BUTTE SUBBASIN ADVISORY BOARD (BAB) MEETING (4/22/21)

Meeting Brief

- The Butte Subbasin Advisory Board (BAB) met on April 22, 2021. The meeting took place virtually, due to ongoing Covid-19 concerns.
- **Sustainable Management Criteria (SMC):** BAB members received a presentation from the technical consulting team describing an updated approach and preliminary recommendations on SMC Minimum Thresholds (MTs), Measurable Objectives (MOs), and Monitoring Networks. The BAB and public participants provided input [Access SMC Presentation]
- **Projects & Management Actions (PMA):** BAB members briefly reviewed the process to solicit PMAs. The deadline for PMA submission is April 30, 2021 [PMA solicitation page].
- **Updates:** Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) and adjacent subbasins provided updates on Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) development.
- **Next Steps**: The Butte Subbasin Advisory Board (BAB) usually meets the fourth Thursday of every other month. The next scheduled meeting will be on June 24, 2021, from 1-3 PM. The facilitation team will be reaching out to schedule some additional meetings in the coming weeks.

Action Items

Item	Lead Person(s)	Completion
Include the number of wells impacted under the proposed percentiles for the Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels SMC in next set of hydrographs.	Technical Consulting Team	
Include estimated costs for Option 2 to expand the monitoring network for the Surface Water Depletion SMC and outline a range of funding sources to cover those costs.	Technical Consulting Team	
Revise and reschedule BAB meetings and GSA Managers meetings to meet the necessary timeline for GSP development.	CBI & Anjanette Shadley	

Summary

The Butte Subbasin Advisory Board (BAB) met on April 22, 2021, via video conference, as a result of COVID-19. Below is a summary of key themes and next steps discussed at the meeting. This document is not intended to be a meeting transcript. Rather, it focuses on the main points covered during the group's discussions. The video-conference meeting recording will be available at the Butte Subbasin website.

1.1 Welcome, Introductions, Agenda & Meeting Summary Review

T. Carlone (CBI Facilitator) welcomed participants and reviewed the meeting agenda. BAB members confirmed the February BAB meeting summary [Access Here].

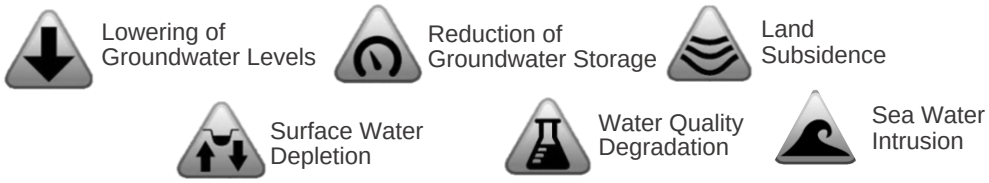
1.2 Public Comment for Items Not on the Agenda

No Comments.

1.3 Sustainable Management Criteria (SMC)

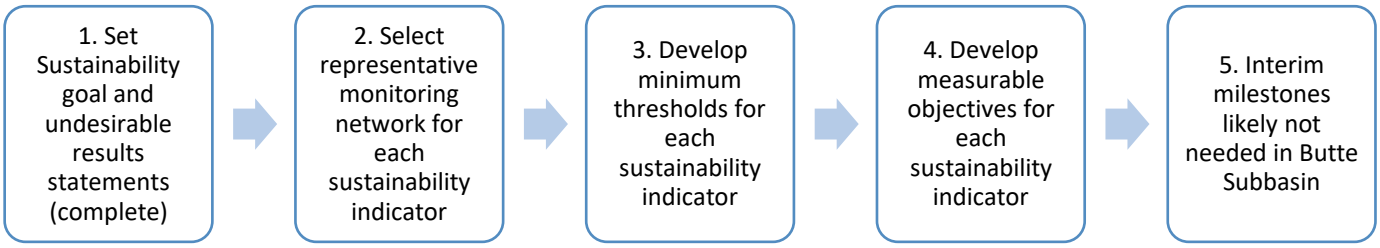
J. Ayres (Woodard and Curran) gave a presentation focused on Sustainable Management Criteria (SMC) [Access SMC Presentation]. The SMC is the umbrella that includes: Sustainability Goal (qualitative), Undesirable Results (quantitative), Minimum Thresholds (quantitative), and Measurable Objectives (quantitative). Overall,

sustainability is demonstrated by the avoidance of Undesirable Results for the six sustainability indicators below. What is considered "significant and unreasonable" is determined by local GSAs and stakeholders.



The BAB received a presentation from the technical consulting team describing an updated approach and preliminary recommendations for consideration on SMC Minimum Thresholds (MTs), Measurable Objectives (MOs), and Monitoring Networks.

1.3.1 Sustainable Management Criteria Development Approach



1.3.2 1. Sustainability Goal & Undesirable Results Statements

The sustainability goal provides a qualitative description of the objectives and desired conditions of the Butte Subbasin. It is supported by locally defined undesirable results and quantitative minimum thresholds, measurable objectives, and interim milestones. Demonstration of the absence of undesirable results supports a determination that a subbasin is operating within its sustainable yield and, thus, that the sustainability portion of the goal has been achieved.

> The **sustainability goal** for the Butte Subbasin GSP is to maintain, through a cooperative and partnered approach, locally managed sustainable groundwater resources to preserve and enhance the economic viability, social well-being and culture of all Beneficial Uses and Users without experiencing undesirable results.

Undesirable results are defined by SGMA as one or more significant and unreasonable effects caused by groundwater conditions occurring throughout a basin, based on the six sustainability indicators: chronic lowering of groundwater levels, reduction in groundwater storage, seawater intrusion, degraded water quality, land subsidence, or depletions of interconnected surface water.

Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels

- The undesirable result for the chronic lowering of groundwater levels is a result that would cause significant and unreasonable reduction in the long-term viability of Beneficial Uses and Users over the planning and implementation horizon of this GSP.

Groundwater Storage

- The undesirable result for the reduction of groundwater storage is a result that would cause significant and unreasonable reduction in the long-term viability of Beneficial Uses and Users over the planning and implementation horizon of this GSP.

Seawater Intrusion:

- Seawater intrusion is not an applicable sustainability indicator, because seawater intrusion is not present and is not likely to occur in the Butte Subbasin due to the distance from the Pacific Ocean, bays, deltas, or inlets.

Groundwater Quality:

- The undesirable result for degraded water quality is a result stemming from a causal nexus between groundwater quantity related activities, such as groundwater extraction or groundwater recharge, and groundwater quality that causes significant and unreasonable effects to Beneficial Uses and Users including reduction in the long-term viability of these uses over the planning and implementation horizon of this GSP.

Land Subsidence:

- The undesirable result for land subsidence is a result due to groundwater extraction that causes a significant and unreasonable reduction in the viability of the use of critical infrastructure over the planning and implementation horizon of this GSP.

Depletion of Interconnected Surface Water:

- The undesirable result for depletions of interconnected surface water is a result that causes significant and unreasonable adverse effects on Beneficial Uses and Users of interconnected surface water within the Butte Subbasin over the planning and implementation horizon of this GSP.

2. Select representative monitoring network for each sustainability indicator

The representative monitoring network includes wells that have been specifically designated for monitoring by the GSA. It does not include all wells in the basin and requires consistent monitoring for levels, quality or subsidence. The network can be monitored by agencies, districts, counties, GSAs, or in-basin stakeholders after agreement with the GSAs. It only monitors production wells (e.g., irrigation, domestic) for levels or quality if an agreement is present between well owner and GSAs for use of that particular well as a monitoring well.

Sustainability Indicators and Monitoring Metrics Overview

Sustainability Indicator	Monitoring Metric
Groundwater Levels	Groundwater Levels
Groundwater Storage	Groundwater Levels (proxy)
Groundwater Quality	Constituent Concentration(s)
Seawater Intrusion	NA
Subsidence	Subsidence Monitoring
Surface Water Depletion	Groundwater Levels (proxy)

The technical consulting team presented a Representative Monitoring System (RMS) for the shallow aquifer based on average depth, and a network for the deep aquifer, utilizing the deepest completion available. The technical consulting team is working on refining the representative network, which will be sent to the BAB prior to the next meeting for BAB input. See figure below for more information.

Groundwater Levels Monitoring Network

- Need to refine to a representative network by shallow and deep aquifer
- Select 1 completion per cluster well for shallow aquifer
- Select 1 completion per cluster well for deep aquifer
- Prepare levels representative network for shallow aquifer
- Prepare levels representative network for deep aquifer

Groundwater Quality

- Select representative monitoring networks for shallow and deep aquifer if needed in both aquifers
- Consider:
  - Monitoring well depth
  - Spatial coverage
  - Constituents currently monitored

3. Develop minimum thresholds for each sustainability indicator

"Minimum threshold" refers to a numeric value for each sustainability indicator used to define undesirable results" (§351 (t)). MTs are set using specific methodology that is applied to each monitoring well. The elevation is set at a monitoring well so that when conditions are worse than that elevation in a % of the network, it indicates an undesirable result is occurring. MTs are set at each point in a representative monitoring network for each sustainability indicator using a consistent methodology – actual values will vary by location to match local conditions. MTs represent a rationale for why the threshold is at the cusp of 'significant and unreasonable'. The GSP has to be set up to illustrate the basin can prevent an undesirable result from occurring. The two key drivers in the basin are the Groundwater Levels SMC and the Surface Water Depletion SMC. The consulting team suggests setting thresholds based on existing data and measurements, not on modeling.

Groundwater Levels

The methodology includes consideration of spatial location and changing conditions across the subbasin. The methodology should be consistent and adjustable for each. Considerations, preliminary recommendations from the technical team, and key questions are summarized in the figure below.

Set thresholds considering:

- Nearby well infrastructure (percentile of nearby wells)
- Historical low on monitoring wells (could use a % Range)
- Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems where present

Preliminary Recommendation from Technical Team:

- Minimum Threshold: Use shallower of 100% of range below the historical low or the shallowest 5% of nearby wells.
- Measurable Objective: Use the average of measurements

Key Questions:

- What percentile of wells 'feels' reasonable?
- What is 'significant and unreasonable'?
- Slurry wall on the Feather River consideration?

Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDEs)

The GSAs may decide to set the SMC based on Valley Oaks' rooting depth (~30 ft depth), use existing shallow well data near GDE locations, or decide to identify that a shallower monitoring network needs to be developed with very shallow completions. For the latter, the GSP can point to lack of data as a limiting factor in understanding the relationship between groundwater and GDEs in the subbasin. The GSP would then specify the steps the GSAs would take to improve the monitoring network and set the threshold at the 5-year update. Technical consultants asked for the BAB's input and strategic direction.

Recommendation

The technical consulting team provided an overview of their recommendation to set the MT and MOs for Groundwater Levels. They use the same scale in all hydrographs to allow for easy comparison. The technical consulting team proposes setting the 100% range below the historic low levels or 5th percentile of nearby well levels (whichever is shallower). The Measurable Objective (MO) would be an average of all well measurements during the last five years. This approach would be protective of most wells and provide a buffer during curtailment years. The consulting team suggests having a flexible margin of operation, allowing for fluctuations across wells, and setting thresholds that would not punish the basin for having stable water levels. The groundwater levels MT would be based on existing well infrastructure. Even if the groundwater levels SMC ends up being quite low, it may change based on shallower SMC for surface water depletion. In sum, the proposed approach aims to provide a good buffer to be protective of beneficial uses while allowing flexible management. Further, the technical consulting team does not anticipate needing interim milestones because the subbasin has very stable conditions.

Discussion:

- A BAB member asked about the implications of using relative changes for the MT in the context of Butte Subbasin groundwater conditions, as a percentage difference could be very small. The technical consulting

team suggest using two indicators to allow for variability and flexibility for wells to respond to local conditions.

- A. Shadley (Western Canal) stated the GDE designation is not accurate for Western Canal. Some rice fields are designated as GDEs. The technical team suggested it will be important to clean up and refine the data. This could entail sending a biologist into the field, as part of the implementation chapter.
- J. Ayres (Woodard and Curran) highlighted the need to better understand the impermeable shallow layer. SGMA regulations indicate that subbasins need to identify GDEs as beneficial users, do not formally require the protection of GDEs, but the Undesirable Result statement for the subbasin states the desire to protect all beneficial users and uses. The GSAs will need to consider GDEs but could indicate more understanding is needed. Given healthy basin conditions, the technical team does not know what happens if the basin is stressed during drought. Further, there is a desire to allow flexibility for pumping during dry years and then allow the basin to recover during wet cycles.
- A BAB member asked whether the GSAs could track and monitor wells perforated on the shallow and deep levels. It may be difficult to establish a percentile if pumping is occurring at the deep and shallow aquifers. C. Buck (Butte County) highlighted that well permitting processes will remain under the County's authority. The GSAs may identify the need or desire to reevaluate policies related to screening intervals; moving forward to distinguish between shallow and deep. In the Butte Subbasin, the primary aquifer is designated as anything within 700 ft and the "deep aquifer" is designated as greater than 700 ft. This could be revisited and refined in the future.
- J. Ayers (Woodard and Curran) shared that the well completion database used to analyze domestic well depths did not include screened intervals in most of its records, and as a result the technical team is using the total depth of wells.

BAB Impressions on proposed approach:

- Butte County – T. Kimmelshue shared the subbasin is in very healthy conditions, and he feels comfortable with the approach. The situation will be more difficult in other subbasins with more challenging groundwater conditions, such as the Vina Subbasin.
- Biggs-West Gridley Water District– not present
- Butte Water District – not present
- City of Biggs – Bo Sheppard shared the approach looks good for now.
- City of Gridley – M. Farr did not have much input at the moment and expressed it was fortunate the basin has healthy groundwater conditions.
- Colusa Groundwater Authority – D. Carter agreed the basin is in good shape. She expressed concern with setting the threshold depth to groundwater too shallow in case agencies need to increase pumping during drought. Given dry and wet cycles, characterized by quick recoveries, the range is narrow now but may broaden with drought. J. Ayres (Woodard and Curran) highlighted the difficulty of setting MTs in healthy basins, since it is difficult to assess what is significant and unreasonable. He prefers using nearby wells as a reference. Therefore, he recommends using two approaches (a percentage range below the historic low and a percentile of wells) to assess what is significant & unreasonable. B. Thoreson acknowledged the desire to go at a higher percentage range to allow greater flexibility.
- Glenn County (G. Carmon) shared he sees the 5% percentile of nearby domestic wells as too conservative. He would prefer setting the percentage range below the historic low levels between 50-100%. L. Hunter requested an estimate number of wells impacted under the proposed percentiles for the Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels SMC to inform decision-making.

- RD 1004 (H. Heckert) shares similar concerns as Supervisor Carter. He would favor 100% range of the historic low and needs more information to comment on the 5-10 percentile of nearby wells.
- RD 2106 (D. Robinson) – not present.
- Richvale Irrigation District (RID) – G. Stone would like to be mindful of changing reservoir operations and the impact on local conditions. With the ongoing drought, RID is having to run wells and will need more leeway to adapt to changing conditions.
- Western Canal Water District – G. Johnson is comfortable with the 5 percentile or even 7 percentile as a moving target. He would like to carefully monitor conditions to identify areas and changes over time and target PMAs to respond. A. Shadley asked whether the GSA would have to shut off wells if the MT is reached. J. Ayres explained the GSAs will set a given percentage % for the Undesirable Result (e.g., % of wells stay below the MT for 2 consecutive years). If conditions lower and remain low, the GSAs would need to find ways to respond before restricting pumping. Restricting pumping would be the last measure to avoid State Water Resources Control Board intervention. This would be quite unlikely.
- J. Ayres (Woodard and Curran) shared the thresholds can change over time and be revised with improved technical information or a compelling economic case. For example, GSAs need to better understand how connected the shallow portion and the deeper portions of the aquifer are. The GSAs currently do not have adequate forecasts to assess conditions nor have major declines been observed. The technical team would like to build in flexibility, particularly related to areas of weak understanding to refine with improved knowledge. This could be flagged as "more information needed" to evaluate and refine thresholds as better data becomes available.

Surface Water Depletion

For the Surface Water Depletion SMC, the consulting team suggested focusing on key water bodies (i.e., Sacramento River, Feather River, Butte Creek, Little Dry Creek, Dry Creek, and Angel Slough). The team provided two options to develop SMC for Surface Water Depletion.

- Option 1: **The subbasin could estimate level of groundwater depletions are connected to surface water using groundwater levels as a proxy**. This can be done by estimating the level of stream depletion at lower groundwater levels from the model and then comparing this to surface flows. Technical consultants shared DWR has not provided guidance as to how much surface water depletion would be acceptable, but the subbasin would need to document depletion. Depleting flows are detrimental to habitat, to the Delta, and to surface water users. Given surface water is overallocated by existing water rights, there are concerns related to potential lawsuits. Currently, surface water and groundwater under state water law do not intermix but will probably have to in the future. The technical team could do analysis and do best as possible to determine "reasonable depletion levels."
- Option 2: **Do not set the Surface Water Depletion SMC thresholds for the initial GSP draft (2022) and plan to set it at 5-year update.** The GSAs could install additional shallow monitoring wells near water bodies, stream gages, in a line perpendicular to the water body to better understand gradient below. Additional monitoring could also be used for GDEs. The SMC would have to be established during the 2027 GSP update with additional data. The subbasin would need to be prepared to incur the cost of additional monitoring.

The consulting team asked prompting questions to gage the BAB members' preferences and recommended managing to the most restrictive threshold, whether it is groundwater levels, surface water depletion, or GDEs. Further, J. Ayres (Woodard and Curran) highlighted a key consideration for the former is the impact to surface

water right holders, as groundwater depletion could lead to less surface water available for diversion to junior water holders.

Groundwater Storage

For groundwater storage, the consulting team recommends using levels as a proxy. So far, the change in storage in the Butte Subbasin is a small portion of available storage. The limiting factor to storage use is existing well infrastructure and near surface conditions, not the amount of volume storage. Therefore, using levels as a proxy is protective against significant and unreasonable changes in storage.

1.3.2.1 Seawater Intrusion

Seawater intrusion is not applicable in the Butte Subbasin because seawater intrusion is not present and is not likely to occur in the Butte Subbasin due to the distance between the subbasin and the Pacific Ocean, bays, deltas, or inlets. Therefore, there is no possibility of an undesirable result due to seawater intrusion.

1.3.2.2 Groundwater Quality

The technical consulting team shared there may be concerns about the upwelling of saline water, only in the deep aquifer. Thresholds will focus exclusively on salinity. The consultants suggest monitoring with the deepest completion wells to monitor the deep aquifer near the Sutter Buttes. Thresholds would be developed considering deep production well uses. They suggest using the drinking water standards (500 – 1,500 TDS), while considering agricultural quality requirements (450 – 1,500 TDS depending on crop), and historical measurements.

Set thresholds considering:

- Maximum contaminant levels (MCLs)
- Historical concentrations
- Agricultural requirements

Preliminary Recommendation from Technical Team:

- Monitor with deepest completions
- Monitor deep aquifer
- Monitor near Sutter Buttes
- Set thresholds with deep production well uses considered

Key Questions:

- Is monitoring only the deep aquifer acceptable?
- Is limiting constituents to TDS acceptable?
- Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) considerations for thresholds
- Do we need to monitor and manage the shallow aquifer for SGMA?
- Are there any other constituents of concern to discuss?

Inelastic Land Subsidence

The technical consultants do not anticipate land subsidence as a significant driver in the subbasin. Historical subsidence is small (Less than 0.0325 feet per 5 years). They recommend using the DWR Sacramento Valley Subsidence Network instead of using water levels as a proxy, as it is free of cost to the subbasin and has great spatial coverage.

Preliminary Recommendation from Technical Team:

- Set MT at: 0.5 feet per 5 years (Consistent with Yuba GSP)
- Set MO at: 0.25 feet per 5 years (Consistent with Yuba GSP)
- Continue monitoring and review during 5-year update

Key Questions:

- What subsidence rate would be significant and unreasonable in Butte Subbasin?
- Is local infrastructure vulnerable?

Discussion

BAB members provided input on the approaches proposed for Surface Water Depletion and Groundwater Quality SMCs.

Key Questions Surface Water Depletion

- What amount of depletion 'feels' reasonable?
- What is 'significant and unreasonable'?
- How to consider conjunctive use?
- How transfers interact with surface water depletions?
- Slurry wall on the Feather River consideration?

Key Questions Water Quality

- Do we need to monitor and manage the shallow aquifer for SGMA?
- Are there any other constituents of concern to discuss?

- **Butte County:** T. Kimmelshue would support monitoring the deep and shallow portions of the aquifer for water quality concerns to domestic well users. He would defer to surface water users on their opinion regarding the surface water depletion SMC.
- **Biggs-West Gridley Water District** – not present
- **Butte Water District**– not present
- **City of Biggs**: Bo Sheppard leans towards Option 1 for surface water depletion to avoid costs but would not be against Option 2. He would like to have more information on costs to improve monitoring. In terms of water quality, he would encourage constant monitoring of salinity concerns. Lastly, he suggests inviting a specialist to talk about the Slurry Wall impacts and possible concerns.
- **City of Gridley**: M. Farr would prefer Option 1 for surface water depletion, as Option 2 might be too expensive. The slurry wall is relatively new and its impacts on shallow thresholds are still uncertain. In terms of water quality, he has seen water quality concerns at 400-450 ft deep (salinity and other toxicity) and would like these concerns to be closely monitored.
- **Colusa Groundwater Authority**: D. Carter prefers Option 2 for stream depletion. Developing a more reliable monitoring network will provide better information to develop the thresholds. In terms of salinity, she suggested monitoring down to 400 ft.
- **Glenn County**: G. Carmon would lean towards Option 1 (using existing network). He highlighted the GSAs do not have a lot of control over streams and some dry up at different years. For water quality, he would like to see deeper monitoring for salinity.
- **RD 1004:** H. Heckert needs to better understand the implications of the two options for Surface Water Depletion. He perceives water quality is real issue to be addressed.

- **RD 2106** – not present
- **Richvale Irrigation District**: G. Stone favors Option 2, kicking the can down the road to better assess surface water depletions. While he wishes Option 1 were possible, he acknowledges the need for more information.
- **Western Canal Water District:** G. Johnson has been hearing of upwelling of salinity in the valley over time from his father and would favor close monitoring. He would like expanding monitoring in shallow areas and is not as prepared at this point to share a preference for the surface water depletion SMC.

Other Comments:

- BAB members asked about Inter-basin coordination related to the stream water depletion SMC, particularly related to the Sacramento River Corridor and Stony Creek. The technical consultants working in different basins in the Northern Sacramento River are communicating and coordinating. In Colusa, there are 22 wells within 5 miles of the Sacramento River, only 8 of them shallower than 200 ft. and only 4 meet the criteria. The recommendation going forward will probably be to invest in more monitoring and set threshold later.

Projects & Management Actions (PMAs)

BAB members briefly reviewed the process to solicit PMAs. The deadline for PMA submission is April 30, 2021 [PMA solicitation page].

Outcomes & Next Steps:

- The technical consulting team will present data from all the representative monitoring wells and more detailed recommendations for the next meeting.
- The technical consulting team will bring an estimate for the cost to expand monitoring network for the surface water depletion SMC and outline a range of funding sources to cover those costs.
- BAB members were encouraged to submit PMAs via the website by April 30th.

1.4 Updates

GSA & Updates:

GSA Managers briefly shared updates related to the GSP development.

- Western Water Canal approved their agricultural management plan updates.
- Butte County staff provided an update on inter-basin coordination efforts to the Butte County Water Commission and will continue to provide updates at public venues. Monitoring around the Sacramento River corridor provides potential for inter-basin coordination, and subbasin representatives are exploring opportunities to coordinate in the near and long term.
- For more information on inter-basin coordination efforts in the Northern Sacramento Valley Region access https://www.buttecounty.net/waterresourceconservation/Sustainable-Groundwater-Management-Act/Inter-basin-Coordination.

Discussion

- A BAB alternate asked whether the inter-basin meetings among staff would be open to the public, as there are some public participants with expertise interested in providing input. The facilitator shared that while these meetings so far have been convening staff and sometimes consulting teams, the subbasin representatives will continue to provide updates and gather public input at subbasin-specific public venues, such as the advisory groups, including the BAB.

Next Meeting

The Butte Subbasin Advisory Board will continue to meet the fourth Thursday of every other month. The next scheduled meeting will be on June 24, 2021, from 1-3 PM. The facilitation team will be reaching out to make some adjustments to the schedule, possibly adding some additional meetings and public workshops.

Meeting Participants

Butte Subbasin Advisory Board, Staff & Consultant Meeting Attendance

Participant	Representation/Affiliation	Present
Butte Subbasin Advisory Board (BAB) Members		
Cheryl Gordon (alternate)	Biggs-West Gridley Water District	N
Eugene Massa, Jr.	Biggs-West Gridley Water District	N
Tod Kimmelshue	Butte County	Y
Debra Lucero (alternate)	Butte County	N
Pete Righero	Butte Water District	Y
Shelly Davis (alternate)	Butte Water District	N
James (Bo) Sheppard	City of Biggs	Y
Mark Sorensen (alternate)	City of Biggs	Y
Michael Farr	City of Gridley	Y
Denise Carter	Colusa Groundwater Authority	Y
Jeff Moresco (alternate)	Colusa Groundwater Authority	N
Ken Hahn	Glenn County	N
Grant Carmon (alternate)	Glenn County	Y
Hans Heckert	Reclamation District 1004	Y
Terry Bressler (alternate)	Reclamation District 1004	N
Dany Robinson	Reclamation District 2106	N
Gary Stone	Richvale Irrigation District	Y
Sean Earley (alternate)	Richvale Irrigation District	Y
Greg Johnson	Western Canal Water District	Y
Anjanette Shadley (alternate)	Western Canal Water District	Y
Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) Staff (not included above)		
Christina Buck	Butte County	Y
Paul Gosselin	Butte County	Y

Participant	Representation/Affiliation	Present
Mary Fahey	Colusa Groundwater Authority	Y
Lisa Hunter	Glenn County	Y
Ted Trimble	Western Canal Water District	N
Facilitation Team		
Tania Carlone	Consensus Building Institute	Y
Mariana Rivera-Torres	Consensus Building Institute	Y
Technical Consultant		
Bryan Thoreson	Davids Engineering	Y
John Ayres	Woodard & Curran	Y
Reza Namvar	Woodard & Curran	Y
Other Agency Representatives		
Debbie Spangler	CA Department of Water Resources	Y

Approximately 4 members of the public attended the on-line meeting.