

GLENN GROUNDWATER AUTHORITY
720 N. Colusa Street, Willows, CA 95988
Telephone: 530-934-6501

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AGENDA BACKUP MATERIALS

MEETING DATE: January 8, 2018

AGENDA ITEM 1: CALL TO ORDER

The Chairperson will call the meeting to order, conduct roll call, and invite participants to voluntarily introduce themselves.

AGENDA ITEM 2: APPROVAL OF AGENDA AND MINUTES

- a. *Approval of meeting minutes from December 11, 2017.
- b. *Review and approve agenda.

Any additions to the agenda must meet the requirements of Government Code Section 54954.2 (b).

Government Code Section 54954.2. (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the legislative body may take action on items of business not appearing on the posted agenda under any of the conditions stated below. Prior to discussing any item pursuant to this subdivision, the legislative body shall publicly identify the item.

(1) Upon a determination by a majority vote of the legislative body that an emergency situation exists, as defined in Section 54956.5.

(2) Upon a determination by a two-thirds vote of the members of the legislative body present at the meeting, or, if less than two-thirds of the members are present, a unanimous vote of those members present, that there is a need to take immediate action and that the need for action came to the attention of the local agency subsequent to the agenda being posted as specified in subdivision (a).

GLENN GROUNDWATER AUTHORITY
 720 N. Colusa Street, Willows, CA 95988
 Telephone: 530-934-6501

MINUTES

GLENN GROUNDWATER AUTHORITY BOARD OF DIRECTORS

December 11, 2017

9:00 A.M.

720 NORTH COLUSA STREET, WILLOWS, CA 95988

Director Members Present:		Agency Representing:
X	John Viegas	County of Glenn
	Pete Carr	City of Orland
X	Gary Hansen	City of Willows
	George Nerli	Glide Water District
X	John Amaro	Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District
	Charles Schonauer	Orland-Artois Water District
X	Randy Hansen	Kanawha Water District
	Gary Enos	Princeton-Codora-Glenn Irrigation District/ Provident Irrigation District
Alternate Members Present:		
X	Vince Minto (10:51)	County of Glenn
X	Bruce Roundy (10:28)	City of Orland
	Evan Markey	City of Willows
X	Leslie Nerli	Glide Water District
	Thaddeus Bettner	Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District
X	Emil Cavagnolo	Orland-Artois Water District
	Wade Danley	Kanawha Water District
	Lance Boyd	Princeton-Codora-Glenn Irrigation District/ Provident Irrigation District
2 nd Alternate Members Present:		
X	Ed Vonasek	City of Orland
X	Andrea Jones	Orland-Artois Water District
X	Michael Alves	Kanawha Water District

Others in attendance:

Erin Smith, DWR; Lisa Hunter, Glenn County; Sharla Stockton, Glenn County; George Pendell, Stony Creek; Byron Clark, Davids Engineering; Ken Loy, West Yost Associates; Anjanette Shadley, WCWD

1. CALL TO ORDER
 - a. Pledge of Allegiance
 - b. Roll Call
 - c. Introductions

John Amaro called the meeting to order at 9:00 A.M. Roll call was taken as indicated above, and those in attendance were invited to introduce themselves.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA AND MINUTES

- a. Approval of meeting minutes from October 9, 2017
A motion was made to approve the minutes as presented.
Motion: John Viegas, Second: Emil Cavagnolo, Vote: Unanimous

- b. Review and approve agenda
A motion was made to approve the agenda, noting that Item 5 would be presented prior to Item 4.
Motion: Gary Hansen, Second: Leslie Nerli, Vote: Unanimous

3. PERIOD OF PUBLIC COMMENT

Lisa Hunter mentioned an email received from Matteo Crow regarding a request for the GGA to endorse the upcoming Water Bond. She will provide the email to the Chairman for consideration at the January GGA Board meeting.

4. PRESENTATION- PROPOSITION 1 STRESSED BASINS GRANT UPDATE

Byron Clark with Davids Engineering opened the presentation by giving the group an overview of the work they are doing for the Glenn County Proposition 1 Stressed Basins Grant. He reviewed each task and draft work products. He also mentioned the grant work is heavily coordinated with Colusa County's Stressed Basins Grant. There are five main tasks which include: 1) data collection and analysis, 2) data management system (DMS) design and preliminary implementation for high-priority data, 3) initial water budget development, 4) hydrogeologic conceptual model (HCM) development, and 5) evaluation of existing model codes and calibrated models. Ken Loy from West Yost Associates presented the HCM task. Mr. Loy also stated the HCM helps to evaluate both the monitoring networks and identify data gaps. It was also noted that the preliminary DMS can generate contour maps with easy queries. All grant tasks will be completed by the March 31, 2018 grant deadline.

There was closing discussion regarding different model types and codes and DWRs future model SVSim.

5. PRESENTATION- RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY RISK ASSESSMENT

Byron Clark, Davids Engineering, provided a presentation on the county-wide reconnaissance level groundwater sustainability risk assessment which was funded through a partnership of several

agencies within Glenn County. Mr. Clark reviewed the regional setting, land use trends by subbasin, hydrographs, and groundwater contour maps. He reviewed each sustainability indicator, giving a brief status on each within the county and how it relates to GSP development.

6. DISCUSSION, RECOMMENDATION, AND SELECTION OF GENERAL COUNSEL LEGAL SERVICES

- a. Receive report and recommendation from Legal Counsel Selection Committee.
Leslie Nerli reviewed the Selection Committee report that was included in the agenda packet. The Legal Counsel Selection committee received and reviewed five proposals. Three firms were selected to participate in an interview. Ms. Hunter helped the group developed a set of questions for the interview process. The subcommittee recommended selecting O'Laughlin & Paris LLP to provide General Counsel Legal Services for the Glenn Groundwater Authority.
- b. Hold discussion and consider selecting firm for general counsel legal services.
A motion was made to authorize the Chairman to enter into a contract on behalf of the Glenn Groundwater Authority as set forth by the subcommittee recommendation.
Motion: Vince Minto, Second: Gary Hansen, Vote: Unanimous
- c. Authorize Chairman to enter into contract on behalf of the Glenn Groundwater Authority with selected firm.
There was a motion to approve Item 6.c. as presented.
Motion: Gary Hansen, Second: Randy Hansen, Vote: Unanimous
- d. Provide additional direction to Selection Committee and Program Manager if necessary.
No additional direction was provided.

7. AUTHORIZE PROGRAM MANAGER TO APPLY FOR FEDERAL TAX ID NUMBER

A motion was made to approve Item 7 as presented.

Motion: Emil Cavagnolo, Second: Leslie Nerli, Vote: Unanimous

8. DISCUSS AND CONSIDER ADOPTING A REVISED MEETING SCHEDULE

After discussion of standing meeting conflicts, it was agreed to revise the 2018 meeting schedule. Conversation indicated that the months in which Board meets would remain the same and to hold meetings quarterly on the 2nd Monday of the month in the afternoon as outlined as one of the potential recommendations provided in the agenda packet. A motion was made to approve the revised meeting schedule as discussed.

Motion: Bruce Roundy, Second: Vince Minto, Vote: Unanimous

9. APPROVAL OF CLAIMS

- a. Review and consider approval of Program Management Invoices for July through October 2017.
There was a motion to approve the invoices as submitted for July through October 2017.
Motion: Gary Hansen, Second: Bruce Roundy, Vote: Unanimous

10. PROGRAM MANAGER UPDATES

Lisa Hunter provided the group with a handout detailing program management updates. She reported on administrative tasks and other program management activities including the status of Directors completion of Form 700s and ethics training. She announced all Directors and Alternates have taken their Oath of Office. She reviewed the GGA payments received, current Request for Proposals, subcommittee coordination, and facilitation support focusing on stakeholder outreach. She added a letter was submitted on behalf of the GGA supporting Colusa Groundwater Authority's Prop 1 grant application for the Colusa Subbasin. A copy of the letter was included in her report.

11. COMMITTEE UPDATES

a. Executive Committee

i. CGA/GGA Joint Executive Committee

John Amaro mentioned he was not able to attend the meeting with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) regarding their Proposition 1 grant application proposal. Michael Alves did attend the meeting and mentioned the projects areas TNC is most interested in are located in Colusa County. The Colusa Groundwater Authority (CGA) did approve writing a letter of support for their proposal. The committee also met for agenda review.

b. Legal Counsel Ad Hoc Committee

This was addressed earlier in the agenda (see Item 6). The committee had nothing further to report.

c. CGA/GGA Technical Ad Hoc Committee

Emil Cavagnolo stated two proposals were received and are being reviewed by the subcommittee. The subcommittee will be meeting later in the week to discuss the proposals.

12. MEMBER REPORTS AND COMMENTS

Gary Hansen thanked Davids Engineering and West Yost Associates representatives for their time and presentations.

John Amaro extended his appreciation to the group for all their hard work this year and recognized there is much left to be done.

13. NEXT MEETING

The next meeting is scheduled for January 8, 2018 at 1:30 P.M.

14. ADJOURN

The meeting was adjourned 11:30 A.M.

GLENN GROUNDWATER AUTHORITY
720 N. Colusa Street, Willows, CA 95988
Telephone: 530-934-6501

AGENDA ITEM 3: PERIOD OF PUBLIC COMMENT

Members of the public are encouraged to address the GGA Board of Directors on items relevant to the GGA that are not on the agenda. Public comments are limited to no more than 5 minutes. No action may be taken on public comments.

AGENDA ITEM 4: *CONSIDER REQUEST TO ENDORSE THE INITIATIVE, THE WATER SUPPLY AND WATER QUALITY ACT OF 2018

At the December 11, 2017 meeting, Lisa Hunter briefly discussed an email received by Matteo Crow asking the Glenn Groundwater Authority to consider endorsing the water bond bill. The email and additional information received from Mr. Crow are attached for the Board's consideration.

Lisa Hunter

From: Matteo Crow <matteocrow.waterbond@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 07, 2017 8:27 AM
To: Lisa Hunter
Subject: Benefits to Glenn Groundwater Authority - consideration of endorsement Nov. 2018 water bond bill
Attachments: Short summary of major programs.pdf

Hello Ms. Hunter,

You may have seen my previous email blasts to GSAs across the state, but I'm emailing you today specifically about the Glenn Groundwater Authority. As I've mentioned previously, we're going through our endorsement process now and I was hoping the Glenn Groundwater Authority board would consider endorsing our initiative.

Several of the groundwater authority's members have already indirectly endorsed through NCWA, but an endorsement from the Groundwater Authority would greatly help bring on other groups in the region. In addition, the Colusa Groundwater Authority is considering endorsing our bond initiative this week.

The bill has over \$1 billion for SGMA implementation and desal of impacted groundwater, as well as a number of other beneficial flood control and water conservation allocations. I've attached a short summary of the bill's major programs to this email.

Please let me know if there is a good time to speak with you about the bill, or whether your board would be willing to consider an endorsement. I can provide as much information as needed and answer any questions as they come up.

Best regards,

Matteo Crow
Campaign Coordinator

--

Water Supply and Water Quality Initiative
(831)-521-2116
matteocrow.waterbond@gmail.com
waterbond.org

Total Control Panel

[Login](#)

To: lhunter@countyofglenn.net Message Score: 30 High (60): **Pass**
From: matteocrow.waterbond@gmail.com My Spam Blocking Level: Medium Medium (75): **Pass**
Low (90): **Pass**
[Block](#) this sender
[Block](#) gmail.com

This message was delivered because the content filter score did not exceed your filter level.

Short Summary of major programs in Water Supply and Water Quality Bond Act of 2018

Safe drinking water and wastewater treatment for disadvantaged communities. \$750 million.

Provides safe drinking water and wastewater treatment for disadvantaged communities, especially in the Central Valley.

Wastewater recycling. \$400 million. Recycles wastewater mainly for landscaping and industrial uses

Groundwater desalination. \$400 million. Converts salty groundwater to usable water supply.

Urban water conservation. \$300 million. Leak detection, toilet replacement, landscape conversion.

Agricultural water conservation. \$50 million. Improves inefficient irrigation systems, increasing river flows

Central valley flood management, including flood plain restoration. \$100 million. Makes farms and communities more flood safe, and makes flood plains for habitat friendly. Additional \$50 million for retrofit of a reservoir (probably Bullard's Bar) for better flood management.

San Francisco Bay Wetlands and flood improvements. \$200 million. Improves wetlands in San Francisco Bay to provide flood protection and mitigate sea level rise.

Data management. \$60 million. Better data collection and management: streamflow, etc.

Stormwater management \$600 million for a variety of state agencies. Capture and treatment of stormwater flows improved river and ocean water quality and increasing water supplies

Watershed Improvement \$2355 million to a wide variety of state agencies. Pays for better management of watersheds throughout the state to improve water quality and water supply. Includes \$150 million for the Los Angeles River, as well as \$100 million for the Delta Conservancy, which helps fund the governor's Eco-Restore program. Includes \$80 million for the removal of Matilija Dam, a silted-in dam in Ventura County. \$200 million for ecological restoration and dust control at the Salton Sea. Watershed restoration after fires in the Sierra Nevada and elsewhere receives \$100 million. Funds state conservancies and state parks to better manage watersheds.

Land Management for Water Yield. \$100 million. Removal of invasive weeds which use excessive amounts of surface and groundwater such as tamarisk, yellow starthistle, and Arundo. Estimates of water savings are in excess of one million acre feet per year.

Fisheries restoration. \$400 million. Restoring fish habitat. Supplements necessary streamflows.

Groundwater. \$675 million. Implements the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act., stabilizing groundwater levels in overdraft groundwater basins.

Water and specific habitat improvements for fisheries. \$500 million. Purchase of water for fish and waterfowl.

Completion of fish screens in Central Valley. \$100 million. Will prevent baby fish from being diverted into irrigation systems.

San Joaquin River fisheries Restoration. \$100 million. Restoration of Spring Run Chinook Salmon downstream of Friant dam.

Waterfowl habitat. \$280 million. Helps meet waterfowl obligations under the Central Valley Project Improvement Act, and other waterfowl habitat improvement programs.

Bay Area Regional Reliability. \$250 million. Improves interconnections between Bay Area water agencies, making it easier to survive droughts.

Improvement to Friant Kern Canal and other Friant water interconnections. \$750 million. Restores lost capacity to Friant Kern Canal, pays for groundwater recharge programs, water conservation and possibly new water conveyance in the Friant area.

Oroville Dam Spillway Repair. \$200 million. Makes Oroville Dam more flood safe.

The initiative also allows state and federal water contractors to recover the funds they pay in climate change charges due to implementation of AB 32, and use those funds in their own systems for water and energy conservation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Questions and Answers about the Water Supply and Water Quality bond act for the November, 2018 ballot.

Updated November 17, 2017

What is the need for more State investment in water resources? What is the role of local water agencies and the federal government in paying for this infrastructure?

The State of California has invested many billions of dollars in water infrastructure. This is because California has three distinct water problems. First, most precipitation falls north of Sacramento, but most water demand for cities and agriculture is south of Sacramento. Second, most precipitation falls in the winter, but most demand is in the summer. Third, most of the population lives near the coast, but most rivers and groundwater are inland.

Although some large cities like San Francisco, Los Angeles, and the East Bay have built large pipelines to move water from east to west, it has taken huge state and federal investments to move store winter and spring runoff, and move water hundreds of miles from north to south and east to west for the benefit of most Californians. The federal government has invested billions of dollars over the past 100 years, but there have not been any major new federal infrastructure investments in California water for nearly 40 years. During this time, the demand for water for vitally important environmental concerns, as well as population growth, have added to the pressures on the existing system.

The state has helped fill the gap by passing a series of water bonds, beginning in 1960, and continuing through 2014. The state has presented the voters with 21 water bonds during that time, and 20 have been approved, totaling many billions of dollars.

Despite this large investment by the state, local water districts have invested even more money in storage, distribution, wastewater recycling, desalting, and many other forms of water management. The state usually acts as a partner to local water agencies, using state bond funds to incentivize local water projects which might have otherwise been built later to be built earlier.

Dozens of publications demonstrate the need for additional investment in water infrastructure. Here are just a few:

Public Policy Institute of California report on water infrastructure funding need:

<http://www.ppic.org/main/pressrelease.asp?i=1464>,

Bay Area Council funding needs study <http://documents.bayareacouncil.org/bacwppfinal.pdf>

Bay Area Council link to video about SF Bay flooding <http://www.bayareacouncil.org>

Governor Brown's list of infrastructure needs, including \$50 billion for flood control:

<https://www.cnbc.com/2017/02/24/california-plans-to-bolster-states-flood-control-efforts.html>

Can California afford this bond?

Yes. The state can afford a new water bond. Taking on new debt is always a serious consideration, however the state’s bond rating is steadily improving, and the interest rate we pay is equivalent to a bond with an AAA rating. There is a huge demand for California bonds by the bond market.

<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2017-08-08/california-once-compared-to-greece-now-trading-better-than-aaa>

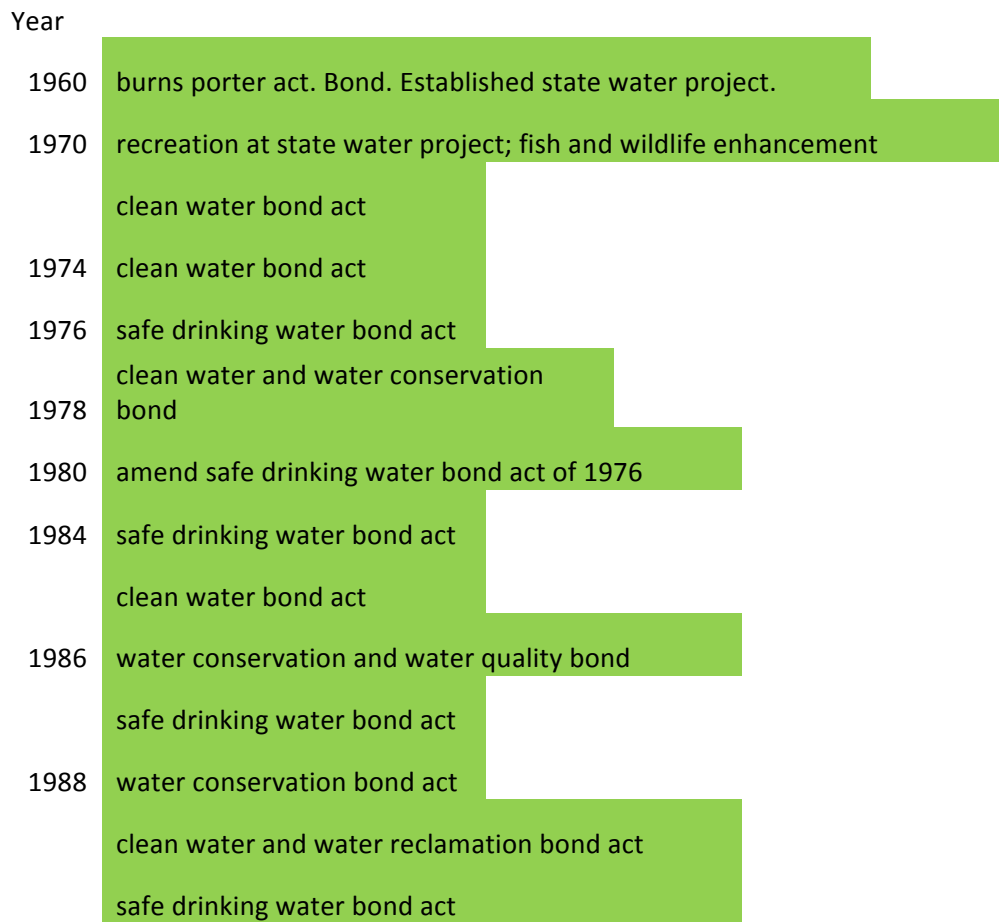
As described in the 2016 Voter Handbook published by the Secretary of State and the Treasurer, California devotes less than five percent of its general fund budget to servicing general obligation bonds. This is well within the prudent limit for bond expenditures.

<http://vig.cdn.sos.ca.gov/2016/general/en/pdf/complete-vig.pdf> (see page 114 for an analysis of state debt)

Bonds are almost the only way the state invests in repairing its water infrastructure.

What is the history of water bonds in California?

Since 1972 California voters have approved 20 of 21 general obligation bond measures which provided funding for water development. Those in green passed. The bond in pink failed.



1990	water resources bond act
1996	safe reliable water supply bond act
2000	parks, water, air coast bond act
2002	water bond act
2006	parks, water, air, coast bond act
2006	water quality supply safe drinking water initiative
2014	water bond act initiative
	Disaster preparedness and flood prevention
2014	water Quality, Supply, Treatment, Storage

Does this measure meet the needs outlined in the Governor’s water action plan?

Yes. Governor Brown adopted a water action plan in 2013. It is comprehensive, including all elements of water management, including water for people, agriculture and the environment. This measure funds all elements of the water action plan. An analysis of how this measure conforms to the Water Action Plan is on this website. See the Water Action Plan at

http://resources.ca.gov/docs/california_water_action_plan/Final_California_Water_Action_Plan.pdf

Are all parts of the state included fairly?

Every part of the state will benefit from implementation of this measure. No area is excluded.

How are the water bond funds allocated?

Proceeds from the bonds will be applied to the places of highest need. A table of all the funding categories is found on this website.

What are the principal purposes of the water bond?

The water bond initiative invests in these important programs:

- **Safe Drinking Water and safe disposal of wastewater for disadvantaged and other poor communities.** Many of these communities have no drinking water at all, or unsafe water supplies. This is unacceptable in an advanced 21st Century society like California. Funds for this purpose from previous bond acts will be exhausted by 2018.

- **Implementation of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.** The Legislature passed this landmark act several years ago. This bond act will provide funds to help bring California’s groundwater

basins into balance. Water from the ground provides nearly 40% of California's water supply, and has been subject to severe overdraft in some regions. This must be corrected.

- **Restoration of the delivery capacity of the Friant-Kern Canal.** This canal, which stretches from Fresno to Bakersfield delivers water to 15,000 farms, and has lost much of its capacity due to subsidence caused by groundwater overdraft. The canal water irrigates more than one million acres of California's most productive farmland, annually producing more than \$4 billion in gross agricultural production. Much of our long term food supply will be at risk if this problem is not corrected.

- **Wastewater recycling, groundwater desalting, and water conservation.** These proven techniques to increase and extend water supplies are ecologically sound methods of meeting California's water needs.

- **Stormwater management.** Stormwater can pollute rivers and the ocean, by carrying waste into these water bodies. By capturing and treating stormwater in urban areas, water supplies can be increased and pollution reduced.

- **Increased water supplies and improved habitat for fish, waterfowl and wildlife.** By providing more water and improving habitat conditions, these native California species will thrive, and endangered species will recover.

- **Watershed improvement and fire recovery.** Most of our water comes from the watersheds that supply our rivers, streams and groundwater. Better watershed management can improve the quality and quantity of these water supplies, and restore watersheds damaged by fire, improving public safety.

- **Flood management.** By broadening flood plains, flood damage to farms and cities can be reduced. Modifying existing inadequate flood control facilities will also reduce flood risk.

- **Salton Sea.** Without state investment, California's largest lake will dry up, causing huge air quality problems in Southern California due to blowing dust. The Sea's diverse wildlife also needs protection.

- **River parkways and urban streams.** Many cities and towns in California are located on or near rivers and streams. Enhancing these important recreational and habitat features will improve the quality of life in these cities, as well as water quality.

- **Bay Area Regional Reliability program.** This important program will integrate the water supplies of various water agencies in the San Francisco Bay Area.

- **Oroville Dam Repair.** State and federal general funds were used to pay for the flood control and recreational features of Oroville Dam. Restoring the flood control features of the dam is a reasonable purpose of this bond act.

How much water will this bond produce for people?

A great deal. A reasonable estimate of new water supplies provided by this measure is more than 1.5 million acre feet. This is enough water to supply water for three million families. A full analysis of these new water supplies is found on this website. (This link will be active shortly.) Most of this new water will be available in critical drought years, greatly increasing its value.

How are the needs of fish and wildlife met?

The bond will focus urgently needed resources to the environment. Fish and wildlife need two things to thrive: a good water supply, and protected habitat. The water bond includes funding for a wide variety of projects which provide for both these needs. Funding is provided to acquire water for fish and wildlife, and also to protect and expand wetlands and other water related habitat. A full analysis of the benefits of the bond for fish and wildlife is found on this website.

How does the bond help with flood control and management?

Although much of California is arid, floods are a constant problem throughout the state. There are two responses to this problem. The first is to keep development out of flood plains, to allow floods to pass by developed areas safely. The second is to use levees to channel floodwaters, and to detain flood flows in reservoirs, and then meter them out slowly to provide a water supply benefits.

This measure uses both these methods to avoid and reduce flood damage. It includes repairs to existing flood control reservoirs including Oroville and those in Southern California. It also provides funds to improve and set back levees, so that the floodwater carrying capacity of flood plains is increased.

Are there still funds left over from the 2014 water bond?

For water storage projects, but not for the kinds of infrastructure needs this bond will address. The 2014 water bond included two major categories of funding. The first was water storage projects. Due to provisions in the bond, these funds could not be expended until at least 2018. The California Water Commission is charged with expending these funds. The Commission has received 12 proposals for these funds, but will not award grants until at least 2018. Since these funds are still unexpended, and to avoid interfering with the Water Commission process, this measure does not have an expenditure category for new water storage.

The remainder of the 2014 water bond went to a wide variety of categories of expenditure. The various state agencies charged with awarding these funds have followed the mandate of the voters to award these funds as quickly as possible. The California Natural Resources Agency keeps track of these expenditures, and states that more than 75% of the funds have been obligated, spent or encumbered. Most of the remainder will be spent by the time this measure goes into effect. You can examine the expenditures of the 2014 water bond at:

<http://bondaccountability.resources.ca.gov/PDF/Prop1/P1AllocBalRpt.pdf?v=1>

Why didn't this go through the legislature?

Proponents of the water bond asked the Legislature to include at least \$3 billion of items in this measure in Senate Bill 5 (DeLeon), the legislative water and park bond. But the legislature decided not to accept this increase in the bond package. For this reason, the supporters of this measure decided to proceed with the initiative.

Senate Bill 5 will appear on the June, 2018 ballot. Although it includes some water elements, it is not a comprehensive water bond. The water bond initiative includes a wide variety of programs which are

not covered by Senate Bill 5. There is little overlap between the two measures. The water bond initiative will appear on the November, 2018 ballot.

Who supports the water bond?

The bond will be endorsed by a wide variety of conservation, agricultural, water, environmental justice and civic organizations.

Why should so much money be devoted to meeting the water needs of the Central Valley watershed?

Most of the water California uses originates in the mountain watersheds surrounding the Central Valley, and in the aquifers underneath the valley. While the bond act responds to the flood control, water supply and environmental needs of the coastal and other inland regions of California, it is impossible to deal with the major water problems of California without concentrating on water supply issues in the Central Valley.

Why is money for Oroville Dam repair included? When Oroville Dam was built, the federal government paid for the flood control aspects of the dam. Since the public agencies that receive water from the dam do not receive any flood control benefits, they were not required to pay for the flood control purposes of the dam. Indeed, by dedicating a large amount of space in the dam to flood control, the water, recreation and power supply purposes of the dam were diminished. The federal government is providing some funds to repair the damage to the dam caused by the 2017 storms, but will not provide enough money to repair the flood control aspects of the dam. It is reasonable for the state to pay for at least part of the flood control repairs.

This is not the only case where general fund money has been used to pay for aspects of the State Water Project that are not the responsibility of the State Water Project contractors. The Davis-Dolwig Act provides state general funds for recreation facilities at the State Water Project. Proposition 84 provided \$54 million for this purpose in 2006.

Does this measure fund the Delta tunnels (California Water Fix)? **No.** The water bond contains language which prohibits any of the bond funds from being used to pay for the tunnels, and requires that the tunnels be paid for by the water users.

Does this measure benefit Disadvantaged Communities and Economically Distressed areas?

Yes. Nearly half of the funds are either entirely dedicated to these communities, or include provisions which waive matching fund requirements for disadvantaged communities, or grant them high priority in funding. An analysis of the bond act from the perspective of these communities and a table of benefits to disadvantaged communities are both found on this website.

Does the bond act provide seismic safety benefits so that an earthquake will not disrupt water supplies? Yes. The \$200,000,000 provided to upgrade flood control facilities at Oroville Dam will also improve the seismic resistance qualities of the dam. An additional \$100,000,000 is provided to improve flood control reservoirs, mainly in Southern California, to make them more earthquake safe.

Why is so much money provided to the Friant Water Authority? Shouldn't local farmers and irrigators take care of these needs? What about the federal government fixing this federal facility? During the drought, overpumping of groundwater along the Friant-Kern Canal caused the canal to subside, reducing water supplies to up to 15,000 farms covering more than one million acres of some of the most productive farmland in the world. Almost all of these farms are family farms of 1,000 acres or less. . Some of the overpumping was done by farmers who are not supplied by the Friant-Kern Canal. Capacity in the Madera Canal has also been reduced. Many of the communities along the Friant-Kern and Madera Canals are disadvantaged (see this [map](#) of disadvantaged communities: look at the area between Madera and Bakersfield). Many farmworker would be unemployed if water deliveries from the Friant-Kern and Madera Canals were permanently curtailed. Much of California's fresh fruit, vegetables and milk are grown with water from the Friant Kern Canal.

Given the huge demands on the federal government for recovery from Hurricanes Harvey and Irma, plus the Trump Administration's budget cuts for the Department of Interior, it is very unlikely that they would provide the funds to repair the Friant-Kern Canal.

Any funds that remain from the Friant allocation could go to water conservation and groundwater management in the Friant-Kern service area, to help prevent the subsidence problem from recurring, and to improve the ability to move water within and to the canals.

For decades California has invested in urban water supply improvement projects such as wastewater recycling, flood control, water conservation and desalting. Given our dependence on California agriculture for our food supply, it is reasonable to make investments in our agricultural water supply as well.

What is the impact on other sources of funds for water development?

Funds from other sources such as Proposition 1 (2014 water bond) are diminishing, and the federal government is investing less in water purposes. Providing the funds from this bond act, will reduce pressure on these other sources.

Do bonds create incentives for good behavior by grantees?

Yes. By providing matching funds for such projects as wastewater recycling, water conservation, and groundwater and other types of inland desalination, the bond act will steer local agencies in the direction of investment of these types of projects. The bond will make these projects more affordable for local agencies.

GLENN GROUNDWATER AUTHORITY
720 N. Colusa Street, Willows, CA 95988
Telephone: 530-934-6501

AGENDA ITEM 5: *CONSIDER DISSOLVING LEGAL COUNSEL AD HOC COMMITTEE

At the December 11, 2017 meeting, the GGA Board selected a firm to provide general counsel legal services for the GGA and authorized the Chairman to enter into a contract with the firm. The Legal Counsel Ad Hoc Committee has completed the tasks assigned to it.

It is recommended the Legal Counsel Ad Hoc Committee be dissolved.

AGENDA ITEM 6: *CONSIDER CREATING A STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT OR OUTREACH COMMITTEE

Stakeholder engagement is required under SGMA law and essential to the success of Groundwater Sustainability Plan development. A Stakeholder Engagement or Outreach Committee could begin coordinating with the facilitation team to begin formalizing an outreach plan. A multitude of resources are available to help guide this process. The Department of Water Resources has published a *Draft Guidance Document for Groundwater Sustainability Plan Stakeholder Communication and Engagement* Document. This document, as well as other useful information, can be found at the following link:

<http://www.water.ca.gov/groundwater/sgm/outreach.cfm>

A copy of the document is also available for review at the Glenn County Department of Agriculture office.

AGENDA ITEM 7: BYLAWS

- a. Hold discussion regarding the development of bylaws for the GGA.
- b. *Authorize Program Manager to work with Counsel and Executive Committee, or other designated ad hoc committee, to begin drafting bylaws for the Board's future consideration.

A discussion was held on the development of bylaws for the GGA at the September 13, 2017 meeting. At that time, it was determined that several other items had a higher priority and it would be beneficial to develop the bylaws after some of the other items were completed. It was also mentioned at that time that it would be helpful to have an attorney to help with the process.

Many of the tasks since that time have been completed including hiring general legal counsel for the GGA.

GLENN GROUNDWATER AUTHORITY
720 N. Colusa Street, Willows, CA 95988
Telephone: 530-934-6501

AGENDA ITEM 8: APPROVAL OF CLAIMS

- a. *Review and consider approval of Program Management Invoice for work performed from November through December 2017.

The attached invoice includes Program Manager and support staff time for November through December 2017. The hourly rate listed on the invoice is comprised of the weighted average hourly labor rate which includes the hourly salary, benefits, and administrative overhead. This administrative overhead cost includes a calculated portion of overhead costs based on the hourly rate of support costs including A-87 costs allocation charges, services and supplies, and other charges incurred for having the employee on staff. These costs are specific to each employee. Changes in the hourly rate occasionally occur based on regular step increases, promotions, and MOU negotiated terms. Each change in labor rate will be applied to the number of hours worked in each effective date period and will be broken down on the invoice.

It is anticipated that future costs will also include printing and copying charges. None of these costs have been charged to date.

INVOICE COUNTY OF GLENN

Please remit to: County of Glenn
Department of Agriculture
P. O. Box 351
Willows, CA 95988

Invoice No. 18-WR-01
Invoice Date: 1/4/2018

Bill to: Glenn Groundwater Authority
720 North Colusa Street
P.O. Box 351
Willows, CA 95988

Please direct inquiries concerning this bill to:

Agricultural Commissioner
P. O. Box 351
Willows, CA 95988
Telephone: (530) 934-6501

Ordered By: 01012181

Terms:
Net Cash 30 days from Invoice Date

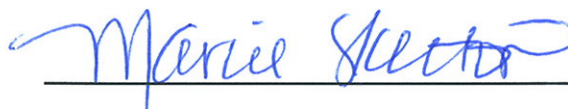
Date	Quantity	Description	AMOUNT
11/1/17-12/31/17		Administrative support services to GGA 95.16 hours @ \$83.12	\$ 7,909.70
11/1/17-12/31/17		Administrative support services to GGA 45.66 hours @ \$42.65	\$ 1,947.40

Pay this total: \$ 9,857.10

Billing for services and/or supplies as itemized above furnished by the

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER of Glenn County.
DEPARTMENT

Signed:



Title:

Marcie Skelton, Agricultural Commissioner

WHITE COPY FOR VENDOR
PINK COPY FOR DEPARTMENT

GLENN GROUNDWATER AUTHORITY
720 N. Colusa Street, Willows, CA 95988
Telephone: 530-934-6501

AGENDA ITEM 9: PROGRAM MANAGER UPDATES

The program manager will provide a brief status updates. Reminders and/or clarifications may also be made at this time.

AGENDA ITEM 10: COMMITTEE UPDATES

- a. Executive Committee
 - i. CGA/GGA Joint Executive Committee

The GGA Executive Committee met for agenda review and to briefly discuss upcoming tasks. There were no Joint Executive Committee meetings.

AGENDA ITEM 10: COMMITTEE UPDATES

- b. Legal Counsel Ad Hoc Committee

The Legal Counsel Ad Hoc Committee is discussed in Item 5. The Committee has nothing further to report.

AGENDA ITEM 10: COMMITTEE UPDATES

- c. GGA/CGA Technical Ad Hoc Committee

This committee has not met since the December GGA Board meeting and has nothing further to report.

AGENDA ITEM 10: COMMITTEE UPDATES

- d. HCM/Water Budget Selection Committee

At the October 9, 2017 GGA meeting, it was recommended that the GGA Technical Ad Hoc Committee or portion thereof serve as part of the HCM/Water Budget Selection Committee. The Board approved the Technical Ad Hoc Committee with the addition of Ed Vonasek to serve in this capacity. Two proposals were received by the December 1, 2017 deadline. This committee met in conjunction with the CGA Ad Hoc Committee on December 14, 2017 to review and discuss the proposals received and to determine next steps. Presentation interviews for both proposals will be held on January 22, 2018. The joint committee anticipates providing a recommendation to the CGA and GGA Boards by the end of January 2018. A Special Board meeting may be requested to consider this

GLENN GROUNDWATER AUTHORITY
720 N. Colusa Street, Willows, CA 95988
Telephone: 530-934-6501

recommendation.

AGENDA ITEM 11: MEMBER REPORTS AND COMMENTS

Members of the GGA Board are encouraged to share information, reports, comments, and suggest future agenda items. Action cannot be taken on items brought up under this item.

AGENDA ITEM 12: NEXT MEETING

The next meeting is scheduled for April 9, 2018 at 1:30 PM at the Glenn County Department of Agriculture office.

AGENDA ITEM 13: ADJOURN
