



1 Meeting Brief

- 2 ➤ The Vina Stakeholder Advisory Committee (SHAC) met virtually on March 16, 2021.
- 3 ➤ **Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) Timeline Overview:** The SHAC reviewed the GSP
- 4 completion timeline, asked clarifying questions, and provided input [[Access GSP Timeline](#)
- 5 [Presentation](#)].
- 6 ➤ **Representative Monitoring Network:** The SHAC received an overview of the Representative
- 7 Monitoring Network and identified potential data gaps and associated implementation
- 8 actions [[Access Representative Monitoring Network \(Table\)](#) | [Representative Monitoring](#)
- 9 [Wells \(Figure\)](#)]
- 10 ➤ **Projects & Management Actions (PMAs):** The Management Committee shared key
- 11 takeaways from the GSA Board PMA discussion. The SHAC discussed potential Vina GSA PMAs
- 12 and reviewed next steps in the process. The public had an opportunity to ask questions.
- 13 Proponents can submit PMA ideas for possible inclusion in the Vina GSP by April 30 using the
- 14 PMA submission form [[Access PMA submission table](#) | [PMA submission page](#)].
- 15 ➤ **Inter-basin Coordination Overview & Discussion:** The SHAC received an update on inter-
- 16 basin coordination activities and began preliminary discussions regarding an inter-basin
- 17 coordination framework [[Access Inter-Basin Coordination Update and Discussion](#)
- 18 [Presentation](#)].
- 19 ➤ **Next Meeting:** The SHAC will meet again via video conference on April 20, 2021 from 9:00-
- 20 12:00.

21 Action Items

Item	Lead	Completion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate suggested revisions to the meeting notes (1/19/21). 	CBI & Management Committee	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upload final meeting notes for the Vina SHAC meetings in January and February to the website. 	CBI & Management Committee	[Access January Meeting Notes Access February Meeting Notes]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure coordinate data is removed for CalWater monitoring wells from the RPM presentation in compliance with federal law. 	Geosyntec & Management Committee	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit PMA ideas for possible inclusion in the GSP by April 30. 	Vina SHAC Members & Public	[Access Here]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share recording for Butte County’s Land Use Changes Brown Bag Seminar. 	CBI & Management Committee	[Access Here]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post March SHAC meeting recording on the website. 	CBI & Management Committee	[Access Video Access Audio]



1 **Summary**

2 The Vina SHAC met on March 16, 2021 via video conference, as a result of COVID-19. Participants
 3 included Vina SHAC members, Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) member agency staff,
 4 technical consultants, representatives of the CA Department of Water Resources (DWR), and
 5 members of the public. Below is a summary of key themes and next steps discussed at the
 6 meeting. This document is not intended to be a meeting transcript. Rather, it focuses on the main
 7 points covered during the group’s discussions. The video-conference meeting recording is
 8 available at the Vina GSA website [[Access Video](#) | [Access Audio](#)].

10 1. **Introductions & Agenda Review (0:00:00)**

11 The SHAC members, facilitator, technical consulting teams, and staff introduced themselves. The
 12 facilitator gave a brief overview of the agenda.

14 2. **Public Comment for Items Not on the Agenda (0:02:46)**

15 No Comment

17 3. **Meeting Notes Review & Consideration (0:03:55)**

18 The SHAC reviewed and approved the previous two meeting notes (1/19/21 & 2/16/21) [[Access](#)
 19 [Updated 1/19/21 Meeting Notes](#) | [Draft 2/16/21 Meeting Notes](#)].

21 4. **Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) Timeline Overview (0:11:55)**

22 The SHAC reviewed the GSP completion timeline [[Access GSP Timeline Presentation](#)]. While the
 23 detailed schedule is included at the bottom of SHAC meeting agendas, the key milestones for
 24 public input are summarized in the table below. The facilitator noted that the only regulatory
 25 requirement under SGMA is the 90-day notice to cities and counties prior to the public hearing
 26 for adoption in December 2021.

Date	Milestone
April 2021	30-day public review for draft chapters: <i>Sustainable Management Criteria & Representative Monitoring Network</i>
June 2021	30-day public review for draft chapter: <i>Projects & Management Actions</i>
July 2021	30-day public review for draft chapter: <i>Implementation Actions</i>
August 2021	90-day notice to cities and counties, prior to public hearing Accommodate requests for consultation received from the cities and counties within 30 days
Sept 2021	60-day public review of complete Draft GSP
Nov 2021	Incorporate public comments and finalize GSP
Dec 2021	Public Hearings for GSP adoption: Vina GSA and Rock Creek Reclamation District Boards of Directors
Jan 2022	Submit final adopted GSP to DWR



1 **Discussion:**

- 2 a. J. Brobeck (environmental rep) referred to the final Basin Setting Model, scheduled for
 3 June 2020. He highlighted the importance of having a harmonious hydrologic
 4 understanding among the four counties in the region, particularly when related to inter-
 5 basin flows. This shared understanding will be important when setting Sustainable
 6 Management Criteria (SMC). J. Brobeck asked for the status of the Basin Setting in Butte
 7 County and when it would be compared with that of the neighboring counties. C. Buck
 8 (Butte County) shared that the Basin Setting that came out for public review last summer
 9 will be revised but will not undergo major changes. These changes will be incorporated
 10 and shared in the draft GSP in September. Meanwhile, the neighboring subbasins are
 11 working to get their Basin Setting completed. Some of those drafts are out for review and
 12 available on their respective websites, but some work is yet to come. C. Buck highlighted
 13 the need for long-term analysis and coordination to identify consistencies and
 14 differences. She acknowledged that much of the foundational information all subbasins
 15 are drawing from is consistent across the subbasins based on DWR geological data of the
 16 Northern Sacramento Valley. J. Brobeck requested data gaps to be filled, including
 17 contours for the different layers of the aquifer system in order to understand cross-
 18 boundary flows. He would like to see a comparison of how inter-basin flows modeled line
 19 up with other estimates from neighboring subbasins. If the information is not available,
 20 the GSAs could consider developing shared Project and Management Actions (PMAs).
 21 b. B. Smith (business rep) agreed on the importance of understanding flow paths across
 22 subbasins. He also highlighted the webinar from DWR, in which he stated DWR mentioned
 23 that the most complicated basins could take longer to develop their GSPs. He shared a
 24 concern about existing information gaps. Access the DWR-State Water Board General
 25 SGMA Webinar on Groundwater Sustainability Planning at the following link:
 26 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TeYaZB8MT3w>.
 27 c. S. Lewis (ag well user) voiced support for the ideas and concerns shared, particularly after
 28 hearing the presentation by Valerie Kincaid on legal implications of artificial recharge
 29 programs. She highlighted the need for a better understanding of how flows come in and
 30 out of the basin. C. Buck (Butte County) highlighted the Vina Subbasin has groundwater
 31 level declines in the subbasin that are not related to inter-basin flows. The subbasin will
 32 need to address sustainability within the basin boundaries through targeted PMAs.
 33

34 **5. Vina GSA Management Committee Reports (0:26:20)**

35 P. Gosselin (Butte County) shared an update from the Vina GSA Board, in which C. Buck gave an
 36 overview of Sustainable Management Criteria (SMC). The draft SMC chapter will be released in
 37 April for a public review period [[Access Vina GSA Board Presentation](#)]. The Board also had a
 38 discussion on PMAs, reviewed the solicitation process, and the legal implications. The next Vina
 39 GSA Board Meeting will take place on April 14th. Lastly, K. Loeser (Durham Irrigation District)
 40 shared the Management Committee is hosting a 2-hour ethics training for SHAC and Board
 41 Members the last week of March.
 42



1 6. Representative Monitoring Network- Discussion (0:31:21)

2 A. Hussein (Geosyntec) provided an overview of the Representative Monitoring Network (RMS)
3 and identified potential data gaps and associated implementation actions [Access [Representative](#)
4 [Monitoring Network \(Table\) | Representative Monitoring Wells \(Figure\)](#)]. A. Hussein reviewed the
5 RMS Wells in more detail. The idea for the RMS is to select wells that meet four criteria: (1)
6 location, (2) depth of wells, (3) long-term access to wells, and (4) long-term data set. These are
7 locations with data sets that allow monitoring of past, current, and future levels. A. Hussein
8 showed locations of the wells, depth, well construction for screen intervals, and type of wells.
9 Further, part of this chapter is to identify what is known, what are the existing data gaps, and
10 how the data gaps will be filled during GSP implementation.

11

12 **Discussion:**

- 13 a. S. Goepp (domestic well user) asked for clarification as to why some of the information
14 was missing from the CalWater wells. A. Hussein (Geosyntec) explained the data will be
15 requested and incorporated into the chapter. P. Gosselin (Butte County) clarified
16 CalWater has been collaborating with the County on monitoring for decades. Under
17 Homeland Security rules, all municipal well information has to be held confidential for
18 public security measures. G. Barber (CalWater) clarified that information is protected due
19 to high concern for potential threats to the public. He requested removing the
20 coordinates from the table presented. C. Buck (Butte County) shared that the coordinates
21 tend to be generalized for those concerns, and they will double check and revise, as
22 needed.
- 23 b. J. Brobeck (environmental rep) asked if it is good to use wells with such broad screen
24 intervals. Geosyntec shared they are confident the data available is adequate to monitor
25 aquifer conditions. If the GSA notices the need to monitor a specific portion of the aquifer,
26 the RMS can be refined. Further, Geosyntec shared the RMS only includes the wells that
27 will be reported to DWR and not all the wells that will be monitored. C. Buck (Butte
28 County) also clarified that these types of screen intervals are very common.
- 29 c. J. Brobeck (environmental rep) highlighted the recommendation by DWR for shallow
30 monitoring wells to evaluate environmental conditions, particularly in relation to
31 Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDEs). Geosyntec shared this is one of the data
32 gaps that has been identified in the plan so far. This will also depend on the priority areas
33 identified as part of the GDE section in the plan. Kelly Peterson (Butte Country) shared
34 they are in the process of refining the GDEs and identifying if there are wells close to
35 identified GDEs. There are also wells used for a nitrate monitoring program that provide
36 shallower depths that could potentially be at their disposal. Lastly, J. Brobeck highlighted
37 that stream depletion is only one of the parameters to be assessed related to GDEs and
38 urged that other areas for GDE species and habitat not be neglected.
- 39 d. B. Smith (business rep) shared that DWR emphasized the use of digitized electric logs.
40 That information may be available and show whether certain wells are interconnected.
41 A. Hussein (Geosyntec) clarified that part of the appendix for the chapter will include well
42 construction information and electric logs, as available. The appendix may be released



1 with the draft chapter for public review, assuming that all permissions can be worked out
2 in .

- 3 e. A. Dawson (domestic well user) asked clarification questions regarding how domestic
4 wells will be measured and accounted for if the screen intervals are that deep. A. Hussein
5 (Geosyntec) clarified that the overall monitoring network will include wells screened at a
6 lower depth. Some of the information will be requested and gathered from existing users
7 as well; for example, when domestic wells are going dry. Further, C. Buck shared that the
8 shallow designation (less than 200 ft) is inclusive of many domestic wells. Geosyntec also
9 shared that the response of wells monitored will give good insight into how domestic
10 wells will respond.
- 11 f. A member of the public asked whether DWR has a designation of how many wells are
12 needed per square mile in the subbasin. Vina Subbasin covers around 290 square-miles,
13 a portion of which is not developed. DWR offers guidance on density for representative
14 monitoring wells [[Access DWR Best Management Practices Documents Here](#)]. DWR
15 recommends 4 wells per 100 square miles. The wells selected are well beyond the
16 recommended density.
- 17 g. In addition, this member of the public asked for clarification in terms of the reliability of
18 the databases provided by DWR. Good and comprehensive data sets are available for the
19 RMS. In terms of coverage, each well is covering a 3-mile radius, which covers almost the
20 entire basin.

21 7. Projects and Management Actions: (1:08:00)

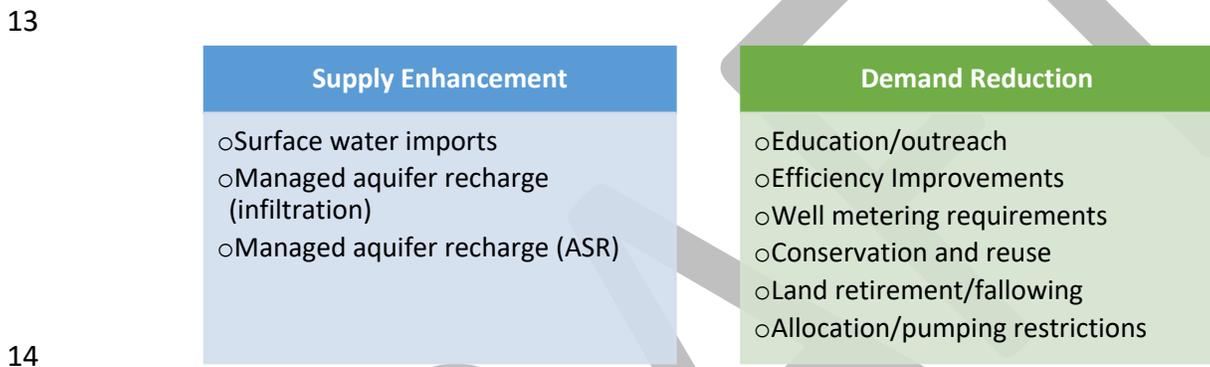
22 The Management Committee shared key takeaways from the GSA Board PMA discussion. The
23 SHAC discussed potential Vina GSA PMAs and reviewed next steps in the process. The public had
24 an opportunity to ask questions. Proponents can submit PMA ideas for possible inclusion in the
25 Vina GSP by April 30, using the PMA submission form [[Access PMA submission table | PMA
26 submission page](#)].
27

28
29 The GSA Board agreed to be a co-sponsor for a project to evaluate irrigation practices in the Vina
30 Subbasin and identify barriers growers face to adopting more efficient irrigation practices. This
31 survey findings may lead to more discussion on PMAs among the SHAC.
32

33 A. Hussein and B. Anderson (Geosyntec) gave a presentation to facilitate discussion related to
34 the PMAs. They clarified that the ideas highlighted in the presentation are recommendations for
35 inclusion in the GSP, but rather the slides include examples from other GSPs. Geosyntec shared
36 the first step is to understand how much water is needed (volume targets) based on past,
37 present, and projected future forecasted conditions accounting for climate change. The goal is to
38 attain a balance in inflows and outflows, which impact total groundwater storage. GSAs can look
39 at water budgets from the model to identify what PMAs are needed to address a specific
40 component of the water balance (e.g., groundwater levels, stream depletion, cross boundary
41 flows, etc.) to identify where benefits and mitigations should occur.
42



1 Geosyntec explained that PMAs can be classified in two main categories: supply enhancement
 2 and demand reduction (see examples in Figure below). The GSA can craft a diverse portfolio of
 3 PMAs across different parts of the subbasin, depending on the needs and priorities (e.g., GDEs,
 4 domestic well mitigation, etc.). Regarding next steps, Geosyntec will prepare a draft document
 5 with example Project Evaluation Criteria. The idea is for all PMAs to address a specific SMC. The
 6 GSA will continue to identify PMA ideas from water agencies and from other project proponents
 7 through the online form. DWR requires conducting an evaluation of PMAs for inclusion in the
 8 GSP. The Vina SHAC will be able to review submitted PMAs. The Management Committee
 9 encouraged SHAC members to submit ideas, which could be at various stages of development
 10 (planned, proposed, and conceptual). This could include ideas from individual members’ “wish
 11 list” or from existing relevant projects, as long as they are related to SGMA. Adding ideas can
 12 make them eligible for future funding.



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 16 PMA Solicitation Form
 17 The Vina Subbasin launched an online solicitation form to gather ideas for potential projects and
 18 management actions (PMAs) that could be evaluated and ultimately included in the Vina
 19 Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP). Project proponents have until April 30th, 2021
 20 to submit ideas for inclusion in the initial GSP. Once ideas are gathered, an initial screening and
 21 evaluation process will be conducted, followed by ranking of potential PMAs for more detailed
 22 evaluation and inclusion in the initial GSP. Proposals will be brought to the SHAC for discussion.
 23 This form is available in various formats at the Vina GSA Website’s [PMA submission page](#).

24
 25 Management Actions
 26 The SHAC brainstormed additional PMA ideas, particularly focused on management actions. In
 27 addition, the SHAC identified potential project proponents and partners, shown in the figure
 28 below.



PMA Ideas

- Domestic well data collection effort
- Registry of domestic users
- Database management and visualization
- Upper watershed management and forest health
- Privacy policies for data
- Climate and water resilience strategies
- Funding for inter-basin coordination and analysis (combined/joint efforts)
- Domestic well mitigation

Potential Proponents & Partners

- Butte County Resource Conservation District
- Butte County Fire Safe Council
- Sacramento River Watershed Program

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2 Discussion:

- 3 a. G. Cole (ag well user) asked about potential PMAs in the Butte College area, focused on
4 monitoring. K. Peterson (Butte County) shared that there are at least three wells monitored
5 in that area, one on campus, one to the east, and one to the south. They may not be included
6 in the representative monitoring wells.
- 7 b. D. Kehn (CalWater) suggested beginning with management actions before pursuing larger
8 projects to ensure the GSA has the data to support the projects. SMC are mostly focused on
9 domestic wells. It is important to ensure the GSA has the most updated domestic well data
10 to gain clarity and ensure the wells protected are in use. Lastly, he suggested investing in data
11 management and visualization tools to support management and public communication. A.
12 Hussein (Butte County) noted that other subbasins have been adopting privacy policies to
13 protect sensitive data.
- 14 c. J. Brobeck (environmental rep) suggested investing in upper watershed management and
15 forest health to promote recharge and overall watershed health. He encouraged the GSA to
16 pursue a Watershed Coordinator grant tied to SGMA. These efforts could be pursued by
17 multiple subbasins, given the benefits associated with a regional coordinator. P. Gosselin
18 (Butte County) highlighted the importance of upper watershed improvements that could
19 improve streamflow and recharge, particularly in relation to the recent wildfires. There are
20 efforts among the Sacramento River Watershed Program, the Butte County Fire Safe Council,
21 and Butte County Resource Coordination District through Butte County’s Coordinating
22 Committee (dealing with forest management issues, particularly on federal lands). K.
23 Peterson (Butte County) has been reaching out to potential partners to submit concepts. J.
24 Brobeck sees a need to further connect and integrate forest, wildlife management, and water
25 management. He will consider submitting a conceptual PMA that could potentially benefit
26 more than one subbasin. P. Gosselin highlighted upcoming funding from new [SB-45](#) proposed
27 bond primarily geared towards climate change and upper watershed health.



- 1 d. G. Cole (ag well user) expressed that the financial impact of having state board intervention
2 could be very concerning, costly, and disruptive.
- 3 e. S. Goepf (domestic well user) brought up the homeless issue in the subbasin and potential
4 PMAs that could address this issue in coordination with other agencies.
- 5 f. G. Sohnrey (ag well user) has PMA ideas to suggest, which he will submit through the PMA
6 form. He also asked for clarification related to the well metering suggestion, which he
7 opposes and suggested bringing information from the Land IQ report into the SHAC
8 discussions. P. Gosselin mentioned that Butte County hosted a brownbag seminar on
9 perspectives on land-use changes [[Access Recording Here](#)] with included a presentation from
10 Joel Kimmelshue on the Land IQ report findings. The intent of the seminars is to provide
11 information outside of SHAC meetings to allow for more focused discussions during the
12 limited time available at Vina SHAC meetings.
- 13 g. A few public members asked about possible funding for inter-basin coordination and analysis.
14 Another member of the public supported the suggestion for more monitoring on domestic
15 wells in the Vina Subbasin to alleviate concern among domestic users. P. Gosselin echoed the
16 ideas mentioned, for both creating a registry for domestic users and for inter-basin
17 coordination. The Management Committee will also discuss these ideas and bring them back
18 to the SHAC.
- 19 h. Richard Harriman (Butte County Water Commission) suggested making implicit priorities
20 explicit criteria for PMA evaluation. In his view, demand management options described as
21 “extreme” actions should not be dismissed or put aside due to value judgements at this stage
22 in the process. It will be important to tap into “low hanging fruit items”, in relation to cost-
23 effectiveness, timeliness, and staff capacity. P. Gosselin shared there will be explicit criteria
24 set, but there will also be other considerations, such as public acceptance and other concerns
25 that may influence the board’s decision-making. R. Harriman also suggested further public
26 input, participation, and transparency in the inter-basin coordination process.
- 27 i. J. Kimmelshue (Land IQ) encouraged the SHAC not to set criteria that only prioritized time
28 and resource effectiveness, but rather to keep an open mind and not discredit certain options
29 that may appear not to meet certain criteria. R. Harriman (Butte County Water Commission)
30 encouraged adding the Land IQ report into the Water Commission agenda for consideration
31 and dialogue.
- 32 j. A. Dawson (domestic well user) commented on previous comments made regarding domestic
33 wells. No matter how many wells are abandoned, there will still be a large number of
34 domestic wells potentially impacted by the GSP. The cost for mitigation will be significant for
35 every well impacted. This could include providing water to meet basic needs, deepening
36 existing wells, etc. The SHAC will need to consider ways to ameliorate the impact on domestic
37 well users. Otherwise, domestic well users will be paying unfairly for the GSP. Lastly, she
38 appreciated the Brown Bag series and expressed interest in evaluating alternatives for well
39 metering, including satellite-based systems and open evapotranspiration (ET).
- 40 k. A member of the public suggested evaluating PMAs from adjacent subbasins, such as the
41 ones being proposed by the Butte Subbasin. The Management Committee can point people
42 towards ideas submitted by neighboring subbasins.



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Outcomes & Next Steps | PMAs

- a. Geosyntec will prepare draft PMA evaluation criteria for discussion at the next Vina SHAC meeting.
- b. J. Brobeck and K. Peterson will be in touch to discuss possible upper watershed projects.
- c. SHAC members and members of the public were encouraged to submit PMA ideas via the Vina GSA Website's [PMA submission page](#).

8. Inter-basin coordination updates (2:25:20)

CBI provided an update on inter-basin coordination efforts and posed questions for preliminary discussion among the SHAC. Staff representatives from Antelope, Bowman, Butte, Colusa, Corning, Los Molinos, Red Bluff, Sutter, Vina, Wyandotte Creek, and Yolo subbasins met to continue discussing inter-basin coordination. Efforts shifted towards establishing a framework for continued inter-basin coordination and dialogue throughout GSP implementation (post January 2022). Subbasin representatives reflected on desired outcomes and engaged in a preliminary conversation regarding possible foundational elements for an inter-basin coordination framework. GSA representatives will provide regular inter-basin coordination updates at their respective public venues and will gather public input related to the desired outcomes and priorities for inter-basin coordination during GSP development and implementation. Meeting materials and updates are available at the website [[Access Website Here | Access Inter-Basin Coordination Update and Discussion Presentation](#)].

Discussion

The facilitation team asked the SHAC for preliminary ideas regarding desired outcomes for inter-basin coordination in SGMA and concerns or issues to consider in the development of an inter-basin coordination framework. P. Gosselin shared that early on the various subbasin representatives were considering drafting voluntary inter-basin coordination agreements. That may not necessarily be the case; rather, the goal is to identify priority areas for coordination (e.g., evaluation of cross-boundary flows, evaluation on impacts, communication, shared projects, etc.), and establish a framework that allow the GSAs to meet possible challenges in the longer term.

During earlier portions of the meeting, SHAC members and members of the public highlighted the need to pursue shared funding for sustained inter-basin coordination efforts and thorough analysis to promote a shared hydrological understanding of cross-boundary flows and boundary conditions. Further, SHAC members shared potential mutually beneficial projects, such as investing in upper watershed management and forest health. Lastly, SHAC members and public participants highlighted the need for increased public input on the framework for inter-basin coordination efforts, including desired outcomes and priorities. Other ideas are listed below.



- 1 a. C. Chastain highlighted the need to create longevity of inter-basin coordination past plan
- 2 adoption.
- 3 b. J. Brobeck shared important questions related to inter-basin coordination, shared in the
- 4 March correspondence document [[Access Here](#)]. He is particularly interested in
- 5 understanding cross-boundary flows at the Vina Subbasin boundaries. Further, he asked
- 6 about informal coordination meetings that the SHAC may not be aware of. C. Buck (Butte
- 7 County) shared that consulting teams have been coordinating informally and some
- 8 consulting teams are working in more than one subbasin. There are some efforts to
- 9 coordinate around the Sacramento River corridor, particularly to understand Stream
- 10 Depletion SMC and GDEs. Ultimately, decisions are made at the GSA level.
- 11 c. A member of the public expressed concern with the lack of public participation in inter-
- 12 basin coordination meetings. She was concerned regarding the direction moving away
- 13 from drafting inter-basin coordination agreements and would like a better understanding
- 14 of the findings from the technical information-sharing efforts. The facilitator clarified that
- 15 the voluntary agreements were not the initial intended outcome. Rather the inter-basin
- 16 coordination efforts were designed around the inter-basin coordination components
- 17 outlined by the regulations in case GSAs and their boards decided to pursue inter-basin
- 18 coordination agreements in the future.
- 19 d. A member of the public suggested having a public meeting where public participants could
- 20 ask questions about inter-basin coordination. The facilitator shared that the decision of
- 21 hosting a regional meeting focused on inter-basin coordination would depend on all
- 22 subbasin representatives to be on board. During the last meeting, staff from other
- 23 subbasins suggested seeking public input within existing GSA public venues already
- 24 established, such as stakeholder advisory committees and GSA boards. P. Gosselin (Butte
- 25 County) echoed the need for public discussions around inter-basin coordination and will
- 26 explore options and opportunities. Further, he highlighted the Northern Sacramento
- 27 Valley is breaking new ground and is unique in the extent of the coordination efforts being
- 28 pursued at such a significant regional scale.

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30 Outcomes & Next Steps | PMAs

- 31 a. CBI encouraged SHAC members to send via email any other thoughts on (1) what are the
- 32 most important outcomes for inter-basin coordination in SGMA?; and (2) what concerns
- 33 or issues you would like to have considered in the framework?
- 34 b. C. Buck (Butte County) will bring the ideas and concerns shared at the meeting to the next
- 35 staff-level meeting and create spaces to gather SHAC and public input in future meetings.
- 36 The goal at this point is to draft common language in GSPs that indicate intent for
- 37 sustained inter-basin coordination throughout GSP implementation.

38

39 Next Steps

40 The SHAC will meet again via video conference on April 20, 2021 from 9:00-12:00.



1 Participants

Participant	Representation/Affiliation	Present
Vina Stakeholder Advisory Committee (SHAC) Members		
Anne Dawson	Domestic well user	Y
Bruce Smith	Business representative	Y
Cheri Chastain	CSU Chico	Y
Christopher Madden	Butte College	Y
Gary Cole	Agricultural well user	Y
David Kehn	California Water Service	Y
Greg Sohnrey	Agricultural well user	Y
James Brobeck	Environmental representative	Y
Sam Goepf	Domestic well user	Y
Samantha Lewis	Agricultural well user	Y
Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) Member Agency Representatives		
Christina Buck	Butte County	Y
Paul Gosselin	Butte County	Y
Kelly Peterson	Butte County	Y
Linda Herman	City of Chico	N
Erik Gustafson	City of Chico	Y
Jeff Carter	Durham Irrigation District	N
Kamie Loeser	Durham Irrigation District	Y
Colin Klinesteker	Mechoopda Indian Tribe	Y
Darren Rice	Rock Creek Reclamation District GSA	Y
Technical Consultants		
Joe Turner	Geosyntec	Y
Bob Anderson	Geosyntec	Y
Amer Hussain	Geosyntec	Y
Kristin Reardon	Geosyntec	Y
Other Representatives		
Debbie Spangler	CA Department of Water Resources	Y
Facilitator		
Tania Carlone	Consensus Building Institute	Y
Mariana Rivera-Torres	Consensus Building Institute	Y

2 Approximately seven members of the public attended the meeting.