

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
FROM: MICHAEL S. LEBRUN *ML*  
GENERAL MANAGER  
DATE: JANUARY 9, 2015

**AGENDA ITEM  
E-3  
JANUARY 14, 2015**

**DISCUSS CALIFORNIA SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER ACT**

**ITEM**

Discuss recent State groundwater legislation and review SLO County strategy [RECOMMEND DISCUSS RECENT LEGISLATION AND DIRECT STAFF]

**BACKGROUND**

California Senate Bills 1168 and 1319 and Assembly Bill 1739, signed by the Governor in September 2014, together comprise the "Sustainable Groundwater Management Act".

The Act is far reaching in its attempt to promote the establishment of local Groundwater Sustainability Agencies that will develop and implement Groundwater Sustainability Plans. The implementation schedule stretches out more than a decade with first steps being further definition of the law and the adoption of regulations for evaluating the adequacy of Sustainability Plans.

SLO County Public Works Department recently produced a document reviewing the Groundwater Management Act and outlining County strategy for implementation (Attachment A).

Since the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin is adjudicated, the basin is mainly exempted from the Management Act requirements. Indeed, much of the work envisioned by the legislation is being conducted in the Santa Maria Basin by the Court appointed management groups.

However, the State defined boundary for the Basin includes areas outside the adjudication boundary. For these areas, the Management Act applies and a sustainability plan is required. One such area is the Nipomo Valley wherein the District maintains a single emergency stand-by water supply well.

**RECOMMENDATION**

Consider provide materials and direct staff.

**ATTACHMENTS**

- A. SLO County Public Works Sustainable Groundwater Management Act Strategy, January 2015

January 14, 2015

E-3

ATTACHMENT A

# **Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) Strategy**

*San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works  
January 2015*

## Contents:

- A. Introduction
- B. Overarching Strategy
- C. Action Steps
  - 1. Groundwater Sustainability Agencies
  - 2. Organizational Agreements
  - 3. Groundwater Sustainability Plans
  - 4. Stakeholder Involvement
- D. Schedule
- E. Priorities
- F. Fiscal Implications
- G. Staffing

## Appendices

- 1. Affected Areas and Agency Descriptions
  - a. Cuyama Groundwater Basin
  - b. Santa Maria Groundwater Basin
  - c. San Luis Groundwater Basin
  - d. Los Osos Groundwater Basin
  - e. Paso Robles Groundwater Basin
- 2. Maps
  - a. Countywide Groundwater Basins
  - b. Five High and Medium Priority Basins
  - c. Cuyama Groundwater Basin
  - d. Santa Maria Groundwater Basin
  - e. San Luis Groundwater Basin
  - f. Los Osos Groundwater Basin
  - g. Paso Robles Groundwater Basin
- 3. SGMA Background Information
  - a. Association of California Water Agencies SGMA Materials:
    - i. Summary
    - ii. Fact Sheet
    - iii. Frequently Asked Questions
    - iv. Implementation Deadlines
    - v. Time Line

## A. Introduction

California Senate Bills 1168 and 1319, and Assembly Bill 1739, signed by the Governor in September 2014, together comprise the “Sustainable Groundwater Management Act” (SGMA). SGMA is ground breaking in that it requires local agencies to manage groundwater “...in a manner that can be maintained during the planning and implementation horizon without causing undesirable results”<sup>1</sup>. SGMA, which took effect on January 1, 2015, provides for the preparation and implementation of Groundwater Sustainability Plans for all water basins in the State<sup>2</sup>, with High and Medium priority basins placed on a statutory schedule for identification of a Groundwater Sustainability Agency/Agencies (GSA), development of a Groundwater Sustainability Plan/Plans (GSP), and achieving sustainability. Based on the 2014 Final Basin Prioritization by the State Department of Water Resources (DWR), there are five high and medium priority groundwater basins mapped in San Luis Obispo County:

1. Paso Robles (High)
2. Santa Maria (High)
3. Los Osos (High)
4. San Luis (Edna) Valley (Medium)
5. Cuyama Valley (Medium)

## B. Overarching Strategy

SGMA establishes the GSA process whereby local public agencies may organize themselves for the purpose of achieving sustainable groundwater management for the benefit of the community in and for the long term. Therefore, the overarching strategy is to:

**Establish community focused GSA’s based on cooperative interagency and stakeholder relationships in order to comply with Sustainable Groundwater Management Act requirements.**

## C. Action Steps

### 1. Groundwater Sustainability Agencies

SB1168 (Pavely) and AB1739 (Dickinson) both include: *“The Legislature finds and declares as follows: (6) Groundwater resources are most effectively managed at the local*

---

1 CA Water Code Section 10721(u)

2 Groundwater basins and basin boundaries are defined by the State Department of Water Resources in Bulletin 118

or regional level.” To further this finding, SGMA requires the establishment of “Groundwater Sustainability Agencies” (GSAs), which are defined as “...one or more local agencies that implement the provisions of this part [SGMA].”<sup>3</sup> Agencies eligible under SGMA to be or join a GSA include “a local public agency that has water supply, water management, or land use responsibilities within a groundwater basin.”<sup>4</sup> In addition, a “water corporation regulated by the Public Utilities Commission may participate in a groundwater sustainability agency if the local agencies approve.”<sup>5</sup>

Although SGMA allows individual agencies to act as the GSA for the part of a basin that underlies that agency’s jurisdiction, and provides for multiple GSAs within a single basin, it is clear that the statute intends for local agencies to work cooperatively to satisfy SGMA requirements. This includes making the most efficient use of resources, including staff, consultants, and funding. It is also preferable for multiple agencies to form a limited number of GSAs so that stakeholders (the public, other agencies, private water purveyors) can effectively participate in all phases of the development and implementation of groundwater sustainability plans that affect their interests.

Therefore, this strategy focuses first and foremost on building GSAs with willing and eligible partner agencies, as defined in SGMA, as the first and key step. GSAs should be organized with the understanding that all other actions required under SGMA will be accomplished either through the GSA or as a result of the groundwater sustainability plan prepared by the GSA.

Further, it is recognized that there is no “one size fits all” for GSAs that will be formed to address groundwater management in San Luis Obispo County. As the interests of each agency and the community served and/or represented by each agency will differ among basins, it is expected that each GSA may have its own unique structure as necessary to accomplish the requirements of SGMA.

For the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin, the Paso Robles Basin Water District, if formed, will be the appropriate agency to act as the GSA member for the area included within the new agency’s boundary. Therefore, efforts already initiated towards the formation of a Paso Robles Basin Water District, and ongoing technical reports and studies to support the future management of the basin, will be the SGMA strategy focus in the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin.

---

3 CA Water Code section 10721(j) [part]

4 CA Water Code section 10721(m)

5 CA Water code section 10723.6(b)

## 2. Organizational Agreements

In San Luis Obispo County, *“any local agency or combination of local agencies overlying a groundwater basin may elect to be a groundwater sustainability agency for that basin.”*<sup>6</sup> Pursuant to section 10723.6 of the CA Water Code, a combination of local agencies may form a groundwater sustainability agency by using any of the following methods:

- (1) A joint powers agreement.
- (2) A memorandum of agreement or other legal agreement.

Numerous potential issues will likely arise as local agencies negotiate the details of Joint Powers Agreements/Joint Powers Authorities (JPAs) or Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs). One difficulty in formulating these agreements will be that the end result, implementation of the groundwater sustainability plan, will be unknown in as much as the plans will not yet be written.

Therefore, this strategy will focus first on establishing agreements that are initially intended to further the development and approval of the groundwater sustainability plans. Any such agreements will acknowledge the potential need to amend or replace the agreement once the details of the groundwater sustainability plans are known. The resultant management requirements of the groundwater sustainability plan will then form the basis for the interagency agreement that guides the actions of the GSA. The initial agreements must also conform to the regulations promulgated under SGMA by DWR, once they are adopted.

## 3. Groundwater Sustainability Plans

This strategy acknowledges that each GSA in San Luis Obispo County may have a unique structure, defined by the needs and interests of each participating agency and the community served and/or represented by each agency. Likewise, each Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) will be defined by the conditions present in each groundwater basin, along with the benefits provided by that water.

Therefore, this strategy acknowledges that there is no “one size fits all” for GSPs that will be developed to manage individual groundwater basins in San Luis Obispo County. As the needs of each groundwater basin and the community dependent on groundwater will differ among basins, it is expected that each GSP may have its own unique approach as necessary to accomplish the requirements of SGMA.

---

<sup>6</sup> CA Water Code section 10723(a)

#### 4. Stakeholder Involvement

Section 10723.2 of the California Water Code requires that *"The groundwater sustainability agency shall consider the interests of all beneficial uses and users of groundwater, as well as those responsible for implementing groundwater sustainability plans. These interests include, but are not limited to, all of the following:*

- a) *Holders of overlying groundwater rights, including:*
  - 1) *Agricultural users.*
  - 2) *Domestic well owners.*
- b) *Municipal well operators.*
- c) *Public water systems.*
- d) *Local land use planning agencies.*
- e) *Environmental users of groundwater.*
- f) *Surface water users, if there is a hydrologic connection between surface and groundwater bodies.*
- g) *The federal government, including, but not limited to, the military and managers of federal lands.*
- h) *California Native American tribes.*
- i) *Disadvantaged communities, including, but not limited to, those served by private domestic wells or small community water systems.*
- j) *Entities listed in [CA Water Code] Section 10927 that are monitoring and reporting groundwater elevations in all or a part of a groundwater basin managed by the groundwater sustainability agency."*

Therefore, this strategy includes the maximum feasible outreach to all potentially affected stakeholders.

#### D. Schedule

SGMA includes a detailed schedule for both information, guidelines, and regulations to be promulgated by the State as well as deadlines for actions by local agencies. Both a Time Line and an Implementation Deadlines Table are included in the appendices. Key dates applicable to this strategy include:



When	Who	What
January 1, 2016	CA Department of Water Resources	Adopt regulations for basin boundary adjustments
June 1, 2016	CA Department of Water Resources	Adopt regulations for evaluating GSPs and GSA agreements
January 1, 2017	CA Department of Water Resources	Publish groundwater sustainability best management practices
June 30, 2017	Local agencies in Medium & High Priority Basins	Establish GSAs
January 31, 2020	GSAs in medium- and high-priority basins in critical overdraft	Adopt GSPs and begin managing basins under GSPs
January 31, 2022	GSAs in other medium- and high- priority basins	Adopt GSPs and begin managing basins under GSPs
January 31, 2040	GSAs in medium- and high-priority basins in critical overdraft	Achieve groundwater sustainability goals
January 31, 2042	GSAs in other medium- and high- priority basins	Achieve groundwater sustainability goals

#### E. Priorities

SGMA requires that the organization of GSAs, development and implementation of GSPs, and achievement of sustainability, all occur on a defined time line. There are currently five groundwater basins in San Luis Obispo County that are subject to the prescribed timelines, either all or in part (High = Paso, Los Osos, Santa Maria, Medium = San Luis, Cuyama).

At the same time, there are 17 other designated groundwater basins in the County that, because they are designated as either "low" or "very low" priority by the State, are not mandated to comply with the prescribed timelines. However, SGMA provides that development of GSAs and GSPs is optional for these basins. Among the "low" priority basins are those serving Cambria (Santa Rosa Valley, San Simeon Valley), and Morro Bay (Chorro Valley, Morro Valley). These and other similarly situated agencies may request other agencies', including the County and the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, to participate in a voluntary SGMA process. Given the issues and time lines already presented by the current high and medium priority basins, full attention to these potential requests will present challenges to both fiscal and staff resources.

Therefore, this strategy provides that those basins designated by the State as high and medium priority will receive first priority for the resources necessary to meet the statutory deadlines. Additional capacity will be invested in additional groundwater basins as it is available.

## **F. Fiscal Implications**

Existing fiscal resources, primarily that of the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District general fund, are likely sufficient to initiate agency and stakeholder outreach necessary to form the initial GSA's. Costs associated with fully developing the information necessary to prepare a GSP will depend on the level of involvement of the GSA partner agencies, the amount of information already available in a particular groundwater basin, and the level of investment required to reach stakeholder agreement.

Therefore, this strategy applies a pay-as-you go approach focused on developing GSAs as described above. Once sufficient information is developed to accurately estimate the costs of finalizing GSA agreements, cost sharing agreements with the other GSA members will be sought. At the same time, it is anticipated that grant opportunities will be offered by the State, pursuant to the recently voter approved *Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014* (Proposition 1). This strategy includes seeking the maximum feasible funding through grant applications, and intends that sufficient FCWCD general funds be reserved to provide any necessary local match attributable to Flood Control Agency participation.

## **G. Staffing**

Analysis of existing Public Works staffing resources shows a deficit when compared to existing and future water resource management needs. Public Works will present an organizational and funding plan for the Board of Supervisors, designed to establish adequate staffing levels within an appropriate organizational framework. These issues will be considered within the context of the Board's existing strategic planning and budgeting framework, and are therefore not a part of this SGMA strategy.

## **Appendix 1**

### **Affected Areas and Agency Descriptions**

(Basin information excerpted from San Luis Obispo County Master Water Report 2012  
and Paso Robles Basin Model Update 2014)

#### **a. Cuyama Groundwater Basin**

The Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin underlies the southeast corner of San Luis Obispo County and extends into Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Kern Counties. The Basin encompasses approximately 147,200 acres (230 square miles), of which approximately 32,600 acres (51 square miles) are within San Luis Obispo County. The basin underlies the valley drained by the Cuyama River and is bounded on the north by the Caliente range and on the Southwest by the Sierra Madre Mountains. Recharge to the basin comes primarily from seepage from Cuyama River, deep percolation of precipitation, and residential/agricultural return flows.

Basin groundwater users include oil field operators, residential, and agricultural. Perennial yield for the entire basin has been estimated between 9,000 and 13,000 AFY. A safe yield of 10,667 Acre Feet per Year (AFY<sup>8</sup>) was estimated in 1992 (Baca et al., 1992). Total groundwater pumpage is about 40,592 AFY, resulting in a deficit of 30,532 AFY (Anderson et al., 2009).

Potential local public agency GSA members in the Basin include the Counties of Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Kern, along with the New Cuyama Community Services District, in addition to the County and Flood Control District.

#### **b. Santa Maria Groundwater Basin**

The Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin encompasses approximately 184,000 acres (288 square miles), of which approximately 61,220 acres (95.7 square miles) is within San Luis Obispo County. This groundwater basin underlies the Santa Maria Valley in northern Santa Barbara and southern San Luis Obispo Counties. The basin also underlies Nipomo and Tri-Cities Mesas, Arroyo Grande Plain, with sub-basins in the Nipomo, Arroyo Grande and Pismo Creek Valleys. The basin is bounded on the north by the San Luis and Santa Lucia Ranges, on the east by the San Rafael Mountains, on the south by the Solomon Hills and the San Antonio Creek Valley Groundwater Basin, on the southwest by the Casmalia Hills, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

---

<sup>8</sup> One acre foot equals 325,851 gallons, enough water to cover 1 acre one foot deep.

The majority of the Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin has been adjudicated since 2005, and is listed as such in SGMA. Therefore, a GSP for the Basin will apply only to those areas not included in the adjudication, which are the Nipomo, Arroyo Grande and Pismo Creek Valleys.

Potential local public agency GSA members in the applicable Basin areas include the Nipomo Community Services District, the City of Arroyo Grande, and the City of Pismo Beach, in addition to the County and Flood Control District.

#### **c. San Luis Groundwater Basin**

The San Luis Obispo Valley Groundwater Basin encompasses approximately 13,800 acres (21.6 square miles). The Basin is bounded by the Santa Lucia Range, the San Luis Range and the Los Osos and Edna faults. The safe yield of the San Luis Valley Groundwater Basin was determined in a 1991 study based on elements of recharge and discharge, and in a 1997 study using elements of recharge and discharge, the length of drought periods and the recovery time following them, and an assessment of the behavior of the basin. The 1991 study reported a value of sustained yield of 5,900 AFY. A 1997 DWR study reported a long-term dependable yield value for the San Luis Valley Sub-basin at 2,000-2,500 AFY, and a long-term dependable yield value for the Edna Valley Sub-basin at 4,000-4,500 AFY.

A potential local public agency GSA member in the Basin is the City of San Luis Obispo, in addition to the County and Flood Control District.

#### **d. Los Osos Groundwater Basin**

The Los Osos Valley Groundwater Basin encompasses approximately 10 square miles, of which 3.3 square miles underlie the Morro Bay estuary and sand spit, and 6.7 square miles underlie the communities of Los Osos, Baywood Park, and the Los Osos Creek Valley. The basin is bounded by the Pacific Ocean, and elsewhere by relatively impermeable rocks. The southern basin boundary also runs parallel to the main strand of the Los Osos fault. Basin groundwater users in the Los Osos Valley basin include Golden State Water Company, S&T Mutual, the Los Osos Community Services District, and overlying private well users.

The three local water purveyors, along with the County of San Luis Obispo, are currently preparing a Basin Management Plan (BMP) under a court-approved Interlocutory Stipulated Judgment (ISJ Working Group). At the point in time where the Basin (or a portion of the Basin) concludes the adjudication process, that portion would no longer require or be subject to a GSP provided that the adjudication determines the rights to extract groundwater for that entire portion of the Basin. There are no potential public

agency GSA members in the area of the Basin that is currently outside the adjudication process except for the County and Flood Control District.

**e. Paso Robles Groundwater Basin**

The Paso Robles Groundwater Basin is located in both Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties and roughly 800 square miles in size. Roughly one-third of the areal extent of the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin extends into Monterey County. The basin ranges from the Garden Farms area south of Atascadero to San Ardo in Monterey County, and from the Highway 101 corridor east to Shandon. Groundwater in the basin is found in alluvium and in the Paso Robles Formation. Water users in the basin include municipalities, communities, rural domestic residences, and agricultural users. The major municipal water purveyors include the Atascadero MWC, City of Paso Robles, Templeton CSD, CSA 16-1 (Shandon), and San Miguel Community Services District (San Miguel CSD). The San Luis Obispo County Environmental Health Department also identified 36 small commercial and community water systems that extract groundwater from the basin. Overlying users include rural domestic residences and agricultural users. The perennial yield of the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin is estimated to be 89,700 AFY. Annual average change in groundwater storage for the period 1981-2011 is estimated at -2,400 AFY.

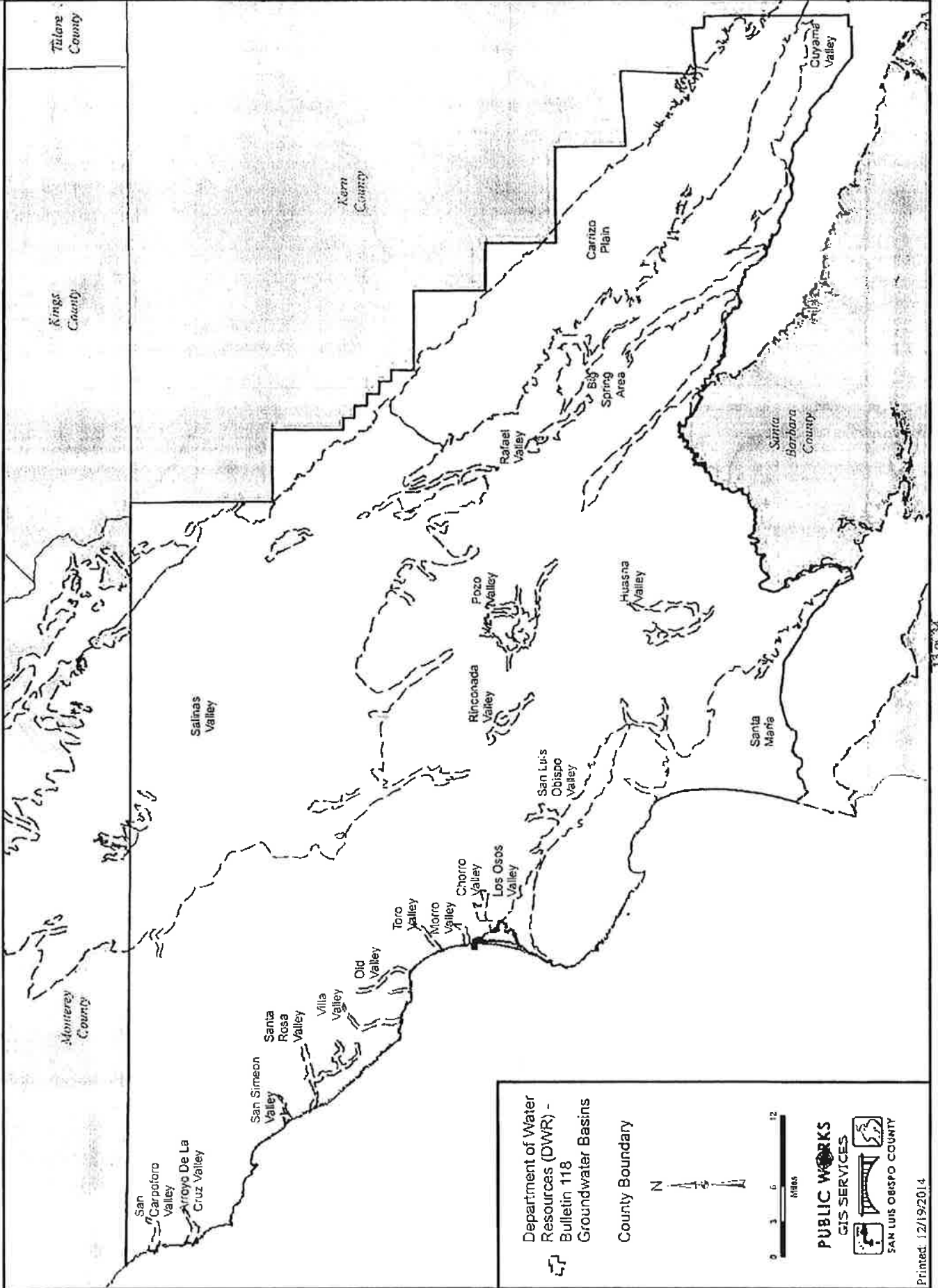
Potential local public agency GSA members in the Basin include the future Paso Robles Basin Water District, the City of Paso Robles, City of Atascadero, San Miguel CSD, and Templeton CSD, in addition to the County.

## **Appendix 2**


### **Maps**


- a. Countywide Groundwater Basins
- b. Five High and Medium Priority Basins
- c. Cuyama Groundwater Basin
- d. Santa Maria Groundwater Basin
- e. San Luis Groundwater Basin
- f. Los Osos Groundwater Basin
- g. Paso Robles Groundwater Basin


# DWR Bulletin 118 Groundwater Basins in San Luis Obispo County




Department of Water  
 Resources (DWR) -  
 Bulletin 118  
 Groundwater Basins

 County Boundary

 N

 0 3 6 12 Miles

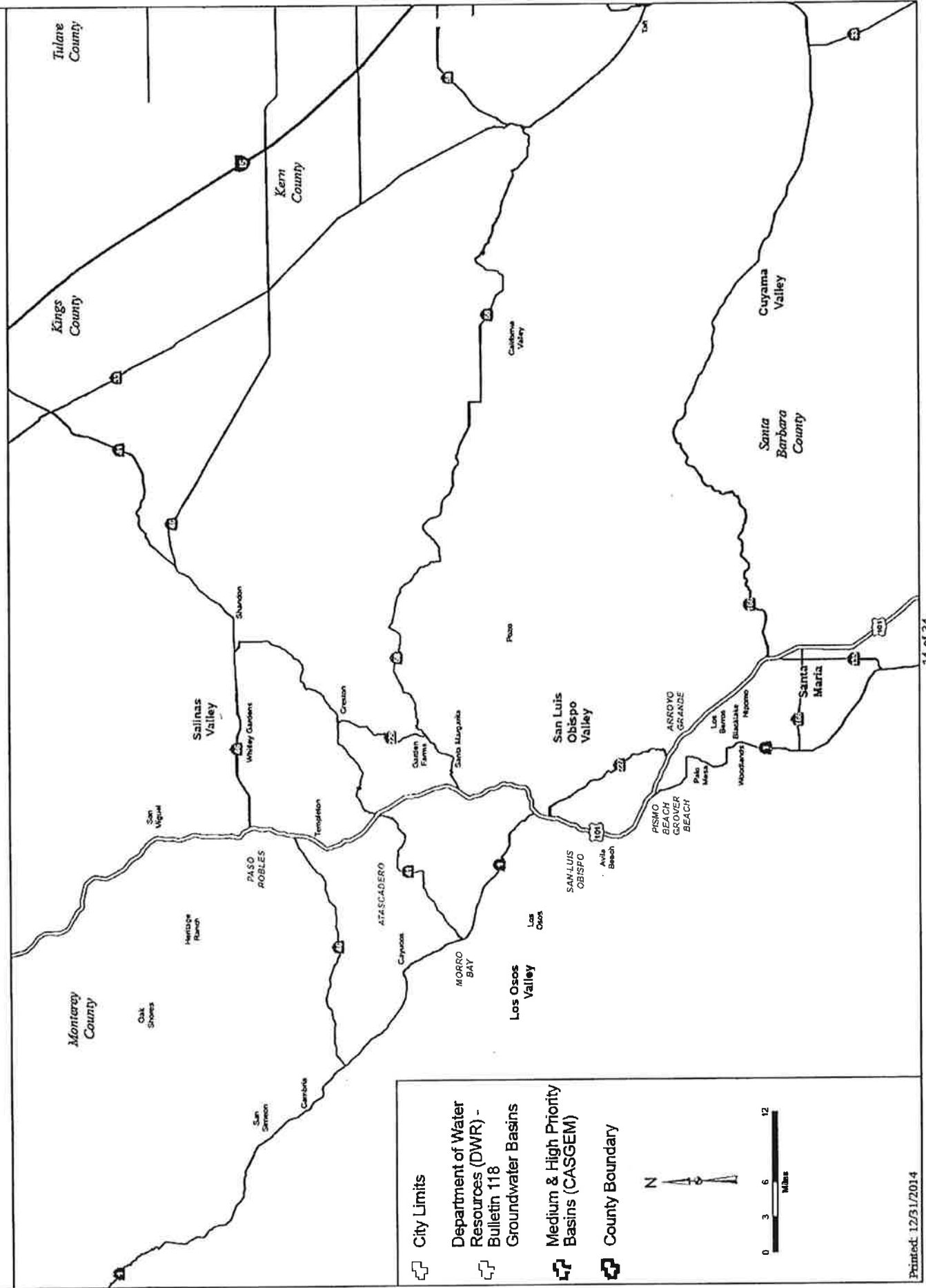
**PUBLIC WORKS**  
 GIS SERVICES







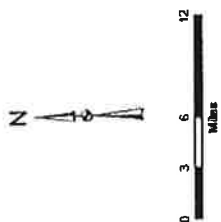
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

Printed: 12/19/2014

# CASGEM Medium & High Priority Goundwater Basins in San Luis Obispo County

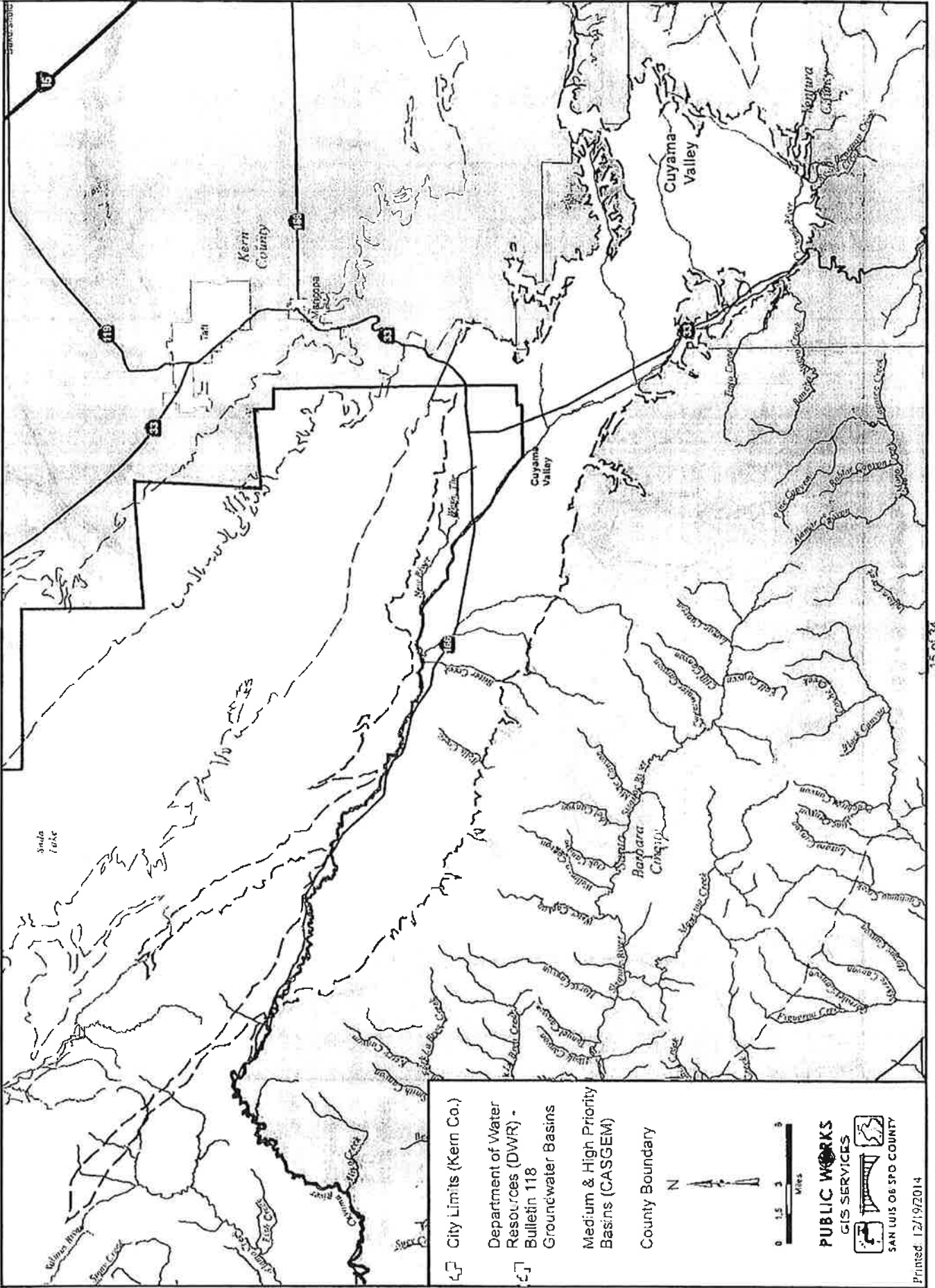






-  City Limits
-  Department of Water Resources (DWR) - Bulletin 118 Groundwater Basins
-  Medium & High Priority Basins (CASGEM)
-  County Boundary





# DWR Bulletin 118 - Cuyama Valley Basin



-  City Limits (Kern Co.)
-  Department of Water Resources (DWR) - Bulletin 118 Groundwater Basins
-  Medium & High Priority Basins (CASGEM)
-  County Boundary

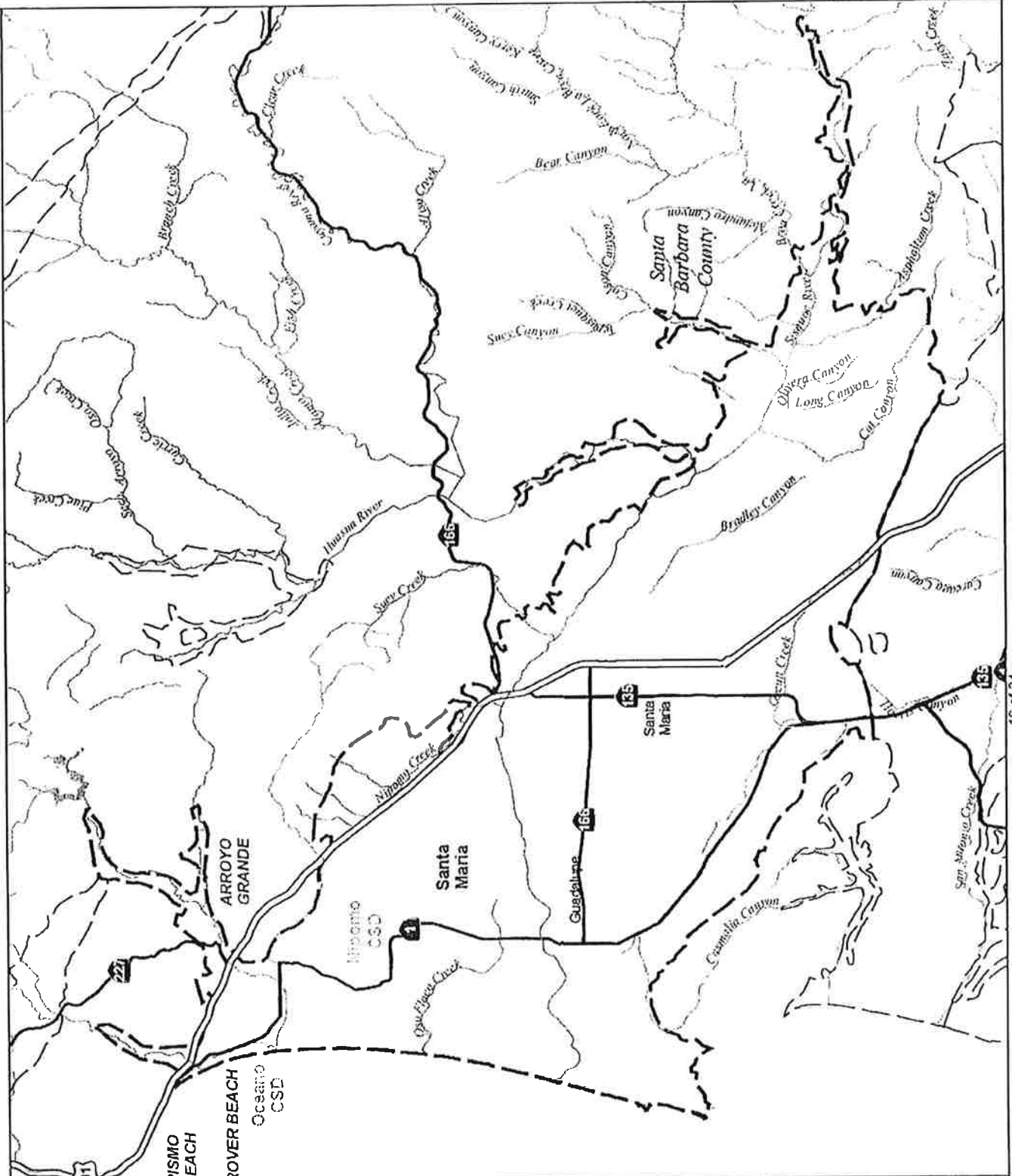


**PUBLIC WORKS**  
GIS SERVICES

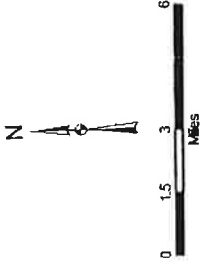


SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

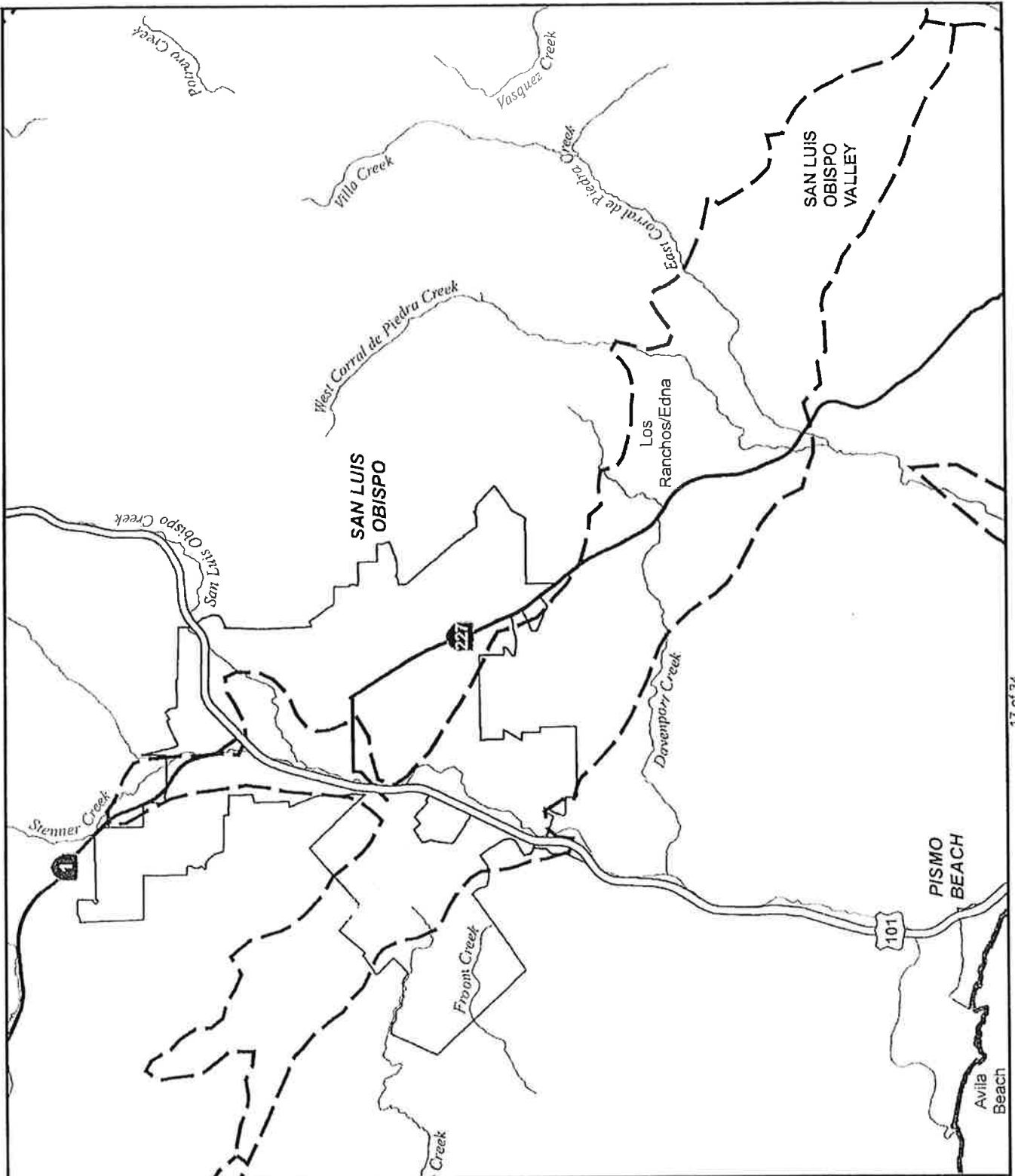
# DWR Bulletin 118 - Santa Maria Basin



- City Limits
- Community Service Areas (Water Service)
- Community Service Districts (Water Service)
- Santa Maria Basin
- Department of Water Resources (DWR) - Bulletin 118 Groundwater Basins
- Medium & High Priority Basins (CASGEM)
- County Boundary



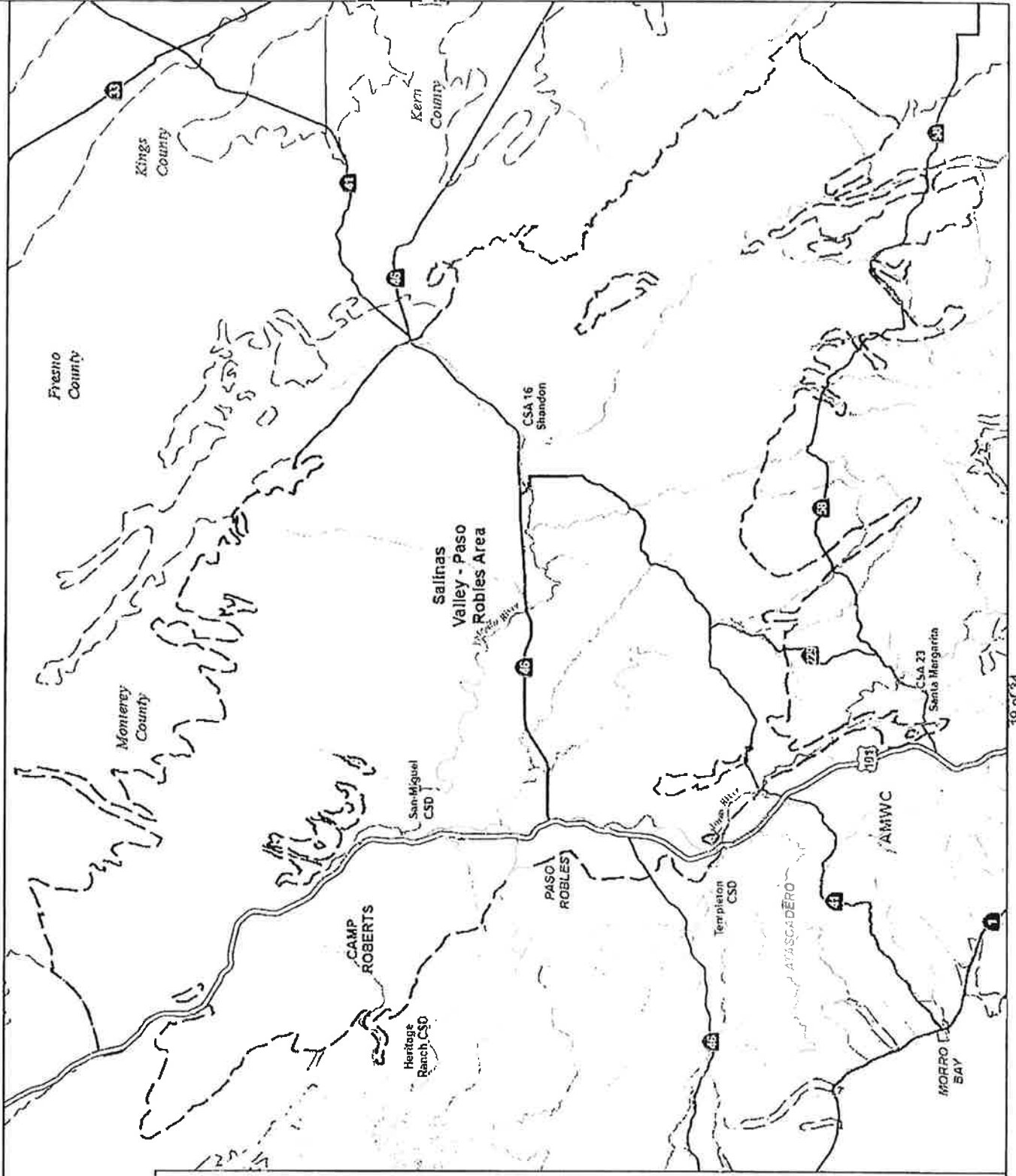
# DWR Bulletin 118 - San Luis Obispo Valley Basin












	Community Service Areas (Water Service)	Community Service Districts (Water Service)	Department of Water Resources (DWR) - Bulletin 118 Groundwater Basins	Medium & High Priority Basins (CASGEM)	County Boundary			<b>PUBLIC WORKS</b> GIS SERVICES	SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY
Printed: 12/19/2014									



# DWR Bulletin 118 - Salinas Valley - Paso Robles Area Basin



-  City Limits
-  Camp Roberts
-  Community Service Areas (Water Service)
-  Community Service Districts (Water Service)
-  Atascadero Mutual Water Co. Boundary
-  Department of Water Resources (DWR) - Bulletin 118 Groundwater Basins
-  Salinas Valley - Paso Robles Area Basin
-  Medium & High Priority Basins (CASGEM)
-  County Boundary

N



## **Appendix 3**

### **SGMA Background Information**

- a. Association of California Water Agencies SGMA Materials:
    - i. Summary
    - ii. Fact Sheet
    - iii. Frequently Asked Questions
    - iv. Implementation Deadlines
    - v. Time Line
-

## Summary

AB 1739 (Dickinson), SB 1168 (Pavley) and SB 1319 (Pavley)

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act empowers local agencies to manage groundwater basins in a sustainable manner over a long-term horizon. The Act provides five to seven years for locals to form a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) and to create a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP). The plan would have a 20-year implementation horizon with the opportunity for two five-year extensions, if the agency is making progress towards sustainability.

(All references to code sections are to the Water Code, unless otherwise noted.)

### State Policy and Local Government Coordination

- Establishes that it is the policy of the state that groundwater resources be managed sustainably for long-term water supply reliability and multiple economic, social, or environmental benefits for current and future beneficial uses. Section 1. (a) of SB 1168
- Requires a city or county planning agency, before adopting or substantially amending a general plan, to review and consider groundwater sustainability plans. Government Code Section 65352.5

### I. Core Provisions

#### Groundwater Sustainability Agency Formation

- Local Agencies have until June 30, 2017, to form a GSA. Section 10735.2 (1)
- Any local agency or combination of local agencies overlying a groundwater basin may elect to be a Groundwater Sustainability Agency. Section 10723
- Agencies that have been created by statute to manage groundwater are deemed the exclusive agencies to comply with the Act within their boundaries, unless the agency elects to opt out. Section 10723 (c)(1) and (c)(2)
- A GSA may adopt rules, regulations, ordinances, and resolutions for the purposes of the Act.

#### Tools for GSAs

- The Act gives local agencies new tools to manage groundwater sustainably.
- A GSA may conduct investigations to carry out the requirements of the Act. Section 10725.4
- A GSA may require the registration of wells. Section 10725.6

## Summary of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

- A GSA may require the installation of water-measuring devices on all groundwater wells within the basin boundaries at the expense of the operator or owner. Section 10725.8
- A GSA may require annual extraction statements or other reasonable method to determine groundwater extractions. Section 10725.8 (c) and (d)
- A GSA may impose well spacing requirements and control extractions by regulating, limiting or suspending extractions from individual groundwater wells. Section 10726.4 (a)(1) and (2)
- A GSA may assess fees to establish and implement local groundwater management plans. Section 10725.4 (a)(3)
- Local agencies may request that the Department of Water Resources (DWR) revise the boundaries of a basin, including establishing new subbasins. The request shall include information, to be specified by DWR in regulations by January 1, 2016, to support the request. Section 10722.2 (a)

### Creation of Groundwater Sustainability Plans

- GSAs must create and implement a GSP in each high- and medium-priority basin to meet the sustainability goal of the Act. Section 10727 (a) [See the attached map indicating the location high- and medium-priority basins as currently identified.]
- GSAs in basins that are in “critical conditions of overdraft” must adopt a compliant plan by January 31, 2020. Section 10720.7 (a)(1)
- GSAs in all other high- and medium-priority basins must adopt a compliant plan by January 31, 2022. Section 10720.7 (a)(2)
- A plan may be a single plan covering the entire basin, a single plan covering the entire basin created by multiple agencies, or multiple plans created by multiple agencies. Section 10727 (b)(1), (2), and (3)
- A GSP must include:
  - A description of the physical setting and characteristics of the aquifer system. Section 10727.2 (a)
  - Historical data, groundwater levels, ground water quality, subsidence, groundwater-surface water interaction, a discussion of historical and projected water demands and supplies. Section 10727.2 (1), (2) and (3)
  - A map that details the area of the basin and boundaries. Section 10727.2 (4)
  - A map identifying existing and potential recharge areas that substantially contribute to the recharge of the basin. Section 10727.2 (5)
  - Measurable objectives, as well as interim milestones in increments of five years, to achieve the sustainability goal in the basin within 20 years. Section 10727.2 (b) (1)
  - A planning and implementing horizon. Section 10727.2 (c)
  - The monitoring and management of groundwater levels, water quality, groundwater quality degradation, and inelastic land surface subsidence. Section 10727.2 (d)(1), (2), (3), (4), and (5)
  - A summary of the type of monitoring. Section 10727.2 (e)
  - The monitoring protocols. Section 10727.2 (f)



## Summary of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

- A description of the consideration of other applicable local government plans and how the GSP may affect those plans. Section 10727.2 (g)
- DWR may grant two five-year extensions upon a showing of good cause beyond the 20-year sustainability timeframe. Section 10727.2 (3) (A)
- DWR may grant an extension beyond the two five-year extensions, if the local agency demonstrates a need for an extension, has made progress toward meeting its sustainability goal and adopts a feasibility work plan for meeting the sustainability goal during the extension period. Section 10727.2 (3) (B) (i), (ii) and (iii)

### DWR Evaluation and Assessment

- DWR shall periodically review GSPs to evaluate whether they conform with the Act and are likely to achieve the sustainability goal. Section 10733 (a)
- If multiple plans are created for a basin, DWR shall evaluate whether the plans conform with the Act and together are likely to achieve the sustainability goal. Section 10733 (b)
- DWR shall evaluate whether a GSP adversely affects the ability of an adjacent basin to implement its GSP or impedes achievement of the sustainability goals in an adjacent basin. Section 10733 (c)

### Probationary Status

In general, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) may designate a basin as “probationary” if, after consulting with DWR, it is found that a GSA has not been formed, a GSP has not been created, the GSP is inadequate or the GSP is not being implemented in a way that will lead to sustainability. “Sustainable groundwater management” means the “management and use of groundwater in a manner that can be maintained during the planning and implementation horizon without causing undesirable results.” “Undesirable results” are defined as follows, based on a “significant and unreasonable” standard:

- Chronic lowering groundwater level
- Seawater intrusion
- Degraded water quality
- Land subsidence
- Depletions of interconnected surface water that have significant and unreasonable adverse impacts on beneficial uses

Probationary status requires a GSA to respond to the State Board and describe how it intends to rectify these shortcomings.

Specifically, the State Board may designate a basin as a probationary, if:

- After June 30, 2017, the State Board finds that there is no local agency or a collection of agencies that has elected to become the GSA or an agency has not provided an alternative plan. Section 10735.2 (1)

## Summary of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

- After January 31, 2020, a GSA in any high- or medium-priority basin in critical condition of overdraft has not adopted a GSP for the entire basin. Section 10735.2 (2)
  - After, January 31, 2020, DWR in consultation with the State Board determines that the GSP is inadequate or the GSP is not being implemented in a manner that will likely achieve the sustainability goal. Section 10735.2 (3)
  - After January 31, 2022, a GSA in any high- or medium-priority basin that is not subject to the critical conditions of overdraft has not adopted a plan for the entire basin. Section 10735.2 (4)
  - After January 31, 2022, DWR in consultation with the State Board determines that the GSP is inadequate or that the GSP is not being implemented in a manner that will achieve the sustainability goal and the State Board determines that the basin is in a condition of long-term overdraft. Section 10735.2 (5)(A)
  - After January 31, 2025, DWR in consultation with the State Board determines that the GSP is inadequate or that the GSP is not being implemented in a manner that will achieve the sustainability goal and the State Board determines that the basin is in a condition where groundwater extractions result in significant depletions of interconnected surface waters. Section 10735.2 (5)(B)
- A GSA has 180 days to remedy any deficiency with additional time provided if the agency is making substantial progress toward remedying the problem. Section 10735.4 (a) and (b)

### State Board Intervention/Interim Plans

A GSA has 180 days to respond appropriately to the designation of “probationary status” before the State Board can move forward with the next step. Failure to respond to the deficiencies in the GSP could lead to limited state intervention and the development of a State Board- created interim plan.

- The State Board may develop an “interim plan” for a probationary basin if at the end of the time provided for rectifying the deficiency the State Board, in consultation with DWR, determines that the local agency has not remedied the deficiency. Section 10735.4 (c)
- The State Board must exclude from probationary status any portion of a basin for which a GSA demonstrates compliance with the sustainability goal. Section 10735.2 (e)
- Before January 1, 2025, the State Board is prohibited from establishing an interim plan to remedy a condition where the groundwater extractions result in significant depletions of interconnected surface waters. Section 10735.8 (h)
- The State Board may adopt regulations to establish the allocation, administration or collection of fees in carrying out its duties. Section 10736 (d)(3)

### Protections for Areas under Sustainable Management

- The State Board must exclude from probationary status any portion of a basin for which a GSA demonstrates compliance with the sustainability goal. Section 10735.2 (e)

## Summary of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

- State fees may be assessed by the State Board to carry out its duties only in areas not in compliance with the Act after 2017, or 2020, or later, as described in the requirements for “probationary status” designation.

### II. Other Important Provisions

#### California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

- The formation of a GSA is subject to CEQA. Any deadlines missed due to litigation challenging the formation of the agency would be extended until the litigation is resolved. Section 10735.2 (d)
- The preparation of a GSP is exempt from CEQA. Section 10728.6
- The Act does not exempt the implementation of projects under a GSP from CEQA. Section 10728.6

#### Water Rights

- The Act states that the intent of the Legislature is to “respect overlying and other proprietary rights to groundwater, consistent with section 1200 of the Water Code.” Section 1(b)(4) of AB 1739
- The Act further states that it is in the intent of the Legislature to “preserve the security of water rights in the state to the greatest extent possible consistent with the sustainable management of groundwater.” Section 10720.1(b)
- Additionally, the Act states that “nothing in this part or in any groundwater management plan adopted pursuant to this part, determines or alters surface water rights or groundwater rights under common law or any provision of law that determines or grants surface water rights.” Section 10720.5(b). Similar language is at Section 10726.8(b)

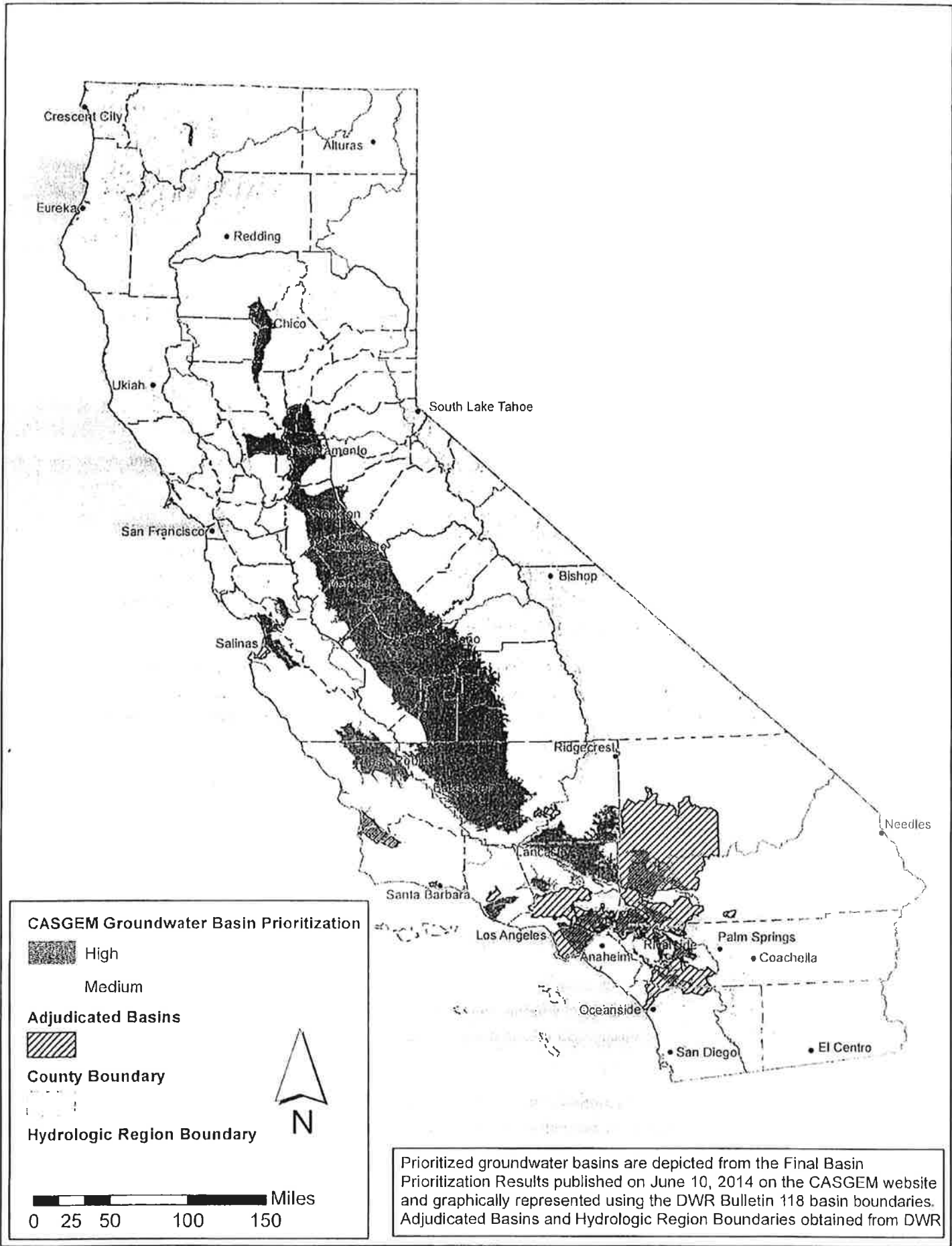
#### Application to Adjudicated Basins

- The Act does not contain any provisions affecting the adjudicatory process.
- Adjudicated basins are required to submit to DWR a copy of a governing final judgment, or other judicial order or decree and any amendments entered before April 1, 2016. Section 10720.8 (f)(1) [ See the attached map indicating the location of adjudicated basins.]
- After April 1, 2016, adjudicated basins are required to submit:
  - Any amendment made to the decree or final judgment.
  - Groundwater elevation data unless submitted under Section 10932.
  - Annual aggregate data identifying extraction for the preceding year.
  - Surface water supply used for or available for groundwater recharge or in-lieu use.
  - Total water use.
  - Change in groundwater storage.
  - The annual report submitted to the court.

## Summary of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

### Tribal Lands

- The Act applies to tribes to the extent authorized under federal law. Section 10720.3(b)
- The Act provides that tribes may voluntarily agree to participate in a GSA and GSP. Section 10720.3(c)
- The Act provides that federally reserved rights to groundwater shall be respected in full. Section 10720.3(d)



**CASGEM Groundwater Basin Prioritization**

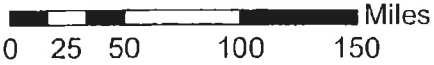
High

Medium

**Adjudicated Basins**

County Boundary

Hydrologic Region Boundary



Prioritized groundwater basins are depicted from the Final Basin Prioritization Results published on June 10, 2014 on the CASGEM website and graphically represented using the DWR Bulletin 118 basin boundaries. Adjudicated Basins and Hydrologic Region Boundaries obtained from DWR

## Fact Sheet

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 is a comprehensive three-bill package that provides a framework for sustainable management of groundwater supplies by local authorities, with a limited role for state intervention only if necessary to protect the resource.

The act requires the formation of local groundwater sustainability agencies (GSAs) that must assess conditions in their local water basins and adopt locally-based management plans. The act provides substantial time – 20 years – for GSAs to implement plans and achieve long-term groundwater sustainability. It protects existing surface water and groundwater rights and does not impact current drought response measures.

ACWA supported the legislation, which was substantially consistent with recommendations developed by the association's Groundwater Sustainability Task Force and adopted by the ACWA Board of Directors. ACWA's recommendations, together with recommendations from the California Water Foundation and input from other stakeholders, helped shape many provisions to protect local control and empower local agencies to achieve the sustainability goal.

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 is considered just one part of a statewide, comprehensive water plan for California that includes investments in water conservation, water recycling, expanded water storage, safe drinking water, wetlands and watershed restoration. The plan is intended to ensure a reliable water supply for California for years to come.

### GSAs and Local Sustainability Plans

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act provides local GSAs with tools and authority to:

- Require registration of groundwater wells
- Measure and manage extractions
- Require reports and assess fees
- Request revisions of basin boundaries, including establishing new subbasins

GSAs responsible for high- and medium-priority basins must adopt groundwater sustainability plans within five to seven years, depending on whether the basin is in critical overdraft. Agencies may adopt a single plan covering an entire basin or combine a number of plans created by multiple agencies. Preparation of groundwater sustainability plans is exempt from CEQA.

Plans must include a physical description of the basin, including groundwater levels, groundwater quality, subsidence, information on groundwater-surface water interaction, data on historical and

projected water demands and supplies, monitoring and management provisions, and a description of how the plan will affect other plans, including city and county general plans.

Plans will be evaluated every five years.

## State Involvement and Technical Assistance

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) has several tasks under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act. It must:

- Designate basins as high, medium, low or very low priority by Jan. 31, 2015
- Adopt regulations for basin boundary adjustments by Jan. 1, 2016
- Adopt regulations for evaluating adequacy of GSPs and GSA coordination agreements by June 1, 2016
- Publish a report estimating water available for groundwater replenishment by Dec. 31, 2016
- Publish groundwater sustainability best management practices by Jan. 1, 2017

## State Review and Intervention

The State Water Resources Control Board may intervene if a GSA is not formed or it fails to adopt or implement compliant plans by certain dates.

DWR is tasked with reviewing GSPs for adequacy after they are adopted at the local level. If DWR determines in its review that a GSP is not adequate, the State Board may designate the basin as "probationary." If the local agency does not respond within 180 days, the State Board is authorized to create an interim plan that will remain in place until a local GSA is able to reassume responsibility with a compliant plan.

## Financial Assistance

If approved by voters, Proposition 1 would provide \$100 million in funding to GSAs to develop and implement sustainable groundwater management plans.

## Key Implementation Dates

- **June 30, 2017:** Local groundwater sustainability agencies formed.
- **Jan. 31, 2020:** Groundwater sustainability plans adopted for critically overdrafted basins.
- **Jan. 31, 2022:** Groundwater sustainability plans adopted for high- and medium-priority basins not currently in overdraft.
- **20 years after adoption:** All high- and medium-priority groundwater basins must achieve sustainability.

## Frequently Asked Questions

**Q: What is the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014?**

**A:** The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 is a comprehensive three-bill package that includes AB 1739 (Dickinson), SB 1168 (Pavley), and SB 1319 (Pavley) and sets the framework for statewide long-term sustainable groundwater management by local authorities.

It requires the formation of new groundwater sustainability agencies (GSAs) tasked with assessing the conditions in their local basins and adopting locally-based sustainable management plans. It provides for limited state intervention only when a GSA is not formed and / or fails to create and implement a plan that will result in groundwater sustainability within 20 years.

**Q: What authority will GSAs have?**

**A:** GSAs are empowered to utilize a number of new management tools to achieve the sustainability goal. For example, GSAs may require registration of groundwater wells, mandate annual extraction reports from individual wells, impose limits on extractions, and assess fees to support creation and adoption of a groundwater sustainability plan (GSP). GSAs also may request a revision of a groundwater basin boundary, including the establishment new subbasins.

A GSA may adopt a single plan covering an entire basin or may combine several plans from multiple agencies.

**Q: Is there any funding available to assist GSAs?**

**A:** If approved by voters, Proposition 1 – the Water Quality, Supply and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014 – would provide \$100 million in funding to help create and implement GSPs.

**Q: When do sustainable groundwater management plans have to be completed and implemented?**

**A:** GSPs for critically overdrafted basins must be completed and adopted by the GSA by Jan. 31, 2020. GSPs for high- and medium-priority basins not in overdraft must be completed and adopted by the GSA by Jan. 31, 2022. All high- and medium-priority groundwater basins must achieve sustainability within 20 years of GSP adoption.

**Q: Who determines whether a groundwater sustainability plan is sufficient?**

**A:** The Department of Water Resources (DWR) is tasked with reviewing GSPs for compliance. If DWR determines that an adequate GSP has not been adopted or that it is not being implemented in a way



## Frequently Asked Questions

that will achieve sustainability within 20 years, then the State Water Resources Control Board may designate the basin “probationary.”

After receiving notice from the State Board, local authorities will have 180 days to address GSP deficiencies. If the plan is brought into compliance the state will remove the “probationary” designation and will have no further authority to intervene.

If the deficiencies are not addressed by the GSA, the State Board is authorized to create an Interim plan that would remain in effect only until the GSA could assume responsibility with a compliant plan that will achieve sustainability.

### **Q: What does sustainable groundwater management mean?**

**A:** The aim of the legislation is to have groundwater basins managed within the sustainable yield of each basin. The legislation defines “sustainable groundwater management” as the management and use of groundwater in a manner that can be maintained during the planning and implementation horizon without causing undesirable results, which are defined as any of the following effects:

- Chronic lowering of groundwater levels (not including overdraft during a drought, if a basin is otherwise managed)
- Significant and unreasonable reductions in groundwater storage
- Significant and unreasonable seawater intrusion
- Significant and unreasonable degradation of water quality
- Significant and unreasonable land subsidence
- Surface water depletions that have significant and unreasonable adverse impacts on beneficial uses

### **Q: Isn't this basically a state takeover of groundwater?**

**A:** No. At its core, the legislation provides a framework for the improved management of groundwater supplies by local authorities. In fact, it provides protection *against* state intervention, provided that local agencies develop and implement groundwater sustainability plans as required by the legislation. Significantly, the legislation provides tools and authorities some agencies have previously lacked to manage for sustainability. In addition, it provides substantial time (20 years from the time a GSP is adopted) to take the actions necessary to achieve sustainability.

### **Q: Does this legislation take away the ability of growers to pump groundwater if the current drought continues?**

**A:** No. The legislation will not affect the ability of local water managers and water users to get through the current drought. The legislation allows local managers time to get on the path of sustainability. It recognizes that implementation of local groundwater sustainability plans may take up to 20 years.

## Frequently Asked Questions

**Q: How does this legislation affect existing water and property rights?**

**A:** The legislation does not change existing groundwater rights. Groundwater rights will continue to be subject to regulation under article 10, section 2, of the California Constitution.

**Q: Will this legislation make future adjudications more complicated?**

**A:** No. In fact, it is possible that future adjudications would be made easier because there will be more data and information about the basin and pumpers available. Although it is important to note that the legislation will restrict public release of information related to individual groundwater pumpers.

**Q: Does this legislation allocate groundwater for environmental and habitat purposes?**

**A:** The legislation does not allocate water for any purpose. There is no expansion of water rights and the public trust doctrine does not apply to groundwater. Local agencies may choose to address this issue in their plans, if they desire.

**Q: Why doesn't this legislation address groundwater recharge as a beneficial use of surface water?**

**A:** Groundwater recharge is currently accomplished by filing a petition with the State Board that demonstrates the water would be put to beneficial use. ACWA members have been working on legislative language to address this matter but have not yet reached agreement on any recommendations.

**Q: Where can I get more information on groundwater sustainability?**

**A:** Information is available from the following resources:

California Department of Water Resources Groundwater Information Center

<http://www.water.ca.gov/groundwater/>

ACWA's Recommendations for Achieving Groundwater Sustainability

<http://www.acwa.com/content/groundwater/acwa-recommendations-achieving-groundwater-sustainability>

California Water Foundation Information / Recommendations on Groundwater Sustainability

[www.californiawaterfoundation.org](http://www.californiawaterfoundation.org)



## Implementation Deadlines

When	Who	What
January 31, 2015	Department of Water Resources (DWR)	Categorize and prioritize basins as high, medium, low, or very low [§ 10722.4(a)]
January 1, 2016	DWR	Adopt regulations for basin boundary adjustments and accept adjustment requests from local agencies [§ 10722.2(4)(b)]
April 1, 2016	Local water agencies or water-masters in adjudicated areas	Submit final judgment /order / decree and required report to DWR (report annually thereafter) [§ 10720.8(f)]
June 1, 2016	DWR	Adopt regulations for evaluating adequacy of Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) and Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) coordination agreements [§ 10733.2]
December 31, 2016	DWR	Publish report estimating water available for groundwater replenishment [§ 10729(c)]
January 1, 2017	DWR	Publish groundwater sustainability best management practices [§ 10729(d)]
By June 30, 2017	Local agencies	Establish GSAs [§ 10735.2(a)(1)]
After July 1, 2017	State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)	Designate basins as probationary where GSAs have not been formed [§ 10735.2(1)]
After July 1, 2017	Groundwater users in probationary basins	File annual groundwater extraction report with SWRCB by December 15 each year [§ 5202]
January 31, 2020	GSAs in medium- and high-priority basins in critical overdraft	Adopt GSPs and begin managing basins under GSPs [§ 10720.7(a)(1)] or alternative [§ 10733.6]
After January 31, 2020	SWRCB	Designate basins as probationary where GSPs have not been adopted in medium- and high-priority basins in critical overdraft [§ 10735.2(1)]
January 31, 2022	GSAs in other medium- and high- priority basins	Adopt GSPs and begin managing basins under GSPs [§ 10720.7(a)(2)]
After January 31, 2022	SWRCB	Designate basins as probationary where GSPs have not been adopted in other medium- and high-priority basins [§ 10735.2(1)]
After January 31, 2025	SWRCB	Designate basins as probationary where GSPs are inadequate or not being implemented, and extractions result in significant depletions of interconnected surface waters [§ 10735.2(a)(5)(B)]
After January 31, 2040	GSAs (in medium- and high-priority basins in critical overdraft)	Achieve groundwater sustainability goals (DWR may grant two five-year extensions upon a showing of good cause) [§ 10727.2(3)(A)]
After January 31, 2042	GSAs (in other medium and high priority basins)	Achieve groundwater sustainability goals (DWR may grant two five-year extensions upon a showing of good cause) [§ 10727.2(3)(A)]



TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
FROM: MICHAEL S. LEBRUN *Mg*  
GENERAL MANAGER  
DATE: JANUARY 9, 2015



**LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION BALLOT FOR  
SPECIAL DISTRICT MEMBER**

**ITEM**

Consider the individuals nominated to fill the Special District seat on Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO). [RECOMMEND DIRECT STAFF TO CAST BALLOT FOR SELECTED SPECIAL DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE, IF ANY]

**BACKGROUND**

Two candidates have been nominated for the Special District seat on LAFCO.  
The candidates are:

- Barbara Bronson Gray, Cambria Healthcare District
- Marshall Ochylski, Los Osos Community Services District

The term for the position expires December 2018.

**RECOMMENDATION**

Consider LAFCO materials and, by motion and roll call vote, direct staff to file completed ballot with LAFCO no later than January 31, 2015.

**ATTACHMENTS**

- A. LAFCO Ballot Materials

January 14, 2015

E-4

ATTACHMENT A



LAFCO - San Luis Obispo - Local Agency Formation Commission  
*SLO LAFCO - Serving the Area of San Luis Obispo County*

**TO: EACH INDEPENDENT SPECIAL DISTRICT**  
**FROM: DAVID CHURCH, AICP, EXECUTIVE OFFICER**  
**DATE: DECEMBER 4, 2014**  
**SUBJECT: BALLOT FOR LAFCO SPECIAL DISTRICT MEMBER**

Two individuals have been nominated for the LAFCO Special District position. The term for this position would expire in December 2018. The District's Board of Director's may select one of the following nominees:

Barbara Bronson Gray, Cambria Healthcare District

Marshall Ochylski, Los Osos Community Services District

District: \_\_\_\_\_

Agenda Date: \_\_\_\_\_

General Manager or President: \_\_\_\_\_

**E-Mailed Ballot.** The Government Code allows for the balloting to be conducted electronically by the LAFCO Executive Officer if it is not possible for the Selection Committee to achieve a quorum. The Special Districts Selection Committee agrees that completing the election electronically is appropriate because attaining a quorum is not possible.

**Ballot Instructions.** Each Independent Special District may vote for one nominee. The vote by a District must be considered by the District's Board of Directors as an item placed on its agenda. The District's selection must be submitted to the LAFCO office no later than **January 31, 2015** via one of the following ways:

- 1) An email indicating the Board's meeting date, an attached agenda, and nominee selection considered by the Board of Directors;
- 2) A scanned pdf of this completed ballot attached to an email with one of the nominees selected and the meeting date it was considered, or
- 3) A fax of the ballot with a cover memo sent to LAFCO with one of the nominees selected and the agenda date of the Board's decision. FAX number 805-788-2072.

Please contact me directly at 788-2096 or [dchurch@slolafco.com](mailto:dchurch@slolafco.com) if you have any questions. Thank you.

cc: Members, Formation Commission

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman  
ROBERTA FONZI  
City Member

Vice-Chairman  
TOM MURRAY  
Public Member

MURIL CLIFT  
Special District Member

BRUCE GIBSON  
County Member

FRANK MECHAM  
County Member

MARSHALL OCHYLSKI  
Special District Member

DUANE PICANCO  
City Member

ALTERNATES

ROBERT ENNS  
Special District Member

DAVID BROOKS  
Public Member

ADAM HILL  
County Member

Kris Vardas  
City Member

STAFF

DAVID CHURCH, AICP  
Executive Officer

RAYMOND A. BIERING  
Legal Counsel

MIKE PRATER  
Analyst

DONNA J. BLOYD  
Commission Clerk

## Barbara Bronson Gray

### Statement of Qualifications, Special District Representative

I'm running for election as your Special District Representative to LAFCO because I have the commitment, leadership experience and community understanding to speak for the interests of Special Districts.

As Vice President of the Cambria Community Healthcare District and trustee for the last several years, I understand the kind of representation to LAFCO that special districts need. **Never has the mission of LAFCO -- promoting the efficiency of public services while preserving the unparalleled character and the agricultural potential of San Luis Obispo – been more critical.**

**Still recuperating from the recession and struggling against historic drought conditions, our county's special districts have had to meet significant challenges that have tested their abilities to bring our communities together to solve complicated problems.**

As one of two Special District Commissioners on LAFCO, I would reach out to all of the districts on a regular basis to ensure my comments and votes represent your views and best interest.

#### Background and Qualifications

- Vice President, Cambria Community Healthcare District
- Member, Medical Reserve Corps, San Luis Obispo County, and the State of California
- B.S., M.N. degrees from UCLA
- Helped lead global communications for Amgen, the biotechnology firm in Thousand Oaks, Calif.
- Ran the Amgen Foundation
- Served as a Board Member of the Ventura County Economic Development Association, Boys & Girls Clubs of Conejo and Las Virgenes, and the New West Symphony
- Was responsible for communications for Engineering and the Sciences, UC Santa Barbara
- Led communications workshops for the Nonprofit Support Center, Santa Barbara
- Served on the Municipal Advisory Council of Oak Park, an elected body that makes recommendations to the Ventura County Supervisor on planning and county services for the unincorporated area of about 14,000 people
- San Luis Obispo County resident since 2005

Please call me at 927.2276 or email me at [bbgray@sbcglobal.net](mailto:bbgray@sbcglobal.net) if you would like to know more.

I ask for your vote.



## **Marshall Ochylski**

I am running for re-election as your Special District Representative to LAFCO because I believe I have the experience and ability to best represent our Special Districts and our unique needs on that Commission.

I have been serving as your Commissioner for the past 3 ½ years. During that time I have diligently attended and actively participated in LAFCO Meetings as your Special District representative. I look forward to continuing to represent our Special Districts on the Commission and request your support.

As one of your two regular Commissioners on LAFCO, I will continue to make decisions that promote the efficient use of our limited natural resources and infrastructure capacity, while providing for the interests and concerns of each of our Special Districts.

My record since my election in 2008 and re-election in 2012 as a Director of the Los Osos Community Services District, including three as Board President, has proven my ability to listen, learn, and lead on a variety of issues - skills that I will continue to bring to LAFCO.

I sincerely appreciate the previous support I have received from our various Special Districts and ask for your District's vote in this election.

### **Current Activities:**

**Board Member, Los Osos Community Services District**

**Commission Member**

**Local Area Formation Commission (LAFCO)**

**President, California Special Districts Association**

**San Luis Obispo County Chapter**

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
FROM: MICHAEL S. LEBRUN *MSL*  
GENERAL MANAGER  
DATE: JANUARY 9, 2015



## RATIFY 2015 BOARD COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

### ITEM

Ratify 2015 Committee/Delegate assignments [RECOMMEND APPROVE ASSIGNMENTS]

### BACKGROUND

The Board President is tasked with defining committees, committee members, and delegate assignments for 2015. President Armstrong will review his proposed assignments with your Board.

### FISCAL IMPACT

None

### RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Board by motion and roll call vote ratify the proposed assignments and direct staff to post Committee assignments in compliance with state law.

### ATTACHMENTS

- A. Draft 2015 Committee Assignments

January 14, 2015

E-5

ATTACHMENT A

Nipomo Community Services District  
Board of Directors  
2015 COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

**Standing Committee Assignments**

- Finance and Audit
- Administration  
(Includes personnel/parks/solid waste/conservation)
- Facilities/Water Resources  
(Includes physical facilities/ resources)

**Chairperson**

- Gaddis
- Blair
- Eby

**Member**

- Armstrong
- Armstrong
- Woodson

**Delegates**

- South County Advisory Council (SCAC)
- Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC)
- Chamber of Commerce
- Olde Towne Nipomo Association
- Blacklake Village Council/Committees

**Member**

- Woodson
- Gaddis
- Assigned as required
- Assigned as required
- Eby

**Alternate**

- Not Allowed by SCAC By Laws
- Armstrong
- Armstrong

**NOTES:**

Delegates are appointed by the president of the Board of Directors.  
Subject to other requirements of the Brown Act, Committee appointments are not to be interpreted as limiting contacts between individual Board Members or any other person or persons.

Approved by motion and roll call vote of Board on January 14, 2015:

Michael S. LeBrun  
General Manager