgov.org
Reply-To: Shaw Jacklyn <jjjjshaw@verizon.net>

From jacklyn.el.shaw@icloud.com on 4/30/18, please enter for the record:
Dear Dick Santos, chairman of the Santa Clara Valley Water District and concerned others:

RE: Data is not counting devastating losses (in tax and income) by increased soil salinity to Delta agri-tourism
(food crops to USA); health issues (breathing) and crime (job losses), as Coalition of five Delta River counties protest!
Given charts for Never ending fix it costs, if there would be any empty two lane highway destruction under Delta River,
then common sense shows this would mean a **Delta "dust bowl" in NorCal**, as stated by directors (WID).
Fix Its lead to non ending fixits and to **a Tax grab with no water to grab** from **Delta River dust bowl (if not Oroville Dam).**

That is *if any destructive tunnel/s and 2 to 10 suckling intakes* are built. **Horrific losses fail California as #1 in agri-tourism for food crops to USA (**not to mention narco crops that take more water, as does concrete for housing on Greenbelt).

Invest any funds in **productive options**: **RECLAMATION and California's innovative Desalination, by Navy ships, Salt Energy-in Desalination (Stanford); wave energy (San Luis Obispo university); Cal, 1970's invention used in Israel** and and 100 nations. **Use funding for benefits not waste**: Data does Not count **destructive losses** (in tax and income) by **increased soil salinity to agri-tourism**, as **Coalition of five Delta River counties protest**. (For samples on figures, contact CAWG, California Association Wine Grape Growers, where vineyards use least in water, and are heart healthy.)

Order **the poster on THE NATURAL GROUND WATER CYCLE (NRSC, USDA, poster, 2012). We need to Protect our rivers and aquifers, to avoid California earthquakes as near faults** not on levees**.** Concrete surface water seems faulty or limited. San Joaquin County has 2/3 of the **Delta River**, with most of 127 varieties of fruits and vegetables in **50% of food crops** to USA. (The northern three counties, of 28 in Central Valley, are Mediterranean Sub-Tropical, while the southern ones are Semi-arid; USGS/soil maps).

The Delta's San Joaquin County has been in **Critical Water OVERDRAFT since 1983.** It can take 100 years for a drop of water to reach the Aquifer. To avoid any flooding, **restore deep, pure Delta River DREDGING by USACE (San Francisco, Pacific).** 90% of Californians live on the coast. Then, there are more practical options than making the Delta River into a "Dust Bowl". For instance, desalination costs less than concrete. Californians have been known for being **innovative in** business jobs, not just being **overtaxed** already. Thanks for opportunity of public record in comments and the May 2nd meeting In San Jose, Santa Clara County.

Sincerely,
Jacklyn Shaw, Prof-Author, and Grower
Lodi, CA 95242 * 20 miles from heart of Delta River
Cc: PR, WID, KV, RTD/Delta

California WATER COMMISSION

Summary of Public Benefit Ratio Pre and Post-Appeal - Staff Assessment

As of April 20, 2018

Project	Applicant	Type of Project	Total Cost	Funding Requested	Pre-Appeal Eligible Amount	Post-Appeal Eligible Amount	Pre-Appeal PBR	Post-Appeal PBR
Centennial Water Supply Project	Nevada Irrigation District	Surface Storage	$324 M	-	**$0**	**$0**	0.0	0.0
Chino Basin Conjunctive Use Environmental Water Storage/Exchange Program	Inland Empire Utilities Agency	Conjunctive Use	$480 M	$372 M	**$0**	**$153.7 M**	0.71	0.92
Kern Fan Groundwater Storage Project	Irvine Ranch Water District/Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District	Groundwater Storage	$171 M	$85.7 M	**$49.7 M**	**$72.5 M**	0.58	0.85
Los Vaqueros Reservoir Expansion Project	Contra Costa Water District	Surface Storage	$795 M	$459 M	**$0**	**$422.6 M**	0.46	1.77
Pacheco Reservoir Expansion Project	Santa Clara Valley Water District	Surface Storage	$969 M	$484.5 M	**$0**	**$484.5 M**	0.36	1.77
Pure Water San Diego Program North City Phase 1	City of San Diego - Public Utilities Department	Surface Storage	$1,210 M	$219.3 M	**$0**	**$0**	0.0	0.05
Sites Project	Sites Project Authority	Surface Storage	$5,176 M	$1,388 M	**$662.6 M**	**$933.3 M**	0.4	0.67
South Sacramento County Agriculture & Habitat Lands Recycled Water, Groundwater Storage, and Conjunctive Use Program (South County Ag Program)	Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (Regional San)	Conjunctive Use	$373 M	$280.5 M	**$229.6 M**	**$244.3 M**	0.75	0.87
Temperance Flat Reservoir Project	San Joaquin Valley Water Infrastructure Authority	Surface Storage	$2,661 M	$1,055.3 M	**$0**	**$171.3 M**	0.1	0.38
The Tulare Lake Storage and Floodwater Protection Project	Semitropic Water Storage District	Conjunctive Use	$603 M	$452 M	**$0**	**$0**	0.01	0.03
Willow Springs Water Bank Conjunctive Use Project	Southern California Water Bank Authority	Conjunctive Use	$343 M	$301.6 M	**$0**	**$105.3 M**	0.0	0.35
Total Requested Funding				$5,097.9 M	**$941.9 M**	**$2,587.5 M**		

Total Cost – Total cost as provided in the original application.
Funding Requested - $ amount requested from the State in the appeals process
Pre-Appeal Eligible Amount – Pre-Appeal $ amount staff estimated based on staff adjustments to benefits and value, per Proposition 1 requirements. (February 2018)
Post-Appeal Eligible Amount – Post-Appeal $ amount staff estimated based on staff adjustments to benefits and value, per Proposition 1 requirements. (April 2018)
Pre-Appeal PBR – Ratio of value of public benefits divided by funding requested
Post-Appeal PBR - Ratio of revised value of public benefits divided by funding requested

AgAlert
THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE

Water project backers discuss panel's decisions

Issue Date: May 9, 2018
By Christine Souza

With decisions made on public benefits, several steps remain before state officials finalize bond funding for new water storage projects, and two large surface-storage projects in the Central Valley face different outcomes in the allocation process.

Under terms of the Proposition 1 water bond passed by voters in 2014, the California Water Commission must allocate the $2.7 billion in funds dedicated to water storage projects. Bond funding must be used for the public benefits of the projects, such as ecosystem improvements, water quality improvements, flood control, emergency response and recreation.

Since commission staff issued its first estimates of those public benefits earlier this year, the commission has ratcheted up the funding for the proposed Sites Reservoir in the Sacramento Valley, which now could receive $1.01 billion in bond funds.

The proposed Temperance Flat Dam and Reservoir—to be built upstream from Friant Dam on the San Joaquin River—received recommended bond funding of only $171.3 million.

After a three-day meeting in Sacramento last week, the commission made final determinations regarding funding of public benefits for eight storage projects. This will be used to calculate each project's public benefit ratio, one of four component scores that will be used to determine a project's eligibility for funding.

Tim Quinn, executive director of the Association of California Water Agencies, pointed out that the process of allocating Proposition 1 funding will ultimately add millions of acre-feet of new water storage capacity to the California water system.

"In January, it looked like the commission was heading in the direction of allocating zero dollars for storage projects under Proposition 1," Quinn said. "The good news is that number is back up to allocate the full $2.7 billion. The bad news is, and I believe inconsistent with the legislation that the voters approved, the commission is giving no weight whatsoever to the flow benefits of some of the larger storage projects like Sites and Temperance Flat. It doesn't appear to be a fatal blow for Sites, but it could be for Temperance Flat, and that is not good news."

Although expressing appreciation for the increased funding eligibility for Sites Reservoir, Sites Project Authority Board Chairman Fritz Durst said the project's backers "remain firm in our belief that the state is missing a significant opportunity to flexibly manage water for the benefit of endangered salmon."

Durst noted that the Sites Project Authority will continue working with the commission and its staff to finalize the scoring process and "secure early funding later this summer to continue to advance this critical water storage project."

He expressed disappointment the scoring process "was not more collaborative"—a sentiment echoed by Mario Santoyo, executive director of the San Joaquin Valley Water Infrastructure Authority, which advocated for Temperance Flat.

Santoyo said the message during the commission meeting "was loud and clear that they would not reverse staff's recommendation on the ecosystem (for the project) and if they don't do that, the PBR (public benefit ratio) doesn't change, monies don't change and the project is dead, at least in terms of funding from the state of California."

Tulare County Supervisor Steve Worthley, president of the SJVWIA, said during a news conference last week that the joint-powers authority will meet to review what happened at the commission and discuss next steps.

"We need to engage quickly with our investors, government entities and water districts up and down the San Joaquin Valley, to make sure they are still interested in pursuing this," Worthley said. "In the meantime, we also need to be engaging in opportunities for funding in Washington, D.C. The project must go forward."

Ryan Jacobsen, executive director of the Fresno County Farm Bureau, called the commission's decision "upsetting" and agreed the push for Temperance Flat will continue.

"This project is a necessary step toward building a reliable water future for valley agriculture and its communities, particularly with the impending implementation of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act," Jacobsen said.

Justin Fredrickson, environmental policy analyst for the California Farm Bureau Federation, speaking before the commissioners during its meeting last week, emphasized the importance of expanding water storage in California for a more secure water future.

"Storage is important to water supply, water is important to agriculture and, if you eat, agriculture is important to you," Fredrickson said. "Due to regulations looming such as the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act and with the expectation of receiving warmer, flashier storms, Proposition 1 is a down payment of what is needed for the future. We need to invest even further in storage for the future and for the food supply. There is a lot at stake."

On May 25, water commission staff will release recommendations for the remaining component scores—relative environmental value, resiliency and implementation risk—and the commission will make final decisions on those scores at its June 27-29 meeting. Preliminary award decisions will be made at the commission's July meeting.

Other projects recommended for public-benefit funding by the commission included proposed expansion of the Los Vaqueros Reservoir in Contra Costa County; the Pacheco Reservoir Expansion Project proposed by the Santa Clara Valley Water District; the Kern Fan Groundwater Storage Project proposed by the Irvine Ranch Water District and Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District; and the South Sacramento County Agriculture and Habitat Lands Recycled Water, Groundwater Storage, and Conjunctive Use Program proposed by the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District.

(Christine Souza is an assistant editor of Ag Alert. She may be contacted at csouza@cfbf.com.)

California WATER COMMISSION

Summary of Commission Determinations for Public Benefit Ratios

As of May 10, 2018

Project	Applicant	Type of Project	Total Cost	Staff Recommended Eligible Amount	Commission Approved Eligible Amount	Commission Determined Public Benefit Value	Funding Requested	Commission Final PBR
Centennial Water Supply Project	Nevada Irrigation District	Surface Storage	$324 M	$0	Deemed ineligible	-	-	-
Chino Basin Conjunctive Use Environmental Water Storage/Exchange Program	Inland Empire Utilities Agency	Conjunctive Use	$480 M	$153.7 M	$206.90 M	$368.07 M	$206.90 M	1.78
Kern Fan Groundwater Storage Project	Irvine Ranch Water District/Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District	Groundwater Storage	$171 M	$72.5 M	$85.66 M	$89.82 M	$85.70 M	1.05
Los Vaqueros Reservoir Expansion Project	Contra Costa Water District	Surface Storage	$795 M	$422.6 M	$459.00 M	$832.68 M	$459.00 M	1.81
Pacheco Reservoir Expansion Project	Santa Clara Valley Water District	Surface Storage	$969 M	$484.5 M	$484.55 M	$980.66 M	$484.55 M	2.02
Pure Water San Diego Program North City Phase 1	City of San Diego - Public Utilities Department	Surface Storage	$1,210 M	$0	Deemed ineligible	-	-	-
Sites Project	Sites Project Authority	Surface Storage	$5,176 M	$933.3 M	$1,008.28 M	$1,008.28 M	$916.62 M	1.10
South Sacramento County Agriculture & Habitat Lands Recycled Water, Groundwater Storage, and Conjunctive Use Program (South County Ag Program)	Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (Regional San)	Conjunctive Use	$373 M	$244.3 M	$280.53 M	$293.91 M	$280.50 M	1.05
Temperance Flat Reservoir Project	San Joaquin Valley Water Infrastructure Authority	Surface Storage	$2,661 M	$171.3 M	$171.33 M	$500.67 M	$171.33 M	2.92
The Tulare Lake Storage and Floodwater Protection Project	Semitropic Water Storage District	Conjunctive Use	$603 M	$0	Deemed ineligible	-	-	-
Willow Springs Water Bank Conjunctive Use Project	Southern California Water Bank Authority	Conjunctive Use	$343 M	$105.3 M	$123.29 M	$123.29 M	$123.29 M	1.00
Total Requested Funding				$2,587.5 M	$2,819.54 M		**$2,727.89 M**	

Total Cost – Total cost as provided in the original application.
Staff Recommended Eligible Amount – Post-Appeal $ amount staff estimated based on staff adjustments to benefits and value, per Proposition 1 requirements. (April 20, 2018)
Commission Approved Eligible Amount – $ amount Commission approved based on benefits and value, per Proposition 1 requirements. (May 1-3, 2018)
Commission Determined Public Benefit Value – $ amount of public benefits determined at the May 1-3, 2018 Commission meeting.
Funding Requested – $ amount confirmed by applicants. (May 9, 2018)
Commission Final PBR – Ratio of revised value of public benefits divided by funding requested.