Paso Basin Cooperative Committee
Notice of Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Paso Basin Cooperative Committee will hold a Regular Meeting at **4:00 P.M. on Wednesday, September 23, 2020**. Based on the threat of COVID-19 as reflected in the Proclamations of Emergency issued by both the Governor of the State of California and the San Luis Obispo County Emergency Services Director, as well as the Governor's Executive Order N-29-20 issued on March 17, 2020 relating to the convening of public meetings in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, this meeting will be conducted as a phone in/web-based meeting only. There will be no physical meeting location for this Cooperative Committee Meeting. Members of the public can participate via phone or by logging into the web-based meeting.

TO JOIN THE MEETING FROM YOUR COMPUTER, TABLET OR SMARTPHONE, GO TO:

- https://global.gotomeeting.com/join/975443317
  (This link will help connect both your browser and telephone to the call)

YOU CAN ALSO DIAL IN USING YOUR PHONE:

- United States: +1 (571) 317-3112
- Access Code: 975 443 317

All persons desiring to speak during any Public Comment can submit a comment by:

- Email at arford@co.slo.ca.us by 5:00 PM on the day prior to the Cooperative Committee meeting
- Teleconference meeting at https://global.gotomeeting.com/join/975443317
- Teleconference by phone at +1 (571) 317-3112 and enter 975 443 317
- Mail (*must be received by 5:00 PM on the day prior to the Committee meeting*) to:
  County of San Luis Obispo Department of Public Works
  Attn: Angela Ford
  County Government Center, Room 206
  San Luis Obispo, CA 93408
- Additional information on how to submit Public Comment is provided on page 3 of this Agenda

NOTE: The Paso Basin Cooperative Committee reserves the right to limit each speaker to three (3) minutes per subject or topic. In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, all possible accommodations will be made for individuals with disabilities so they may attend and participate in meetings.

John Hamon, Treasurer, City of Paso Robles
Kelly Dodds, Vice Chairperson, San Miguel CSD
John Peschong, Chairperson, County of SLO
Matt Turrentine, Secretary, Shandon-San Juan WD

Steve Martin, Alternate, City of Paso Robles
Vacant, Alternate, San Miguel CSD
Debbie Arnold, Alternate, County of SLO
Kevin Peck, Alternate, Shandon-San Juan WD

Agenda
September 23, 2020

1. **Call to order**
2. **Pledge of Allegiance**
3. **Roll call**
4. **Public Comment – items not on Agenda**
5. **Approval of November 20, 2019 Meeting Minutes**
6. **Approval of Paso Robles Subbasin First Annual Report**

7. **2020 Conflict of Interest Code Biennial Update**
8. **Provide direction to GSA staff regarding upcoming grant opportunity**
9. **Receive and file Project Status Update**
10. **Consider Approval of Recommended FY 2020-21 Annual Budget and contribution percentages**
11. **Committee Member Comments –** Committee members may make brief comments, provide status updates, or communicate with other members, staff, or the public regarding non-agenda topics
12. **Upcoming meeting(s)**
    a. December 2020
13. **Future Items**
14. **Adjourn**

Paso Basin Cooperative Committee
Notice of Meeting

CONFERENCE CALL/WEBINAR ONLY
Wednesday, September 23, 2020 at 4:00 p.m.

Important Notice Regarding COVID-19 based on guidance from the California Department of Public Health and the California Governor's Officer, to minimize the spread of the COVID-19 virus, please note the following:

1. The meeting will only be held telephonically and via internet via the number and website link information provided on the agenda. After each item is presented, Committee Members will have the opportunity to ask questions. Participants on the phone will then be provided an opportunity to speak for 3 minutes as public comment prior to Committee deliberations and/or actions or moving on to the next item. The chat function on the webinar may also be used to submit comments and ask questions and will be verbalized by staff during the public comment period for each item. How to use the chat function will be demonstrated at the beginning of the meeting.

2. The Committee's agenda and staff reports are available at the following website: www.slocounty.ca.gov/pasobasin

3. If you choose not to participate in the meeting and wish to make a written comment on any matter within the Committee's subject matter jurisdiction, regardless of whether it is on the agenda for the Committee's consideration or action, please submit your comment via email or U.S. Mail to ensure it is received by 5:00 p.m. on the day prior to the Committee meeting. Please submit your comment to Angela Ford at arford@co.slo.ca.us. Your comment will be placed into the administrative record of the meeting.

   Mailing Address:
   County of San Luis Obispo Department of Public Works
   Attn: Angela Ford
   County Government Center, Room 206
   San Luis Obispo, CA 93408

4. If you choose not to participate in the meeting and wish to submit verbal comment, please call (805) 781-5139 and ask for Angela Ford. If leaving a message, state and spell your name, note the agenda item number you are calling about and leave your comment. The verbal comments must be received by no later than 9:00 a.m. on the morning of the noticed meeting and will be limited to 3 minutes. Every effort will be made to include your comment into the record, but some comments may not be included due to time limitations.

NOTE: The Paso Basin Cooperative Committee reserves the right to limit each speaker to three (3) minutes per subject or topic. In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and Executive Order N-29-20, all possible accommodations will be made for individuals with disabilities, so they may participate in the meeting. Persons who require accommodation for any audio, visual or other disability in order to participate in the meeting of the Paso Basin Cooperative Committee are encouraged to request such accommodation 48 hours in advance of the meeting from Joey Steil at (805) 781-5252.

For more information, please visit the Groundwater Sustainability Agency websites at:
• County of San Luis Obispo – www.slocounty.ca.gov/sgma • Shandon-San Juan Water District – www.ssjwd.org
• City of Paso Robles – www.prcity.com • San Miguel CSD – www.sanmiguelcsd.org

Paso Basin Cooperative Committee
Minutes (DRAFT)
November 20th, 2019

The following members or alternates were present:

John Peschong, Chairperson, County of San Luis Obispo
Kelly Dodds, Alternate Member, San Miguel CSD
Matt Turrentine, Secretary, Shandon-San Juan WD
John Hamon, Treasurer, City of Paso Robles

1. Call to Order	Chairperson Peschong: calls the meeting to order at 4:00 p.m.
2. Pledge of Allegiance	Chairperson Peschong: leads the Pledge of Allegiance.
3. Roll call	County Staff, Angela Ruberto: calls roll.
4. Public Comment – items not on Agenda	*Meeting Audio: Item start ~ 00:01:06* Chairperson Peschong: opens the floor for public comment. Greg Grewal: comments on letter from California Department of Food and Agriculture to County Board of Supervisors regarding GSP outreach efforts to irrigated agriculture noting that the letter was directed to the County Board rather than the Cooperative Committee; comments on past efforts and agreements that were not carried out going back to 2005, hopes to see a Plan that will be followed through once submitted to the State, adding that everyone in the basin needs to work together since they all have rights to the beneficial use of water. Cody Ferguson: comments on the GSP development process, stating that the Cooperative Committee went from having five to having four GSAs but the direction to complete the GSP has not changed, comments about those who missed the State deadlines defined in SGMA and the letter sent from the Department of Food and Agriculture; expresses support of the actions taken by the Cooperative Committee, (GSA) staff and all those who have participated in development of the GSP adding that everyone has had an opportunity to provide input throughout the process. Robin Chapman: comments on recent allegations of irrigated agriculture being excluded from the GSP development process, stating specific occurrences when representatives of the wine industry attended, spoke and provided feedback at meetings and workshops. Patricia Wilmore: provides highlights from an October 2019 report published by the County Agricultural Commissioner's Office regarding the economic contributions of San Luis Obispo County agriculture, stating that in 2017: • A total of $2.54 billion was contributed to the local economy, representing 7% of the County's total economic output. • Agriculture provided 13,393 jobs, 10,651 direct employees, and 2,743 additional jobs attributable to expenditures by agricultural companies.

- Of these numbers, fruit and nut crops (including wine) were the single largest production category by dollar value, comprising 61% of the county total; production value of wine grapes being $267.6 million.
- The economic effect of locally sourced, value-added food processing was at $858.4 million direct output from wineries processing grapes.

Chairperson Peschong: asks for additional public comments, seeing none, closes the public comment period and moves on to Item #5.

5. Approval of October 23, 2019 Meeting Minutes

Meeting Audio: Item start ~ 0016:00
Audio from the November 20, 2019, Paso Basin Cooperative Committee Meeting is available at: www.slocounty.ca.gov/pasobasin

Chairperson Peschong: opens discussion for Agenda Item 5 – Approval of October 23, 2019 Cooperative Committee Meeting Minutes; asks for comments from the Committee, and then from the public; there are none.

Motion by: Secretary Turrentine
Second by: Treasurer Hamon
Motion: The Committee moves to approve the October 23, 2019 Meeting Minutes.

Members	Ayes	Noes	Abstain	Recuse
John Peschong (Chairperson)	X			
Kelly Dodds (Alternate Member)	X			
Matt Turrentine (Secretary/Clerk)	X			
John Hamon (Treasurer)	X			

6. Recommend the GSAs approve Amendment No. 1 to the MOA

Meeting Audio: Item start ~ 00:16:27
Meeting materials for Agenda Item #6 are available at: www.slocounty.ca.gov/pasobasin

County Staff, Angela Ruberto: provides an overview of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA); explains that each GSA entered into the MOA in order to establish the Paso Basin Cooperative Committee to develop a single GSP over the basin; states that the MOA is set to automatically terminate upon DWR's approval of the GSP, however, the GSAs would like to continue operating under the framework of the MOA; Amendment No. 1 to the MOA removes the automatic termination language so the GSAs can continue operating under the existing framework.

Treasurer Hamon: asks for clarification on the timing of amending the MOA.

County Staff, Angela Ruberto: responds that DWR has two years to approve the GSP and that the MOA would need to be amended within that timeframe.

City Staff, Dick McKinley: adds that it could reasonably take several months to put together a new MOA due to concurrent work efforts related to implementation, budgets, etc.; recommends that the GSAs approve the amendment to the MOA so that the Cooperative Committee and the community can continue working together on future groundwater efforts.

Chairperson Peschong: asks for questions from the Committee and, seeing none, opens the floor for public comments.

Greg Grewal: speaks.

Chairperson Peschong: asks for additional comments from the public, seeing none, closes the public comment period and brings the item back to the Committee.

Motion by: Treasurer Hamon
Second by: Alternate Member Dodds
Motion: The Committee moves to recommend that each GSA approve Amendment No. 1 to the MOA, consistent with MOA Section 4.8.

Members	Ayes	Noes	Abstain	Recuse
John Peschong (Chairperson)	X			
Kelly Dodds (Alternate Member)	X			
Matt Turrentine (Secretary/Clerk)	X			
John Hamon (Treasurer)	X			

7. Receive and file Consultant scope for GSP Submission

Meeting Audio: Item start ~ 00:21:01
Meeting materials for Agenda Item #7 are available at:
www.slocounty.ca.gov/pasobasin

City Staff, Dick McKinley: explains that the Cooperative Committee recently recommended that the GSAs adopt a change to the overall project budget, knowing that those funds would be reimbursable through the grant; notes that DWR recently released additional GSP submittal requirements that go beyond what was anticipated and included in the original Montgomery & Associates contract; the GSA partners asked Montgomery & Associates to give a quote to fulfill the GSP submittal process on behalf of the GSAs, which aligns with previous direction given; asks the Committee to receive and file the Consultant scope for GSP submission.

Chairperson Peschong: opens the floor for public comments, seeing none, closes the public comment period and brings the item back to the Committee. The Committee receives and files.

8. Project Status Update/ Upcoming Schedule

Meeting Audio: Item start ~ 00:23:41
The presentation for Agenda Item #8 is available at:
www.slocounty.ca.gov/pasobasin

	County Staff, Angela Ruberto: provides a project status update on the GSP schedule, including the 5 year start up plan of implementation components and timing, upcoming GSA meetings and adoption hearings, DWR deadline for GSP submission (1/31/2020) and the subsequent review, DWR public comment period on submitted GSPs, DWR deadline for the First Annual Report (4/1/2020), and future GSP implementation updates during future Cooperative Committee meetings, noting that on-going outreach and engagement opportunities will made available via each GSAs website as well as DWR's SGMA portal. Treasurer Hamon: asks staff to clarify what would happen if one or more GSAs did not adopt the GSP, and if the GSAs that approved the GSP would be still able to submit the Plan to the State. County Staff, Angela Ruberto: answers that each GSA would be allowed to submit the GSP separately; however, DWR would deem the Plan as incomplete as there wouldn't be an agreement in place that meets DWR's requirements to bind multiple plans in the basin; additional actions would then need to be taken. Chairperson Peschong: opens the floor for public comments, seeing none, closes the public comment period.
9. Considering recommending that the GSAs Adopt the Paso Basin Groundwater Sustainability Plan	*Meeting Audio: Item start ~ 00:29:22* Meeting materials for Agenda Item #9 are available at: www.slocounty.ca.gov/pasobasin City Staff, Dick McKinley: explains that if the Cooperative Committee unanimously moves to recommend that each of the GSAs adopt the GSP, that each GSA will then hold separate hearings to adopt the GSP. Derrik Williams, Montgomery & Associates: acknowledges the Members of the Cooperative Committee, GSA Staff and the public for all of the time, input and hard work that went into developing the GSP; comments that submitting the GSP is the start of a long process for basin management that will require continued involvement from all parties, adding that there will be many opportunities to revise the Plan going forward and recommends that the Cooperative Committee recommend that the GSAs adopt the Plan. City Staff, Dick McKinley: asks if Tom Berg (DWR point of contact for the Paso Basin) would like to clarify any of the topics discussed related to the GSP submittal process. Tom Berg, DWR: introduces himself and replies to the question of *who* can submit the Plan and what happens if one or more GSAs do not adopt the Plan, stating that there is only one GSP for the entire basin, which will be submitted by the subbasin GSP Plan Manager, and that it is the responsibility of each

GSA to adopt the GSP and submit the their adoption documents; if one or more GSA decides not to adopt the GSP, the State will consider the GSP incomplete and it will not be reviewed until further action is taken; states that, following GSP submission, there will be a 60 day public comment period on the DWR portal 20 days after the GSP is submitted to the State.

Chairperson Peschong: opens the floor for public comments.

George Tracy, Greg Grewal, Anne Myhre, Jerry Raugh, and Cody Ferguson: speak.

Chairperson Peschong: asks for additional comments from the public, seeing none, closes the public comment period and brings the item back to the Committee; thanks GSA Staff and the public for participating in the GSP development process over the last few years.

Motion by: Treasurer Hamon
Second by: Secretary Turrentine
Motion: The Committee moves to recommend that each GSA adopt the Paso Robles Subbasin GSP in final draft form, consistent with MOA Section 4.4.

Members	Ayes	Noes	Abstain	Recuse
John Peschong (Chairperson)	X			
Kelly Dodds (Alternate Member)	X			
Matt Turrentine (Secretary/Clerk)	X			
John Hamon (Treasurer)	X			

10. Committee Member Comments

Meeting Audio: Item start ~ 00:51:21
Chairperson Peschong: opens the floor for Committee Member comments; there are none.

11. Upcoming meeting(s)

Next Meeting: Regular Meeting set for March 18, 2020 at 4:00 PM, Location: Paso Robles - City Council Chamber.

County Staff, Angela Ruberto: explains that Section 4.5 of the MOA states that the Cooperative Committee shall meet at least quarterly and, based on anticipated milestones such as the first Annual Report, Staff recommends the following quarterly meeting schedule for 2020:

- March 18, 2020
- June 24, 2020
- September 23, 2020
- December 23, 2020

The Committee agrees on all proposed meeting dates except for December 23, 2020; an alternative meeting date shall be determined.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Chairperson Peschong: opens the floor for public comments, seeing none, closes the public comment period and brings the item back to the Committee.

Motion by: Treasurer Hamon
Second by: Matt Turrentine
Motion: The Committee moves to approve 2020 quarterly meeting schedule as follows:
March 18, 2020
June 24, 2020
September 23, 2020
<s>December 23, 2020</s> TBD
<table>
<tr><th>Members</th><th>Ayes</th><th>Noes</th><th>Abstain</th><th>Recuse</th></tr>
<tr><td>John Peschong (Chairperson)</td><td>X</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Kelly Dodds (Alternate Member)</td><td>X</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Matt Turrentine (Secretary/Clerk)</td><td>X</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>John Hamon (Treasurer)</td><td>X</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>12. Future Items</td><td>Meeting Audio: Item start ~ 00:53:22
Chairperson Peschong: asks for any future items to be brought before the Committee.

City Staff, Dick McKinley: comments that future items will include topics related to GSP Implementation, the MOA and GSP Implementation Funding.

Chairperson Peschong: opens the floor for public comments.

Hilary Graves: speaks.

Chairperson Peschong: asks for additional comments from the public, seeing none, closes the public comment period and brings the item back to the Committee for final discussion.</td></tr>
<tr><td>13. Adjourn</td><td>Chairperson Peschong: invites meeting attendees to participate in a post meeting reception and adjourns the meeting at 4:55 p.m.</td></tr>
</table>

I, Matt Turrentine, Secretary to the Paso Basin Cooperative Committee, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a fair statement of the proceedings of the meeting held on November 20, 2019, by the Paso Basin Cooperative Committee.

Matt Turrentine, Secretary of the Paso Basin Cooperative Committee.
Drafted by: Joey Steil and Angela Ruberto Ford, County of San Luis Obispo

PASO BASIN COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE
September 23, 2020

Agenda Item #6 –Approval of Paso Robles Subbasin First Annual Report

Recommendation

It is recommended that the Paso Basin Cooperative Committee (Committee) consider approval of the Paso Robles Subbasin First Annual Report (Report), as modified, for submission to the Department of Water Resources (DWR).

Prepared By

GSI Water Solutions, Inc. (GSI)
Angela Ford, County of San Luis Obispo

Background

The GSP Annual Reports are intended to provide technical information on groundwater conditions and effects of implementation of the GSP over the prior water year. SGMA regulations require GSAs to submit an Annual Report to DWR by April 1 following adoption of a GSP and annually thereafter. The First Annual Reports for basins designated high-priority and in critical overdraft, such as the Paso Basin, were due to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) by April 1, 2020.

Discussion

GSA staff worked with GSI Water Solutions, Inc. to develop the Paso Robles Subbasin First Annual Report by the April 1, 2020 SGMA deadline and planned to seek Committee approval at the March 18, 2020 Regular Meeting. Following cancellation of that meeting due to COVID-19, GSA staff requested that the County Director of Public Works, as the appointed GSP Plan Manager, authorize submission of the Report to DWR by the submittal deadline with the understanding that the Report would be brought to the Committee for consideration at the next meeting. Revisions to the initial Report are proposed which remove the section "Extension of Water Neutral New Develop Program" on pages 26 and 27 of the report since this program, administered by the County Department of Planning and Building, was not identified as a project in the Paso Robles Subbasin GSP and is, therefore, not part of GSP Implementation.

Section 4.8 of the Memorandum of Agreement between the GSAs states that any action or recommendation considered by the Committee shall require the affirmative vote of 67 percent of the Committee. Therefore, it is recommended that the Committee consider approval of the Report as modified, propose and discuss any other potential revisions, and authorize staff to coordinate with DWR on submission of the updated Report.

Attachments

1. Redlined Paso Robles Subbasin First Annual Report (2017 – 2019)

* * *

FINAL

Paso Basin Cooperative Committee
and the Groundwater Sustainability Agencies

Paso Robles Subbasin
First Annual Report (2017—2019)

Prepared by:
GSI Water Solutions, Inc.
5855 Capistrano Avenue, Suite C, Atascadero, CA 93422

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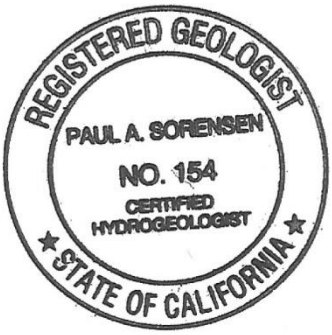
Paso Robles Subbasin
First Annual Report (2017–2019)

This report was prepared by the staff of GSI Water Solutions, Inc. under the supervision of professionals whose signatures appear below. The findings or professional opinion were prepared in accordance with generally accepted professional engineering and geologic practice.



Paul A. Sorensen, PG, CHg, CEG
Principal Hydrogeologist
Project Manager

Nathan R. Page, PG
Consulting Hydrogeologist

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AEM	aerial electromagnetic method
AF	acre-feet
AFY	acre-feet per year
AMSL	above mean sea level
BMP	Best Management Practice
CASGEM	California State Groundwater Elevation Monitoring Program
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDEC	California Data Exchange Center
CDFFP	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CIMIS	California Irrigation Management Information System
COC	constituent of concern
CSA	Community Service Area
CSD	Community Services District
CWWCP	Countywide Water Conservation Program
DWR	California State Department of Water Resources
EPCWD	Estrella-El Pomar-Creston Water District
ETo	reference evapotranspiration
GDE	groundwater dependent ecosystem
GMP	Groundwater Management Plan
gpd/ft	gallons per day per foot
gpm	gallons per minute
GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
GSSI	Geoscience Support Services, Inc.
IDC	IWFM Independent Demand Calculator
ILRP	Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program
InSAR	interferometric synthetic-aperture radar
IWFM	Integrated Water Flow Model
LID	low-impact development
M&A	Montgomery & Associates, Inc.
MOA	memorandum of agreement
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NWP	Nacimiento Water Project
PBCC	Paso Basin Cooperative Committee
PWS	public water system
RDI	regulated deficit irrigation
RMS	representative monitoring site
RU	rural domestic unit

S	storage coefficient
SEP	Supplemental Environmental Project
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SLOFCWCD	County of San Luis Obispo Flood Control and Water Conservation District
SPI	Standardized Precipitation Index
SSJWD	Shandon-San Juan Water District
Subbasin	Paso Robles Area Subbasin of the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin
SWMP	Stormwater Management Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
SWRP	San Luis Obispo County Stormwater Resource Plan
SWP	State Water Project
TDS	total dissolved solids
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WNND	Water Neutral New Development
WY	water year

Annual Report Elements Guide and Checklist

California Code of Regulations – GSP Regulation Sections	Annual Report Elements	Location in Annual Report
Article 7	Annual Reports and Periodic Evaluations by the Agency	
§ 356.2	Annual Reports	
	Each Agency shall submit an annual report to the Department by April 1 of each year following the adoption of the Plan. The annual report shall include the following components for the preceding water year:	
	(a) General information, including an executive summary and a location map depicting the basin covered by the report.	Executive Summary (§356.2[a])
	(b) A detailed description and graphical representation of the following conditions of the basin managed in the Plan:	Section 2.4 Groundwater Elevation Monitoring (§356.2[b])
	(1) Groundwater elevation data from monitoring wells identified in the monitoring network shall be analyzed and displayed as follows:	Section 3 Groundwater Elevations (§356.2[b][1])
	(A) Groundwater elevation contour maps for each principal aquifer in the basin illustrating, at a minimum, the seasonal high and seasonal low groundwater conditions.	Section 3.2 Seasonal High and Low (Spring and Fall) (§356.2[b][1][A])
	(B) Hydrographs of groundwater elevations and water year type using historical data to the greatest extent available, including from January 1, 2015, to current reporting year.	Section 3.3 Hydrographs (§356.2[b][1][B], and Appendix E)
	(2) Groundwater extraction for the preceding water year. Data shall be collected using the best available measurement methods and shall be presented in a table that summarizes groundwater extractions by water use sector, and identifies the method of measurement (direct or estimate) and accuracy of measurements, and a map that illustrates the general location and volume of groundwater extractions.	Section 4 Groundwater Extractions (§356.2[b][2])
	(3) Surface water supply used or available for use, for groundwater recharge or in-lieu use shall be reported based on quantitative data that describes the annual volume and sources for the preceding water year.	Section 5 Surface Water Use (§356.2[b][3])

California Code of Regulations – GSP Regulation Sections	Annual Report Elements	Location in Annual Report
Article 7	Annual Reports and Periodic Evaluations by the Agency	
§ 356.2	Annual Reports	
	(4) Total water use shall be collected using the best available measurement methods and shall be reported in a table that summarizes total water use by water use sector, water source type, and identifies the method of measurement (direct or estimate) and accuracy of measurements. Existing water use data from the most recent Urban Water Management Plans or Agricultural Water Management Plans within the basin may be used, as long as the data are reported by water year.	Section 6 Total Water Use (§356.2[b][4])
	(5) Change in groundwater in storage shall include the following:	Section 7 Change in Groundwater in Storage (§356.2[b][5])
	(A) Change in groundwater in storage maps for each principal aquifer in the basin.	Section 7.1 Annual Changes in Groundwater Elevation (§356.2[b][5][A])
	(B) A graph depicting water year type, groundwater use, the annual change in groundwater in storage, and the cumulative change in groundwater in storage for the basin based on historical data to the greatest extent available, including from January 1, 2015, to the current reporting year.	Section 7.2 Annual and Cumulative Change in Groundwater in Storage Calculations (§356.2[b][5][B])
	(c) A description of progress towards implementing the Plan, including achieving interim milestones, and implementation of projects or management actions since the previous annual report.	Section 8 Progress towards Basin Sustainability (§356.2[c])

Executive Summary (§ 356.2[a])

Introduction

This First Annual Report for the Paso Robles Area Subbasin of the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin (Paso Robles Subbasin or Subbasin; see Figure 1) has been prepared in accordance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) and Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) Regulations. Pursuant to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) regulations, a GSP Annual Report must be submitted to DWR by April 1 of each year following the adoption of the GSP.

With the submittal of the adopted Paso Robles Subbasin GSP by the January 31, 2020 deadline, the Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) are required to submit an annual report for the preceding Water Year (October 1 through September 30) to DWR by April 1, 2020. Because this is the first GSP Annual Report for the Paso Robles Subbasin, this report documents and updates data from October 1, 2016 (for groundwater production and water use data) or October 1, 2017 (for water level data) through October 31, 2019. The annual report will convey monitoring and water use data to the DWR and to Subbasin stakeholders on an annual basis to gauge performance of the Subbasin relative to the sustainability goals set forth in the GSP.

Sections of the Annual Report include the following:

Section 1. Introduction – Paso Robles Subbasin First Annual Report (2017–2019): a brief background of the formation and activities of the Paso Robles Subbasin GSAs and development and submittal of the GSP.

Section 2. Paso Robles Subbasin Setting and Monitoring Networks: a summary of the Subbasin setting, Subbasin monitoring networks, and ways in which data are used for groundwater management.

Section 3. Groundwater Elevations (§356.2[b][1]): a description of recent monitoring data with groundwater elevation contour maps for spring and fall monitoring events and representative hydrographs.

Section 4. Groundwater Extractions (§356.2[b][2]): compilation of metered and estimated groundwater extractions by land use sector and location of extractions.

Section 5. Surface Water Use (§356.2[b][3]): a summary of reported surface water use.

Section 6. Total Water Use (§356.2[b][4]): a presentation of total water use by source and sector.

Section 7. Change in Groundwater in Storage (§356.2[b][5]): a description of the methodology and presentation of changes in groundwater in storage based on fall to fall groundwater elevation differences.

Section 8. Progress towards Basin Sustainability (§356.2[c]): a summary of management actions taken throughout the Subbasin by GSAs and individual entities towards sustainability of the Subbasin.

Groundwater Elevations

In general, the groundwater elevations observed in the Subbasin during water years 2017 through 2019 reflect slight increases across much of the Subbasin compared with the declines witnessed in water years 2015 and 2016. The increased groundwater elevations are likely due predominantly to above-average rainfall conditions in water years 2017 and 2019. Both positive and negative changes in groundwater elevations from year to year are observed in different parts of the Subbasin, as has been the pattern in the Subbasin for many years. Seasonal trends of slightly higher spring groundwater elevations compared with fall levels continued in each of the water years.

Groundwater Extractions

Total groundwater extractions in the Subbasin for water years 2017, 2018, and 2019 are 81,800 acre-feet (AF), 81,100 AF, and 82,100 AF, respectively. Table ES-1 summarizes the groundwater extractions by water use sector for each water year.

Table ES- 1. Groundwater Extractions by Water Use Sector

Water Year	Groundwater Extractions by Water Use Sector			Total (AF)
	Municipal (AF)	PWS and Rural Domestic (AF)	Agriculture (AF)	
2017	4,235	5,060	72,500	81,800
2018	5,029	5,060	71,000	81,100
2019	4,804	5,060	72,200	82,100
Method of Measure:	Metered	2016 Groundwater Model	Soil-Water Balance Model	
Level of Accuracy:	high	low-medium	medium	

Notes:
AF = acre-feet
PWS = public water systems

Surface Water Use

The Subbasin currently benefits from surface water entitlements from the Nacimiento Water Project (NWP) and the State Water Project (SWP) to supplement municipal groundwater demands in the City of Paso Robles and the community of Shandon, respectively. Locations of communities dependent on groundwater and with access to surface water are shown on Figure 11. There is currently no surface water available for agricultural or recharge project use within the Subbasin. A summary of total actual surface water use by source is provided in Table ES-2.

Table ES- 2. Total Surface Water Use by Source

Water Year	Nacimiento Water Project[1] (AF)	State Water Project[2] (AF)	Total Surface Water Use (AF)
2017	1,784	42	1,826
2018	2,284	55	2,339
2019	1,498	43	1,541

Notes:
[1] Contract annual entitlement to the City of Paso Robles = 6,488 AFY
[2] Contract annual entitlement to CSA 16 = 100 AFY
AF = acre-feet
AFY = acre-feet per year

Total Water Use

For water years 2017, 2018, and 2019, quantification of total water use was completed through reporting of metered water production data from municipal wells, metered surface water use, and from models used to estimate agricultural crop water supply requirements. In addition, rural water use and small commercial public water system use was estimated. Table ES-3 summarizes the total annual water use in the Subbasin by source and water use sector.

Table ES- 3. Total Annual Water Use in the Subbasin by Source and Water Use Sector

Water Year	Municipal (AF)		PWS and Rural Domestic (AF)	Agriculture (AF)	Total (AF)
Source:	Groundwater	Surface Water	Groundwater	Groundwater	
2017	4,235	1,826	5,060	72,500	**83,600**
2018	5,029	2,339	5,060	71,000	**83,400**
2019	4,804	1,541	5,060	72,200	**83,600**
Method of Measure:	Metered	Metered	2016 Groundwater Model	Soil-Water Balance Model	
Level of Accuracy:	high	high	low-medium	medium	

Notes:
AF = acre-feet
PWS = public water systems

Change in Groundwater in Storage

The calculation of change in groundwater in storage in the Subbasin was derived from comparison of fall groundwater elevation contour maps from one year to the next as well as taking the difference between groundwater elevations throughout the Subbasin as the aquifer becomes saturated (storage gain) or dewatered (storage loss). For example, the fall 2016 groundwater elevations were subtracted from the fall 2017 groundwater elevations, resulting in a map depicting the changes in groundwater elevations in the Paso Robles Formation Aquifer that occurred during the 2017 water year. Similar calculations were made for water years 2018 and 2019, resulting in a series of groundwater elevation change maps in the Paso Robles Formation Aquifer.

The groundwater elevation change map for water year 2017 (Figure 12), which was an above-average rainfall year, shows that water levels declined over a large portion of the central and northern areas of the Subbasin, with a minor depression in the City of Paso Robles area and a more pronounced area of decline in the Shandon area. The 2017 map also shows that groundwater elevations increased significantly in the southern highland areas of the Subbasin, in response to the above-average precipitation received in 2017.

The groundwater elevation change map for water year 2018 (Figure 13), which was a below-average rainfall year, shows that water levels declined in the southern, eastern, and northwestern areas of the Subbasin and increased over the central portion of the Subbasin, notably in the Shandon area.

The groundwater elevation change map for water year 2019 (Figure 14), which was an above-average rainfall year, shows that groundwater elevations increased over a large portion of the eastern half of the Subbasin, including a pronounced increase in the Shandon area, and that water levels declined over a large portion of the western half of the Subbasin, notably in the area west of Creston.

The annual changes of groundwater in storage calculated for water years 2017, 2018, and 2019 are presented in Table ES-4.

Table ES- 4. Annual Changes of Groundwater in Storage for Water Years 2017, 2018, and 2019

Water Year	Annual Change in Groundwater in Storage (AF)
2017	60,100
2018	6,400
2019	59,700

Note:
AF = acre-feet

Progress towards Meeting Basin Sustainability

Several projects and management actions are in process or have been recently implemented in the Subbasin to attain sustainability. These projects and actions include capital projects as well as non-structural basin-wide policies intended to reduce or optimize local groundwater use. Some of these projects were described in concept in the GSP; some of the actions described herein are new initiatives designed to make new water supplies available to the Subbasin that may be implemented by project participants to reduce pumping and partially mitigate the degree to which the management actions would be needed. Some of the ongoing efforts include:

- Amendment #1 to the Memorandum of Agreement
- Extension of Water Neutral New Development Program
- Paso Basin Aerial Groundwater Mapping Pilot Study
- Expand the Alluvial Aquifer Monitoring Network and Install New Stream Gages
- City of Paso Robles Recycled Water Program
- San Miguel Community Services District Recycled Water Project
- Blended Water Project
- Stormwater Capture and Recharge Projects

Relative to the most current basin conditions as reported in the GSP, this First Annual Report (2017–2019) indicates an improvement in groundwater conditions throughout the Subbasin, increased groundwater elevations in several of the representative monitoring site (RMS) wells, and a marked increase in total groundwater in storage. It is clear that historical groundwater pumping in excess of the sustainable yield has created challenging conditions for sustainable management. However, actions are already underway to collect data, improve the monitoring and data-collection networks, and coordinate with affected agencies and entities throughout the Subbasin to develop solutions that address the shared mutual interest in the Subbasin's overall sustainability goal.

The above-average rainfall water years of 2017 and 2019 improved groundwater conditions in the Subbasin. Of the 22 RMS wells in the Subbasin groundwater monitoring network, none of the wells exhibit groundwater elevations at or below the minimum threshold established in the GSP. Although the groundwater elevations in some of the RMS wells are continuing to trend downward, several of the RMS wells exhibit recovering groundwater elevations in the past two years. Ten of the 22 RMS wells in the monitoring network have current groundwater elevations greater than the measurable objective for that RMS well.

Groundwater in storage in the Subbasin increased more than 126,000 AF in total over the past three water years. The volume of groundwater extractions in the Subbasin has remained relatively consistent for the past

three years averaging approximately 81,700 AFY, which is slightly less than the average volume of 85,800 AFY of groundwater extractions estimated for 2012–2016. Although groundwater in storage has increased somewhat over the past three water years, groundwater pumping continues to exceed the estimated future sustainable yield and the projects and management actions described in the GSP and in this First Annual Report will be necessary in order to bring the Subbasin into sustainability.

At this time, there are no more recent data available since publication of the GSP to assess any changes in Subbasin subsidence, the interconnectivity of surface water and groundwater, or potential surface water depletion. The potential for impacts to these sustainability indicators will be assessed in future annual reports as data are developed.

Additional time will be necessary to judge the effectiveness and quantitative impacts of the projects and management actions either now underway or in the planning and implementation stage. However, it is clear that the actions in place and as described in this First Annual Report are a good start towards reaching the sustainability goals laid out in the GSP. It is too soon to judge the observed changes in basin conditions against the interim goals outlined in the GSP, but the anticipated effects of the projects and management actions now underway are expected to significantly affect the ability of the Subbasin to reach the necessary sustainability goals.

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SECTION 1: Introduction – Paso Robles Subbasin First Annual Report (2017–2019)

The First Annual Report for the Paso Robles Area Subbasin of the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin (Paso Robles Subbasin or Subbasin) has been prepared for the Paso Basin Cooperative Committee (PBCC) and the Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) in accordance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) and Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) Regulations (§ 356.2. Annual Reports) (see Appendix A, GSP Regulations for Annual Reports). Pursuant to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) regulations, a GSP Annual Report must be submitted to DWR by April 1 of each year following the adoption of the GSP. With adoption and submittal of the Paso Robles Subbasin GSP by January 31, 2020, the GSAs are required to submit an annual report for the preceding water year (October 1 through September 30) to DWR by April 1, 2020. Because this is the first GSP Annual Report for the Paso Robles Subbasin, this report documents and updates data from October 1, 2016 (for groundwater production and water use data) or October 1, 2017 (for water level data) through October 31, 2019.[1]

1.1 Setting and Background

The Paso Robles Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan was prepared by Montgomery & Associates, Inc. (M&A, 2019), on behalf of and in cooperation with the Paso Basin Cooperative Committee and the Subbasin GSAs. The GSP, and this Annual Report, covers the entire Paso Robles Subbasin (Figure 1). The Subbasin lies in the northern portion of San Luis Obispo County. The majority of the Subbasin comprises gentle flatlands near the Salinas River Valley, ranging in elevation from approximately 450 to 2,400 feet (ft) above mean sea level (AMSL). The Subbasin is drained by the Salinas River and its tributaries, including the Estrella River, Huer Huero Creek, and San Juan Creek. Communities in the Subbasin are the City of Paso Robles and the communities of San Miguel, Creston, and Shandon. Highway 101 is the most significant north-south highway in the Subbasin, with Highways 41 and 46 running east-west across the Subbasin.

The GSP was jointly developed by four GSAs:

- City of Paso Robles GSA
- Paso Basin - County of San Luis Obispo GSA
- San Miguel Community Services District (CSD) GSA
- Shandon - San Juan GSA

The Paso Basin GSAs overlying the Subbasin entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) in September 2017. The purpose of the MOA was to establish a Paso Basin Cooperative Committee (PBCC) to develop a single GSP for the entire Subbasin to be considered for adoption by each GSA and subsequently submitted to DWR for approval. Under the framework of the original MOA, the GSAs engaged the public and coordinated to jointly develop the Paso Robles Subbasin GSP. At its November 20, 2019 meeting, in accordance with the MOA, the PBCC voted unanimously to recommend that the GSAs adopt the GSP and submit it to DWR by the SGMA deadline. Subsequent actions by each GSA resulted in unanimous approval of the GSP and a joint submittal of the GSP to DWR.

[1] The required timeframe of the annual reports, pursuant to the SGMA regulations, is by water year, which is October 1 through September 30 of any water year. However, because the County of San Luis Obispo Groundwater Level Monitoring Program measures water levels in October, the October 2019 measurements, for instance, are utilized to reflect conditions at the end of water year 2019.

The original MOA included provision for automatic termination upon approval of the GSP by DWR. Resolutions adopted by each GSA during the GSP approval process included an amendment to the MOA that removed automatic termination language because the GSAs will continue cooperating on the GSP and its implementation until such time as the long-term governance structure for implementation of the GSP is developed.

Each of the GSAs appointed a representative to the PBCC to coordinate activities among the GSAs during the development of the GSP and the development and submittal of this Annual Report. The GSAs also agreed to designate the County of San Luis Obispo Director of Public Works as the Plan Manager with the authority to submit the GSP and the Annual Report and serve as the point of contact with DWR.

1.2 Organization of This Report

The required contents of an Annual Report are provided in the GSP Regulations (§ 356.2), included as Appendix A. Organization of the report is meant to follow the regulations where possible to assist in the review of the document. The sections are briefly described as follows:

Section 1. Introduction – Paso Robles Subbasin First Annual Report (2017–2019): a brief background of the formation and activities of the Paso Robles Subbasin GSAs and development and submittal of the GSP.

Section 2. Paso Robles Subbasin Setting and Monitoring Networks: a summary of the Subbasin setting, Subbasin monitoring networks, and the ways in which data are used for groundwater management.

Section 3. Groundwater Elevations (§356.2[b][1]): a description of recent monitoring data with groundwater elevation contours for spring and fall monitoring events and representative hydrographs.

Section 4. Groundwater Extractions (§356.2[b][2]): compilation of metered and estimated groundwater extractions by land use sector and location of extractions.

Section 5. Surface Water Use (§356.2[b][3]): a summary of reported surface water use.

Section 6. Total Water Use (§356.2[b][4]): a presentation of total water use by source and sector.

Section 7. Change in Groundwater in Storage (§356.2[b][5]): a description of the methodology and presentation of changes in groundwater in storage based on fall to fall groundwater elevation differences.

Section 8. Progress towards Basin Sustainability (§356.2[c]): a summary of management actions taken throughout the Subbasin by GSAs and individual entities towards sustainability of the Subbasin.

SECTION 2: Paso Robles Subbasin Setting and Monitoring Networks

2.1 Introduction

This section provides a brief description of the basin setting and the groundwater management monitoring programs described in the GSP, as well as any notable events affecting monitoring activities or the quality of monitoring results in the reported 2017–2019 water years. Much of the information reported on in this Annual Report was taken from the GSP prepared by Montgomery & Associates, Inc. (M&A, 2019).

2.2 Subbasin Setting

The Subbasin is a structural trough trending to the northwest filled with terrestrially derived sediments sourced from the surrounding mountains. The Subbasin is surrounded by relatively impermeable geologic formations, sediments with poor water quality, and structural faults. Land surface elevation ranges from approximately 2,000 ft AMSL in the southeast extent of the Subbasin to about 600 ft AMSL in the northwest extent, where the Salinas River exits the Subbasin. Agriculture is the dominant land use. The Subbasin includes the incorporated City of Paso Robles and unincorporated communities of San Miguel, Creston, and Shandon.

The Subbasin is the southernmost portion of the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin. As originally defined by DWR (2003), the Subbasin was in both San Luis Obispo and Monterey counties. The 2019 DWR basin boundary modification process resulted in a revision of the northern boundary of the Paso Robles Subbasin to be coincident with the San Luis Obispo/Monterey county line, thereby placing the Subbasin entirely within San Luis Obispo County.

The top of the Subbasin is defined by land surface. The bottom of the Subbasin is defined by the base of the Paso Robles Formation. Sediments below the base of the Paso Robles Formation are typically much less permeable than the overlying sediments. Although the bedrock sediments often produce usable quantities of groundwater, the water is generally of poor quality, so they are not considered part of the Subbasin. As described in the GSP, the lateral boundaries of the Subbasin include the following:

- The western boundary is defined by the contact between the sediments in the Subbasin and the sediments of the Santa Lucia Range. A portion of the western boundary is defined by the Rinconada fault system which separates the Paso Robles Subbasin from the Atascadero Area Subbasin.
- The eastern boundary of the Subbasin is defined by the contact between the sediments in the Subbasin and the sediments of the Temblor Range. The San Andreas Fault generally forms the eastern Subbasin boundary.
- The southern boundary of the Subbasin is defined by the contact between the sediments in the Subbasin and the sediments of the La Panza Range. To the southeast, a watershed and groundwater divide separates the Subbasin from the adjacent Carrizo Plain Basin; sedimentary layers are likely continuous across this divide.
- The northern boundary of the Subbasin is defined by the San Luis Obispo/Monterey county line.

Two principal aquifers exist in the Subbasin, including the Alluvial Aquifer and the Paso Robles Formation Aquifer. The Alluvial Aquifer is the youngest aquifer. It is unconfined and consists of predominantly coarse-grained sediments (sand and gravel) deposited along Huer Huero Creek, the Estrella River, and the Salinas River. The Alluvial Aquifer varies in thickness but may be up to 100 ft thick along the channels. Much of the Alluvial Aquifer is characterized by relatively high transmissivity that may exceed 100,000 gallons per day

per foot (gpd/ft). Wells screened in the Alluvial Aquifer can be very productive and may yield over 1,000 gallons per minute (gpm).

The Paso Robles Formation Aquifer underlies the Alluvial Aquifer and outcrops in the Subbasin everywhere outside of the Holocene stream channels. The Paso Robles Formation represents the largest volume of sediments in the Subbasin, with a total thickness up to 3,000 ft in the northern Estrella area and up to 2,000 ft in the Shandon area. The Paso Robles Formation has a thickness of 700 to 1,200 ft throughout most of the Subbasin. It is generally characterized by interbedded, discontinuous lenses of sand and gravel that comprise the most productive strata within the aquifer, separated vertically by comparatively thick zones of fine-grained sediments (silts and clays). Well depths generally range from approximately 200 ft to 1,000 ft or more. As described in the GSP, reported aquifer transmissivity estimates in the Paso Robles Formation range from approximately 1,000 to 9,000 gpd/ft, and well yields range from approximately 150 gpm to 850 gpm.

The primary components of recharge to the Subbasin aquifers are percolation of precipitation and infiltration of surface water from rivers and streams. Natural discharge from the Subbasin aquifers occurs through springs and seeps, evapotranspiration, and discharge to surface water bodies. The most significant component of discharge is pumping of groundwater from wells. The regional direction of groundwater flow is from the southeast to the northwest. As there is no hydrogeologic barrier to flow along the northern boundary of the Subbasin, groundwater exits the Subbasin along that boundary to the adjacent Salinas Valley Basin to the north.

2.3 Precipitation and Climatic Periods

Annual precipitation recorded at the Paso Robles weather station (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] station 46730) is presented by water year in Figure 2. The long-term average annual precipitation for the period 1925 through 2019 is 14.6 inches per water year, as recorded at the Paso Robles weather station. Climatic periods in the Subbasin have been determined based on analysis of data from the Paso Robles weather station using the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI), which quantifies deviations from normal precipitation patterns, using a 60-month period for analysis to maintain consistency with previous analyses in the GSP. These climatic periods are categorized according to the following designations: wet, dry, and average/alternating wet and dry (Figure 2). Historical precipitation records are provided in Appendix B.

2.4 Groundwater Elevation Monitoring (§ 356.2[b])

This section provides a brief description of the groundwater management monitoring programs currently in place and any notable events affecting monitoring activities or the quality of monitoring results.

2.4.1 Groundwater Elevation Monitoring Locations

The GSP provided a summary of existing groundwater monitoring efforts currently promulgated under various existing local, state, and federal programs. SGMA requires that monitoring networks be developed to provide sufficient data quality, frequency, and spatial distribution to characterize groundwater and surface water in the Subbasin, and to evaluate changing aquifer conditions in response to GSP implementation. The monitoring network developed in the GSP is intended to support efforts to do the following:

- Monitor changes in groundwater conditions and demonstrate progress toward achieving measurable objectives and minimum thresholds documented in the GSP
- Quantify annual changes in water use
- Monitor impacts to the beneficial uses and users of groundwater

Monitoring networks are developed for each of the five sustainability indicators relevant to the Paso Robles Subbasin:

- Chronic lowering of groundwater levels
- Reduction of groundwater in storage
- Degraded water quality
- Land subsidence
- Depletion of interconnected surface water

Monitoring for the first two sustainability indicators (chronic lowering of water levels and reduction of groundwater in storage) is implemented using the same representative monitoring sites (RMS). The GSP identifies an existing network of 23 RMS wells for water level monitoring. Of these 23 wells, 22 are wells that screen the Paso Robles Formation[2], and one is an Alluvial Aquifer well. These RMS have been monitored biannually, in April and October, for various periods of record. The RMS are displayed in Figure 3, and a summary of information for each of the wells is included in Appendix C.

2.4.2 Monitoring Data Gaps

The GSP noted numerous data gaps in the current RMS network. It should be noted that efforts are continuing during the implementation phase of the GSP to identify existing wells that can be added to the network, or to construct new wells for the network. As a start to this effort, the GSP identified nine additional wells that may be incorporated into the RMS network once the depth and screened aquifer are established. These wells are displayed in Figure 3, and a summary of available well information is included in Appendix D.

2.5 Additional Monitoring

Evaluation of the water quality sustainability indicator is achieved through monitoring of an existing network of supply wells in the Subbasin. Constituents of concern (COCs) identified in the GSP that have the potential to impact suitability of water for public supply or agricultural use include total dissolved solids (TDS), chloride, sulfate, nitrate, boron, and gross alpha radiation.

COCs for drinking water are monitored at public water supply wells (PWS). There are 41 PWSs in the Subbasin. PWSs constitute part of the monitoring network for water quality in the Subbasin. In addition, the GSP identified 28 agricultural supply wells that are monitored for COCs under the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program (ILRP).

Land subsidence in the Subbasin is monitored using interferometric synthetic-aperture radar (InSAR) data collected using microwave satellite imagery provided by DWR. Available data to date indicate no significant subsidence in the Subbasin that impacts infrastructure. The GSAs will annually assess subsidence using the InSAR data provided by DWR.

A monitoring network to assess the sustainability indicator of groundwater/surface water interconnection is a current data gap that will be addressed during GSP implementation. There is at present only a single Alluvial Aquifer well in the water level monitoring network. This is identified in the GSP as a significant data gap. Additional Alluvial Aquifer wells will need to be established in the monitoring network before groundwater/surface water interaction can be more robustly analyzed.

[2] Since initial establishment of the monitoring well network, two of the 22 Paso Robles Formation Aquifer RMS wells (27S/13E-30N01 and 26S/12E-2607) have become either inactive or inaccessible.

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SECTION 3: Groundwater Elevations (§ 356.2[b][1])

3.1 Introduction

This section provides a detailed report on groundwater elevations in the Subbasin since spring of 2017, which marked the end of the analyses completed for the GSP. In the future, annual reports will present groundwater elevation updates for the previous water year. However, because of the gap between the end of the GSP analysis and this First Annual Report, five groundwater elevation maps are presented—for fall 2017, spring 2018, fall 2018, spring 2019, and fall 2019.

These maps present the most up-to-date seasonal conditions in the Basin. Most of the data presented characterizes conditions in the Paso Robles Formation Aquifer. Data for the Alluvial Aquifer is too sparse for regional analysis. Monitoring data is reviewed for quality and an appropriate time frame is chosen to provide the highest consistency in the wells used for each reporting period. Data quality is often difficult to ascertain when measurements are taken by other agencies or private well owners, and well construction information may be incomplete or unavailable. This means that a careful review of the data is required prior to uploading to DWR's new Monitoring Network Module (replacing the current CASGEM program) to verify whether measurements are trending consistent with trends of previous years and with the current year's hydrology and level of extractions.

3.1.1 Principal Aquifers

As discussed in Section 2, there are two principal aquifers in the Subbasin. The Paso Robles Formation Aquifer is several hundreds of feet thick, represents the greatest volume of saturated sediments in the Subbasin, and is the aquifer that is most utilized for supply. The Alluvial Aquifer is limited in extent to the active channels of the streams in the Subbasin and is generally less than 100 ft thick.

3.2 Seasonal High and Low (Spring and Fall) (§ 356.2[b][1][A])

The assessment of groundwater elevation conditions in the Subbasin as described in the GSP is largely based on data from the County of San Luis Obispo Flood Control and Water Conservation District (SLOFCWCD) groundwater monitoring program. Groundwater levels are measured by the SLOFCWCD through a network of public and private wells in the Subbasin. Data from many of the wells in the monitoring program are collected subject to confidentiality agreements between the SLOFCWCD and well owners. Consistent with the terms of such agreements, the well owner information and specific locations for these wells are not published in the GSP and that convention is continued in this Annual Report. To maintain consistency with the GSP and represent conditions that can be easily compared from year to year, this Annual Report used the same set of wells as was used in the GSP. Groundwater level data from approximately 50 to 55 wells are used to create the groundwater elevation contour maps, but the well locations and data points are not shown on the maps to preserve confidentiality. Of these 50 to 55 wells, owners of 23 of the wells have agreed to allow public use of the well data and are therefore used as RMS wells for the purpose of monitoring sustainability indicators. As implementation of the GSP progresses, it is anticipated that additional wells will be added to the data set and that many of the wells with current confidentiality agreements will be modified to allow for public use of the data.

In accordance with the SGMA regulations, the following information is presented based on available data:

- Groundwater elevation contour maps for the seasonal high and seasonal low groundwater conditions for the previous water year. Because the most recent presentation of groundwater conditions described in

the GSP was spring 2017, groundwater elevation contour maps are presented for fall 2017, spring 2018, fall 2018, spring 2019, and fall 2019.

- A map depicting the change in groundwater elevation for the preceding water year. Because the most recent change in groundwater elevation in the GSP represented the period between 1997 and 2017, change in groundwater elevation maps are shown here for the periods fall 2016 to fall 2017, fall 2017 to fall 2018, and fall 2018 to fall 2019 (Section 7.1).
- Hydrographs for wells with publicly available data (Appendix E).

3.2.1 Alluvial Aquifer Groundwater Elevation Contours

Groundwater elevation data for the Alluvial Aquifer are too limited to prepare representative contour maps of the seasonal high and seasonal low groundwater elevations. Figure 4 shows the current (as of 2017) groundwater elevation contours for the Alluvial Aquifer, as shown in the GSP. This map, however, was developed using 2017 data (when available) as well as the most recent data prior to 2017. A reasonable data set of Alluvial Aquifer groundwater elevations specific to years 2018 or 2019 is not available, so the map as presented in the GSP is the most recent map available.

Groundwater elevations range from approximately 1,400 ft AMSL in the southeastern portion of the Subbasin to approximately 600 ft AMSL near San Miguel. Groundwater flow direction in the Alluvial Aquifer generally follows the alignment of the creeks and rivers. Overall, groundwater in the Alluvial Aquifer flows from southeast to northwest across the Subbasin. On a basin-wide scale, the average horizontal hydraulic gradient in the alluvium is about 0.004 feet per foot (ft/ft) from the southeastern portion of the Subbasin to San Miguel.

3.2.2 Paso Robles Formation Aquifer Groundwater Elevation Contours

Seasonal high and low groundwater elevation data for the Subbasin for fall 2017 through fall 2019 for the Paso Robles Formation Aquifer were contoured to assess spatial variations, yearly fluctuations, trends in groundwater conditions, groundwater flow directions, and horizontal groundwater gradients. Contour maps were prepared for the seasonal high groundwater levels, which typically occur in the spring, and the seasonal low groundwater levels, which typically occur in the fall. In general, the spring groundwater data are for April and the fall groundwater data are for October. For consistency with the GSP, the same well data sets were used for contouring; information identifying the owner or detailed location of private wells is not shown on the maps to preserve confidentiality.

Figure 5 presents groundwater elevation contours for fall 2017. Groundwater elevations are higher than 1,250 ft AMSL in the southeast portion of the Subbasin and the regional direction of groundwater flow is from the southeast to northwest. The lowest groundwater elevations are observed in the northern portion of the City of Paso Robles and immediately north of the city, with elevations lower than 500 ft AMSL.

Figures 6 and 7 show contours of groundwater elevations in the Paso Robles Formation Aquifer for spring 2018 and fall 2018, respectively. Overall, groundwater conditions in the Subbasin in the spring and fall of 2018 were similar, with groundwater elevations in the fall generally lower than in the spring, a typical seasonal trend for the Subbasin. Groundwater flow direction is generally to the northwest and west over most of the Subbasin. In general, groundwater flow in the western portion of the Subbasin tends to converge toward areas of low groundwater elevations. These areas of low groundwater elevation are in the area between the City of Paso Robles and the communities of San Miguel and Whitley Gardens. Horizontal groundwater gradients range from approximately 0.002 ft/ft in the southeast portion of the Subbasin to approximately 0.02 ft/ft in the area southeast of Paso Robles.

Figures 8 and 9 show contours of groundwater elevations in the Paso Robles Formation Aquifer for spring 2019 and fall 2019, respectively. As is the overall trend every year in the Subbasin, groundwater conditions in the Subbasin in the spring and fall are similar, with groundwater elevations in the fall generally slightly lower than in the spring. Groundwater flow direction is generally to the northwest and west over most of the Subbasin. In general, groundwater flow in the western portion of the Subbasin tends to converge toward areas of low groundwater elevations.

In general, the groundwater elevations observed in the Subbasin during water years 2017 through 2019 reflect slight increases across portions of the Subbasin, likely due predominantly to above-average rainfall conditions in water years 2017 and 2019. Positive and negative changes in groundwater elevations from year to year are observed in different parts of the Subbasin, as has been observed historically. Seasonal trends of slightly higher spring groundwater elevations compared with fall levels continued in each of the water years.

3.3 Hydrographs (§ 356.2[b][1][B])

Groundwater elevation hydrographs are used to evaluate aquifer behavior over time. Changes in groundwater elevation at a given point in the Subbasin can result from many influencing factors, with all or some occurring at any given time. Factors can include changing hydrologic trends, seasonal variations in precipitation, varying Subbasin extractions, changing inflows and outflows along boundaries, availability of recharge from surface water sources, and influence from localized pumping conditions. Climatic variation can be one of the most significant factors affecting groundwater elevations over time. For this reason, the hydrographs also display periods of climatic variation categorized as wet, dry, or average/alternating wet and dry (see Figure 2).

3.3.1 Hydrographs

Groundwater elevation hydrographs and associated location maps for the 22 wells in the Subbasin monitoring network that are constructed in and extract groundwater from the Paso Robles Formation Aquifer are presented in Appendix E. The groundwater elevation data for the single Alluvial Aquifer RMS is not shown. These hydrographs also include information on well screen interval (if available), reference point elevation, as well as measurable objectives and minimum thresholds for each well that were developed during the preparation of the GSP. Many of the hydrographs illustrate a condition of declining water levels since the late 1990s, although some indicate relative water level stability over the same period.

As described in the GSP, an average of the 2017 non-pumping groundwater levels was selected as the measurable objectives and minimum thresholds are set below those levels. Going forward from 2017, the average of the spring and fall measurements in any one water year will be the benchmark against which trends will be assessed.

Of the 22 RMS hydrographs presented in Appendix E, none of the RMS wells exhibit groundwater elevations at or below the minimum threshold. Although the groundwater elevations in some of the RMS wells are continuing to trend downward, several of the RMS wells exhibit recovering groundwater elevations recently, apparently as a result of the recent years of above-average rainfall. Ten of the 22 RMS wells have current groundwater elevations greater than the measurable objective for that RMS well.

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SECTION 4: Groundwater Extractions (§ 356.2[b][2])

4.1 Introduction

This section presents the metered and estimated groundwater extractions from the Subbasin for the 2017, 2018, and 2019 water years. The types of groundwater extraction described in this section include municipal (Table 1), agricultural (Table 2), rural domestic (Table 3), and small public water systems (Table 4). Each following subsection includes a description of the method of measurement and a qualitative level of accuracy for each estimate. The level of accuracy is rated on a qualitative scale of low, medium, and high. The annual groundwater extraction volumes for all water use sectors are shown in Table 5.

4.2 Municipal Metered Well Production Data

The municipal groundwater extractions documented in this report are metered data. Metered groundwater pumping extraction data are from the City of Paso Robles, San Miguel CSD, and the County of San Luis Obispo for Community Service Area 16 (CSA 16), providing service to the community of Shandon. The data shown in Table 1~~Table 1~~ reflect metered data reported by the respective agencies. The accuracy level rating of these metered data is high.

Table 1. Municipal Groundwater Extractions

Water Year	Metered Groundwater Extractions			Total (AF)
	City of Paso Robles (AF)	San Miguel CSD (AF)	CSA 16 (AF)	
2017	3,870	295	70	4,235
2018	4,654	325	50	5,029
2019	4,467	289	48	4,804

Notes:
AF = acre-feet
CSA = community service area (County of San Luis Obispo)
CSD = community services district

4.3 Estimate of Agricultural Extraction

Agricultural water use constituted 88 percent of the total anthropogenic groundwater use in the Subbasin in water years 2017-2019. To estimate agricultural water demand, land use data along with climate and soil data were analyzed and processed using the soil-water balance model that was developed for the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin Model Update (GSSI, 2014). Annual land use spatial data sets from San Luis Obispo County were used to determine the appropriate crop categories, distribution, and acreages. Land use types were grouped within seven crop categories, including alfalfa, citrus, deciduous, nursery, pasture, vegetable, and vineyard, each with a respective set of crop water demand coefficients from the San Luis Obispo County Master Water Report[3] (Carollo, 2012). Climate data inputs include precipitation from the Paso Robles Station (NOAA station 46730) and reference evapotranspiration (ETo) data from several private stations in the Subbasin operated by Western Weather Group. Soil water holding capacity data from National Resources Conservation Service soil surveys of San Luis Obispo County were used. The soil-water balance

[3] Vineyard crop coefficients were modified based on discussions with Mark Battany, University of California Extension (GSSI, 2014).

model includes consideration for regulated deficit irrigation (RDI), cover crop, and frost protection water demands for vineyards as well as irrigation system efficiencies (GSSI, 2014).

The soil-water balance model was utilized to estimate agricultural water demands through water year 2016 during completion of the GSP (M&A, 2019). Agricultural water demand for this First Annual Report was estimated for water years 2017, 2018, and 2019 using the soil-water balance model. The resulting estimated groundwater extractions for agricultural demands are summarized in Table 2. The accuracy level rating of these estimated volumes is medium.

Table 2. Estimated Agricultural Irrigation Groundwater Extractions

Water Year	Agricultural Demand (AF)
2017	72,500
2018	71,000
2019	72,200

Note:
AF = acre-feet

4.4 Rural Domestic and Small Public Water System Extraction

Rural domestic and small PWS groundwater extractions in the Subbasin were estimated using the methods described here.

4.4.1 Rural Domestic Demand

As documented in the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin Model Update (GSSI, 2014), the rural domestic water demand was originally estimated as the product of County estimates of rural domestic units (DUs) and a water demand factor of 1.7 AFY per DU, which included small PWS water demand (Fugro, 2002). This factor was subsequently modified to 1.0 AFY/DU in the San Luis Obispo County Master Water Report, not including small PWS demand (Carollo, 2012). Based on further investigation completed for the 2014 groundwater model update, the rural domestic water use factor was refined to 0.75 AFY/DU (GSSI, 2014). To simulate rural water demand over time in the groundwater model, an annual growth rate of 2.25 percent for the rural population was assumed, based on recommendation from the San Luis Obispo County Planning Department (GSSI, 2014). The groundwater model update completed for the GSP (M&A, 2019) used a linear regression projection based on the 2014 model update to estimate rural domestic demand through water year 2016. The projected future water budget presented in the GSP (M&A, 2019) assumes water neutral growth in rural domestic water demand from water year 2016 going forward. Therefore, the rural domestic demand has been held constant at the estimated 2016 water year volume for this annual report. The resulting groundwater extractions for rural domestic demands are summarized in Table 3. The accuracy level rating of these estimated volumes is low-medium.

Table 3. Estimated Rural Domestic Groundwater Extractions

Water Year	Rural Domestic (AF)
2017	3,530
2018	3,530
2019	3,530

Note: AF = acre-feet

4.4.2 Small Public Water System Extractions

The category of small PWSs includes a wide variety of establishments and facilities including small mutual water companies, golf courses, wineries, rural schools, and rural businesses. Various studies over the years used a mix of pumping data and estimates for type-specific water demand rates to estimate small PWS groundwater demand (Fugro, 2002; Todd Engineers, 2009). The 2012 San Luis Obispo County Master Water Report used the County of San Luis Obispo geographic information services mapping to define the distribution and number of commercial systems at the time and applied a single annual factor of 1.5 AFY per system (Carollo, 2012).

For the 2014 model update, actual pumping data were used as available to provide a monthly record over the study period (GSSI, 2014). Groundwater demand for four major golf courses (at the time) in the Subbasin (The Links, Hunter Ranch, Paso Robles, and River Oaks) was estimated using the following factors: ETo data measured in Paso Robles, the crop coefficient for turf grass, monthly rainfall data, and golf course acreage (GSSI, 2014). Water use for wineries was estimated by identifying each winery and its permitted capacity and applying a water use rate of 5 gallons of water per gallon of wine produced. Minor landscaping, wine tasting/restaurant functions, and return flows were also accounted for (GSSI, 2014). Water use for several small commercial/institutional water systems was estimated using water duty factors specific to the water system type (i.e., camp, school, restaurant, and other uses) (GSSI, 2014).

The groundwater model update completed for the GSP (M&A, 2019) used a linear regression projection for the 2014 model update to estimate small PWS demand through water year 2016. The projected future water budget presented in the GSP (M&A, 2019) assumes water neutral growth in small PWS water demand from water year 2016 going forward. Therefore, the small PWS demand has been held constant at the estimated 2016 water year volume for this annual report. The resulting groundwater extractions for small PWS demands are summarized in Table 4. The accuracy level rating of these estimated volumes is low-medium.

Table 4. Estimated Small Public Water System Groundwater Extractions

Water Year	Small PWS (AF)
2017	1,530
2018	1,530
2019	1,530

Note:
AF = acre-feet

4.5 Total Groundwater Extraction Summary

Total groundwater extractions in the Subbasin for water years 2017, 2018, and 2019 are 81,800 AF, 81,100 AF, and 82,100 AF, respectively. Table 5 summarizes the total water use by sector and indicates the method of measure and associated level of accuracy. Approximate points of extraction were spatially distributed and colored according to a grid system to represent the relative pumping across the basin in terms of AF per acre (see Figure 10).

Table 5. Total Groundwater Extractions

Water Year	Groundwater Extractions by Water Use Sector			Total (AF)
	Municipal (AF)	PWS and Rural Domestic (AF)	Agriculture (AF)	
2017	4,235	5,060	72,500	81,800
2018	5,029	5,060	71,000	81,100
2019	4,804	5,060	72,200	82,100
Method of Measure:	Metered	2016 Groundwater Model	Soil-Water Balance Model	
Level of Accuracy:	high	low-medium	medium	

Notes:
AF = acre-feet
PWS = public water systems

SECTION 5: **Surface Water Use (§ 356.2[b][3])**

5.1 Introduction

This section addresses the reporting requirement of providing surface water supplies used, or available for use, and describes the annual volume and sources for the 2017, 2018, and 2019 water years. The method of measurement and level of accuracy is rated on a qualitative scale. The Subbasin currently benefits from surface water entitlements from the Nacimiento Water Project (NWP) and the State Water Project (SWP) to supplement municipal groundwater demands in the City of Paso Robles and the community of Shandon, respectively. Locations of communities dependent on groundwater and with access to surface water are shown on Figure 11.

5.2 Surface Water Available for Use

Table 6 provides a breakdown of surface water available for municipal use in the Subbasin. There is currently no surface water available for agricultural or recharge project use within the Subbasin.

Table 6. Surface Water Available for Use

Water Year	Nacimiento Water Project[1] (AF)	State Water Project[2] (AF)	Total Available Surface Water (AF)
2017	6,488	100	6,588
2018	6,488	100	6,588
2019	6,488	100	6,588

Notes:
[1] Contract annual entitlement to the City of Paso Robles
[2] Contract annual entitlement to CSA 16
AF = acre-feet

5.3 Total Surface Water Use

A summary of total actual surface water use by source is provided in Table 7. The accuracy level rating of these metered data is high.

Environmental uses of surface water is also recognized but not estimated due to insufficient data to make an estimate of surface water use. It is expected that environmental uses will be quantified in future annual reports as more data become available.

Table 7. Annual Surface Water Use

Water Year	Nacimiento Water Project (AF)	State Water Project (AF)	Total Surface Water Use (AF)
2017	1,784	42	1,826
2018	2,284	55	2,339
2019	1,498	43	1,541

Notes:
AF = acre-feet

SECTION 6: **Total Water Use (§ 356.2[b][4])**

This section summarizes the total annual groundwater and surface water used to meet municipal, agricultural, and rural demands within the Subbasin. For the 2017, 2018, and 2019 water years, the quantification of total water use was completed from reported metered municipal water production and metered surface water delivery, and from models used to estimate agricultural and rural water demand. Table 8 summarizes the total annual water use in the Subbasin by source and water use sector for water years 2017, 2018, and 2019. The method of measurement and a qualitative level of accuracy for each estimate is rated on a qualitative scale of low, medium, and high.

Table 8. Total Annual Water Use by Source and Water Use Sector

Water Year	Municipal (AF)		PWS and Rural Domestic (AF)	Agriculture (AF)	Total (AF)
Source:	Groundwater	Surface Water	Groundwater	Groundwater	
2017	4,235	1,826	5,060	72,500	**83,600**
2018	5,029	2,339	5,060	71,000	**83,400**
2019	4,804	1,541	5,060	72,200	**83,600**
Method of Measure:	Metered	Metered	2016 Groundwater Model	Soil-Water Balance Model	
Level of Accuracy:	high	high	low-medium	medium	

Notes:
AF = acre-feet
PWS = public water systems

SECTION 7: Change in Groundwater in Storage (§ 356.2[b][5])

7.1 Annual Changes in Groundwater Elevation (§ 356.2[b][5][A])

Annual changes in groundwater elevation in the Paso Robles Formation Aquifer for water years 2017, 2018, and 2019 are derived from comparison of fall groundwater elevation contour maps from one year to the next. For example, the fall 2016 groundwater elevations were subtracted from the fall 2017 groundwater elevations resulting in a map depicting the changes in groundwater elevations in the Paso Robles Formation Aquifer that occurred during the 2017 water year (see Figure 12). Similar calculations were made for water years 2018 and 2019 resulting in groundwater elevation change maps in the Paso Robles Formation Aquifer for water year 2018 (Figure 13) and water year 2019 (Figure 14). These groundwater elevation change maps are based on a reasonable and thorough analysis of the currently available data. As stated in Section 3, groundwater elevation data for the Alluvial Aquifer are too limited to prepare annual groundwater elevation contour maps. Therefore, the change in groundwater in storage analysis is limited to the Paso Robles Formation Aquifer for this annual report. As discussed in the GSP, the monitoring network needs to be expanded to more completely assess Subbasin conditions.

The groundwater elevation change map for water year 2017 (Figure 12) shows that water levels declined over a large portion of the central and northern areas of the Subbasin, with a minor depression in the City of Paso Robles area and a more pronounced area of decline in the Shandon area. The 2017 map also shows that groundwater elevations increased significantly in the southern highland areas of the Subbasin in response to the above-average precipitation received in 2017.

The groundwater elevations change map for water year 2018 (Figure 13) shows that water levels declined in the southern, eastern, and northwestern areas of the Subbasin and increased over the central portion of the Subbasin, notably in the Shandon area.

The groundwater elevations change map for water year 2019 (Figure 14) shows that groundwater elevations increased over a large portion of the eastern half of the Subbasin including a pronounced increase in the Shandon area and that water levels declined over a large portion of the western half of the Subbasin, notably in the area west of Creston.

7.2 Annual and Cumulative Change in Groundwater in Storage Calculations (§ 356.2[b][5][B])

The groundwater elevation change maps presented above represent a volume change within the Paso Robles Formation Aquifer for each water year. The volume change depicted on each map represents a total volume, including the volume displaced by the aquifer material and the volume of groundwater stored within the void space of the aquifer. The portion of void space in the aquifer that can be utilized for groundwater storage is represented by the aquifer storage coefficient (S), a unitless factor, which is multiplied by the total volume change to derive the change in groundwater in storage. Based on work completed for the GSP, S is estimated to be 7 percent.[4] The annual changes of groundwater in storage calculated for water years 2017, 2018, and 2019 are presented in Table 9~~Table 9~~ and the annual and cumulative change in groundwater in storage since 1981 are presented on Figure 15.

[4] Appendix F includes derivation of the storage coefficient from the GSP groundwater model files and a sensitivity analysis.

Table 9. Annual Changes in Groundwater in Storage - Paso Robles Formation Aquifer

Water Year	Annual Change (AF)
2017	60,100
2018	6,400
2019	59,700

Note:
AF = acre-feet

SECTION 8: **Progress toward Basin Sustainability (§ 356.2[c])**

8.1 Introduction

This section describes several projects and management actions that are in process or have been recently implemented in the Subbasin to avoid undesirable results and to attain sustainability. These projects and actions include capital projects and non-structural policies intended to reduce or optimize local groundwater use. Some of these projects were described in concept in the GSP; some of the actions described herein are new initiatives designed to make new water supplies available to the Subbasin that may be implemented by project participants to reduce pumping and partially mitigate the degree to which the management actions would be needed.

As described in the GSP, the need for projects and management actions is based on emerging Subbasin conditions, including the following:

- Groundwater levels are declining in many parts of the Subbasin, indicating that the amount of groundwater pumping is more than the natural recharge.
- Water budgets indicate that the amount of groundwater in storage has been in decline and will continue to decline in the future if there is no net decrease in pumping demand on the Subbasin.

To mitigate declines in groundwater levels in some parts of the Subbasin, achieve the sustainability goal before 2040, and avoid undesirable results as required by SMGA regulations, an overall reduction of groundwater pumping will be needed. A reduction in groundwater pumping can occur as a result of both management actions and projects that develop new water supplies used in lieu of pumping.

This section also provides a brief discussion of land subsidence, potential depletion of interconnected surface waters, and groundwater quality trends that have occurred during water years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

The projects and management actions described in this section will help achieve groundwater sustainability by avoiding undesirable results.

8.2 Implementation Approach

As described in the GSP, because the amount of groundwater pumping in the Subbasin is more than the estimated sustainable yield and groundwater levels are persistently declining in some parts of the Subbasin, the GSAs have already initiated several projects and management actions. It is anticipated that additional new projects and management actions will be implemented in the near future to continue progress towards avoiding or mitigating undesirable results.

Some of the projects and management actions described in this section are Subbasin-wide initiatives and some are area-specific. Generally, the basin-wide management actions apply to all areas of the Subbasin and reflect relatively basic GSP implementation requirements. Area-specific projects have been designed to aid in mitigating persistent water level declines in certain parts of the Subbasin.

8.3 Basin-Wide Management Actions and Projects

8.3.1 Amendment #1 to the MOA

The original five GSAs overlying the original Subbasin entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) in September 2017. Heritage Ranch Community Services District (CSD) was an original party to the MOA but

with basin boundary modification approval by DWR in 2019, Heritage Ranch CSD is no longer part of the Subbasin and has withdrawn from the MOA, leaving four participants. The purpose of the MOA was to establish a committee to develop a single GSP for the entire Subbasin. Furthermore, the GSAs intended to use the MOA as the framework for basin-wide cooperation in management of the Subbasin during the time between adoption of the GSP and approval of the GSP by DWR. As originally written, the MOA would automatically terminate upon DWR's approval of the GSP.

Prior to submittal of the GSP for DWR review and approval, each of the GSAs adopted the GSP pursuant to the terms of the MOA. Each GSA separately adopted resolutions amending the original MOA to remove the automatic termination language because the GSAs agree to continue cooperating on the GSP and its implementation pursuant to the framework established by the MOA until such time as a long-term governance structure is developed. The amendment (Amendment #1) will allow for continued collaboration and cooperation among the GSAs to manage groundwater in the Subbasin and achieve sustainability.

~~8.3.2 Extension of Water Neutral New Development Program~~

~~In October 2015, the County Board of Supervisors established the Countywide Water Conservation Program (CWWCP), which includes the Water Neutral New Development (WNND) program, in response to declining groundwater levels. WNND programs that are being implemented in the Subbasin include:~~

- ~~The Urban/Rural Water Offset and Rebate Programs~~
- ~~The Agricultural Offset Program~~

~~These programs required new urban/rural development using groundwater from the Subbasin to offset new water use at a 1:1 ratio and limited new or expanded irrigated commercial crop production in areas within the Subbasin except by offset of existing irrigated crop production at a 1:1 ratio either on the same property or on a different property in the Subbasin. The Agricultural Offset Program also identified areas of severe decline in groundwater elevation and further restricted properties overlying these areas from planting new or expanded irrigated crops except for those converting irrigated crops on the same property to a different crop type. The Agricultural Offset Program was originally intended to be a stop gap measure to avoid further depletion of the Subbasin until SGMA became effective. The ordinances that created the programs included a termination clause that stated the programs in the Subbasin shall expire upon the effective date of a final and adopted GSP.~~

~~In June 2019, the Board of Supervisors directed the County of San Luis Obispo Department of Planning and Building to develop recommendations for extending the WNND programs such that there was no gap between the expiration of the programs and any pumping restrictions or controls that may be implemented as part of the GSP. Modification of the Agricultural Offset Program was proposed to occur in several phases, with the first phase starting in November 2019 to avoid the gap. The first phase amendments, adopted on November 5, 2019, did not require environmental review because the changes from the existing ordinance were relatively minor. These items include the following:~~

- ~~Extend the WNND ordinance expiration dates by two years~~
- ~~Include a process to add water duty factors to unlisted crops~~
- ~~Include a water duty factor for supplementally irrigated Dry Cropland and a methodology for determining previous five year onsite water use~~
- ~~Include a water duty factor for hemp~~
- ~~Eliminate off-site offsets~~
- ~~Require a recorded disclosure form~~

~~The County Board of Supervisors anticipates addressing additional items in early 2020, including:~~

- ~~Re-evaluate the extent of the "red zone," the zone of critical impact in the central portion of the Subbasin~~
- ~~Update and set the Subbasin boundary map to match the DWR Bulletin 118 boundary~~
- ~~Establish a registration process for voluntary fallowing of irrigated agricultural lands~~

~~Items that will likely be addressed in mid to late 2020 are those that could trigger additional environmental review because they have the potential to result in adverse environmental impacts, and as such, more time is needed to complete those amendments. These later phase items as they pertain to the Subbasin include the following:~~

- ~~Consider expanding the definition of de minimis use from 5 AFY to 25 AFY per site, considering parcel size~~
- ~~Consider extending the lookback period beyond five years~~
- ~~Revisit the Paso Robles Subbasin planning area standards that prohibit general plan amendments and land divisions (to allow for water-neutral housing projects)~~
- ~~Revisit water offset fees and water usage assumptions~~
- ~~Discuss allowing off-site offsets~~

~~8.3.3~~8.3.2 Paso Basin Aerial Groundwater Mapping Pilot Study

In November 2019, the County of San Luis Obispo joined in a pilot study through DWR and Stanford University to conduct aerial groundwater mapping of a large portion of the Subbasin utilizing Aerial Electromagnetic method (AEM). The goal of the pilot study is to acquire survey data to characterize and map subsurface geologic structures as well as the presence and extent of clay, silt, sand, and gravel layers to a depth of approximately 1,000 to 1,400 feet below the ground surface. The study has the potential to enhance our understanding of the groundwater flow within the Subbasin, the interconnectedness of different parts of the Subbasin, and the geologic framework that controls groundwater flow. The study is in line with proposal #3.7 of California's Water Resilience Portfolio (see Section 8.4.1 for additional discussion and detail of the Water Resilience Portfolio) which is specifically intended to support use of aerial electromagnetic surveys, groundwater quality conditions, and well completion reports to identify optimal areas for enhanced recharge and critical connections in aquifer systems.

8.4 Area-Specific Projects

8.4.1 Expand Alluvial Aquifer Monitoring Network and Install New Stream Gages

A significant data gap that was identified in the GSP was the need to expand the network of monitoring wells and stream gages within the Alluvial Aquifer, one of the two principal aquifers in the Subbasin. The existing network of monitoring wells in the Alluvial Aquifer in areas where surface water and groundwater interaction may occur is extremely sparse and surface water flows in the Subbasin are ephemeral. Together, these two factors make it difficult to assess the interconnectivity of surface water and groundwater and to quantify whether any surface water depletion has occurred. There are no available data that establish whether the groundwater and surface water are connected through a continuous saturated zone in any aquifer, although water elevation contour maps of the Paso Robles Formation wells suggest that a continuous saturated zone between the surface water and the Paso Robles Formation aquifer does not exist.

The inability to assess the interconnectivity of the surface water with the underlying aquifers also affects the understanding of the potential impacts of pumping on groundwater dependent ecosystems (GDEs), which

are plant and animal communities that require groundwater to meet some or all of their water needs. GDEs can be associated with areas where there is a direct connection between shallow alluvial water-bearing formations and deeper aquifers. The existing groundwater monitoring program in the Subbasin does not include any nested monitoring wells that can be used to assess the interaction between the surface stream flows, associated Alluvial Aquifer, and the underlying Paso Robles Formation Aquifer.

Per the recommendations set forth in the GSP, *"Definitive data delineating any interconnections between surface water and groundwater or a lack of interconnected surface waters is a data gap that will be addressed during implementation of this GSP."* To address this significant data gap and assess the potential for interconnectivity of the surface water with the principal aquifers of the Subbasin, the four GSAs have submitted a proposal to the State Water Resources Control Board (Board) for the use of Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP) funds that are potentially available as a result of a settlement agreement between the Board and the City of Paso Robles for violations of the City's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit related to wastewater treatment releases.

Through the assistance of the SEP funds, the potential for interconnected surface water within the Alluvial Aquifer will be assessed after data from this expanded network of monitoring wells and stream gages are developed and analyzed. Currently, only two stream gages exist within the Basin. The proposed SEP project intends to expand that network by coupling stream gages with monitoring wells in each of the major drainages across the Subbasin, including the Salinas River, Huer Huero Creek, Estrella River, San Marcos Creek, Shell Creek, San Juan Creek and other smaller surface water drainage features.

The GSAs have identified 10 sites in which additional hydrologic, geologic, and hydrogeologic data are necessary. The overall project goals include the installation of a stream gage and a nested monitoring well at each of the 10 sites. The sites were identified in locations where stream gages coupled with dedicated monitoring wells would provide key data. Monitoring wells would be nested or paired (depending on local conditions and whether existing wells are available and suitable) with a minimum of three wells, or discrete depth intervals, at each site. The discrete intervals are intended to monitor hydrologic conditions within the Alluvial Aquifer, a short distance below the base of the Alluvial Aquifer in the Paso Robles Formation Aquifer and deeper into the Paso Robles Formation Aquifer at depths similar to production wells in the general vicinity of each individual site.

Two of the selected sites, the 13th Street Bridge in Paso Robles and the Airport Road crossing of the Estrella River, have existing U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) stream gages. The other eight sites will require new stream gage installations. GSAs recognize that installing the proposed network of monitoring wells and stream gages at all of the 10 proposed sites will require a significant initial capital investment as well as a commitment of resources and funding for annual operation and maintenance of the sites. Thus, the GSAs intend to implement the proposed monitoring network over time. Under the terms of this proposed grant application, the GSAs intend to complete two or three sites at this time, and install monitoring systems at the remaining sites as funding becomes available.

This proposed work effort is in line with California Senate Bill 19 (approved September 27, 2019) which is an act to add Section 144 to the California Water Code, relating to water resources. The bill requires DWR to develop a plan to deploy a network of stream gages that includes a determination of funding needs and opportunities for modernizing and reactivating existing gages and deploying new gages. The bill also requires DWR to give priority in the plan to placing or modernizing and reactivating stream gages where lack of data contributes to conflicts in water management or where water can be more effectively managed for multiple benefits.

This proposed project also supports the mandate of Governor Gavin Newsom's Executive Order N-10-19 (April 2019) that directs the state's water agencies to develop a "water resilience portfolio," described as a

set of actions to meet California's water needs. In response, the state agencies developed an inventory and assessment of key aspects of California water, leading to a series of priorities. Among the list of 133 specific priorities, proposal #22.6 is intended to modernize water data systems to inform real-time water management decisions and long-term planning by building on implementation of Senate Bill 19 which requires an assessment of the state's stream gage network.

The amount of money that may be available to fund the project is $240,000.

8.4.2 City of Paso Robles Recycled Water Program

In 2016, the City completed a major upgrade of its Wastewater Treatment Plant to efficiently and effectively remove all harmful pollutants from the wastewater. The City's master plan is to produce tertiary-quality recycled water and distribute it to east Paso Robles, where it may be safely used for irrigation of city parks, golf courses, and vineyards. This will reduce the need to pump groundwater from the Subbasin and will further improve the sustainability of the City's water supply. In 2019, the City completed construction and began operating the recycled water system and is presently designing a major distribution system to deliver recycled water to east Paso Robles. The recycled water distribution system project will be ready for construction in 2020.

The project will use up to 2,200 AFY of disinfected tertiary effluent for in-lieu recharge in the central portion of the Subbasin near and inside the City of Paso Robles. Water that is not used for recycled water purposes can be discharged to Huer Huero Creek with the potential for additional recharge benefits. Infrastructure includes upgraded wastewater treatment plant and pump station, 5.8 miles of pipeline, a storage tank, numerous turnouts, and a discharge to Huer Huero Creek.

The primary benefit from the City's Recycled Water Program is higher groundwater elevations in the central portion of the Subbasin due to in-lieu recharge from the direct use of the recycled water and recharge through Huer Huero Creek.

8.4.3 San Miguel CSD Recycled Water Project

The San Miguel CSD Recycled Water project is currently in the planning and preliminary design phases. This planned project will upgrade the CSD wastewater treatment plant to meet California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 criteria for disinfected secondary recycled water for irrigation use by vineyards. Potential customers include a group of agricultural irrigators on the east side of the Salinas River, and a group of agricultural customers northwest of the wastewater treatment plant. The project could provide between 200 AFY and 450 AFY of additional water supplies. The primary benefit from the CSD's Recycled Water project is higher groundwater elevations in the vicinity of the community of San Miguel due to in-lieu recharge from the direct use of the recycled water.

8.4.4 Blended Water Project

Private entities and individuals are working actively with the City of Paso Robles and numerous agricultural irrigators to develop a project that can bring recycled water to the central portion of the Subbasin. As described above, the City estimates that as much as 2,200 AFY of recycled water will be available, and the volume will likely increase in the future as the City grows. The wastewater treatment plant is designed to process and deliver up to 4,000 AFY.

The goal of the Blended Water Project is to design and construct a pipeline system to connect to the City's Recycled Water Program and convey recycled water into the agricultural areas east of the City. Although there are many ways to utilize the Recycled Water Program water directly, certain challenges exist to make

the water quality of the recycled water attractive to some agricultural users. Blending the recycled water with surplus Nacimiento Water Project water, when available, may mitigate these challenges.

Numerous challenges exist to develop the project, but considerable time and effort has been expended by several private entities as well as City staff to develop this conceptual project. The primary benefit from the Blended Water Project is higher groundwater elevations in the central portion of the Subbasin east of the City of Paso Robles due to reductions in groundwater pumping for irrigation and in-lieu recharge from the direct use of the blended water. Associated benefits may include improved groundwater quality from the use and recharge of high-quality irrigation water.

8.4.5 Stormwater Capture and Recharge Projects

As described in the GSP, stormwater runoff capture projects, including low-impact development (LID) standards for new or retrofitted construction, will be promoted throughout the Subbasin as priority projects to be implemented as described in the San Luis Obispo County Stormwater Resource Plan (SWRP). The SWRP outlines an implementation strategy to ensure valuable, high-priority projects with multiple benefits.

This management action covers two types of stormwater capture activities. The first stormwater management activity is the effort to reduce runoff of rainwater in the urban environment into streets, storm drains, and other sites that discharge water as well as pollutants directly into waterways and the underlying aquifer through infiltration of streamflow recharge. In this way, groundwater quality is protected and improved. Examples of this effort include LID and on-farm recharge of local runoff. The second stormwater capture effort involves direct recharge of storm flows through the capture and diversion of water to recharge locations to help maintain base flows in streams and to replenish aquifer storage.

Two stormwater capture programs are underway in the Paso Robles Subbasin, including the City of Paso Robles's Municipal Stormwater Program and a joint investigation by the Shandon-San Juan Water District (SSJWD) and the Estrella-El Pomar-Creston Water District (EPCWD) to assess the feasibility of developing stormwater capture and recharge in their respective districts.

8.4.5.1 City of Paso Robles Municipal Stormwater Program

The City of Paso Robles currently has a City Watershed Plan in development. This Plan will identify opportunities to capture stormwater, send it through the City's wastewater treatment plant, and add it to the Recycled Water supply. The City of Paso Robles has also developed a Municipal Stormwater Program that includes the development and implementation of a Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) to reduce or eliminate pollutants in stormwater runoff and non-storm water discharges. The SWMP describes the Best Management Practices (BMPs), measurable goals, and timetables for implementation of the following five minimum control measures:

- Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations
- Post-Construction Stormwater Runoff Management
- Public Education and Public Participation

Under the program, the City educates and involves the community in stormwater pollution prevention, regulates stormwater run-off from construction sites, investigates non-stormwater discharges, and reduces non-stormwater runoff from municipal operations.

8.4.5.2 SSJWD/EPCWD Stormwater Capture and Recharge Feasibility Study

The SSJWD and EPCWD are jointly funding a study to assess the feasibility and costs associated with capturing stormwater runoff and recharging aquifers within selected areas of their respective districts, including Shell Creek, Navajo Creek, San Juan Creek, and Huer Huero Creek. If feasible and cost effective, the capture and recharge of stormwater will aid in reducing the deficit between pumping and natural recharge in the Subbasin, which will improve the sustainability of the groundwater system. This ongoing investigation focuses on the following key questions:

- Where are the best areas to divert and recharge stormwater that would benefit the Subbasin?
- How much water can potentially be captured?
- What scale is necessary to make the projects meaningful?
- What is the most efficient way to capture and recharge stormwater and what would a typical project concept look like?
- What are the permitting and regulatory requirements for building and operating a stormwater capture and recharge project?
- What would a project or projects cost to design, permit and construct?
- What is the availability of grant funds?

Building on previous County of San Luis Obispo studies of the Huer Huero Creek near the City of Paso Robles (Todd Groundwater, RMC Woodard & Curran, 2017), the joint SSJWD/EPCWD study will be expanded to include the southern reaches of Huer Huero Creek in the Creston area, as well as the Shell, San Juan, and Navajo creeks. Areas within the watershed of these creeks will be assessed to identify the most promising locations for stormwater capture and recharge by considering the following:

- Existing drainage locations overlying or feeding into the Subbasin
- Land surface elevation and slope
- Soils conducive to recharge
- Locations directly overlying the Paso Robles Formation Aquifer
- Proximity to low permeability layers that would impede infiltration
- Proximity to structures
- Potential for impacts caused by ponding stormwater

The results of the study are expected in spring 2020.

8.5 Summary of Progress toward Meeting Subbasin Sustainability

Relative to the basin conditions at the end of the study period as reported in the GSP, this First Annual Report (2017–2019) indicates an improvement in groundwater conditions throughout the Subbasin and a marked increase of total groundwater in storage. It is clear that historical groundwater pumping in excess of the sustainable yield has created challenging conditions for sustainable management. However, actions are already underway to collect data, improve the monitoring and data collection networks, and coordinate with affected agencies and entities throughout the Subbasin to develop solutions that address the shared mutual interest in the Subbasin's overall sustainability goal.

8.5.1 Subsidence

Land subsidence is the lowering of the land surface. As described in the GSP, several human-induced and natural causes of subsidence exist, but the only process applicable to SGMA are those due to lowered ground surface elevations caused by groundwater pumping (M&A, 2019). Historical subsidence can be estimated using Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR) data provided by DWR. InSAR measures ground elevation using microwave satellite imagery data. The GSP documents minor subsidence in the Subbasin using data provided by DWR depicting the difference in InSAR measured ground surface elevations between June 2015 and June 2018. These data show that subsidence of up to 0.125 feet may have occurred over this three-year period in a few small, isolated areas of the Subbasin (M&A, 2019). This is a minor rate of subsidence and is relatively insignificant and not a major concern for the Subbasin. As of the date of this report, there are no more recent land subsidence datasets available since publication of the GSP. The GSA's will continue to monitor and report annual subsidence as more data become available.

8.5.2 Interconnected Surface Water

Ephemeral surface water flows in the Subbasin make it difficult to assess the interconnectivity of surface water and groundwater and to quantify the degree to which surface water depletion has occurred. Currently, there are no available data that establish connectivity between groundwater and surface water through a continuous saturated zone in any aquifer. As stated in the GSP, water elevation contour maps of the Paso Robles Formation wells may suggest that a continuous saturated zone between the surface water and the Paso Robles Formation aquifer does not exist (M&A, 2019). As of the date of this report, there are no more recent data available since publication of the GSP to assess the interconnectivity of surface water and groundwater or to quantify potential surface water depletion. The potential for interconnected surface water with the alluvial aquifer will be assessed as data are developed and analyzed as discussed in Section 8.4.1.

8.5.3 Groundwater Quality

Although groundwater quality is not a primary focus of SGMA, actions or projects undertaken by GSAs to achieve sustainability cannot degrade water quality to the extent that they would cause undesirable results. As stated in the GSP, groundwater quality in the Subbasin is generally suitable for both drinking water and agricultural purposes (M&A, 2019). Eight constituents of concern (COC's) were identified and discussed in the GSP that have the potential to be impacted by groundwater management activities. These COC's identified in the GSP are salinity (as indicated by electrical conductivity), total dissolved solids (TDS), sodium, chloride, nitrate, sulfate, boron, and gross alpha. For this annual report, concentrations of these eight COC's were analyzed for the water years 2017 through 2019 period using data from the GeoTracker GAMA database (GAMA, 2019) to document any potential changes in Subbasin-wide concentration trends since 2016. All but one of the COC's reviewed show a steady concentration trend since 2016. Gross alpha, the exception, exhibits a slight downward trend since 2016, driven mostly by sampling results from the City of Paso Robles area.

Overall, there are no significant changes to groundwater quality since 2016, as documented in the GSP. Implementation of sustainability projects and/or management actions, as presented in the GSP, in this annual report, or in future reports or GSP updates, are not anticipated to result in degraded groundwater quality in the Subbasin. Any potential changes in groundwater quality will be documented in future annual reports and GSP updates.

8.5.4 Summary of Changes in Basin Conditions

The above-average rainfall water years of 2017 and 2019 improved groundwater conditions in the Subbasin. Groundwater in storage in the Subbasin increased more than 125,000 AF in total over the past three water

years (Section 7.2). The volume of groundwater extractions in the Subbasin has remained relatively consistent for the past several years (averaging approximately 81,700 AFY; Section 4.5) because the known irrigated acreage in the Subbasin has not changed dramatically. Although groundwater in storage has increased somewhat over the past three water years, groundwater pumping continues to exceed the estimated future sustainable yield and the projects and management actions described in the GSP and in this First Annual Report will be necessary in order to bring the Subbasin into sustainability.

8.5.5 Summary of Impacts of Projects and Management Actions

Additional time will be necessary to judge the effectiveness and quantitative impacts of the projects and management actions either now underway or in the planning and implementation stage. However, it is clear that the actions in place and as described in this First Annual Report are a good start towards reaching the sustainability goals laid out in the GSP. It is too soon to judge the observed changes in basin conditions against the interim goals outlined in the GSP, but the anticipated effects of the projects and management actions now underway are expected to significantly affect the ability of the Subbasin stakeholders to reach the necessary sustainability goals.

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PASO BASIN COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE
September 23, 2020

Agenda Item #7 – 2020 Conflict of Interest Code Biennial Update

Recommendation

It is recommended that the Paso Basin Cooperative Committee (Committee):

(1) review the Committee's Conflict of Interest Code (Committee Code);
(2) authorize and direct the Chair to sign the 2020 Local Agency Biennial Notice indicating that an amendment is necessary in order to delete a current designated position;
(3) adopt the attached Resolution amending Appendix A of the Committee Code to delete the Heritage Ranch Community Services District (HRCSD), General Manager; and
(4) authorize and direct the Committee Code Coordinator to submit the Biennial Notice to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Luis Obispo in addition to the Resolution.

Prepared By

Angela Ford, County of San Luis Obispo

Discussion

The Political Reform Act (Gov. Code, § 81000 et seq.) requires state and local government agencies to adopt and promulgate conflict of interest codes governing the political activities and financial disclosure requirements of certain officers and employees. A conflict of interest code tells public officials, governmental employees, and consultants what financial interests they must disclose on their Statement of Economic Interests (Form 700). Consistent with this requirement, on February 13, 2018, the Committee voted to adopt the Committee Code (Attachment 1), together with a designated position list (Appendix A to the Committee Code). Appendix A identifies the HRCSD, General Manager as a designated position.

The Political Reform Act also requires every local government agency to review its conflict of interest code biennially and to submit a report and any amendments to its conflict of interest code to the county board of supervisors, as the code reviewing body. (Gov. Code, §§ 87306 and 87306.5.) The Fair Political Practices Commission provides the 2020 Local Agency Biennial Notice form (Attachment 2) for local agencies to complete for submission to the code reviewing body. The Biennial Notice form must be filed with the agency's code reviewing body by October 1, 2020. If amendments are necessary, the amended code must be forwarded to the code reviewing body for approval, and an amended code is not effective until it has been approved by the code reviewing body.

On or about January 18, 2019, the HRCSD withdrew from the *Memorandum of Agreement regarding Preparation of a Groundwater Sustainability Plan for the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin* and thus no longer has a representative on the Committee. Based on the foregoing, it is unnecessary to identify the HRCSD, General Manager as a designated position in Appendix A. Because the Committee Code adopts the State's model code and any subsequent amendments thereto and because there have been no other changes to the make-up of the Committee, the

Committee Code Coordinator (the County Engineer or his/her designee) does not recommend any additional amendments to the Committee Code.

Attachments

1. Committee Code
2. Resolution Amending Appendix A to the Committee Code
3. 2020 Local Agency Biennial Notice

ATTACHMENT 1
COMMITTEE CODE

Exhibit A

CONFLICT OF INTEREST CODE OF THE PASO BASIN COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE

The Political Reform Act (Gov. Code, § 81000, et. seq.) requires state and local government agencies to adopt and promulgate conflict of interest codes governing the political activities and financial disclosure requirements of certain of their officers and employees. The Fair Political Practices Commission ("FPPC") has adopted a regulation (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 2, § 18730) that contains the terms of a standard conflict of interest code, which may be adopted by local agencies and its provisions incorporated by reference as the agency's code. After public notice and hearing, the FPPC may amend section 18730 to conform to amendments in the Political Reform Act. Therefore, the terms of Title 2 of the California Code of Regulations, section 18730, and any amendments to it duly adopted by the FPPC are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference as the Conflict of Interest Code of the Paso Basin Cooperative Committee ("the Committee"), together with the attached appendices, designating positions (Appendix A) and establishing disclosure requirements (Appendix B). (The full text of Section 18730 is reproduced and included herewith.)

Individuals holding designated positions shall file their statements of economic interests with the County of San Luis Obispo Clerk-Recorder, who is hereby designated as the filing official for all statements of economic interest filed pursuant to this code. All statements will be retained by the County Clerk-Recorder in accordance with applicable law, and, upon request by any member of the public, such statements will be made available for public inspection and reproduction in accordance with Government Code Section 81008. Upon the Committee's behalf, the County Clerk-Recorder will maintain the statements at the clerk's office located at 1055 Monterey Street, Suite D120, San Luis Obispo, CA 93408.

California Code of Regulations, Title 2
§ 18730. Provisions of Conflict of Interest Codes.[1]

(a) Incorporation by reference of the terms of this regulation along with the designation of employees and the formulation of disclosure categories in the Appendix referred to below constitute the adoption and promulgation of a conflict of interest code within the meaning of Section 87300 or the amendment of a conflict of interest code within the meaning of Section 87306 if the terms of this regulation are substituted for terms of a conflict of interest code already in effect. A code so amended or adopted and promulgated requires the reporting of reportable items in a manner substantially equivalent to the requirements of article 2 of chapter 7 of the Political Reform Act, Sections 81000, et seq. The requirements of a conflict of interest code are in addition to other requirements of the Political Reform Act, such as the general prohibition against conflicts of interest contained in Section 87100, and to other state or local laws pertaining to conflicts of interest.

(b) The terms of a conflict of interest code amended or adopted and promulgated pursuant to this regulation are as follows:

(1) Section 1. Definitions.
The definitions contained in the Political Reform Act of 1974, regulations of the Fair Political Practices Commission (Regulations 18110, et seq.), and any amendments to the Act or regulations, are incorporated by reference into this conflict of interest code.

(2) Section 2. Designated Employees.
The persons holding positions listed in the [Appendix A] are designated employees. It has been determined that these persons make or participate in the making of decisions which may foreseeably have a material effect on economic interests.

(3) Section 3. Disclosure Categories.
This code does not establish any disclosure obligation for those designated employees who are also specified in Section 87200 if they are designated in this code in that same capacity or if the geographical jurisdiction of this agency is the same as or is wholly included within the jurisdiction in which those persons must report their economic interests pursuant to article 2 of chapter 7 of the Political Reform Act, Sections 87200, et seq.

In addition, this code does not establish any disclosure obligation for any designated employees who are designated in a conflict of interest code for another agency, if all of the following apply:

(A) The geographical jurisdiction of this agency is the same as or is wholly included within the jurisdiction of the other agency;

(B) The disclosure assigned in the code of the other agency is the same as that required under article 2 of chapter 7 of the Political Reform Act, Section 87200; and

(C) The filing officer is the same for both agencies.[1]
Such persons are covered by this code for disqualification purposes only. With respect to all other designated employees, the disclosure categories set forth in the Appendix specify which kinds of economic interests are reportable. Such a designated employee shall disclose in his or her

[1] **This version of Section 18730 of Title 2 of the California Code of Regulations is effective as of February 6, 2018, the date this was reproduced for purposes of its adoption as the Committee's Code. Any officer or employee who is designated in Appendix A, attached hereto, is advised to ensure that this reproduced version is the most current version of the FPPC's model code.**

statement of economic interests those economic interests he or she has which are of the kind described in the disclosure categories to which he or she is assigned in the Appendix. It has been determined that the economic interests set forth in a designated employee's disclosure categories are the kinds of economic interests which he or she foreseeably can affect materially through the conduct of his or her office.

(4) Section 4. Statements of Economic Interests: Place of Filing.
The code reviewing body shall instruct all designated employees within its code to file statements of economic interests with the agency or with the code reviewing body, as provided by the code reviewing body in the agency's conflict of interest code.[2]

(5) Section 5. Statements of Economic Interests: Time of Filing.

(A) Initial Statements. All designated employees employed by the agency on the effective date of this code, as originally adopted, promulgated and approved by the code reviewing body, shall file statements within 30 days after the effective date of this code. Thereafter, each person already in a position when it is designated by an amendment to this code shall file an initial statement within 30 days after the effective date of the amendment.

(B) Assuming Office Statements. All persons assuming designated positions after the effective date of this code shall file statements within 30 days after assuming the designated positions, or if subject to State Senate confirmation, 30 days after being nominated or appointed.

(C) Annual Statements. All designated employees shall file statements no later than April 1. If a person reports for military service as defined in the Service member's Civil Relief Act, the deadline for the annual statement of economic interests is 30 days following his or her return to office, provided the person, or someone authorized to represent the person's interests, notifies the filing officer in writing prior to the applicable filing deadline that he or she is subject to that federal statute and is unable to meet the applicable deadline, and provides the filing officer verification of his or her military status.

(D) Leaving Office Statements. All persons who leave designated positions shall file statements within 30 days after leaving office.

(5.5) Section 5.5. Statements for Persons Who Resign Prior to Assuming Office.
Any person who resigns within 12 months of initial appointment, or within 30 days of the date of notice provided by the filing officer to file an assuming office statement, is not deemed to have assumed office or left office, provided he or she did not make or participate in the making of, or use his or her position to influence any decision and did not receive or become entitled to receive any form of payment as a result of his or her appointment. Such persons shall not file either an assuming or leaving office statement.

(A) Any person who resigns a position within 30 days of the date of a notice from the filing officer shall do both of the following:

(1) File a written resignation with the appointing power; and

(2) File a written statement with the filing officer declaring under penalty of perjury that during the period between appointment and resignation he or she did not make, participate in the making, or use the position to influence any decision of the agency or receive, or become entitled to receive, any form of payment by virtue of being appointed to the position.

(6) Section 6. Contents of and Period Covered by Statements of Economic Interests.

(A) Contents of Initial Statements.
Initial statements shall disclose any reportable investments, interests in real property and business positions held on the effective date of the code and income received during the 12 months prior to the effective date of the code.

(B) Contents of Assuming Office Statements.
Assuming office statements shall disclose any reportable investments, interests in real property and business positions held on the date of assuming office or, if subject to State Senate confirmation or appointment, on the date of nomination, and income received during the 12 months prior to the date of assuming office or the date of being appointed or nominated, respectively.

(C) Contents of Annual Statements. Annual statements shall disclose any reportable investments, interests in real property, income and business positions held or received during the previous calendar year provided, however, that the period covered by an employee's first annual statement shall begin on the effective date of the code or the date of assuming office whichever is later, or for a board or commission member subject to Section 87302.6, the day after the closing date of the most recent statement filed by the member pursuant to Regulation 18754.

(D) Contents of Leaving Office Statements.
Leaving office statements shall disclose reportable investments, interests in real property, income and business positions held or received during the period between the closing date of the last statement filed and the date of leaving office.

(7) Section 7. Manner of Reporting.
Statements of economic interests shall be made on forms prescribed by the Fair Political Practices Commission and supplied by the agency, and shall contain the following information:

(A) Investment and Real Property Disclosure.
When an investment or an interest in real property[3] is required to be reported,[4] the statement shall contain the following:

1. A statement of the nature of the investment or interest;

2. The name of the business entity in which each investment is held, and a general description of the business activity in which the business entity is engaged;

3. The address or other precise location of the real property;

4. A statement whether the fair market value of the investment or interest in real property equals or exceeds $2,000, exceeds $10,000, exceeds $100,000, or exceeds $1,000,000.

(B) Personal Income Disclosure. When personal income is required to be reported,[5] the statement shall contain:

1. The name and address of each source of income aggregating $500 or more in value, or $50 or more in value if the income was a gift, and a general description of the business activity, if any, of each source;

2. A statement whether the aggregate value of income from each source, or in the case of a loan, the highest amount owed to each source, was $1,000 or less, greater than $1,000, greater than $10,000, or greater than $100,000;

3. A description of the consideration, if any, for which the income was received;

4. In the case of a gift, the name, address and business activity of the donor and any intermediary through which the gift was made; a description of the gift; the amount or value of the gift; and the date on which the gift was received;

5. In the case of a loan, the annual interest rate and the security, if any, given for the loan and the term of the loan.

(C) Business Entity Income Disclosure. When income of a business entity, including income of a sole proprietorship, is required to be reported,[6] the statement shall contain:

1. The name, address, and a general description of the business activity of the business entity;

2. The name of every person from whom the business entity received payments if the filer's pro rata share of gross receipts from such person was equal to or greater than $10,000.

(D) Business Position Disclosure. When business positions are required to be reported, a designated employee shall list the name and address of each business entity in which he or she is a director, officer, partner, trustee, employee, or in which he or she holds any position of management, a description of the business activity in which the business entity is engaged, and the designated employee's position with the business entity.

(E) Acquisition or Disposal During Reporting Period. In the case of an annual or leaving office statement, if an investment or an interest in real property was partially or wholly acquired or disposed of during the period covered by the statement, the statement shall contain the date of acquisition or disposal.

(8) Section 8. Prohibition on Receipt of Honoraria.

(A) No member of a state board or commission, and no designated employee of a state or local government agency, shall accept any honorarium from any source, if the member or employee would be required to report the receipt of income or gifts from that source on his or her statement of economic interests.

(B) This section shall not apply to any part-time member of the governing board of any public institution of higher education, unless the member is also an elected official.

(C) Subdivisions (a), (b), and (c) of Section 89501 shall apply to the prohibitions in this section.

(D) This section shall not limit or prohibit payments, advances, or reimbursements for travel and related lodging and subsistence authorized by Section 89506.

(8.1) Section 8.1. Prohibition on Receipt of Gifts in Excess of $470.

(A) No member of a state board or commission, and no designated employee of a state or local government agency, shall accept gifts with a total value of more than $470 in a calendar year from any single source, if the member or employee would be required to report the receipt of income or gifts from that source on his or her statement of economic interests.

(B) This section shall not apply to any part-time member of the governing board of any public institution of higher education, unless the member is also an elected official.

(C) Subdivisions (e), (f), and (g) of Section 89503 shall apply to the prohibitions in this section.

(8.2) Section 8.2. Loans to Public Officials.

(A) No elected officer of a state or local government agency shall, from the date of his or her election to office through the date that he or she vacates office, receive a personal loan from any officer, employee, member, or consultant of the state or local government agency in which the elected officer holds office or over which the elected officer's agency has direction and control.

(B) No public official who is exempt from the state civil service system pursuant to subdivisions (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) of Section 4 of Article VII of the Constitution shall, while he or she holds office, receive a personal loan from any officer, employee, member, or consultant of the state or local government agency in which the public official holds office or over which the public official's agency has direction and control. This subdivision shall not apply to loans made to a public official whose duties are solely secretarial, clerical, or manual.

(C) No elected officer of a state or local government agency shall, from the date of his or her election to office through the date that he or she vacates office, receive a personal loan from any person who has a contract with the state or local government agency to which that elected officer has been elected or over which that elected officer's agency has direction and control. This subdivision shall not apply to loans made by banks or other financial institutions or to any indebtedness created as part of a retail installment or credit card transaction, if the loan is made or the indebtedness created in the lender's regular course of business on terms available to members of the public without regard to the elected officer's official status.

(D) No public official who is exempt from the state civil service system pursuant to subdivisions (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) of Section 4 of Article VII of the Constitution shall, while he or she holds office, receive a personal loan from any person who has a contract with the state or local government agency to which that elected officer has been elected or over which that elected officer's agency has direction and control. This subdivision shall not apply to loans made by banks or other financial institutions or to any indebtedness created as part of a retail installment or credit card transaction, if the loan is made or the indebtedness created in the lender's regular course of business on terms available to members of the public without regard to the elected officer's official status. This subdivision shall not apply to loans made to a public official whose duties are solely secretarial, clerical, or manual.

(E) This section shall not apply to the following:

1. Loans made to the campaign committee of an elected officer or candidate for elective office.

2. Loans made by a public official's spouse, child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, parent-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, nephew, niece, aunt, uncle, or first cousin, or the spouse of any such persons, provided that the person making the loan is not acting as an agent or intermediary for any person not otherwise exempted under this section.

3. Loans from a person which, in the aggregate, do not exceed $500 at any given time.

4. Loans made, or offered in writing, before January 1, 1998.

(8.3) Section 8.3. Loan Terms.

(A) Except as set forth in subdivision (B), no elected officer of a state or local government agency shall, from the date of his or her election to office through the date he or she vacates office, receive

a personal loan of $500 or more, except when the loan is in writing and clearly states the terms of the loan, including the parties to the loan agreement, date of the loan, amount of the loan, term of the loan, date or dates when payments shall be due on the loan and the amount of the payments, and the rate of interest paid on the loan.

(B) This section shall not apply to the following types of loans:

1. Loans made to the campaign committee of the elected officer.

2. Loans made to the elected officer by his or her spouse, child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, parent-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, nephew, niece, aunt, uncle, or first cousin, or the spouse of any such person, provided that the person making the loan is not acting as an agent or intermediary for any person not otherwise exempted under this section.

3. Loans made, or offered in writing, before January 1, 1998.

(C) Nothing in this section shall exempt any person from any other provision of Title 9 of the Government Code.

(8.4) Section 8.4. Personal Loans.

(A) Except as set forth in subdivision (B), a personal loan received by any designated employee shall become a gift to the designated employee for the purposes of this section in the following circumstances:

1. If the loan has a defined date or dates for repayment, when the statute of limitations for filing an action for default has expired.

2. If the loan has no defined date or dates for repayment, when one year has elapsed from the later of the following:

a. The date the loan was made.

b. The date the last payment of $100 or more was made on the loan.

c. The date upon which the debtor has made payments on the loan aggregating to less than $250 during the previous 12 months.

(B) This section shall not apply to the following types of loans:

1. A loan made to the campaign committee of an elected officer or a candidate for elective office.

2. A loan that would otherwise not be a gift as defined in this title.

3. A loan that would otherwise be a gift as set forth under subdivision (A), but on which the creditor has taken reasonable action to collect the balance due.

4. A loan that would otherwise be a gift as set forth under subdivision (A), but on which the creditor, based on reasonable business considerations, has not undertaken collection action. Except in a criminal action, a creditor who claims that a loan is not a gift on the basis of this paragraph has the burden of proving that the decision for not taking collection action was based on reasonable business considerations.

5. A loan made to a debtor who has filed for bankruptcy and the loan is ultimately discharged in bankruptcy.

(C) Nothing in this section shall exempt any person from any other provisions of Title 9 of the Government Code.

(9) Section 9. Disqualification.
No designated employee shall make, participate in making, or in any way attempt to use his or her official position to influence the making of any governmental decision which he or she knows or has reason to know will have a reasonably foreseeable material financial effect, distinguishable from its effect on the public generally, on the official or a member of his or her immediate family or on:

(A) Any business entity in which the designated employee has a direct or indirect investment worth $2,000 or more;

(B) Any real property in which the designated employee has a direct or indirect interest worth $2,000 or more;

(C) Any source of income, other than gifts and other than loans by a commercial lending institution in the regular course of business on terms available to the public without regard to official status, aggregating $500 or more in value provided to, received by or promised to the designated employee within 12 months prior to the time when the decision is made;

(D) Any business entity in which the designated employee is a director, officer, partner, trustee, employee, or holds any position of management; or

(E) Any donor of, or any intermediary or agent for a donor of, a gift or gifts aggregating $470 or more provided to, received by, or promised to the designated employee within 12 months prior to the time when the decision is made.

(9.3) Section 9.3. Legally Required Participation.
No designated employee shall be prevented from making or participating in the making of any decision to the extent his or her participation is legally required for the decision to be made. The fact that the vote of a designated employee who is on a voting body is needed to break a tie does not make his or her participation legally required for purposes of this section.

(9.5) Section 9.5. Disqualification of State Officers and Employees.
In addition to the general disqualification provisions of section 9, no state administrative official shall make, participate in making, or use his or her official position to influence any governmental decision directly relating to any contract where the state administrative official knows or has reason to know that any party to the contract is a person with whom the state administrative official, or any member of his or her immediate family has, within 12 months prior to the time when the official action is to be taken:

(A) Engaged in a business transaction or transactions on terms not available to members of the public, regarding any investment or interest in real property; or
(B) Engaged in a business transaction or transactions on terms not available to members of the public regarding the rendering of goods or services totaling in value $1,000 or more.

(10) Section 10. Disclosure of Disqualifying Interest.
When a designated employee determines that he or she should not make a governmental decision because he or she has a disqualifying interest in it, the determination not to act may be accompanied by disclosure of the disqualifying interest.

(11) Section 11. Assistance of the Commission and Counsel.
Any designated employee who is unsure of his or her duties under this code may request assistance from the Fair Political Practices Commission pursuant to Section 83114 and Regulations 18329 and 18329.5 or from the attorney for his or her agency, provided that nothing in this section requires the attorney for the agency to issue any formal or informal opinion.

(**12) Section 12. Violations.**
This code has the force and effect of law. Designated employees violating any provision of this code are subject to the administrative, criminal and civil sanctions provided in the Political Reform Act, Sections 81000-91014. In addition, a decision in relation to which a violation of the disqualification provisions of this code or of Section 87100 or 87450 has occurred may be set aside as void pursuant to Section 91003.

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[1] Designated employees who are required to file statements of economic interests under any other agency's conflict of interest code, or under article 2 for a different jurisdiction, may expand their statement of economic interests to cover reportable interests in both jurisdictions, and file copies of this expanded statement with both entities in lieu of filing separate and distinct statements, provided that each copy of such expanded statement filed in place of an original is signed and verified by the designated employee as if it were an original. See Section 81004.
[2] See Section 81010 and Regulation 18115 for the duties of filing officers and persons in agencies who make and retain copies of statements and forward the originals to the filing officer.
[3] For the purpose of disclosure only (not disqualification), an interest in real property does not include the principal residence of the filer.
[4] Investments and interests in real property which have a fair market value of less than $2,000 are not investments and interests in real property within the meaning of the Political Reform Act. However, investments or interests in real property of an individual include those held by the individual's spouse and dependent children as well as a pro rata share of any investment or interest in real property of any business entity or trust in which the individual, spouse and dependent children own, in the aggregate, a direct, indirect or beneficial interest of 10 percent or greater.
[5] A designated employee's income includes his or her community property interest in the income of his or her spouse but does not include salary or reimbursement for expenses received from a state, local or federal government agency.
[6] Income of a business entity is reportable if the direct, indirect or beneficial interest of the filer and the filer's spouse in the business entity aggregates a 10 percent or greater interest. In addition, the disclosure of persons who are clients or customers of a business entity is required only if the clients or customers are within one of the disclosure categories of the filer.

Note: Authority cited: Section 83112, Government Code. Reference: Sections 87103(e), 87300-87302, 89501, 89502 and 89503, Government Code.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST CODE FOR THE

PASO BASIN COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE

APPENDIX A - Designated Position List

Position	Disclosure Category
Cooperative Committee Members	1,2
City of Paso Robles Director of Public Works	1,2
Heritage Ranch Community Services District, General Manager	1,2
San Miguel Community Services District, District Engineer	1,2
Shandon-San Juan Water District—Designated Employee to Committee	1,2
County of San Luis Obispo Engineer	1,2
Attorney	1,2
Consultants/New Positions	*

Note: The position of Attorney is filled by an outside consultant, but acts in staff capacity.

*Consultants/new positions shall be included in the list of designated positions and shall disclose pursuant to the broadest disclosure category in the code subject to the following limitations:

The Committee may determine in writing that a particular consultant or new position, although a "designated position," is hired to perform a range of duties that is limited in scope and thus is not required to comply fully with the disclosure requirements described in this section. Such determination shall include a description of the consultant's or new position's duties and, based upon that description, a statement of the extent of disclosure requirements. The Committee's determination is a public record and shall be retained for public inspection in the same manner and location as this conflict of interest code. (Gov. Code Section 81008.)

APPENDIX B – Disclosure Categories

1. Investments and business positions in business entities, and income, including receipt of loans, gifts, and travel payments, from sources of the type that provide services, supplies, materials, machinery, or equipment of the type utilized by the Committee.

2. Interests in real property located within the jurisdiction of the Committee, or within two miles of the jurisdictional boundaries of the Committee, or within two miles of any land owned or used by the Committee.

Exhibit A

This is the last page of the conflict of interest code for the Paso Basin Cooperative Committee

Once Paso Basin Cooperative Committee's Conflict of Interest Code is approved by the County Board of Supervisors, a copy of their approval will be included on this page.

ATTACHMENT 2

RESOLUTION NO. 2020-0001

RESOLUTION OF THE PASO BASIN COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE AMENDING APPENDIX A TO ITS CONFLICT OF INTEREST CODE

WHEREAS, the Political Reform Act (Gov. Code, § 81000 et seq.) requires every state and local government agency to adopt and promulgate a conflict of interest code pursuant to Government Code section 87300; and

WHEREAS, on February 14, 2018, the Paso Basin Cooperative Committee adopted the Paso Basin Cooperative Committee Conflict of Interest Code; and

WHEREAS, pursuant Government Code section 87306.5, the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Luis Obispo, as the local code administrator, has directed those local agencies that have adopted a conflict of interest code to review their codes to determine whether any changes to their codes are necessary due to changed circumstances; and

WHEREAS, Government Code section 87306, subdivision (b) requires local agencies to submit to the board of supervisors, as the code reviewing body, a biennial report identifying changes in its code that are necessitated by changed circumstances, such as the addition of new positions, or the deletion of positions that have become obsolete; and

WHEREAS, Appendix A to the Committee's Conflict of Interest Code identifies those officials and employees who shall file statements of economic interests with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, upon assuming office, leaving office, and during each year in office disclosing those financial interests set forth in Appendix B of the Conflict of Interest Code; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the biennial review process set forth in Government Code sections 87306 and 87306.5, the Committee has determined that a revision to the Committee's Designated Position List is required due to the withdrawal of the Heritage Ranch Community Services District from the *Memorandum of Agreement regarding Preparation of a Groundwater Sustainability Plan for the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin*.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved and ordered by the Paso Basin Cooperative Committee that:

1. Appendix A of the Conflict of Interest Code for the Paso Basin Cooperative Committee is hereby amended to delete the Heritage Ranch Community Services District, General Manager as set forth in Exhibit A attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.

2. Except as set forth in Paragraph 1, Appendix A and the Conflict of Interest Code shall remain unchanged and in full force and effect.

3. The County of San Luis Obispo Engineer, or his/her designee, is hereby directed to submit the Committee's code amendment, as adopted herein, to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors for approval by the board in accordance with Government Code section 87303 and 87306.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Paso Basin Cooperative Committee on the 23rd day of September 2020 by the following vote:

AYES, and all in favor, thereof, Members:
NOES, Members:
ABSENT, Members:
ABSTAIN, Members:

_____
John Peschong, Chair, Cooperative Committee

ATTEST: _____

EXHIBIT A
AMENDMENT TO APPENDIX A TO PASO BASIN COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE CONFLICT OF INTEREST CODE
(STRIKETHROUGH)

CONFLICT OF INTEREST CODE FOR THE

PASO BASIN COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE

APPENDIX A – Designated Position List

CONFLICT OF INTEREST CODE FOR THE

PASO BASIN COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE

APPENDIX A - Designated Position List

Position	Disclosure Category
Cooperative Committee Members	1,2
City of Paso Robles Director of Public Works	1,2
~~Heritage Ranch Community Services District, General Manager~~	~~1,2~~
San Miguel Community Services District, District Engineer	1,2
Shandon-San Juan Water District—Designated Employee to Committee	1,2
County of San Luis Obispo Engineer	1,2
Attorney	1,2
Consultants/New Positions	*

Note: The position of Attorney is filled by an outside consultant, but acts in staff capacity.

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AMENDMENT TO APPENDIX A TO PASO BASIN COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE CONFLICT OF INTEREST CODE (CLEAN)

CONFLICT OF INTEREST CODE FOR THE

PASO BASIN COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE

APPENDIX A – Designated Position List

CONFLICT OF INTEREST CODE FOR THE

PASO BASIN COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE

APPENDIX A - Designated Position List

Position	Disclosure Category
Cooperative Committee Members	1,2
City of Paso Robles Director of Public Works	1,2
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Attorney	1,2
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EXHIBIT B

Once the Amendment to the Conflict of Interest Code is approved by the County Board of Supervisors, a copy of the approval will be included on this page.

ATTACHMENT 3
BIENNIAL NOTICE

2020 Local Agency Biennial Notice

Name of Agency: Paso Basin Cooperative Committee

Mailing Address: County Government Center, Room 206

Contact Person: Angela Ford Phone No. 805-781-5139

Email: ARFord@co.slo.ca.us Alternate Email: _____

Accurate disclosure is essential to monitor whether officials have conflicts of interest and to help ensure public trust in government. The biennial review examines current programs to ensure that the agency's code includes disclosure by those agency officials who make or participate in making governmental decisions.

This agency has reviewed its conflict of interest code and has determined that *(check one BOX):*

☑ **An amendment is required. The following amendments are necessary:**

(Check all that apply.)

- ☐ Include new positions
- ☐ Revise disclosure categories
- ☐ Revise the titles of existing positions
- ☉ Delete titles of positions that have been abolished and/or positions that no longer make or participate in making governmental decisions
- ☐ Other *(describe)* _____

☐ **The code is currently under review by the code reviewing body.**

☐ **No amendment is required.** (If your code is over five years old, amendments may be necessary.)

Verification (to be completed if no amendment is required)

This agency's code accurately designates all positions that make or participate in the making of governmental decisions. The disclosure assigned to those positions accurately requires that all investments, business positions, interests in real property, and sources of income that may foreseeably be affected materially by the decisions made by those holding designated positions are reported. The code includes all other provisions required by Government Code Section 87302.

_____ _____

Signature of Chief Executive Officer *Date*

All agencies must complete and return this notice regardless of how recently your code was approved or amended. Please return this notice no later than **October 1, 2020**, or by the date specified by your agency, if earlier, to:

County Administrative Office
Wade Horton, Clerk of the Board
1055 Monterey St. Ste. D430
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN THIS FORM TO THE FPPC.

www.fppc.ca.gov
FPPC Advice: advice@fppc.ca.gov (866.275.3772)
Page 1 of 1

PASO BASIN COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE
September 23, 2020

Agenda Item #8 – Provide direction to GSA staff regarding upcoming grant opportunity

Recommendation

It is recommended that the Paso Basin Cooperative Committee (Committee) provide direction to GSA staff regarding an upcoming grant opportunity.

Prepared By

Angela Ford, County of San Luis Obispo

Background

The State established a Grant Program pursuant to Proposition 68 (Parks, Environment, and Water Bond Act of 2018). This Grant Program is administered by DWR and makes $103 million available to fund implementation projects, such as those addressing drought and groundwater challenges and supporting supply reliability, water conservation and water use efficiency. The solicitation is being conducted in two rounds, the first providing $26 million and the second providing a minimum of $77 million:

Round	Eligible Basins	Grant Amounts	Key dates (anticipated)
1	High and medium priority, designated as critically overdrafted	Min. $2 million Max. $5 million	Solicitation open November 2020 – early January 2021
2	High and medium priority	Min. $2 million Max. $5 million	Solicitation open Spring 2021 – Summer 2021

Eligible projects for this grant opportunity include activities associated with the implementation of an adopted GSP and must be listed in the adopted GSP. Potential project types are activities and/or tasks that consist of the development of groundwater recharge projects with surface water, stormwater, recycled water, and other conjunctive use projects.

Discussion

If the Committee desires for the GSAs to pursue this grant opportunity, GSA staff will undertake efforts to evaluate the feasibility of completing a Grant Application in time and will likely need to schedule a Special Meeting of the Committee for a discussion on considerations and next steps.

* * *

PASO BASIN COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE
September 23, 2020

Agenda Item #9 – Receive and file Project Status Update

Recommendation
It is recommended that the Paso Basin Cooperative Committee (Committee) receive and file an update on various efforts related and/or relevant to the Paso Basin, including:

a. Paso Basin Aerial Groundwater Mapping Pilot Study
b. US Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) Salinas and Carmel Rivers Basin Study
c. Salinas Dam Disposition Study
d. Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP)
e. DWR's Technical Support Services (TSS)

Prepared By
Angela Ford, County of San Luis Obispo

Discussion
The GSAs are engaged in various efforts to improve the Paso Basin monitoring network and increase understanding of groundwater conditions, fill data gaps and support basin sustainability:

Paso Basin Aerial Groundwater Mapping Pilot Study

- The County is engaged in a pilot study to collect data over part of the Paso Basin using Aerial Electromagnetic Method (AEM). The groundwater mapping survey was completed in November 2019 and the data is being analyzed by Stanford University and other project partners.
- The County anticipates presenting results in December 2020 / January 2021. For more information, please visit the County's webpage:

  https://www.slocounty.ca.gov/Departments/Public-Works/Current-Public-Works-Projects/Paso-Basin-Aerial-Groundwater-Mapping-Pilot-Study.aspx

US Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) Salinas and Carmel Rivers Basin Study

- The County is participating in the USBR's WaterSMART Basin Study Program on the Salinas and Carmel Rivers Basin Study. The Basin Study is developing leading-edge technical information regarding water supply and will provide comprehensive data to inform local water management decisions regarding how to adapt to impacts associated with competing demands, climate change, and drought.
- The Basin Study Partners will provide progress updates in Fall/Winter 2020 and final results in early 2021. For more information, please visit the Basin Study webpage: https://totalwatermanagement.org/rivers-basins-studies/

Salinas Dam Disposition Study

- The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) owns the Salinas Dam and, since it serves no federal purposes, is conducting a Disposition Study to evaluate various disposal alternatives for the Dam, including transferring ownership to the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.
- Taking ownership of the Salinas Dam to retrofit and expand its capacity has been identified in the Paso Basin GSP and the County's 2019 Legislative Platform as a potential project to help address issues with declining groundwater levels in the Paso Basin. It is anticipated that the County Board will consider signing and submitting a Letter of Interest regarding ownership of the Salinas Dam to USACE on September 22, 2020. If the County Board submits a Letter of Interest, County staff would proceed to coordinate with USACE and the City of San Luis Obispo to undertake efforts to evaluate dam ownership considerations and start discussions on ownership models, potential beneficiaries, maintenance, uses and long term capital upkeep.

Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP)

- The City of Paso Robles has engaged Cleath-Harris Geologists, Inc. to provide hydrogeologic services for the SEP. The goal of the SEP is the siting and installation of stream gauges and monitoring wells in the Paso Basin to help fill data gaps.

DWR's Technical Support Services (TSS)

- Shandon-San Juan Water District and San Miguel CSD GSA staff are engaged with DWR under the TSS Program; the online TSS application has been completed for two sites as proposed locations for paired stream gauges and monitoring wells. The goal of this effort is to leverage DWR funding and support in the GSAs' efforts to fill data gaps related to the alluvial aquifer and groundwater/surface water interaction and to gain understanding of where and how much water enters the Basin from the surrounding watershed and where it percolates below stream channels into the aquifers.

PASO BASIN COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE
September 23, 2020

Agenda Item #10 – Consider Approval of Recommended FY 2020-21 Annual Budget and contribution percentages

Subject
Consider Approval of Recommended FY 2020-21 Annual Budget and contribution percentages

Recommendation
It is recommended that the Paso Basin Cooperative Committee consider approval of the recommended Fiscal Year 2020-21 Annual Budget and contribution percentages for consideration and approval by each of the GSAs, consistent with the Memorandum of Agreement[1] (MOA) Section 5.2.

Prepared By
Angela Ford, County of San Luis Obispo

Discussion

Terms per MOA: The MOA Section 5 details the terms of funding related to the Paso Basin Cooperative Committee cooperative efforts, and cost sharing among the MOA's member GSAs. The fiscal year of the Paso Basin Cooperative Committee is July 1st through June 30th and the Paso Basin Cooperative Committee is responsible for developing a recommended budget and, for Fiscal Year 2020 – 2021 and following, recommended contribution percentages for consideration and approval by each GSA. Subject to each GSA's approval of the budget and contribution percentage, each GSA is responsible for funding a portion of the budgeted costs, in accordance with the percentages approved by each party.

Draft Annual Budget and contribution percentages: Consistent with the MOA, staff developed recommended Fiscal Year 2020 - 2021 Annual Budget and contribution percentages. The contribution percentages are consistent with MOA Section 4.6 and redistribution, pro rata, of Heritage Ranch Community Services District GSA's previous 1%. A majority of the budgeted costs involve consultant services related to Grant Application(s) and Annual Reporting. The recommended budget currently includes budget line items for a Grant Program based on one previous grant application (i.e. GSP Development Grant) and assumptions for one future grant application. Pending your committee's direction on Agenda Item 8, the Annual Budget line items would be confirmed or edited as needed.

A majority of efforts necessary to support administration of the Paso Basin Cooperative Committee and its efforts involve in-kind services of the GSAs. The recommended Annual Budget does not show costs for "in-kind" services, consistent with MOA Section 4.4(C).

[1] "*Memorandum of Agreement Regarding Preparation of a Groundwater Sustainability Plan for the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin*"; Effective as of September 20, 2017.

It is recommended that the Paso Basin Cooperative Committee consider approval of the attached recommended Fiscal Year 2020 - 2021 Annual Budget and contribution percentages for consideration and approval by each of the GSAs, consistent with MOA Section 5.3.

Fiscal Impact:

The recommended Fiscal Year 2020 - 2021 Annual Budget reflects the costs associated with the Paso Basin Cooperative Committee efforts to comply with the Annual Reporting requirements and pursue Grant Funding. It is important to note that the Fiscal Year 2020 – 2021 Annual Budget does not include GSP Implementation activities.

Attachments:

1. Proposed FY 2020-21 Annual Budget

* * *

Attachment 1: Proposed FY 2020-21 Annual Budget

Draft as of 9/15/2020

		County GSA	City GSA	SSJWD GSA	SMCSD GSA
	Total	**61.62%**	**15.15%**	**20.20%**	**3.03%**
ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION					
Coordination Committee Administration[1]	**in-kind services of GSAs**	-	-	-	-
Meeting Facilitation[2]	**$2,000.00**	$1,232.32	$303.03	$404.04	$60.61
Contract Services[3]	**in-kind services of GSAs**	-	-	-	-
Grant Program					
Application (GSP Development Grant)[4]	**$33,431.00**	$20,598.90	$5,065.30	$6,753.74	$1,013.06
Application (GSP Implementation Grant)[5]	**$35,000.00**	$21,565.66	$5,303.03	$7,070.71	$1,060.61
Grant Administration[6]	**in-kind services of GSAs**	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	***$70,431.00***	$43,396.88	$10,671.36	$14,228.48	$2,134.27
TECHNICAL					
Contract Services[7]	**in-kind services of GSAs**	-	-	-	-
Annual Report (WY 2020)[8]	**$80,000.00**	$49,292.93	$12,121.21	$16,161.62	$2,424.24
Subtotal	***$80,000.00***	$49,292.93	$12,121.21	$16,161.62	$2,424.24
Total	**$150,431.00**	$92,689.81	$22,792.58	$30,390.10	$4,558.52

Assumptions

**GSA contribution percentages are consistent with MOA Section 4.6 and pro rata redistribution of HRCSD GSAs' previous 1% contribution

(1) Agenda, meeting preparation, legal counsel, etc.

(2) Estimated costs associated with meeting forums (software/venue rental), supplies, etc.

(3) Manage consultant contract, invoicing for cost sharing

(4) This Application was for the GSP Development Grant which reimbursed the GSAs $1,274,307 as of 9/15/2020

(5) This Application has not yet been developed, cost estimate is for consultant costs only, is based on previous Grant Application cost and pending direction from Agenda Item 8 - Provide Direction to GSA staff regarding upcoming grant opportunity

(6) Negotiating grant agreement, quarterly reporting, DWR invoicing

(7) Individual GSA efforts to improve the Paso Basin monitoring network, increase understanding of groundwater conditions, fill data gaps and support basin sustainability (See Agenda Item 9 - Receive and file Project Status Update)

(8) Cost estimate is for consultant costs only and is based on costs for development of First Annual Report