

Oxnard Subbasin and Pleasant Valley Basin

Facilitated Process: 2020 Summary

Developed and Maintained by the Consensus Building Institute (CBI)

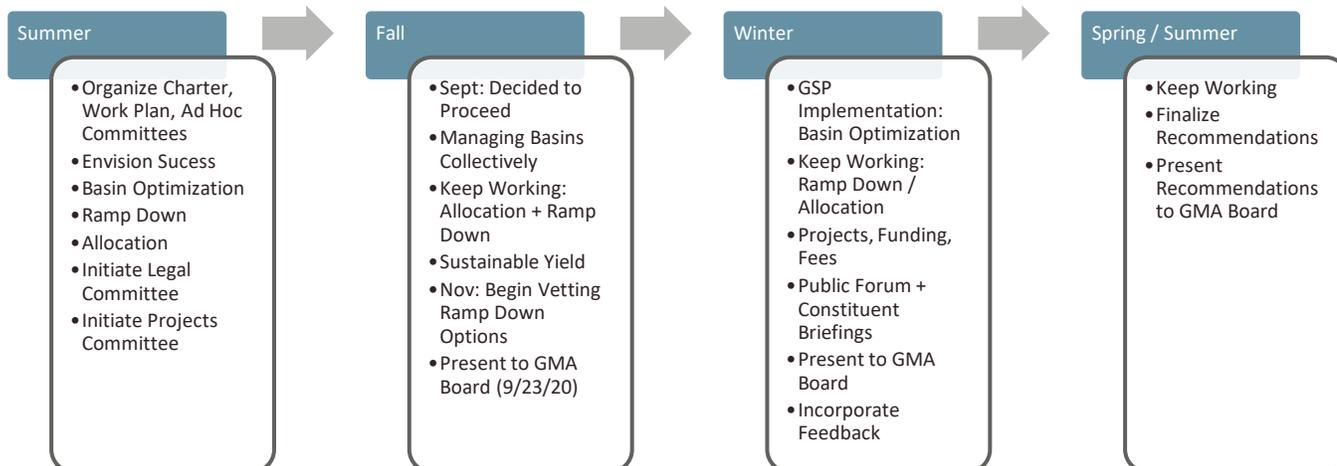
Updated: 12.09.2020

This document has served as a tool to document the overarching “road map,” meeting plan, and topics under consideration in the Oxnard Subbasin and Pleasant Valley Basin facilitated process. This version attempts to document the sum of discussions that occurred in the Core Stakeholder Group between June and December 2020.

Core Stakeholder Group Bodies of Work and 2020 Outcomes

GSP Implementation					
Basin Optimization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2020 Outcome: Recommended Optimization Modeling with Projects Incorporated 	Sustainable Yield <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2020 Outcome: Agreed to 50,600AFY (mid-point average) as Endpoint + Adjusting at 5-year Intervals with each GSP update 	Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2020 Outcome: Recommended Projects for Optimization Modeling and Feasibility Analyses 	Replenishment Fees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2020 Outcome: Recommended Fee for Supplemental Water; Other Fees for Projects TBD 	Ramp Down Allocation Conjective Use	Project Governance / Implementation

Road Map



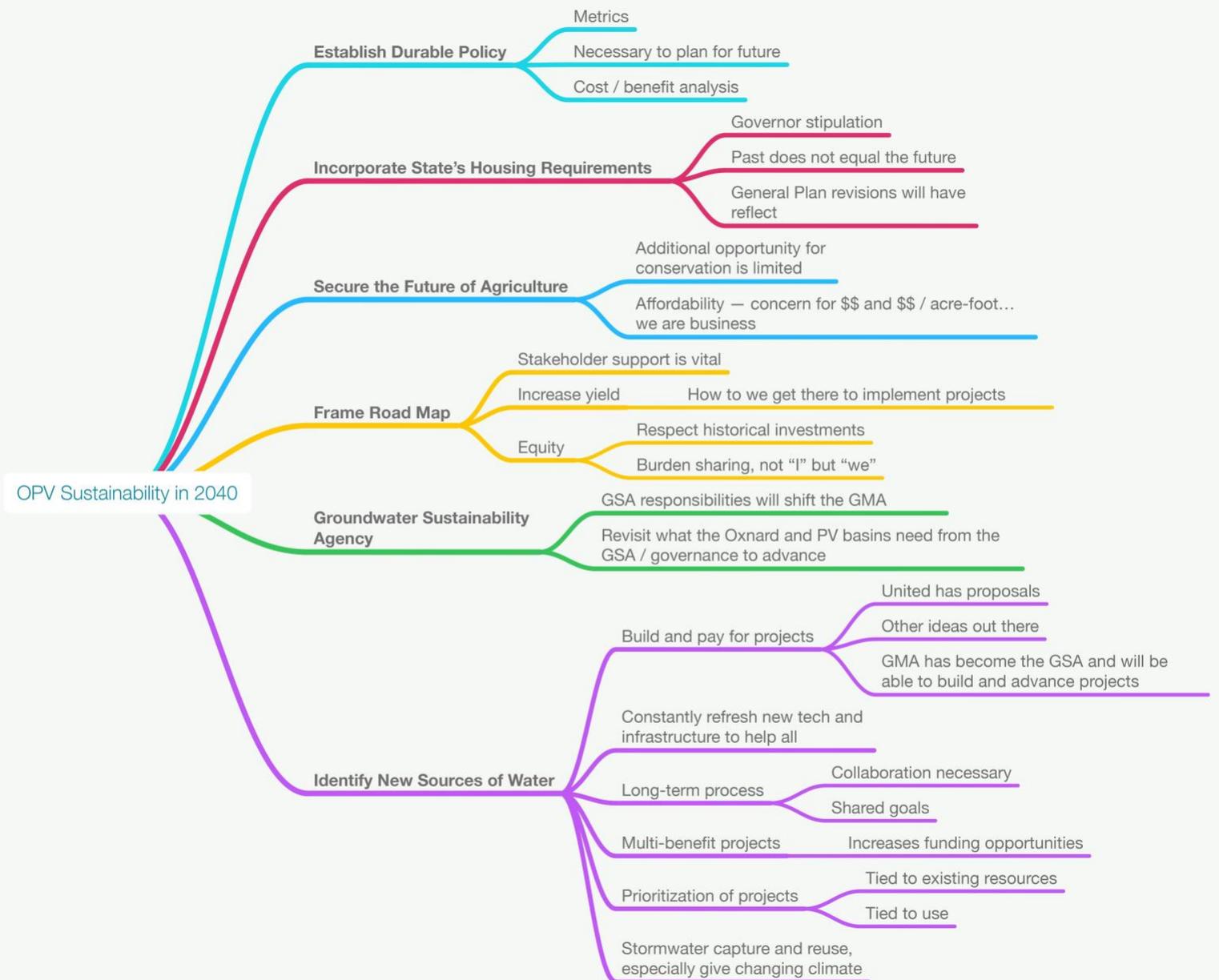
Core Stakeholder Group Meeting Framework	
1 6.25.20	Framing Success in 2040 Charter and Meeting Plan Prepare for Basin Optimization Work
2 7.16.20	Refine Charter, Discuss Group Composition Basin Optimization
3 8.4.20	Charter Next Steps Frame Issues on Ramp Down Discuss Legal Ad Hoc Committee Purpose and Objectives
4 8.18.20	Managing Basins Collectively Frame Issues on Allocation and Discuss Ramp Down Criteria and Options Begin discussing Purpose and Objectives for Projects Ad Hoc Committee
Aug 26	FCGMA Board Briefing - Process Update
5 9.1.20	Basin Optimization Scenarios (Decision Criteria and Feedback on Proposed Scenarios) Review Refinements on Legal Committee Charge, Purpose, and Objectives <i>Decide to proceed...</i> Discuss briefing talking points and spokespeople for GMA Board
6 9.15.20	Managing Basins Collectively Review Project Committee Composition and Charge Review Talking Points for GMA Board Meeting
Sept 23	FCGMA Board (deadline ~9.10.20) Seek policy discussion on Managing Basins Collectively
7 9.29.20	Ramp Down
8 10.13.20	Presentation: Orange County Water District Replenishment Program Ramp Down: Propose Options and Develop Decision Criteria
9 10.27.20	Ramp Down Options Discuss Borrego and LPUG Examples
10 11.17.20	Projects and Optimization Flows between Oxnard and West Las Posas (discussed CSG#7) Replenishment Fee Proposal for Supplemental Water
11 12.01.20	Replenishment Fee Proposal Defining One Water Ramp Down – evaluate concepts applying decision criteria Discuss whether / how to proceed in the new year
12 12.15.20	Finalize Recommendations on Projects to advance in the optimization modeling and analysis process (feasibility, cost/benefit, etc.) Finalize Recommendation on Replenishment Fee for Supplemental Water Review Work Completed in 2020

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Definition of Success

In June of 2020, members of the Core Stakeholder Group shared their vision for achieving sustainability in Oxnard and Pleasant Valley in 2040. Then, members of the public shared their thoughts as well. The Consensus Building Institute has attempted to capture those comments in this summary and diagram.



One Water Approach

“Regardless of the locale, the simple truth is that all water has value—drinking water, wastewater, stormwater, and everything in between—and should be managed in a sustainable, inclusive, integrated way. We call this perspective One Water. And while our focus is water, our goals are thriving local economies, vibrant communities, and healthy ecosystems.” Source: One Water Road Map, U.S. Water Alliance.

OPV Concepts and Understanding

The Core Stakeholder Group did not settle on a particular definition of one water for OPV. However, the group did articulate these ideas as part of its guiding work. The Core Group discussed generally in a number of meetings, and specifically on 12/1/2020.

At its simplest form it is groundwater and Santa Clara River water and any in-lieu water.

One water is groundwater and the in lieu groundwater sources. It may also include new water produced through replenishment fees.

One water for OPV is groundwater, imported, recycled water, etc. it is supposed to be water supply sources to meet the demand of user's operations.

A concept/method by which project costs and benefits can be shared by all users.

One water supports a regional approach and shared financial responsibility for projects, including purchase of supplemental surface water to offset groundwater pumping.

One water is one allocation that incorporates surface and groundwater; and pumpers would use surface water first.

Sustainable Yield End Point

Recommendation: The Core Stakeholder Group has recommended the mid-point average for the sustainable yield end point or 50,600 acre-feet / year of pumping in the Oxnard Subbasin and Pleasant Valley Basin. (See *Core Stakeholder Group Meeting 7 Summary – 9/29/20*) The sustainable yield will be recalculated every five years when the Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency updates the Groundwater Sustainability Plans.

Sustainable Yield by Basin in Acre Feet by Year

Source: GSPs & FCGMA

Nov 2020

Basin	2015-2017 Avg. Pumping ¹	GSP Estimated Sustainable Yield
Oxnard Basin – Upper Aquifer System		32,000 AFY ± 4,100-6,000 AFY
Oxnard Basin – Lower Aquifer System		7,000 AFY ± 2,300-3,600 AFY
Oxnard Basin	~ 76,600 AFY ²	39,000 AFY ± 6,400-9,600 AFY
Pleasant Valley Basin	~17,500 AFY ³	11,600 AFY ± 1,200 AFY
Combined Estimates OPV	~ 94,100 AFY	50,600 AFY

AFY: Acre-Feet per Year

¹Record of extractions reported to FCGMA.

²The GSP reports that pumping by aquifer system in the Oxnard Basin in 2015 was approximately 52% from the Upper Aquifer System and 48% in the Lower Aquifer System.

³The GSP reports that pumping by aquifer system in the Pleasant Valley Basin in 2015 was approximately 47% in the Upper Aquifer System and 53% from the Lower Aquifer System.

Managing Basins Collectively

Problem to be Solved	<p>Are we managing Oxnard Subbasin and Pleasant Valley Basin as one basin or separately? Should the West Las Posas Subbasin be included?</p> <p>What aspects of management should be done together or separately? (replenishment fees, allocation systems, ramp downs, final sustainable yield allocations, etc.) How will the costs of projects be shared across the basins?</p>
Existing Policy	<p>Allocation Ordinance: The ordinance allocates pumping across the two basins.</p> <p>California Proposition 218 and Proposition 26 require voter approval on taxes and fees, including analysis of associated benefits.</p>
Resources	<p>Sustainable Groundwater Management Act</p> <p>California Department of Water Resources Bulletin 118 defines the boundaries of groundwater basins in California</p> <p>Groundwater Sustainability Plans</p> <p>One Water Roadmap Executive Summary</p> <p>Core Stakeholder Group Meeting 4 Notes (8.18.20) Link</p>
Stakeholder Interests + Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SGMA requires ▪ Basin management boundaries should be based on the hydrology of the region ▪ Basins are connected across the lower aquifer system ▪ Differential between basins and aquifer systems in pumping reductions required to achieve sustainability ▪ Management and operational efficiencies ▪ Shared funding for projects that benefit the region ▪ Cost and benefit of projects and amount that entities have to pay ▪ Optimization of the combined sustainable yield ▪ Pumping end points have a significant impact on decisions
Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manage basins together; coordinate and optimize pumping between basins and aquifers; consider GSP management areas or zones ▪ Manage basins separately ▪ Manage aspects uniquely – e.g. replenishment fees ▪ For the first 10 years, treat all pumpers (vertical, horizontal) the same on any ramp down or curtailment ▪ Develop an applied water average cost framework that equalizes the price of water whether pumped or delivered
Concept Proposals	<p>From a technical perspective, manage the basins collectively to optimize pumping and sustainable yield. A tentative management goal would be to minimize flux across the basins and coordinate basin activities so conditions improve together.</p>

	<p>From an equity (end-point), political feasibility, and financial perspective, the basins and aquifer systems may need tailored approaches.</p> <p>Seek GMA Board direction on whether the Oxnard Subbasin and Pleasant Valley Basins (or aspects of management) are being managed together or separately and to assess whether West Las Posas Subbasin should be included.</p>
Decision Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management and operational efficiencies ▪ Pathway to achieve sustainability ▪ Maximize potential sustainable yield optimization
Preliminary Recommendation	Vetted on 9/23/20 with FCGMA Board
9.23.2020 <i>These recommendations were vetted with the GMA Board and constituents</i>	<p>1.1 FCGMA is tasked under its enabling legislation to manage all the basins.¹</p> <p>1.2 For technical and administrative intent, manage Oxnard, Pleasant Valley, and West Las Posas together. (Note: The modeling analyzes the basins collectively.)</p> <p>1.3 Strategies to achieve sustainability may differ by basin.</p> <p>1.4 The West Las Posas is being adjudicated; the adjudication will set management in West Las Posas.</p> <p>1.5 The GSA must report on each basin separately as SGMA requires.</p> <p>1.6 Explore a shared replenishment fee structure contingent on Prop 218 and 26 assessment studies.</p>
Outcomes	<p>On 9/29/20, the Core Group’s take-aways from the FCGMA Board discussion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Core Group needs more information on the flow between West Las Posas and Oxnard basins to inform the group’s recommended approach for coordination with the West Las Posas via inter-basin management agreement or otherwise. 2) The Core Group will continue to assume Oxnard and Pleasant Valley Basins are managed together.
Other Notes + Considerations	The group may have to refine its recommendations once the West Las Posas Basin is adjudicated. Engaging West Las Posas stakeholders on these management decisions would also be advised. An inter-basin coordination agreement may be necessary.

¹ The FCGMA’s statutory authority is found in its enabling legislation, FCGMA Act, Assembly Bill (AB) No. 2995 passed on September 13, 1982 (now contained in the State Water Code Appendix, Chapter 121). The Legislature expressly found and declared that the preservation of the groundwater resources within the territory of the FCGMA for agricultural and municipal and industrial uses is in the public interest and the creation of the FCGMA pursuant to AB 2995 is for the common benefit of water users (Imbrecht, 1982).

Basin Optimization



Problems to be Solved	<p>How do we create the highest yield by shifting pumping physically around the basins and between the upper and lower aquifer systems?</p> <p>What scenarios do we want to consider or model to analyze the basin yield?</p> <p><i>Future Questions</i></p> <p>What projects or infrastructure are necessary to optimize the basin?</p> <p>What is feasibility of those projects? What are the costs? What are the economics of the projects? What provides the best cost/benefit? How do we pay for these projects?</p> <p>Based on what we have learned on basin optimization scenario modeling, what is the impact on sustainable yield?</p>
Existing Policy	None at this time
Resources	<p>See Optimization Technical Memo, United, John Lindquist [Link]</p> <p>Redistribution of pumping between upper and lower aquifer systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> United's Groundwater Planning document (GSP-Lite Open-File Report and Addendum A) preceded GSP and modeled uniform cut approach, yielded imbalance (surplus in upper and deficit in lower). Frames the question do we need to balance between the upper and lower. <p>Redistribution of water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> United completed related analysis as part of ASSAP project design. (Proposed pipeline to provide water to the southern parts of the basin; on hold due to high costs.) Link to Report. <p>Seawater intrusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal brackish water treatment Injection barrier (no source of water) Creating cone of depression
Key Term Definitions	Optimization: creating highest yield by shifting pumping management, volume, and location (geologic or geographic) to maximize yield
Stakeholder Interests + Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing seawater intrusion Increasing supply Costs and how to pay for projects Monitoring and data verification to validate model inputs

Decision Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing seawater intrusion ▪ Increasing supply ▪ Define costs and benefit ▪ Assess financial feasibility: funding, financing
Options and Ideas	<p>How do we create the highest yield by shifting pumping physically around the basins and between the upper and lower aquifer systems?</p>
Core Stakeholder Group discussion held 7.16.20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What is the maximum yield that we can achieve? ▪ Redistributing pumping between the upper and lower aquifer systems – United GSP “light” and GSP – looks at sustainable yield – more work needed ▪ Shifting supply by distributing water to vulnerable areas
	<p>What scenarios do we want to consider or model to analyze the basin yield? (Note: Inputs = assumptions about supplies; Outputs = impact on basin yield)</p>
	<p>Shifts in Pumping: geographic or geologic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How will shifting pumping away from the coast affect us? (From United Tech Memo) ▪ Shifts to address seawater intrusion ▪ Redistributing pumping between the upper and lower aquifer systems. Potentially need to factor in <i>differences in water quality which differs between upper and lower basins.</i>
	<p>Reducing Groundwater Pumping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purchasing surface water (State Water Project or Article 21) ▪ Increasing agricultural irrigation and industrial water use efficiency
	<p>Changing Volume of Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wastewater reuse and stormwater capture; emphasize local solutions ▪ Consider impact of water savings due to Arundo and invasive species removal ▪ Trade-off between pumping / cost of wells and needed infrastructure ▪ Climate scenarios ▪ Timing – when do we realize benefit – does it help us achieve sustainability?
	<p>The GSPs discusses several management actions that should be considered. They include the following:</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restrictions on water transfers to the salinity, pumping trough and Oxnard pumping depression management areas. (GSP Sec. 2.5) ▪ Temporary ag land fallowing program (Sec. 5.6) ▪ Reduction in groundwater production (Sec 5.7) ▪ Water market (Sec. 5.8)
Agreements / Recommendations	<p>The Core Stakeholder Group will finalize its recommendations a suite of projects and approach to optimization modeling at its 12/15/2020 meeting.</p>

Projects

Problem(s) to be Solved	<p>Align projects with GSP objectives & regional water needs. Develop cohesive strategy stemming from needs & GSP objectives.</p> <p>What projects or infrastructure are necessary to optimize the basin? What is feasibility of those projects? What are the costs? What are the economics of the projects? What provides the best cost/benefit? What are opportunities for multiple benefits? How do we pay for these projects?</p>
Existing Policy	Projects in GSPs
Resources	<p>Projects in GSPs</p> <p>Projects submitted for consideration to include in the GSPs</p> <p>United Water proposals (See Projects on web site and recent Water Summit information (Link))</p> <p>Incorporating Multiple Benefits in Water Projects: A Guide for Water Managers (Link)</p>
Stakeholder Interests + Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Driven by regional leadership to develop projects with region-wide benefits. ▪ Focus on “low hanging fruit” (e.g. increase capacity of GREAT project) ▪ Consider prioritizing multiple-benefit focused projects ▪ Water quality considerations ▪ Prioritize most cost-effective projects ▪ Replenishment fees are equitable, logical, and transparent ▪ Explore creative financial solutions to incentivize basin recharge
Decision Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Results of cost-benefit analysis ▪ Ease / feasibility of implementation ▪ Impacts to the price of water ▪ Impacts to water quality ▪ Drought resilience ▪ Legal Constraints
Sequence of Work	<p>Phase 1: Project Identification -- COMPLETE</p> <p>Phase 2: Preliminary Analysis, Nov 2020-Feb 2021 – In Progress</p> <p>Phase 3: Feasibility and Cost Benefit, Jan-April 2021</p> <p>Phase 4: Vetting and Implementation, March-Sept 2021</p>
Agreements / Recommendations	<p>The Core Stakeholder Group will finalize recommendations for a set of projects and optimization measures to prioritize for further analysis at its 12/15/2020 meeting. Please see the full briefing packed dated 12/15/20.</p> <p>The Projects Committee’s recommended this set of near-term to middle-term projects and optimization measures to move forward for further analysis. It also describes the phases of a potential longer-term solution: a “hybrid approach” that combines optimization with components of a seawater intrusion extraction barrier.</p>

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- Recycled water to farms (2021)
 - Recycled water to recharge
 - Voluntary fallowing (2021)
 - State Water Project Interconnect flushing (2027)
 - Freeman Expansion Phase 1 (2028)
 - Freeman Expansion Phase 2 (2036)
 - State Water Project Article 21, exchanges, transfers (2021)
 - Optimization Phase 1 (2027)
 - Optimization Phase 2 (2030)
 - Optimization Phase 3 (2035)
 - Brackish Water Ext. Phase 1 (2027)
 - Brackish Water Ext. Phase 2 (2035)
 - Reduce pumping
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Ramp Down

Problem to be Solved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How do the basins ramp down or reduce extraction to the sustainable yield by 2040? SGMA requires basins to achieve sustainability by 2040. ▪ What makes a smarter ramp down? ▪ What concerns do you personally or do others have associated with a ramp down?
Existing Policy	Allocation Ordinance (does not stipulate a minimum allocation or ramp down method)
Resources	<p>Oxnard GSP and Pleasant Valley GSP OPV White Paper [Link] Example: California Emergency Drought Regulation 25% Reduction Regulation (Fact Sheet Link and Resource Page) and Governor Executive Order Example: Borrego Water District Example Stipulated Judgment Example: LPUG White Paper [Link] Core Stakeholder Group Meeting Summaries #6 (9/15/20); #7 (9/29/20) [Link]</p>
Key Term Definitions	<p>Ramp Down: <i>end point = sustainable yield</i> Allocation Reduction Method: <i>how you get there</i> “Sustainable Yield means the maximum quantity of water, calculated over a base period representative of long-term conditions in the basin and including any temporary surplus, that can be withdrawn annually from a groundwater supply without causing an undesirable result.” [Water Code § 10721(w)]</p>
Stakeholder Interests + Issues	<p><i>Issues identified to date.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GMA Board has requested a minimum threshold per acre to avoid stranding land with no water. ▪ Responsive to different needs and constraints of high-water users and low-water users ▪ Move away from CombCodes towards land-based management of allocation as part of reduction strategy ▪ Treat surface water and groundwater together ▪ Manage water rights questions to create a legally defensible, durable approach. ▪ Limit cut-back requirements in short-term (5 years) to allow time for project plans to materialize & inform long-term cut-back needs ▪ Develop multiple ramp-down pathways based on different degrees of success with water projects and basin optimization. I.e. Best-case scenario ramp down with significant new water; middle option and worst-case option.
Decision Criteria	<i>What variables does the Core Stakeholder Group use to evaluate or weigh ramp</i>

down options?

- Feasibility of administering the system
- Legally defensible / durable
- Adaptive management, tied to certainty (vs. optimism) of projects or ability to create new supply and climatic variability (scale and refinement)
- Predictability to plan investments and business decisions
- Support diversity of crop types recognizing water use efficiency
- Economic analysis of impacts
- Burden sharing

Options and Ideas

- Establish linear progression (simple, easy to administer, equitable burden share).
- Establish linear progression to a minimum allocation and then “safe harbor” (i.e. don’t fall below that minimum).
- Reduce in “steps,” i.e. 5-year increments.
- Delay ramp down to generate more fees from pumping, then do a cliff / dramatic reduction at 5 years or 10 years.
- Create variable ramp down, set in 5-year increments, with smaller percentage reduction in initial increments, to allow projects time to come online. (Example scenario: 50% total reduction required over 20 years. First 5 years, reduce 5%; at end of 10 years, hit 25% reduction. And, then accelerate percentage in last 10 years.
- Allow business owner to customize ramp down as long as owner hits benchmarks.
- Provide for climatic variability in the end point based on physical location (i.e. coastal zones vs. inland); consider 3 potential zones. End point would reflect that zone (and thus affect the slope of the ramp down for individual users).
- Consider establishing a floor and a ceiling (cap water use).
- Consider general categories of crops and customize ramp down to those pools of crop-type (vs. individual ramp down).
- OPV White Paper Hybrid Method: % reduction and AF/acre.

Concepts for Proposals

3. *Topics to be addressed in ramp down / allocation*
 - 3.1. Assume that ramp down and associated reductions might **link Oxnard and Pleasant Valley** via joint management and sharing responsibility for reducing pumping (i.e. PV may commit to additional reductions beyond what might be needed if PV were managed as a single basin).
 - 3.2. **End Point(s): The Core Stakeholder Group has defined the end-point as 50,600AFY, the mid-point range in the GSP modeling.** This assumes a sustainable yield of 39,000AFY in the Oxnard Basin and 11,600AFR in the Pleasant Valley Basin. (*agreed to CSG#7 9/29/20*). [*includes surface water as part of modeling assumptions*]
 - 3.3. Integrate **5-year intervals for adaptive management** in concert with the GSP update; adjust sustainable yield and ramp down based on
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- particular pre-defined conditions
- 3.4. (from Core Group on 12/1/20) The benefits of a **linear reduction** are: (1) it makes the reductions “real” for folks right away to ensure motivation for replenishment fees and projects, (2) it is simpler to manage, and (3) it avoids creating additional burden for cuts later. The benefits of a **variable approach** with reduced cuts in the first few years of ramp down are: (1) it creates opportunity for additional funds to come in early through replenishment fees, (2) it allows time for some projects to come online and potentially factor into planning, and (3) it allows more adjustment time for growers with less flexibility (i.e. tree crops) and growers who have already implemented substantial efficiency measures and/ or have less room for expanding conservation.
 - 3.5. Consider a **minimum allocation**, recognizing that it must be supportive of the sustainable yield over the 20-year period.
 - 3.6. Characterize how **surface water** is factored in.
 - 3.7. Do ramp-down elements treat **high water and low water users differently?**
 - 3.8. Consider inter-play of **GSP management areas**.
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Preliminary Recommendation *To be developed*

Agreements / Recommendations *To be developed*

Allocation

Facilitators' Note: The facilitators would like to acknowledge the history, work, and extensive conversations that have gone into developing the allocation plan, culminating with the adoption of the allocation ordinance. The facilitators acknowledge that the GMA and some stakeholders do not want to reopen the allocation ordinance. The facilitators acknowledge that the allocation plan is a primary driver for other stakeholders' participation in the facilitated process. However, given the articulated goal of avoiding adjudication and given that the ordinance left open some issues to be addressed, the Core Stakeholder Group will consider and decide which issues merit group discussion.

Problem(s) to be Solved	What are the elements of the Allocation Plan that need to be developed or merit attention or refinement? What are the key issues that the group needs to tackle to fully implement the allocation ordinance, specifically, or an allocation plan, more generally?
Existing Policy	Allocation Ordinance Groundwater Market Pilot Project in Oxnard Subbasin
Resources	Trading Sustainably: Critical Considerations for Local Groundwater Markets under SGMA, Nysten et al, Wheeler Water Institute (June 2017) Orange County Water District Replenishment Program / Allocation Annual Application Process
Key Term Definitions	Conjunctive use refers to the coordinated and planned use and management of both surface water and groundwater resources to maximize the availability and reliability of water supplies in a region to meet various management objectives. (Source: DWR) In-lieu replenishment can be defined as providing water to meet a demand that would otherwise be met from groundwater extraction. In-lieu replenishment changes a basin's groundwater budget by reducing the volume of groundwater pumping. (Source: DWR)
Stakeholder Interests + Issues	<i>Ideas expressed during stakeholder assessment process</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incentivize conjunctive use ▪ Clarifications on carryover ▪ Avoid penalizing farmers who were early adopters of conservation measures ▪ Avoid big winners and losers—everyone “feel some pain” ▪ Avoid zero allocations ▪ Address issues of poor historical data on water use ▪ Base period and initial allocation ▪ Equitable partitioning of water between M & I and Ag ▪ Move to land-based (vs. wellhead-based) system)
Decision Criteria	
Concepts for	

Proposals	4. Allocation Proposal Topics
	4.1. Land-based system: Support exists for moving to a land-based system. GMA is working to put that in place and anticipates realizing this around the GSP update (5 years).
	4.2. Treatment of surface water and carryover: what are the provisions in periods of extended drought?
	4.3. Landowners who receive water from United and PVCWD – do they receive an allocation? What are the provisions in periods of extended drought?
Preliminary Recommendation	None developed as of 12/9/2020.
Agreements / Recommendations	None developed as of 12/9/2020.

Core Stakeholder Group

Primary / Alternate

Alden Broome	Broome Ranches, Guadaluca Mutual Water Company, Director at Zone Mutual
Arne Anselm	FCGMA
Candace Meneghin	Friends of the Santa Clara River
Dan Detmer	United Water Conservation District
E.J. Remson	The Nature Conservancy
Greg Lewis	Duda Farm Fresh Foods / OPV Ag Growers Group
Ian Prichard	Camrosa Water District (Also a GSA)
James Dubois	Driscolls / OPV Ag Growers Group
Jared Bouchard	Pleasant Valley County Water District
John Mathews	
Jennifer Tribo	City of Ventura
John Krist	Farm Bureau of Ventura County
Jurgen Gramckow	Marathon Land & Southland Sod Farms
Martin Gramckow	
Lucie Munoz-McGovern	City of Camarillo
Rosemarie Gaglione	City of Oxnard
Terri L. Ferro	Seacoast Farms

References

Groundwater Sustainability Agency Activities

Management Responsibilities <i>(Required by SGMA)</i>	Management Authorities <i>(GSA Discretionary Tools)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing and implementing a Groundwater Sustainability Plan • Maintaining basin groundwater sustainability • Conducting public hearings regarding sustainability plan adoption or amendment • Submittal of annual reports ▪ Periodic review of sustainability plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct studies ▪ Register and monitor wells ▪ Require extraction reporting ▪ Regulate extractions ▪ Implement capital projects ▪ Assess fees to cover costs ▪ Adopt rules, regulations, ordinances and resolutions

Topic Framework Explanation

Problem(s) to be Solved	The group will confer on the problem set that it will attempt to address.
Existing Policy	Outlines existing FCGMA or other existing policy that is related to this topic.
Resources	Citations and other work that could inform thinking on this topic.
Key Term Definitions	Definitions of key terms being used.
Stakeholder Interests + Issues	Stakeholder interests, issues, and other considerations. Recommendations and criteria will attempt to address as many issues as is possible.
Decision Criteria	The Core Stakeholder Group will develop decision criteria based on stakeholder interests. The group will weigh concept proposals against this criteria.
Options	The Group will brainstorm options.
Concept Proposals	The Core Stakeholder Group and technical staff will craft concept proposals for consideration and document options considered in the form of concept proposals.
Preliminary Recommendation	The Core Stakeholder Group will vet preliminary recommendations with constituents and the public.
Agreements / Recommendations	The Core Stakeholder Group will finalize agreements in the form of recommendations for the FCGMA Board to consider adopting.