APPENDIX A

Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSA – Establishing Resolution/Agreements

APPENDIX 1-B
Joint Powers Agreement and Notice of Agreement

AMENDMENT #1
THE WYANDOTTE CREEK GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY JOINT EXERCISE OF POWERS AGREEMENT

The JOINT EXERCISE OF POWERS AGREEMENT ("Agreement") establishing the Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sustainability Agency is amended pursuant to Section 18.3 by replacing Article 7 with the following effective upon the date when the last Member Agency signs this Amendment (Effective Date").

ARTICLE 7. AGENCY DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

7.1. Formation of the Board of Directors. The Agency shall be governed and administered by a Board of Directors ("Board of Directors" or "Board") which is hereby established and which shall be composed of one (1) voting seat per Member. The governing board shall be known as the "Board of Directors of the Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sustainability Agency." All voting power shall reside in the Board. The Board shall consist of the following representatives, who shall be appointed in the manner set forth in Section 7:

7.1.1. One (1) representative appointed by each Member's governing body, who shall hold a current position in the Member's governing body and be referred to as a "Member Director."

7.1.2. Two (2) Stakeholder Directors, one of which shall be representative of agricultural stakeholders and interests within the Basin and one of which shall be representative of domestic well user stakeholders and interests within the Basin. The two (2) Stakeholder Directors shall meet the following qualifications:

(a) One (1) Agricultural Stakeholder Director. The Agricultural Stakeholder Director shall meet the following criteria, determined at the sole discretion of the Butte County Board of Supervisors: (1.a) own/ lease real property in active commercial agricultural production overlying the Basin or (1.b) be an employee of a commercial agricultural production operation overlying the Basin involved with water use decisions and (2) the commercial agricultural production operation employing any Stakeholder Director must extract groundwater from the Basin for irrigation/frost protection. The Agricultural Stakeholder may not be a party to any pending litigation against the Agency or any of its Members.

(b) One (1) Non-Agricultural Domestic Well User Stakeholder Director. The Domestic Well User Stakeholder Director shall meet the following criteria, determined at the sole discretion of the Butte County Board of Supervisors: (1.a) own/ lease real residential property that is the stakeholder's primary residence overlying the Basin (2) extract from the Basin for domestic water use. The Domestic Well User Stakeholder may not be a party to any pending litigation against the Agency or any of its Members.

7.2. Duties of the Board of Directors. The business and affairs of the Agency, and all of the powers of the Agency, including without limitation all powers set forth in Article 5, are reserved to and shall be exercised by and through the Board of Directors, except as may be expressly delegated to others pursuant to this Agreement, Bylaws, or by specific action of the Board of Directors.

7.3. Appointment of Directors. The Directors shall be appointed as follows:

7.3.1. Member Directors. Each Member Director must sit on the governing board of the Member agency and be appointed by that governing board by notification, which shall be transmitted to the Chair of the Agency following adoption by the Member.

7.3.2. Stakeholder Directors. The two (2) Stakeholder Directors shall be appointed as follows:

a) Agricultural Stakeholder Director. The Directors shall select the Agricultural Stakeholder Director from a list of qualified nominees submitted to Butte County pursuant to an open application process. The Butte County Board of Supervisors shall consider the nominees at a regular meeting and shall appoint the Agricultural Stakeholder Director.

(b) Domestic Well User Stakeholder Director. The Directors shall confirm the nomination for the Domestic Well User Stakeholder Director from a list of qualified nominees submitted to Butte County pursuant to an open application process specified in the Bylaws. The Butte County Board of Supervisors shall consider the nominees at a regular meeting and shall appoint the Domestic Well User Stakeholder Director .

7.4. Alternate Directors. Each Member shall also appoint one Alternate Director to the Board of Directors, and an Alternate Director shall be appointed for each Stakeholder Director. All Alternate Directors shall be appointed in the same manner as set forth in Section 7.3. Alternate Directors shall have no vote and shall not participate in any discussions or deliberations of the Board unless appearing as a substitute for a Director due to absence or conflict of interest. If the Director is not present, or if the Director has a conflict of interest which precludes participation by the Director in any decision-making process of the Board, the Alternate Director appointed to act in his/her place shall assume all rights of the Director and shall have the authority to act in his/her absence, including casting votes on matters before the Board. Each Alternate Director shall be appointed prior to the third meeting of the Board. Alternate Directors are encouraged to attend all Board meetings and stay informed on current issues before the Board.

7.5. Terms of Office. The term of office for each member of the Agency's Board of Directors is four (4) years and may be reappointed. Each Member Director and Alternate Member Director of the Board of Directors shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing Member's Governing Body and may be removed from the Board of Directors by the appointing Members Governing Body at any time. If at any time a vacancy occurs on the Board of Directors, a replacement shall be appointed to fill the unexpired term of the previous Board Member pursuant to this Article 7 and within ninety (90) days of the date that such position becomes vacant.

7.6. Removal of Board Members. A Board Member that no longer meets the qualifications set forth in section 7.1.1 is automatically removed from the Agency Board of Directors. Upon removal of a Director, the Alternate Director shall serve as a Director until a new Director is appointed. Members must submit any changes in Member Director or Alternate Member Director positions to the Chair in writing and signed by the Member. A Stakeholder

Director may be removed for failure to attend three (3) consecutive meeting or as a result of no longer meeting the qualifications set forth in Article 7 of this Agreement.

7.7. Vacancies. A vacancy on the Board of Directors shall occur when a Director resigns or reaches the end of that Director's term, as set forth in Section 7.5. For Member Directors, a vacancy shall also occur when he or she is removed by his or her appointing Member. For Stakeholder Directors, a vacancy shall also occur when the Stakeholder Director is removed, as set forth in Section 7.6. Upon the vacancy of a Director, the Alternate Director shall serve as Director until a new Director is appointed as set forth in Section 7.4 unless the Alternate Director is already serving as an Alternate Director in the event of a prior vacancy, in which case, the seat shall remain vacant until a replacement Director is appointed as set forth in Section 7.4. Members shall submit any changes in Director or Alternate Director positions to the Chair by written notice signed by an authorized representative of the Member's governing body.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto, pursuant to resolutions duly and regularly adopted by their respective governing boards, have caused their names to be affixed by their proper and respective officers as of the date of execution of this Agreement.

County of Butte

By:_____ Date: 3/12/19

Steve Lambert, Chair

Board of Supervisors

City of Oroville

By:_____ Date: 4-2-19

Chuck Reynolds, Mayor

City Council

Thermalito Water and Sewer District

By:_____ Date: 03-18-2019

TREVOR HATLEY

~~Brian Pulley~~, President

Board of Directors

JOINT EXERCISE OF POWERS AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING THE WYANDOTTE CREEK GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

This JOINT EXERCISE OF POWERS AGREEMENT ("Agreement") establishing the Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sustainability Agency is made and entered into and effective upon the date when the last Member Agency signs this Agreement ("Effective Date") by and among the public agencies listed on the attached Exhibit A (Members) for the purpose of forming a Groundwater Sustainability Agency ("GSA") and achieving groundwater sustainability in the Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Subbasin ("Basin").

Recitals

WHEREAS, in the fall of 2014, the California legislature adopted, and the Governor signed into law, three bills (SB 1168, AB 1739, and SB 1319) collectively referred to as the "Sustainable Groundwater Management Act" ("SGMA"), that initially became effective on January 1, 2015, and that has been amended from time-to-time thereafter; and

WHEREAS, the stated purpose of SGMA, as set forth in California Water Code section 10720.1, is to provide for the sustainable management of groundwater basins at a local level by providing local groundwater agencies with the authority, and technical and financial assistance necessary, to sustainably manage groundwater; and

WHEREAS, SGMA requires the designation of Groundwater Sustainability Agencies ("GSAs") for the purpose of achieving groundwater sustainability through the adoption and implementation of Groundwater Sustainability Plans ("GSPs") or an alternative plan for all medium and high priority basins as designated by the California Department of Water Resources ("DWR"); and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to Article 6.1 and 6.2 of this agreement, each Member is a local agency, as defined by SGMA (Division 2, Part 2.74 (commencing with §10720), Part 5 (commencing with §4999), Part 5.1 (commencing with §5100) and Part 5.2 (commencing with §5200) of the California Water Code Section *et seq.*; "SGMA"), duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California, and each Member has water supply, water management or land use responsibilities within the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin, which is designated basin number 5-021.69 in the DWR Bulletin Number 118 (update 2016); and

WHEREAS, Section 10720.7 of SGMA requires all basins designated as high or medium priority basins by the Department of Water Resources ("DWR") in its Bulletin 118 be managed under groundwater sustainability plans or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans pursuant to SGMA; and

WHEREAS, The Members have determined that the sustainable management of the Basin pursuant to SGMA may best be achieved through the cooperation of the Members operating through a joint powers agency; and

WHEREAS, in order to promote efficiency and sharing of resources, the Members, individually and collectively, encourage coordination; and

WHEREAS, the Joint Exercise of Powers Act (Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 6500) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the California Government Code; the "Act"), authorizes two or more public agencies to, by agreement, jointly exercise any power held in common by agencies entering into such an agreement and to exercise additional powers granted under the Act; and

WHEREAS, based on the foregoing legal authority, the Members desire to create a joint powers agency for the purpose of taking all actions deemed necessary by the joint powers agency to ensure sustainable management of the Basin as required by SGMA; and

WHEREAS, the governing board of each Member has determined it to be in the Member's best interest and in the public interest that this Agreement be executed;

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the matters recited and the mutual promises, covenant, and conditions set forth in this Agreement, the Members hereby agree as follows:

TERMS OF AGREEMENT

ARTICLE 1. DEFINITIONS

As used in this Agreement, unless context requires otherwise, the meanings of the terms set forth below shall be as follows:

1.1. "Act" means the Joint Exercise of Powers Act, set forth in Chapter 5 of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code, sections 6500, *et seq.*, including all laws supplemental thereto.

1.2. "Agency" means the Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sustainability Agency.

1.3. "Agreement" means this joint powers agreement, which creates the Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sustainability Agency.

1.4. "Basin" means the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin, as shown on the map attached to this Agreement as Exhibit B, which is incorporated herein by this reference, as attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.

1.5. "Board of Directors" or "Board" means the governing body of the Agency as established by Article 7 of this Agreement.

1.6. "Board Member" or "Director" shall mean a member of the Agency's Board of Directors.

1.7. "Committee" shall mean any committee established pursuant to Article 11 of this Agreement.

1.8. "Effective Date" means the date on which the last Member executes this Agreement.

1.9. "Fiscal Year" means July 1 through June 30.

1.10. "GSA" shall mean a groundwater sustainability agency.

1.11. "GSP" shall mean a groundwater sustainability plan.

1.12. "Management Area" refers to an area within a basin for which a GSP may identify different minimum thresholds, measurable objectives, monitoring, and projects and actions based on unique local conditions. The GSP must describe each Management Area, including rationale for approach and demonstrate it can be managed without causing undesirable results out of the Area.

1.13. "Member" has the meaning assigned to it in the Preamble and further means each party to this Agreement that satisfies the requirements of section 6.1 of this Agreement, including any new members as may be authorized by the Board pursuant to Section 6.2 of this Agreement.

1.14. "Member Director" means a director or alternate director appointed by a Member pursuant to Article 7 of this Agreement.

1.15. "Member's Governing Body" means the board of directors or other voting body that controls the individual public agencies that are Members.

1.16. "SGMA" has the meaning assigned to it in the first Recital of the Agreement.

1.17. "Special Project" means a project undertaken by some, but not all Members of the Agency, pursuant to Article 14 of this Agreement.

1.18. "Stakeholder Director" means a Director appointed pursuant to Article 7 that represents stakeholder interests.

1.19. "State" means the State of California.

1.20. "DWR" means the California Department of Water Resources.

ARTICLE 2. THE AGENCY

2.1. Upon the effective date of this Agreement, Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sustainability Agency ("Agency") is hereby created. Pursuant to the provisions of the Act, the Agency shall be a public agency separate from its Members.

2.2. The boundaries of the Agency shall be as shown on the map on Exhibit B, which is attached to this Agreement and incorporated herein by this reference. The boundary will reflect the most recent Bulletin 118 boundaries as they become available.

ARTICLE 3. PURPOSE OF THE AGENCY

3.1. The purpose of this Agreement is to create a joint powers agency (Agency) separate from its Members that elects to be the GSA for the entire Basin. The purpose of the Agency is to (a) develop, adopt, and implement a GSP for the Basin in order to implement

SGMA requirements and achieve the sustainability goals outlined in SGMA; and (b) involve the public and area stakeholders through outreach and engagement in developing and implementing the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP.

ARTICLE 4. TERM

4.1. This Agreement shall become effective upon execution by each of the Parties and shall continue in full force and effect until terminated pursuant to the provisions of Article 17.

4.2. By execution hereof, each Member certifies and declares that it is a legal entity that is authorized to be a party to a joint exercise of powers agreement and to contract with each other for the joint exercise of a common power under Article 1, Chapter 5, Division 7, Title 1 of the Government Code, commencing with section 6500 or other applicable law including but not limited to California Water Code § 10720.3(c).

ARTICLE 5. POWERS OF THE AGENCY

5.1 Powers. The Agency shall possess the ability to exercise those powers specifically granted by the Act and SGMA. Additionally, the Agency shall possess the ability to exercise the common powers of its Members related to the purposes of the Agency, including, but not limited to, the following:

5.1.1 To designate itself as the exclusive GSA for the Basin pursuant to SGMA.

5.1.2 To develop, adopt and implement a GSP for the Basin pursuant to SGMA.

5.1.3 To adopt rules, regulations, policies, bylaws and procedures governing the operation of the Agency and adoption and implementation of a GSP for the Basin.

5.1.4 To adopt ordinances within the Basin consistent with the purpose of the Agency as necessary to implement the GSP and otherwise meeting the requirements of the SGMA.

5.1.6 To obtain legal, financial, accounting, technical, engineering, and other services needed to carry out the purposes of this Agreement.

5.1.7 To perform periodic reviews of the GSP including submittal of annual reports.

5.1.8 To require the registration and monitoring of wells within the Basin.

5.1.9 To issue revenue bonds or other appropriate public or private debt and incur debts, liabilities or obligations.

5.1.10 To exercise the powers permitted under Government Code section 6504 or any successor statute.

5.1.11 To levy taxes, assessments, charges and fees as provided in SGMA or otherwise provided by law.

5.1.12 To regulate and monitor groundwater extractions within the Basin as permitted by SGMA, provided that this Agreement does not extend to a Member's operation of its systems to distribute water once extracted or otherwise obtained, unless and to the extent required by other laws now in existence or as may otherwise be adopted.

5.1.13 To establish and administer projects and programs for the benefit of the Basin.

5.1.14 To cooperate, act in conjunction and contract with the United States, the State of California, or any agency thereof, counties, municipalities, special districts, GSAs, public and private corporations of any kind (including without limitation, PUC regulated utilities and mutual water companies), and individuals, or any of them, for any and all purposes necessary or convenient for the full exercise of powers of the Agency.

5.1.15 To accumulate operating and reserve funds and invest the same as allowed by law for the purposes of the Agency and to invest funds pursuant to California Government Code section 6509.5 or other applicable State Law.

5.1.16 To apply for and accept grants, contributions, donations and loans under any federal, state or local programs for assistance in development or implementing any of its projects or programs for the purposes of the Agency.

5.1.17 To acquire by negotiation, lease, purchase, construct, hold, manage, maintain, operate and dispose of any buildings, property, water rights, works or improvements within and without the respective boundaries of the Members necessary to accomplish the purposes described herein.

5.1.18 To sue and be sued in the Agency's own name.

5.1.19 To exercise the common powers of its Members to develop, collect, provide and disseminate information that furthers the purposes of the Agency, including but not limited to the operation of the Agency and adoption and implementation of a Groundwater Sustainability Plan for the Basin, to the Members' legislative, administrative, and judicial bodies, as well as the public generally.

5.1.20 To perform all other acts necessary or proper to carry out fully the purposes of this Agreement.

5.2 Preservation of Powers. The Agency and all of its Members confirm that nothing contained herein shall grant the Agency any power to:

5.2.1 Alter any water right, contract right, or any similar right held by its Members, or amend a Member's water delivery practice, course of dealing, or conduct without the express consent of the holder thereof.

5.2.2 Limit or interfere with the respective Members' rights and authorities over their own internal matters, including, but not limited to, a GSA's legal rights to surface water supplies and assets, groundwater supplies and assets, facilities, operations, water management and water supply matters.

5.2.3 Modify or limit a Member's police powers, land use authorities, well permitting or any other authority.

5.3 Coordination between Basins. In order to maintain consistency and the efficient use of resources, to the extent feasible, the Agency shall strive to coordinate between and among the other adjoining subbasins for administration, matters involving public communication and outreach, and for developing frameworks to support groundwater management, which may include agreement to certain areas of coordination, provided that the Agency retain its own authority and that such recommendations are ratified by the Board. The Agency may clarify and acknowledge coordination among the other GSAs through a document or agreement if deemed appropriate.

ARTICLE 6. MEMBERSHIP

6.1. Initial Members. The initial Members of the Agency shall be the County of Butte, City of Oroville, and Thermalito Water and Sewer District.

6.2. New Members. Additional Parties may join the Agency and become a Member provided that the prospective new member: (a) is eligible to join a GSA as provided by SGMA (Water Code §10723), (b) possesses powers common to all other Members, (c) pays all previously incurred costs, if any, (e) pays all applicable fees and charges, if any, and (f) receives unanimous consent of the existing Members, evidenced by the execution of a written amendment to this Agreement signed by all Members, including the additional public agency.

ARTICLE 7. AGENCY DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

7.1. Formation of the Board of Directors. The Agency shall be governed and administered by a Board of Directors ("Board of Directors" or "Board") which is hereby established and which shall be composed of one (1) voting seat per Member. The governing board shall be known as the "Board of Directors of the Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sustainability Agency." All voting power shall reside in the Board. The Board shall consist of the following representatives, who shall be appointed in the manner set forth in Section 7:

7.1.1. One (1) representative appointed by each Member's governing body, who shall hold a current position in the Member's governing body and be referred to as a "Member Director."

7.1.2. Two (2) Stakeholder Directors, one of which shall be representative of agricultural stakeholders and interests within the Basin and one of which shall be representative of domestic well user stakeholders and interests within the Basin. The two (2) Stakeholder Directors shall meet the following qualifications:

(a) One (1) Agricultural Stakeholder Director. The Agricultural Stakeholder Director shall meet the following criteria, determined at the sole discretion of the Board Members: (1.a) own/ lease real property in active commercial agricultural production overlying the Basin or (1.b) be an employee of a commercial agricultural production operation overlying the Basin involved with water use decisions and (2) the commercial agricultural production operation employing any Stakeholder Director must extract groundwater from the Basin for irrigation/frost protection. The Agricultural Stakeholder may not be a party to any pending litigation against the Agency or any of its Members.

(b) One (1) Non-Agricultural Domestic Well User Stakeholder Director. The Domestic Well User Stakeholder Director shall meet the following criteria, determined at the sole discretion of the Board Members: (1.a) own/ lease real residential property that is the stakeholder's primary residence overlying the Basin (2) extract from the Basin for domestic water use. The Domestic Well User Stakeholder may not be a party to any pending litigation against the Agency or any of its Members.

7.2. Duties of the Board of Directors. The business and affairs of the Agency, and all of the powers of the Agency, including without limitation all powers set forth in Article 5, are reserved to and shall be exercised by and through the Board of Directors, except as may be expressly delegated to others pursuant to this Agreement, Bylaws, or by specific action of the Board of Directors.

7.3. Appointment of Directors. The Directors shall be appointed as follows:

7.3.1. Member Directors. Each Member Director must sit on the governing board of the Member agency and be appointed by that governing board by notification, which shall be transmitted to the Chair of the Agency following adoption by the Member.

7.3.2. Stakeholder Directors. The two (2) Stakeholder Directors shall be appointed as follows:

(a) Agricultural Stakeholder Director. The Directors shall select the Agricultural Stakeholder Director from a list of qualified nominees submitted to the Directors pursuant to an open application process specified in the Bylaws. The Directors shall consider the nominees at a regular meeting and shall appoint the Agricultural Stakeholder Director upon unanimous vote of all Directors.

(b) Domestic Well User Stakeholder Director. The Directors shall confirm the nomination for the Domestic Well User Stakeholder Director from a list of qualified nominees submitted to the Directors pursuant to an open application process specified in the Bylaws. The Directors shall consider the nominees at a regular meeting and shall appoint the Domestic Well User Stakeholder Director upon unanimous vote of all Directors.

7.4. Alternate Directors. Each Member shall also appoint one Alternate Director to the Board of Directors, and an Alternate Director shall be appointed for each Stakeholder Director. All Alternate Directors shall be appointed in the same manner as set forth in Section 7.3. Alternate Directors shall have no vote and shall not participate in any discussions or deliberations of the Board unless appearing as a substitute for a Director due to absence or conflict of interest. If the Director is not present, or if the Director has a conflict of interest which precludes participation by the Director in any decision-making process of the Board, the Alternate Director appointed to act in his/her place shall assume all rights of the Director and shall have the authority to act in his/her absence, including casting votes on matters before the Board. Each Alternate Director shall be appointed prior to the third meeting of the Board. Alternate Directors are encouraged to attend all Board meetings and stay informed on current issues before the Board.

7.5. Terms of Office. The term of office for each member of the Agency's Board of Directors is four (4) years and may be reappointed. Each Member Director and Alternate Member Director of the Board of Directors shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing Member's Governing Body and may be removed from the Board of Directors by the appointing Members Governing Body at any time. If at any time a vacancy occurs on the Board of Directors, a replacement shall be appointed to fill the unexpired term of the previous Board Member pursuant to this Article 7 and within ninety (90) days of the date that such position becomes vacant.

7.6. Removal of Board Members. A Board Member that no longer meets the qualifications set forth in section 7.1.1 is automatically removed from the Agency Board of Directors. Upon removal of a Director, the Alternate Director shall serve as a Director until a new Director is appointed. Members must submit any changes in Member Director or Alternate Member Director positions to the Chair in writing and signed by the Member. A Stakeholder Director may be removed for failure to attend three (3) consecutive meeting or as a result of no longer meeting the qualifications set forth in Article 7 of this Agreement.

7.7. Vacancies. A vacancy on the Board of Directors shall occur when a Director resigns or reaches the end of that Director's term, as set forth in Section 7.5. For Member Directors, a vacancy shall also occur when he or she is removed by his or her appointing Member. For Stakeholder Directors, a vacancy shall also occur when the Stakeholder Director is removed, as set forth in Section 7.6. Upon the vacancy of a Director, the Alternate Director shall serve as Director until a new Director is appointed as set forth in Section 7.4 unless the Alternate Director is already serving as an Alternate Director in the event of a prior vacancy, in which case, the seat shall remain vacant until a replacement Director is appointed as set forth in Section 7.4. Members shall submit any changes in Director or Alternate Director positions to the Chair by written notice signed by an authorized representative of the Member's governing body.

ARTICLE 8. AGENCY MEETINGS

8.1. Initial Meeting. The initial meeting of the Agency's Board of Directors shall be called by the County of Butte and held in the Board of Supervisor Chambers 25 County Center Drive, Oroville CA 95965, within 60 days of the effective date of this Agreement.

8.2. Time and Place. The Board of Directors shall provide in its adopted bylaws or by other means authorized or required by law for the time and place for holding regular meetings, at least annually, and at such other times as determined by the Board of Directors.

8.3. Conduct. All meetings of the Board shall be noticed, held, and conducted in accordance with the Ralph. M. Brown Act to the extent applicable. Board Members and Alternate Board Members may use teleconferencing in connection with any meeting in conformance with and to the extent authorized by the applicable laws.

ARTICLE 9. BOARD OF DIRECTORS VOTING

9.1. Quorum. A majority of the members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for purposes of transacting business.

9.2. Director Votes. Each member of the Board of Directors of the Agency shall have one (1) vote. With the exception of items in section 9.3 below, an affirmative vote by a majority of all Board Members is required to approve any item. The Board of Directors shall strive for consensus of all members on items.

9.3. Supermajority Voting Requirement. A supermajority vote requires an affirmative vote of four (4) or more Directors. Items that require a supermajority vote to pass consist of the following, which may be amended from time to time by the Board by a supermajority, or as may otherwise be required by this Agreement or by law:

1. Bylaws adoption, modification or alteration
2. GSP adoption, modification or alteration
3. Adoption of assessment, charges and fees
4. Adoption of regulations and ordinances
5. Adoption or modification of annual budget, including capital projects
6. Property acquisition (excepting rights of way)
7. Appointment of Treasurer, Administrator, Plan Manager or General Counsel subject to the provisions in Article 12.
8. Modifications to the composition, selection, and number or removal of Advisory Committee Members
9. Approval and/or amendments to the Advisory Committee Charter
10. Removal of Stakeholder Directors
11. Acceptance of Management Area chapters submitted by Member(s)
12. Establishment of new or modification to existing Management Areas
13. Development of the Management Area chapter and associated cost allocations to Members within such Management Area in the event of a failure by a Member(s) to develop a Management Area chapter for their respective portion of the subbasin.

ARTICLE 10. OFFICERS

10.1. Officers. The Board of Directors shall select a Chair and Vice-Chair and any other officers as determined necessary by the Board of Directors.

10.1.1. The Chair shall preside at all Board Meetings.

10.1.2. The Vice-Chair shall act in place of the Chair at meetings should the Chair be absent.

10.1.3. All Officers shall be chosen at the first Board of Directors meeting and serve a term for one (1) year. An Officer may serve for multiple consecutive terms. Any Officer may resign at any time upon written notice to the Agency.

ARTICLE 11. COMMITTEE FORMATION

11.1 Management Committee. There shall be established by the Board of Directors a committee comprised of at least one (1) staff representative from each Member. The Management Committee shall exist for the term specified in the action establishing the committee, shall meet as directed by the Board of Directors, and shall recommend agenda items, administer the Stakeholder Advisory Committee, establish and administer technical working groups, and bring staff reports to the Board of Directors.

11.2 Internal Committee Formation. There shall be established such internal committees as the Board of Directors shall determine from time to time. Each such internal committee shall be comprised of two (2) Directors, shall exist for the term specified in the action establishing the committee, shall meet as directed by the Board of Directors, and shall make recommendations to the Board of Directors on the various activities of the Agency.

11.3. Stakeholder Advisory Committee Formation. The Board of Directors shall establish an advisory committee comprised of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population and area stakeholders within the Basin. The Board of Directors shall encourage the active involvement of the advisory committee(s) prior to and during the development and implementation of the GSP. The Stakeholder Advisory Committee is subject to the Ralph M. Brown Act. At-large members are appointed by the Wyandotte Creek GSA Board of Directors. The Stakeholder Advisory Committee will initially include:

1. South Feather Water and Power (1)
2. California Water Service-Oroville (1)
3. Tribal representative(s)
4. At-large agricultural water users (3)
5. At-large domestic well users (2)
6. At-large environmental representative (1)
7. At-large business association representative (1)

The Board of Directors may appoint other Interests of Beneficial Uses and Users of Groundwater (Water Code §10723.3) to the Stakeholder Advisory Committee.

The Board of Directors will ensure that at least one (1) member from the Management Committee administers advisory committee(s). The advisory committee shall meet as directed by the Board of Directors and as specified in Exhibit C, and shall make recommendations to the Board of Directors as requested.

11.4. Technical Working Groups. There may be established by the Management Committee technical working groups from time to time, the purpose of which shall be to provide advice to the Management Committee on issues of a technical nature related to the activities of the Agency. The Board of Directors will ensure that at least one (1) member from the Management Committee administers technical working groups.

ARTICLE 12. OPERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

12.1 Administrator and Plan Manager

12.1.1 Administrator: The Board may appoint an Administrator, from time-to-time and when it deems appropriate. If appointed, the Administrator shall serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors and his/her duties and responsibilities shall be set forth by the Board in their bylaws or actions.

12.1.2 Plan Manager: The Board shall appoint a Plan Manager. The Administrator and Plan Manager may be the same individual. The Plan Manager shall serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors and his/her duties and responsibilities shall be set forth by the Board.

12. 2 Treasurer and Controller. The County of Butte shall act as treasurer and controller for the Agency. The controller of the Agency shall cause an independent audit of the Agency's finances to be made by a certified public accountant in compliance with California Government Code section 6505. The treasurer of the Agency shall be the depositor and shall have custody of all money of the Agency from whatever source. The controller of the Agency shall draw warrants and pay demands against the Agency when the demands have been approved by the Agency or any authorized representative pursuant to any delegation of Agency adopted by the Agency. The treasurer and controller shall comply strictly with the provisions of statutes relating to their duties found in Chapter 5 (commencing with section 6500) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the California Government Code.

12.2. Legal Counsel and Other Officers. The Board of Directors may appoint legal counsel who shall serve at the pleasure of the Board. Subject to the limits of the Agency's approved budget, the Board shall also have the power to appoint and contract for the services of other officers, consultants, advisers and independent contractors as it may deem necessary or convenient for the business of the Agency, all of whom shall serve at the pleasure of the Board. The appointed General Legal Counsel and other appointed officers of the Agency shall not be employees or contractors of one or more of the Members. Appointment of a General Legal Counsel shall be subject to all applicable Rules of Professional Responsibility, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, each of the Members expressly reserve and do not waive their rights to approve or disapprove of potential conflicts of Agency General Legal Counsel.

12.3 Employees and Management. The Agency will not have any employees. In lieu of hiring employees, the Agency may engage one or more Members to manage any of the business of the Agency on terms and conditions acceptable to the Board of Directors. Any Member so engaged shall have such responsibilities as set forth in an agreement for such Member's services, which shall be approved by a super-majority vote of the Directors. The Agency shall have the power to employ competent registered civil engineers and other consultants to investigate and to

carefully devise a plan or plans to carry out and fulfill the objects and purposes of SGMA, and complete a GSP.

12.4 Principal Office. At the initial meeting of the Board, the Board shall establish a principal office for the Agency, which shall be located at a place overlying the Basin. The Board may change the principal office from time to time so long as that principal office remains at a location overlying the Basin.

12.5 Bylaws. The Board shall adopt Bylaws governing the conduct of the meetings and the day-to-day operations of the Agency within six months of the Effective Date of this Agreement.

12.6 Official Seal and Letterhead. The Board may adopt, and/or amend, an official seal and letterhead for the Agency.

12.7 Conflict of Interest Code. The Board shall adopt and file a Conflict of Interest Code pursuant to the provisions of the Political Reform Act of 1974 within six months of the Effective Date. The Board may review and revise the Conflict of Interest Code from time to time as appropriate or when required by law.

ARTICLE 13. MANAGEMENT AREAS

13.1 Formation of Management Areas. As is consistent with state regulations, there will be two Management Areas in the Wyandotte Creek subbasin. One Management Area will encompass the municipal areas within and directly adjacent to the City of Oroville. The other Management Area will be in the rural area of the Wyandotte Creek subbasin. The final boundaries of the Management Areas shall be determined by the Agency in consultation with the Wyandotte Creek Advisory Committee.

13.2 Management Areas Chapters. The Management Areas would have distinct "chapters" in the GSP establishing different minimum thresholds, measurable objectives, monitoring and projects. All chapters must be consistent with the subbasin-wide sustainability goals. Management Areas refer to an area within a basin for which a GSP may identify minimum thresholds, measurable objectives, monitoring, and projects and actions based on unique local conditions.

13.3 Role of Agency. Subject to the Reservation of Authority set forth in Section 13.5, the Agency will serve a coordination and administrative role in the development of the Management Area chapter conducted by the lead Member agencies. The Agency will be responsible for accepting the Management Area chapters determined by the Agency to be compliant with SGMA and applicable regulations for inclusion into the GSP. Upon inclusion of Management Area chapters into the GSP, the Agency will be responsible for implementation and enforcement pursuant to Article 5.

13.4 Management Area Lead Responsibility. The City of Oroville, Butte County, and Thermalito Water and Sewer District will be responsible for overseeing the development of the Management Area chapter for the municipal portion of the subbasin. Butte County will be responsible for overseeing the development of the Management Area chapter for the rural portion of the subbasin.

13.5 Reservation of Authority. In the event of a failure by a Member to develop a Management Area chapter for their respective portion of the basin, the Agency reserves and retains all requisite authority to (1) develop the Management Area chapter and (2) allocate the cost of development of the Management Area chapter to Members within such Management Area.

13.6 Additional Management Areas. Additional Management Areas may be defined and established by the Board of Directors as set forth in 9.3.

ARTICLE 14. SPECIFIC PROJECTS

14.1. Projects. The Agency intends to carry out activities in furtherance of its purposes and consistent with the powers established by the Agreement with the participation of all Members.

14.2. Member Specific Projects. In addition to the general activities undertaken by all Members of the Agency, the Agency may initiate specific projects that involves less than all Members. No Member shall be required to be involved in a Project that involves less than all the Members.

14.3. Project Agreement. Prior to undertaking any project that does not involve all Member Agencies, the Members electing to participate in the Project shall enter into a Project Agreement. A Member may elect not to participate in a specific project matter by providing notice and not entering into the Project Agreement specific to the matter in which the Member has elected not to participate. Each Project Agreement shall provide the terms and conditions by which the Members that enter into the Project Agreement will participate in the Project. All assets, rights, benefits, and obligations attributable to the Project shall be assets, rights, benefits, and obligations of those Members which have entered into the Project Agreement. Any debts, liabilities, obligations, or indebtedness incurred by the Agency in regard to a particular Project shall be the debts, liabilities, obligations, and indebtedness of those Members who have executed the Project Agreement in accordance with the terms thereof and shall not be the debts, liabilities, obligations, and indebtedness of those Members who have not executed the Project Agreement.

14.4. Board of Directors Approval. The Board of Directors shall have the authority to disapprove any Project Agreement upon a determination that the Project Agreement has specific, substantial adverse impacts upon Members that have not executed the Project Agreement.

ARTICLE 15. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

15.1. Agency Funding and Contributions. In order to provide the needed capital to initially fund the Agency, the Agency shall be initially funded through a GSP grant awarded by the Department of Water Resources and through in-kind contributions of Members. In subsequent years and as needed, the Agency may be funded through additional voluntary contributions by Members and as otherwise provided in Chapter 8 of SGMA (commencing with section 10730 of the Water Code).

15.2. Budgets. Within ninety (90) days after the first meeting of the Board of the Agency, and thereafter prior to the commencement of each fiscal year, the Board of Directors shall adopt a budget for the Agency for the ensuing fiscal year.

15.3. Long-Term Funding. Upon formation of the Agency, the Board of Directors shall work on the development, adoption and implementation of a long-term funding plan to cover the operating and administrative expenses of the Agency.

ARTICLE 16. LIABILITY AND INDEMNIFICATION

16.1. Liability. The Members do not intend hereby to be obligated either jointly or severally for the debts, liabilities or obligations of the Agency, except as may be specifically provided for in California Government Code section 895.2, as amended or supplemented. Therefore, unless and to the extent otherwise required by law or agreed to herein by the Members, in accordance with California Government Code section 6507 the debts, liabilities and obligations of the Agency shall not be the debts, liabilities or obligations of the Member entities. The Agency shall own and hold title to all funds, property and works acquired by it during the term of this Agreement.

16.2. Indemnification. Funds of the Agency may be used to defend, indemnify, and hold harmless the Agency, each Member, each Director, and any officers, agents and employees of the Agency for their actions taken within the course and scope of their duties while acting on behalf of the Agency. Other than for gross negligence or intentional acts, to the fullest extent permitted by law, the Agency agrees to save, indemnify, defend and hold harmless each Member from any liability, claims, suits, actions, arbitration proceedings, administrative proceedings, regulatory proceedings, losses, expenses or costs of any kind, whether actual, alleged or threatened, including attorney's fees and costs, court costs, interest, defense costs, and expert witness fees, where the same arise out of, or are in any way attributable in whole or in part to, negligent acts or omissions of the Agency or its employees, officers or agents or the employees, officers or agents of any Member, while acting within the course and scope of a Member relationship with the Agency.

ARTICLE 17. WITHDRAWAL AND TERMINATION

17.1. Withdrawal. A Member may unilaterally withdraw from this Agreement without causing or requiring termination of this Agreement, effective upon sixty (60) days written notice to the remaining Members.

17.2. Termination of Agency. This Agreement may be rescinded and the Agency terminated by unanimous written consent of all Members, except during the outstanding term of any Agency indebtedness.

17.3. Effect of Withdrawal or Termination. The JPA may be terminated and the Agency dissolved by a unanimous vote of the Member Directors. Upon termination of this Agreement or unilateral withdrawal, a Member shall remain obligated to pay its share of all debts, liabilities and obligations of the Agency required of the Member pursuant to the terms of this Agreement which were incurred or accrued prior to the date of such termination or withdrawal, including without limitation, those debts, liabilities and obligations pursuant to

Section 5. Any Member that withdraws from the Agency shall have no right to participate in the business and affairs of the Agency or to exercise any rights of a Member under this Agreement or the Act, but shall continue to share in distributions from the Agency on the same basis as if such Member had not withdrawn, provided that a Member that has withdrawn from the Agency shall not receive distributions in excess of the contributions made to the Agency while a Member. The right to share in distributions granted under this section shall be in lieu of any right the withdrawn Member may have to receive a distribution or payment of the fair value of the Member's interest in the Agency.

A Member may, in its sole discretion, withdraw from the Agency, effective 60 days after written notice to the Agency. Upon withdrawal or termination of the Agency, the withdrawing Member(s) retain all rights and powers to become or otherwise participate as a GSA for lands within its jurisdiction. In such an event, the Agency and its remaining Members will not object to or interfere with the lands in the withdrawing Member's boundaries; will facilitate such a transition to the extent necessary; and will withdraw from management that portion of the subbasin and so notify DWR.

17.4. Disposition of Agency Assets upon Termination.

17.4.1. Surplus Funds. Upon termination of this Agreement, any reserves or surplus money on-hand shall be returned to the Members in the same proportion said Members have funded such reserves or surplus, in accordance with California Government Code section 6512.

17.4.2. Agency Property. The Agency shall first offer any assets of the Agency for sale to the Members on terms and conditions determined by the Board of Directors. If no such sale to Members is consummated, the Board shall offer the assets of the Agency for sale to any non-member for good and adequate consideration on terms and conditions determined by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 18. MISCELLANEOUS

18.1. No Predetermination or Irretrievable Commitment of Resources. Nothing in this Agreement shall constitute a determination by the Agency or any of its Members that any action shall be undertaken or that any unconditional or irretrievable commitment of resources shall be made, until such time as the required compliance with all local, state, or federal laws, including without limitation the California Environmental Quality Act, National Environmental Policy Act, or permit requirements, as applicable, has been completed.

18.2. Notices. Notices hereunder shall be sufficient if delivered via electronic mail, First-Class mail or facsimile transmission to the addresses below:

County of Butte: Department of Water and Resource Conservation, 308 Nelson Ave, Oroville, CA 95965

City of Oroville: 1735 Montgomery Street, Oroville, CA 95965

Thermalito Water and Sewer District: 410 Grand Avenue, Oroville, CA 95965

18.3. Amendment. This Agreement may be amended at any time, by unanimous agreement of the Members, provided that before any amendments shall be operative or valid, it shall be reduced to writing and signed by all Members hereto.

18.4. Agreement Complete. This Agreement constitutes the full and complete agreement of the Members. This Agreement supersedes all prior agreements and understandings, whether in writing or oral, related to the subject matter of this Agreement that are not set forth in writing herein.

18.5. Severability. If any provision of this Agreement is determined to be invalid or unenforceable, the remaining provisions will remain in force and unaffected to the fullest extent permitted by law and regulation.

18.6. Execution in Counterparts. The Parties intend to execute this Agreement in counterparts. It is the intent of the Parties to hold one (1) counterpart with single original signatures to evidence the Agreement and to thereafter forward four (4) other original counterparts on a rotating basis for all signatures. Thereafter, each Member shall be delivered an originally executed counterpart with all Member signatures.

18.7. Withdrawal by Operation of Law. Should the participation of any Member to this Agreement be decided by the courts to be illegal or in excess of that Member's authority or in conflict with any law, the validity of this Agreement as to the remaining Members shall not be affected thereby.

18.8. Assignment. The rights and duties of the Members may not be assigned or delegated without the written consent of all other Members. Any attempt to assign or delegate such rights or duties in contravention of this Agreement shall be null and void.

18.9. Binding on Successors. This Agreement shall inure to the benefit of, and be binding upon, the successors or assigns of the Members.

18.10. Other JPAs. Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent the Members from entering into other joint exercise of power agreements.

18.11. Venue. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of California, and any action related to the terms of this Agreement shall be brought and tried in Butte County Superior Court.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto, pursuant to resolutions duly and regularly adopted by their respective governing boards, have caused their names to be affixed by their proper and respective officers as of the date of execution of this Agreement.

County of Butte

By: Steve Lambert Date: 9-11-18

Steve Lambert, Chair

Board of Supervisors

City of Oroville

By: Linda Dahlmeier Date: 9-18-18

Linda Dahlmeier, Mayor

City Council

Thermalito Water and Sewer District

By: Brian Pulley Date: 9-18-18

Brian Pulley, President

Board of Directors

Exhibit A: List of Member Agencies

Exhibit B: Wyandotte Creek Subbasin Map

Exhibit C: Draft Wyandotte Creek Advisory Committee Charter

EXHIBIT A
LIST OF MEMBER AGENCIES

County of Butte
Department of Water and Resource Conservation
308 Nelson Avenue
Oroville, CA 95965

City of Oroville
1735 Montgomery Street
Oroville, CA 95965

Thermalito Water and Sewer District
410 Grand Avenue
Oroville, CA 95965

Exhibit B
Wyandotte Creek Subbasin Map

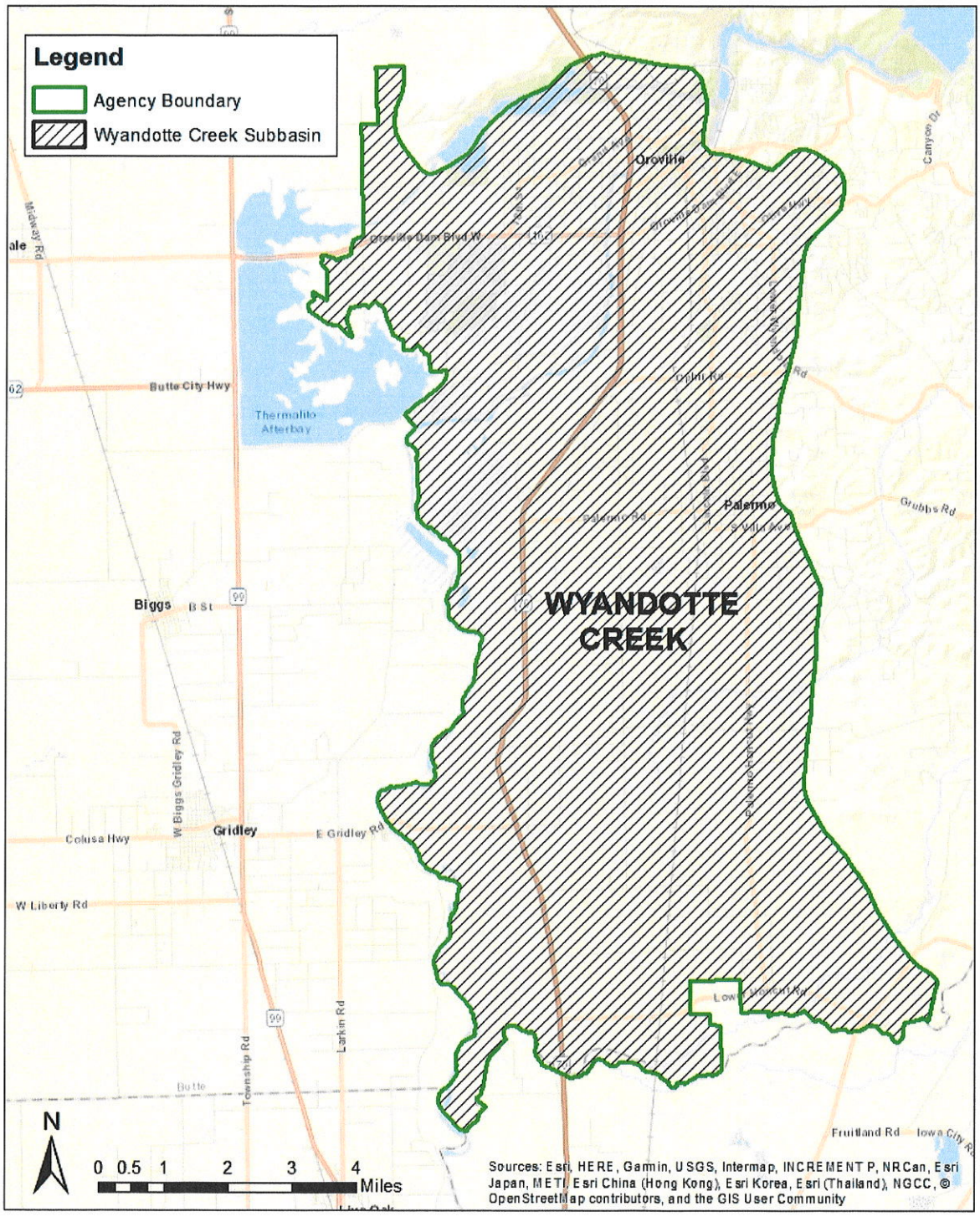


Exhibit C
Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sustainability Agency
DRAFT Advisory Committee Charter
Version: August 18, 2018

I. Purpose

The purpose of the Wyandotte Creek Advisory Committee (AC) is to provide input and recommendations to the Groundwater Sustainability Agency (Agency) Board of Directors on groundwater sustainability plan (GSP) development and implementation. The intent of the AC is to provide community perspective and participation in Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) implementation.

The AC will review and/or provide recommendations to the Agency Board on groundwater-related issues that may include:

1. Development, adoption, amendment of the GSP
2. Sustainability goals and objectives
3. Best management practices
4. Monitoring programs
5. Annual work plans and reports (including mandatory 5-year milestone reports)
6. Modeling scenarios
7. Inter-basin coordination activities
8. Projects and management actions to achieve sustainability
9. Community outreach
10. Local regulations to implement SGMA
11. Fee proposals
12. Other

The AC will not be involved in the Agency's day to day operations, such as contracting, budgeting, etc.

II. Brown Act, Open Process, and Conflicts of Interest

All meetings of the AC are open to the public. The Agency will announce AC meetings through its regular communication channels.

AC meetings are subject to the Brown Act. The AC shall adopt a schedule and location for regular meetings, and meeting agendas shall be posted in accordance with the Brown Act.

All AC meetings shall provide for public comment in accordance with the Brown Act, including non-agenda public comment and public comment on individual agenda items. As needed, time limits may be placed on public comments to ensure the AC is reasonably able to address all agenda items during the course of the meeting. Speakers will generally be limited to three minutes, but time may be adjusted based upon meeting circumstances. Special and emergency

meetings need not provide for non-agenda public comment, but such comment may be allowed in the AC's discretion. Members of the AC are subject to all applicable conflict of interest laws including Government Code section 1090 and the California Political Reform Act. The Agency shall adopt a conflict of interest code for the AC.

III. Roles and Responsibilities

Agency Board of Directors

The Agency Board commits to the value of the AC and will consider AC recommendations when making decisions.

Advisory Committee

The role and responsibility of the AC is to solicit and incorporate community and stakeholder interests into recommendations on SGMA implementation in the Wyandotte Creek subbasin for the Board to consider in its decision-making processes.

Criteria for Advisory Committee Membership

AC Members must:

1. Serve as a strong, effective advocate for the interest group represented
2. Work collaboratively with others
3. Commit time needed for ongoing discussions
4. Collectively reflect diversity of interests within the stakeholder group they represent
5. Complete any required Brown Act trainings by all applicable deadlines

As part of membership, members agree to:

1. Arrive at each meeting fully prepared to discuss the issues on the agenda. Preparation may include reviewing meeting summaries, technical information, and draft documents distributed in advance of each meeting
2. Present their constituent members' views on the issues being discussed and be willing to engage in respectful, constructive dialogue with other members of the group
3. Develop a problem-solving approach in which they consider the interests and viewpoints of all group members, in addition to their own
4. Keep their constituencies informed about the deliberations and actively seek their constituents' input

Management Committee

The Management Committee comprised of staff from each Member of the Agency are responsible for administering the AC which includes:

1. Maintaining a current roster of AC members
2. Working with Agency Board to fill AC vacancies, as needed
3. Preparing agendas for AC meetings
4. Noticing all meetings in accordance with the Brown Act

5. Staffing all meetings, recording minutes and developing and distributing meeting summaries
6. Working with AC and the Agency Board to develop annual work plans and schedules for AC meetings
7. Facilitating the process of incorporating AC recommendations in staff reports into Board packets
8. Ensuring that the records for AC member Brown Act Training are filed and updated as required
9. Maintaining a record of all meeting materials

Facilitator

As resources allow, a third-party facilitator may provide impartial facilitation services for AC meetings. The facilitator's primary responsibility is to ensure an open process where all AC member interests are heard and thoughtfully considered. To this end, the facilitator works on behalf of the process and the members contributing to AC efforts. Specific facilitator responsibilities include:

1. Supporting the Management Committee in developing and distributing Committee agendas and relevant materials
2. Advocating for a fair, effective, and credible process, but remain impartial with respect to the outcome of the deliberations
3. Applying collaborative, mutual-gain negotiation methods that foster openness and identify areas of preliminary and final consensus agreement for advice and recommendations to the Board
4. In the absence of consensus, helping to identify areas of agreement and disagreement
5. Checking in with members as needed to ensure all issues are identified and explored
6. Coordinating with Management Committee members to ensure accurate, impartial documentation of meetings and agreements (i.e. meeting summaries and recommendation reports)
7. Ensuring all members uphold the tenets of the charter

IV. Membership

Composition of the AC is intended to represent the beneficial uses and users of groundwater identified in SGMA. AC members only fill one seat on the AC and may not serve concurrently on the Agency Board or on the Management Committee. Members must live or work within the Wyandotte Creek subbasin or represent an organization with a presence in the Wyandotte Creek subbasin.

The Agency Board will appoint representatives to the AC. The following represents a draft, proposed list of possible AC representation:

1. Cal Water - Oroville (1)
2. South Feather Water and Power (1)

3. Tribal representative(s)
4. Agricultural groundwater users:
   a. Two (2) at-large members
   b. One (1) Groundwater Pumpers Advisory Committee (GPAC) member. In the event that the GPAC dissolves, this position will transition to an at-large position
5. At-large domestic well users (2)
6. At-large environmental representative (1)
7. At-large business association representative (1)

The Agency Board may appoint other interests representing beneficial users and uses of groundwater as per Water Code Section 10723.3).

Member Appointment

The Agency Board will appoint at-large members to fill AC seats. Interested individuals from the community or organizations may apply to the Agency Board, specifying in the application the seat(s) that the applicant intends to be considered for.

The Agency Board encourages candidates with experience and familiarity with groundwater and its groundwater management. The Agency Board will also give preference to applicants who have the backing of multiple organizations or individuals, have experience working with diverse community-based groups and can represent the interests of disadvantaged populations or interests that are otherwise under-represented on the Advisory Committee.

Application Timeline

Following Agency formation, the Agency Board will establish a timeline and process for appointment of the initial AC using the application process for the at-large seats on the AC and appointing the non-at-large seats as presented by the respective governing bodies of those non-at-large seats. In subsequent years, at-large applicants will submit applications for vacant at-large seats when they become vacant. The Agency will post blank applications on its website.

Advisory Committee Member Terms

The initial AC appointments will include approximately half of the seats with three-year terms ending in December 2022 and the remaining seats with two-year terms ending in December 2021. Following initial Committee appointment, all terms will be two years in length, ending in December. Appointees are not term-limited; however, at-large members would be required to apply for open seats each term. If a vacancy occurs for a seat before the end of the term, the Board will appoint a new individual to complete the term (using the application process for the at-large seats).

The Agency Board can remove an AC member if the member fails to attend three consecutive meetings or if the AC member no longer meets the criteria for AC membership. If deemed necessary by the Board, alternates may be appointed by the Agency Board.

V. Decision Making and Recommendations to the Agency Board

To inform Agency Board decision-making, the AC will provide written recommendations to the Agency included in Management Committee reports.

Any AC member(s) who disagree with a recommendation made by the AC to the Agency should provide an alternative that attempts to meet the interests they are representing as well as the interests of other members. The Committee will strive for consensus; however if unanimous agreement among all participants cannot be reached after all interests and options have been thoroughly identified, explored, and discussed, the AC shall not limit itself to strict consensus. When unable to reach consensus on advice or recommendations, the AC will outline the areas of disagreement and provide an explanation about such disagreements to inform the Agency Board for decision-making processes.

Pursuant to Agency Board direction, the Management Committee will develop an annual work plan(s) and schedule(s) for AC meetings. The AC will adopt a charter describing the purpose, operating principles and ground rules of the AC. This charter will be subject to approval by the Agency Board of Directors.

The Agency Board will consider AC recommendations when making decisions. If the Agency Board does not agree with the recommendations of the AC, the Agency Board shall state the reasons for its decision.

In order to conduct business (e.g. make and advance a recommendation to the Board), a quorum of the AC seated must be present. A simple majority of AC members constitutes a quorum.

VI. Process Agreements and Ground Rules

To conduct a successful collaborative process, all AC members will work together to create a constructive, problem solving environment. To this end, all members agree to the following process agreements which the AC will use, and to ground rules which will guide individual and group behavior.

Process Agreements

1. Everyone agrees to negotiate in good faith. All participants agree to participate in decision making, to act in good faith in all aspects of this effort and to communicate their interests during meetings. Good faith also requires that members not make commitments they do not intend to follow through with, and that members act consistently in the meetings and in other forums where the issues under discussion in these meetings are also being discussed.

2. Everyone agrees to address the issues and concerns of the participants. Everyone who is joining in the AC is doing so because s/he has a stake in the issue at hand. For the process to be successful, all the members agree to validate the issues and concerns of the other members and strive to reach an agreement that takes all the issues under consideration. Disagreements should be viewed as problems to be solved, rather than battles to be won.

3. Everyone agrees to inform and seek input from their constituents about the outcome of the facilitated discussions. To the extent possible, scheduling will allow for members to inform and seek input from their constituents, and others about discussions.

4. Everyone agrees that members can meet with other organizational or interest group members. AC members may find it helpful to meet with other organizations or interest group members and to consult with constituents outside of the meeting so the member is better able to communicate community concerns on the issues at hand.

5. Everyone agrees to attend all of the meetings to the extent possible. Continuity of the conversations and building trust are critical to the success of the AC.

Management Committee member(s)and / or the facilitator will coordinate the AC meeting schedule.

Ground Rules

1. Use Common Conversational Courtesy: Treat each other with mutual respect as you discuss and deliberate groundwater issues. Members are encouraged to turn off cell phones and focus on the issue at hand.
2. All Ideas and Points of View Have Value: The goal is to achieve understanding. Simply listen, you do not have to agree. If you hear something you do not agree with or you think is "silly" or "wrong," please remember that the purpose of the forum is to share ideas.
3. Be Honest, Fair, and as Candid as Possible: Put your interests forward, help others understand you and listen actively in order to understand others.
4. Avoid Editorials: It will be tempting to analyze the motives of others or offer editorial comments. Please talk about your own ideas and thoughts. Avoid commenting on why you believe another participant thinks something.
5. Honor Time, Be Concise and Share the Air: Help ensure an inclusive discussion by being cognizant of time constraints, stating your views clearly and concisely, and sharing the air so others can participate as well.
6. Think Innovatively and Welcome New Ideas: Creative thinking and problem solving are essential to success. "Climb out of the box" and attempt to think about the problem in a new way.
7. Invite Humor and Good Will: Don't hesitate to bring levity and humor to the process when warranted.

VII. Amendments

The AC can recommend future changes to the charter. The Agency Board may amend the charter when needed using its decision-making procedure.

Wyandotte Creek
GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

308 Nelson Ave, Oroville, California • (530) 552-3591 • WyandotteGSA@gmail.com

CITY OF OROVILLE • THERMALITO WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT • COUNTY OF BUTTE

June 28, 2021

Paula Daneluk, Director
Butte County Department of Development Services
7 County Center Drive
Oroville, CA 95965

Re: Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sustainability Plan

Director Daneluk:

Under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSA) must submit a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (Plan) that will assure groundwater is sustainable within 20 years. In Butte County, the Wyandotte Creek subbasin is required to have a Plan submitted by January 31, 2022. The Wyandotte Creek GSA is in the process of developing the Plan for the Wyandotte Creek subbasin in compliance with SGMA. SGMA requires that the GSAs provide at least a 90 day notice to cities and counties prior to adoption of a Plan. Through this letter, we are providing notice of the Plan development and seek your review of the draft Plan. (Water Code §10728.2)

SGMA recognizes the linkage between land use and groundwater management. Many of the projects and actions include recommendations for changes to land use, general plans, zoning and ordinances under your jurisdiction. The Plan takes into account projected growth from existing general plans. In the future, anytime a city or county readopts or substantially amends their general plan the planning agency shall review and consider an adoption of, or update to, a groundwater sustainability plan. (Under Government Code § 65350.5) We look forward to collaborating with you on groundwater sustainability in the Wyandotte Creek subbasin.

Various chapters of the Wyandotte Creek subbasin Plan are in draft form. The entire Wyandotte Creek subbasin Plan is expected to be released for a 60 day comment period in September, with a hearing to be held in November. Adoption of the Plan is expected in December. When the entire draft Plan is prepared in September, we will provide you with a notice of its availability. In the meantime, draft chapters are available for review at www.wyandottecreekgsa.com.

If you have any questions or would like more information please contact me.

Thank you.

Paul Gosselin, Administrator

Cc: Andy Pickett, Butte County CAO

BYLAWS
WYANDOTTE CREEK GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

I. PURPOSE AND AUTHORITY

a. Authority. These bylaws are adopted pursuant to the Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement forming the Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sustainability Agency ("Agency"), dated (FINAL DATE of AGREEMENT).
b. Purpose. The purpose of these bylaws is to establish procedures for the conduct of meetings of the Agency Board of Directors ("Board"), provide for the formation and function of committees, and to provide guidelines for other activities of the Board.
c. Incorporation of Provisions of the Agreement. Various provision of the Agreement set forth the powers, duties and procedures of the Board. Those provisions are attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit A for ease of reference. If any inconsistency exists between the provisions of the Agreement and these bylaws, the provisions of the Agreement shall control.

II. DIRECTORS

a. General. The number, manner of appointment, removal, filling of vacancies, and duties of Primary and Alternate Directors are set forth in Article 7 of the Agreement. Primary and Alternate Directors are expected to communicate with each other from time-to-time so that the Alternates may participate in Board meetings in an informed manner when called upon to do so. When a Primary Director is present, an Alternate may attend a Board meeting as a member of the public, but may not participate in any Board discussion or vote on a matter.
b. Stakeholder Directors. Domestic Well Groundwater User Stakeholder and Agricultural Well Groundwater User Stakeholder Director.
c. Compensation. None
d. Notice to Directors. Whenever written notices is required by law or these bylaws to be given or delivered to Directors, such notice will be considered effective when the notice is left at the Directors' residence or usual place of business by personal messenger, when the notice is sent to the Director via fax transmittal to the fax number given to the Agency by the Director, when the notice is sent to the Director via electronic mail transmittal to an electronic mail address given to the Agency by the Director, or five days after the notice is deposited in the U.S. mail, first class postage prepaid, properly addressed to the Director.

III. OFFICERS

a. Officers. The officers of the Board shall be the Chair and the Vice-Chair.

b. Qualification, Selection, and Term. The Chair and Vice-Chair shall be Primary Directors and elected by the Board at the Board's first meeting and shall serve for one year. Officers may serve consecutive or multiple terms.

c. Duties of Chair. The Chair shall preside at all meetings of the Board. The Chair shall execute contracts, correspondence, conveyances, and other written instruments as authorized by the Board, and exercise and perform such other powers and duties as may be assigned by the Board. In the absence of both the Chair and Vice-Chair, the Board shall elect a Chair Pro-Tem from the Primary Directors to preside at a meeting; however, the Alternate Director for the Chair may otherwise attend and participate in the meeting as a substitute for the Primary Director.

d. Duties of Vice-Chair. The Vice-Chair shall perform the duties of the Chair in the absence or disability of the Chair; however, the Alternate Director for the Chair may otherwise attend and participate in the meeting as a substitute for the absent Primary Director. The Vice-Chair shall exercise and perform such other powers and duties as may be assigned by the Board. In the absence of both the Chair and Vice-Chair, the Board shall elect a Chair Pro-Tem from the Primary Directors to preside at a meeting; however, the Alternate Director for the Vice-Chair may otherwise attend and participate in the meeting as a substitute for the absent Primary Director.

e. Vacancies and Removal of Officers. Officers of the Board may be removed and replaced at any time, with or without cause, by a Majority vote. A vacancy in any office shall be filled by nomination and election by the Board from the Primary Directors as soon as it is reasonably possible to fill the remaining terms. In the event that an officer loses their position as a Primary Director, that officer position shall become vacant.

IV. MEETINGS

a. Conduct of Meetings. All meetings of the Board shall be subject to the provisions of the Ralph M. Brown Act (Government Code section 54950 et seq.) ("Brown Act"), the Agreement and these bylaws. If any inconsistency between the provisions of the Act and the Agreement or these bylaws, the provision of the Act shall control.

b. Regular Meetings Time and Place. Regular meetings of the Board shall occur at least annually; however, meetings may occur more frequently. Regular meetings may be cancelled by the Chair do to the anticipated lack of a quorum or lack of business to be addressed. At its regular first meeting of the fiscal year, the Board shall establish a regular meeting schedule for the following fiscal year, including the date, time and location. The Board shall meet regularly in the Oroville City Council Chambers located at 1735 Montgomery Street, Oroville, CA 95965. Notice and posting of agendas for regular meetings shall be pursuant to the provisions of the Brown Act.

c. Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the Chair at any time for a specific, announced purpose. Written notice of a special meeting shall be

delivered to all Directors at least 48 hours in advance of any such meeting. Notice and posting of agendas for special meetings shall be pursuant to the provision of the Brown Act.

d. Emergency Meetings. Emergency meetings may be called by the Chair under the circumstances and conditions set forth in the Brown Act.

e. Quorum. A quorum of the Board shall consist of a majority of the members of the Board. No action shall be taken by the Board unless a quorum is present at the meeting, except as otherwise provided herein or in the Brown Act.

f. Voting. Actions of the Board shall be majority vote, super majority vote, or unanimous vote, as set forth in the Agreement. If a Director is recused or prohibited from voting due to an actual or perceived conflict of interest under the California Political Reform Act (Government Code section 8700 et seq.) or Government Code section 1090 et seq., the Director shall leave the dais, and his or her presence shall not be counted towards a quorum. The presence of any Director who otherwise abstains from voting shall be counted for purposes of determining a quorum, and shall be considered to vote in favor of the majority, or, if a tie vote results not considering the abstaining Director's vote, in favor of the motion voted upon. Voting on all motions and resolutions of the Board shall be by voice vote, calling for ayes and noes, except that if any Director requests a roll call vote, either before or after the voice vote is taken, then the vote shall be by roll call.

g. Minutes. The Board shall designate a Clerk of the Board of Directors who shall keep a record of proceedings of all minutes of the Board.

h. Preparation of the Agenda. The agenda for each meeting of the Board shall be prepared in the first instance by the Management Committee but subject to final approval of the Chair. Any item voting affirmatively out of a standing committee shall be placed on a Board agenda as directed by the committee if Board action is required. The Board may not take action on or discuss items not listed on the agenda except as otherwise allowed by the Brown Act.

i. Time for Public Comment.

- **i.** Each agenda of the Board shall provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the Directors on any agenda items of interest to the public, before or during the Directors' consideration of the item. The Chair may limit the time allowed for each person to speak.
- **ii.** Each agenda for regular meetings will include a regular time near the beginning of the agenda to receive public comment on items that are within the jurisdiction of the Agency but that are not on the agenda. Directors are not required to respond to any issues raised during the public comment period, and may not take any action on such issues other than to refer the item to Staff or schedule action for a future agenda.

j. Procedure for Discussion Items. All items for discussion and decision by the Board shall be heard with the following procedure:

- **i.** Introduction by the Chair.

ii. A Management Committee designee presents the staff report to the Directors.

iii. The Chair inquires if Directors have any questions of Staff.

iv. The Chair opens the items for public comment; public speakers are requested to identify themselves.

v. Public testimony is closed and the item returned to the Board for further questions and discussion.

vi. The Chair entertains any motion on the item.

vii. Board votes.

The Chair may alter the order specified above, if the Chair believes such a change in the order would facilitate the hearing process. Should the Board be required to undertake a noticed public hearing on an application for a permit or other entitlement, the Chair may modify the above described procedure to allow time for proponents and opponents of the matter to address the Board outside of the general public comment, including appropriate time for rebuttal.

k. Reconsideration. The Board may reconsider any item upon which a final vote has been taken at the same meeting upon motion by a Director who voted in the majority on the item. If a motion for reconsideration is made and passes, the items will be reconsidered at the same meeting, or may be continued to a future meeting for reconsideration. A motion for reconsideration shall have precedence over every other motion except a motion to adjourn.

l. Continuance and Adjournment. The Directors may continue any items to another meeting specified in the order of continuance, may adjourn any meeting without specifying a new meeting date, and may adjourn any meeting to a time and place specified in order of adjournment. Less than a quorum may so continue an item or adjourn a meeting.

V. **BOARD ACTIONS.**

a. The Board may take action in one of three ways:

   i. By ordinance for matters that are regulatory in nature, as determined by Agency Counsel, for example the adoption of rules and regulations regarding the operation or placement of wells, the imposition of a permit requirement, or as otherwise may be required by law. Ordinances may be passed and adopted on the same day, and shall require a noticed public hearing pursuant to Government Code section 6061 at least ten days prior to the hearing. Ordinances may be codified upon order of the Board;

   ii. By Resolution for matter not requiring an Ordinance by otherwise requiring special Board attention or the creation of an appropriate record, as determined by Agency Counsel, for example the setting of a fee schedule; and

iii. By Board Order for routine and non-controversial matters, as determined by Agency Counsel, for example Consent Items.

b. The introductory clause of Ordinances shall be: "Be it ordained by the Board of Directors of the Wyandotte Creek GSA…" The introductory clause of resolutions shall be: "Be it resolved by the Board of Directors of the Wyandotte Creek GSA…"

VI. COMMITTEES.

a. Management Committee. The Board shall establish a Management Committee as provided in the Agreement.
b. Stakeholder Advisory Committee. The Board shall establish a Stakeholder Advisory Committees as provided in the Agreement.
c. Internal Committees. The Board shall establish internal committees from time to time as provided in the Agreement.
d. Additional Committees. The Board may by majority vote to establish additional committees from time to time, including standing and ad hoc committees. Ad hoc committees are not subject to the provisions of the Brown Act.
e. Staff Assistance to Committees. The Management Committee shall provide assistance to all committees of the Directors, at the request of the Board.
f. Role of Committees. The role of each committee is limited to the matters expressly assigned to the committee by the Agreement, these bylaws or by resolution of the Board, together with all matters necessarily incidental thereto. Except as otherwise expressly provided in these bylaws or by resolution of the Board, the committee does not make binding decisions on those matters; rather, the committee makes recommendations to the Board on those matters that are to be considered by the Board.

VII. OPTION AND AMENDMENT OF BYLAWS

a. These bylaws shall be adopted by resolution, approved by a majority of the Directors. The bylaws may be amended at any properly noticed meeting, by resolution approved by a majority of the Directors.

JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY BOARD MEETING
Oroville City Council Chambers
1735 Montgomery Street
Oroville, CA. 95965

Wyandotte Creek
GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

December 16, 2021
REGULAR MEETING
OPEN SESSION 2:00 PM
AGENDA

REQUESTS TO ADDRESS BOARD

If you would like to address the Board at this meeting, you are requested to complete the blue speaker request form (located on the wall by the agendas) and hand it to the Board Clerk, who is seated on the right of the Council Chamber. The form assists the Clerk with minute taking and assists the Board in conducting an orderly meeting. Providing personal information on the form is voluntary. For scheduled agenda items, *please submit the form prior to the conclusion of the staff presentation for that item.* Pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.2, the Board is prohibited from taking action except for a brief response from the Board or staff to statements or questions relating to a non-agenda item.

Attend In Person or by one of the methods listed below:

- Zoom Link: https://zoom.us/j/91028842432?pwd=TVh4SlFHbUhyTG9oeXFnejFWUjEwZz09
- By Phone – 1-669-900-6833 Passcode: 17351735
- Zoom Application: Meeting ID: 91028842432 Passcode: 17351735
- Email comments accepted until 12pm to publiccomment@cityoforoville.org

CALL TO ORDER / ROLL CALL

1. Pledge of Allegiance
2. Roll Call
   Board Members: Bill Connelly, Eric Smith, William Bynum, Kyle Daley, Bruce Wristen

   Staff Management Team: Butte County – Kelly Peterson, Christina Buck, Kamie Loeser, TWSD – Chris Heindell, Oroville – Matt Thompson, Harminder Basi

CONSENT CALENDAR

1. **The Board may approve the minutes of August 26, 2021, September 23, 2021, and November 18, 2021.** (Matt Thompson)

2. **Accept the attached financial report for the 2020-2021 fiscal year for the Wyandotte Creek GSA as of 12/7/21.** (Kelly Peterson)

REGULAR BUSINESS

3. **The Wyandotte Creek GSA Management Committee will provide information on the Final GSP for the Wyandotte Creek subbasin. The Board will also consider Resolution 2021-01 to adopt the Final GSP.** (Kamie Loeser)

4. **Consideration of a Letter of Support to CalWater for a Department of Water Resources Urban and Multibenefit Drought Program Grant Application for installation of a new well and treatment project in Oroville, California** (Kelly Peterson and David Kehn, CalWater)

REPORTS AND CORRESPONDENCE

5. Correspondence - Charles Johnck - Yuba Water Agency (In packet)

6. Management Committee Update

- Annual Report Update (Kelly Peterson – Verbal Report)
- Discussion of 2022 Meeting Schedule (Kelly Peterson - Verbal Report)

PUBLIC COMMENT- NON-AGENDA ITEMS

This is the time for the public to address the Board on items not listed on the agenda. The WC GSA Board is prohibited by State law from taking action on any item presented if it is not listed on the agenda. Comments will be limited to three minutes per person.

ADJOURN THE MEETING

The meeting will be adjourned.

Accommodating Those Individuals with Special Needs – In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, the City of Oroville encourages those with disabilities to participate fully in the public meeting process. If you have a special need in order to allow you to attend or participate in our public meetings, please contact the Board Clerk at (530) 538-2535, well in advance of the regular meeting you wish to attend, so that we may make every reasonable effort to accommodate you. Documents distributed for public session items, less than 72 hours prior to meeting, are available for public inspection at City Hall, 1735 Montgomery Street, Oroville, California.

Recordings - All meetings are audio recorded.

Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sustainability Agency Agenda Transmittal

Agenda Item: Agenda Item Number *Item 3.*

Subject: Consideration of a Resolution to Adopt the Final Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) for the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin

Contact: Kamie Loeser **Phone: (530) 552-3590** **Meeting Date: 12-16-21** **Regular Agenda**

Department Summary:
The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) requires the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) to be submitted within the statutory deadline of January 31, 2022 (Water Code § 10720.7(a)(1); 23 CCR § 355.4(a)(1). The Wyandotte Creek GSA Board is considering adoption of the GSP through the approval of a Resolution to Adopt the Final Groundwater Sustainability Plan for The Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Subbasin.

Staff will present a summary of the next steps (post-adoption) and the timeline for the Department of Water Resources' review/response process once the GSP is adopted and submitted.

The Draft Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP was released for a 45-day public review period beginning on September 9, 2021 and ending October 24, 2021. As part of the public review process, a public workshop was held offering an in-person and a virtual attendance option on October 20, 2021. The purpose of the Workshop was to present and discuss each of the Chapters of the GSP, address clarifying questions, and provide comments to the Wyandotte Creek Management Committee and Geosyntec (consultant team) pertaining to the GSP. In addition, the Wyandotte Creek GSA Stakeholder Advisory Committee (WAC) met on November 4, 2021 to 1) review comments received on the GSP during the public review period as well as during the public workshop and 2) to make any recommendations to the Board regarding any changes, additions, or points of clarification for incorporation into the GSP, as appropriate, prior to finalizing the document for adoption by the Wyandotte Creek GSA Board. The GSA heard additional comments and considered final revisions during the Public Hearing of the GSP on November 18, 2021.

The GSP proposed for adoption for the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin can be reviewed here:
https://www.wyandottecreekgsa.com/groundwater-sustainability-plan-gsp-for-adoption

A Public Comment Summary Memo, identifying key comment topics and a Public Comment Tracking Table with responses is included as Appendix 1-E of the GSP. All of the comments received during the 45-day public comment period as well as the clarifying questions posed during public workshops are included in this appendix. The comment tracking table also identifies three letters submitted by members of the public (identified as P1 through P3) and three letters submitted by agencies and organizations (identified as A1 through A3). The comment letters are cross-referenced in the table and included in their entirety as part of the appendix.

The Wyandotte Creek GSA Management Committee in coordination with the consultant team reviewed all comments received and responded accordingly. Comments that resulted in edits, additions, or deletions to the GSP were documented in tracked changes for ease of review by the GSA Boards prior to adoption. This tracked changes document is also available on the website listed above.

Fiscal Impact: Not applicable

Staff Recommendation: The Management Committee is recommending that the Wyandotte Creek GSA Board adopt the Resolution to Adopt the Final Groundwater Sustainability Plan for the Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Subbasin and that this approval includes an understanding that the Management Committee may make minor typographical corrections and internal consistency edits to the document prior to submittal.

Wyandotte Creek
GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-01

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE FINAL GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLAN FOR THE WYANDOTTE CREEK GROUNDWATER SUBBASIN.

A. WHEREAS, in August 2014, the California Legislature passed, and in September 2014 the Governor signed, legislation creating the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act ("SGMA") "to provide local groundwater sustainability agencies with the authority and technical and financial assistance necessary to sustainably manage groundwater" (Wat. Code, § 10720, (d)); and

B. WHEREAS, SGMA requires sustainable management through the development of groundwater sustainability plans ("GSPs"), which can be a single plan developed by one or more groundwater sustainability agency ("GSA") or multiple coordinated plans within a basin or subbasin (Wat. Code, § 10727); and

C. WHEREAS, SGMA requires a GSA manage groundwater in all basins designated by the Department of Water Resources ("DWR") as a medium or high priority, including the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin (designated basin number 5-021.69); and

D. WHEREAS, the County of Butte, City of Oroville, and Thermalito Water and Sewer District each elected to become a GSA for the purposes of sustainably managing groundwater in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin, within its jurisdictional and GSA boundaries, pursuant to the requirements of SGMA; and

E. WHEREAS, on September 18, 2018, the County of Butte, City of Oroville, and Thermalito Water and Sewer District GSAs entered into a Joint Powers Agreement to form the new Wyandotte Creek GSA; and

H. WHEREAS, pursuant to Water Code section 10728.4, Wyandotte Creek GSA held a noticed public hearing on November 18, 2021 to receive comments on the Draft Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP; and.

I. WHEREAS, the GSA reviewed, considered and responded to comments on the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP; and

H. WHEREAS, on June 28, 2021, the GSA released the Notice of Intent pursuant to Water Code section 10728.4; and

I. WHEREAS, the GSAs released the final Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP on December 10, 2021; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Wyandotte Creek GSA finds as follows:

1. The above Recitals are true and correct and are incorporated herein as findings of the Board.

2. Board hereby approves and adopts the Final Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP as attached in Exhibit A.

3. Preparation and adoption of the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP through this Resolution is not subject to the California Environmental Quality Act pursuant to Water Code section 10728.6.

4. The Boards authorizes the Butte County Department of Water and Resource Conservation on behalf of the Wyandotte Creek GSA to take such other actions, such as making minor typographical corrections and internal consistency edits, as may be reasonably necessary to submit the Final Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP to DWR by January 31, 2022, and implement the purpose of this Resolution."

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this 16th day of December, 2021 by the following vote:

AYES:

NAYS:

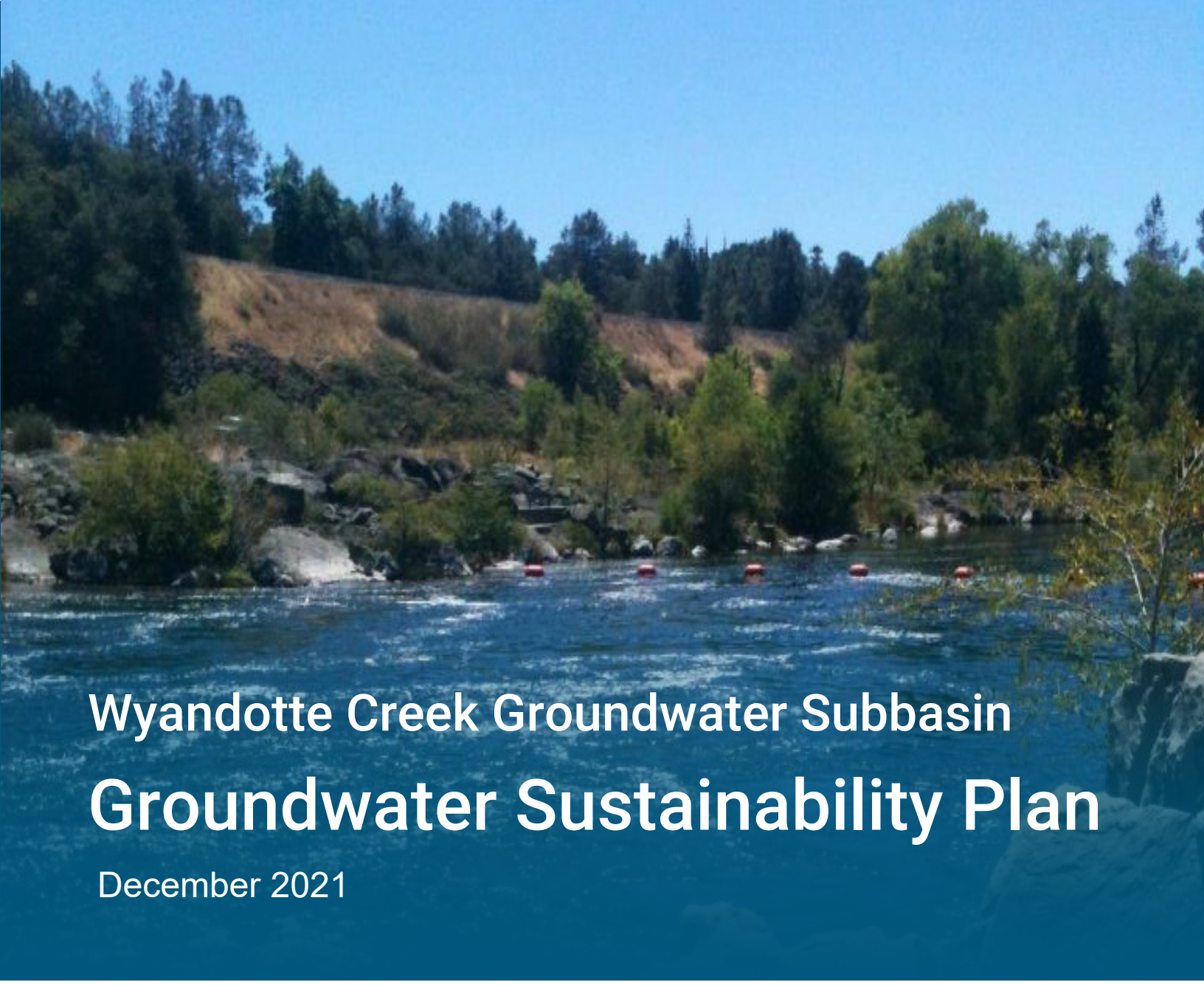
ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

_____
Bill Connelly
Wyandotte Creek GSA, Chair

Attest:

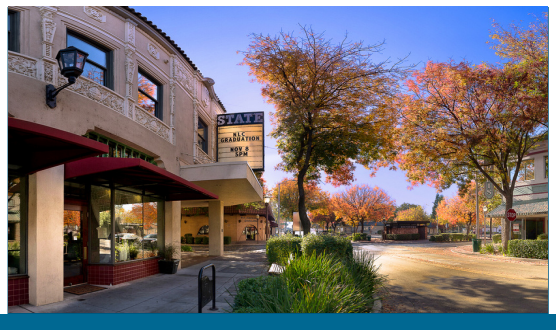
_____ Date: _____
Kelly Peterson, Wyandotte Creek GSA Administrator

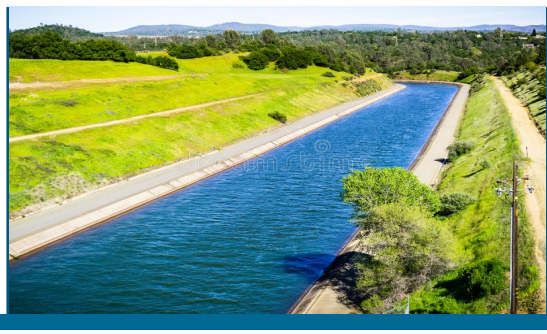


Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Subbasin

Groundwater Sustainability Plan

December 2021





Wyandotte Creek
GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

PREPARED FOR

WYANDOTTE CREEK GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

Geosyntec consultants

Groundwater Sustainability Plan

Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Subbasin

Prepared by

Geosyntec Consultants, Inc.
3043 Gold Canal Drive, Suite 100
Rancho Cordova, California 95670

Joseph Turner, P.G. 5125, C.Hg. 454
Senior Principal Hydrogeologist

Amer Hussain, P.E. 57343
Senior Principal Engineer

Project Number: SAC282

December 15, 2021

Note: Drafts of Section 2, Basin Setting, and portions of Section 4, Monitoring Networks were prepared by Davids Engineering, Inc. These draft sections have been updated during GSP development as additional information became available and modified based on responses to public comment.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sustainability Agency
Member Agencies
City of Oroville, County of Butte, Thermalito Water and Sewer District

Wyandotte Creek Advisory Committee

Wyandotte Creek Management Committee

Cooperating Agencies

South Feather Water and Power Agency

Consultant Teams

GSP Completion
Geosyntec Consultants

Basin Setting Project
Davids Engineering, Inc.
GEI Consultants, Inc.
Woodard and Curran

Facilitation
Consensus Building Institute

In Remembrance of Byron Alan Clark, PE
(February 4, 1976 - April 3, 2021)
With thanks for his excellent leadership and foundational work
on the Basin Setting Project for the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP

PREFACE

Development of the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP), like many others throughout California, has coincided with one of the most severe and extensive droughts that has ever gripped the western United States. As of this writing in December 2021, as the final Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP is being assembled, drought conditions throughout most of California, including the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin (Subbasin), are classified as "exceptional", the most extreme classification defined by the U.S. Drought Monitor (USDM).[1] Historically, observed impacts during exceptional drought generally include: widespread water shortages, depleted surface water supplies, extremely low federal and state surface water deliveries, curtailment of water rights, extremely high surface water prices, increased groundwater pumping to satisfy water demands, dry groundwater wells, increased well drilling and deepening, increased pumping costs, wildfire, decreased recreational opportunities, and poor water quality, among other potential impacts reported by the USDM. All of these conditions are currently being experienced to some degree across California and, some of them within the Subbasin.

As of November 29, 2021, the County of Butte had received 44 reports of dry wells through the My Dry Water Supply Reporting System, and another approximately 20 from residents calling the Butte County Department of Water and Resource Conservation. While a number of the reported dry wells are in the foothills outside of the Subbasin, a handful lie within the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin. Most reported dry wells are used for domestic water supply. Counts of dry wells are likely to be low because some landowners choose not to report well problems to the county.

At the State level and as a result of the unprecedented dry conditions, Governor Gavin Newsom declared a drought emergency on April 21, 2021, which was subsequently expanded on May 10 to include new drought-impacted areas including the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Watershed. Most recently, on October 19, Governor Newsom issued a proclamation extending the drought emergency statewide. On August 20, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) issued surface water curtailment orders to approximately 4,500 water right holders in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Watershed to protect drinking water supplies, prevent salinity intrusion into fresh water supplies, and minimize impacts to fisheries and the environment. Given the recent curtailments and an already bleak surface water supply condition, there is an increased reliance on groundwater in the region. Currently, all of California's 58 counties have declared drought emergencies, including Butte County.

The reported numbers of dry wells discussed above prompted mitigation and response actions by the county. The county is tracking the well water shortage reporting to identify localized areas where wells are going dry and/or where other groundwater issues may exist. The county is also supporting the public through local and regional programs offered through the county, such as providing an emergency potable water filling station. The county has also applied for drought

[1] The U.S. Drought Monitor (https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/) is produced through a partnership between the National Drought Mitigation Center at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Center. Information for the State of California is available online at: https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/CurrentMap/StateDroughtMonitor.aspx?CA.

relief funding through the Department of Water Resources. At this time, prior to completion and adoption of the GSP, drought response efforts in the Subbasin are the responsibility of the county, cities, and other local agencies. At some point following adoption of the GSP, those responsibilities may be coordinated more closely with the GSA. Additional coordination with the county, cities, and local agencies would ensure preservation of public health and safety (the purview of the counties and cities) and groundwater sustainability for all beneficial users and uses (the purview of the GSA).

Technical work and related public involvement processes supporting development of the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP began in earnest in 2018 and are nearing completion as of December 2021. Development of the GSP has utilized the best available science and tools, with the most sufficient and credible information and data available for the decisions being made and the time frame available for making those decisions. Current and historical groundwater conditions and water budgets have been evaluated for the Subbasin in alignment with the GSP regulations. The technical work is based primarily on historical records of surface water and groundwater conditions from 1970 through 2018 which includes the prior drought conditions from approximately 2007 to 2015, but not the current drought in 2020 to 2021.

Unfortunately, drought conditions in 2020 and 2021 have coincided with development of the GSP, a timing that has not permitted complete evaluation and inclusion of data from these years in the GSP at this time. Due to the schedule mandated by the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) for completion of GSPs by January 31, 2022, it has not been possible to include conditions that have manifested due to the current drought in development of the GSP. Records of drought-related conditions in 2020 to 2021 will not be systematically compiled, quality-controlled, and made publicly available until after the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP has been adopted. However, those conditions will be factored into the required GSP annual reports and particularly the periodic (five-year) evaluations as they become available.

Ongoing management of the Subbasin under the GSP will follow an “adaptive management” strategy that involves active monitoring of Subbasin conditions and addressing any challenges related to maintaining groundwater sustainability by scaling and implementing projects and management actions (PMAs) in a targeted and proportional manner in accordance with the needs of the Subbasin. Notwithstanding the information noted above regarding the challenges with GSP preparation and the current drought, some of the planned projects contained within this GSP could be fast tracked to address impacts associated with the current drought. GSP annual reports provide an opportunity each year to review current Subbasin conditions. Using annual reporting information, the Wyandotte Creek GSA Board can assess the need for further PMAs. During the periodic five-year evaluations, the GSP will also be reviewed and revised, as needed and as more is known about the effects of current and future conditions.

The Wyandotte Creek GSA and the stakeholders within the Subbasin recognize that this GSP is not the finish line; it is the starting line for sustainable management of the Subbasin. As conditions within the Subbasin change, the GSA is committed to an open, transparent, and all-inclusive adaptive management strategy aimed at tackling the important local issues that they face. At the heart of SGMA is the power for locals to solve local problems with local resources. All parties in the Subbasin are committed to doing just that.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

µS/cm	microsiemens per centimeter
AB	Assembly Bill
ACS	American Community Survey
AEM	aerial electromagnetic
AFY	acre-feet per year
Agreement	Joint Powers Agreement
amsl	above mean sea level
BBGM	Butte Basin Groundwater Model
BCDWRC	Butte County Department of Water and Resource Conservation
bgs	below ground surface
BMOs	Basin Management Objectives
BMPs	Best Management Practices
C&E Plan	Communication and Engagement Plan
Cal Water	California Water Service
CASGEM	California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDEC	California Data Exchange Center
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CECs	Chemicals of Emerging Concern
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
cfs	cubic feet per second
CNRA	California Natural Resources Agency
CRC	California Rice Commission
CVRWQCB	Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
DACs	Disadvantaged Communities
DMS	data management system
Drought Plan	Butte County Drought Preparedness and Mitigation Plan
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency

GAMA	Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment
GDEs	Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems
GIS	geographical information systems
GQTMWP	Groundwater Quality Trend Monitoring Work Plan
GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
HCM	Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model
HVA	High Vulnerability Area
iGDEs	potential groundwater dependent ecosystems
ILRP	Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program
IM	interim milestones
InSAR	Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar
IRWM	Integrated Regional Water Management
JPL	Jet Propulsion Laboratory
LID	Low Impact Development
MA	Management Area
MAF	million acre-feet
MCL	maximum contaminant level
mg/L	milligrams per liter
MGD	million gallons per day
MHI	median household income
MO	measurable objective
MT	minimum threshold
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NCCAG	Natural Communities Commonly Associated with Groundwater
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NR	Not yet reported
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service (
OSWCR	Online System for Well Completion Reports
RMS	representative monitoring sites
SAGBI	Soil Agricultural Groundwater Banking Index

SB	Senate Bill
SBFCA	Sutter Butte Flood Control Agency
SDACs	Severely Disadvantaged Communities
SFWPA	South Feather Water and Power Agency
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SI	Sustainability Indicators
SMC	sustainable management criteria
SOI	Sphere of Influence
SVWQC	Sacramento Valley Water Quality Coalition
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAF	thousands of acre-feet
TAF/year	thousand acre-feet per year
TBD	to be decided
TDS	total dissolved solids
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TSS	Technical Support Services
TWSD	Thermalito Water and Sewer District
URCs	Underrepresented Communities
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USBR	United States Bureau of Reclamation
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WAC	Wyandotte Creek Advisory Committee
WDL	Water Data Library
Wyandotte Creek Subbasin	Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Subbasin

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sustainability Goal:

To ensure that groundwater is managed to provide a water supply of adequate quantity and quality to support beneficial users of groundwater including but not limited to rural areas and other communities, the agricultural economic base of the region, and environmental resource uses in the Subbasin now and in the future.

Introduction

In 2014, the California legislature enacted the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) in response to continued overdraft of California's groundwater resources. SGMA provides for local control of groundwater resources while requiring sustainable management of the state's groundwater basins. Under the provisions of SGMA, local agencies must establish governance of their subbasins by forming Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) within the authority to develop, adopt, and implement a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP or Plan) for the subbasin. Under the GSP, GSAs must adequately define and monitor groundwater conditions in the subbasin and establish criteria to maintain or achieve sustainable groundwater management within 20 years of GSP adoption. Within the framework of SGMA, sustainability is generally defined as long-term reliability of the groundwater supply and the absence of undesirable results.

Critical Dates for the Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Subbasin	
2022	By January 31, submit GSP to Department of Water Resources (DWR)
2027	Evaluate GSP and update, if warranted
2032	Evaluate GSP and update, if warranted
2037	Evaluate GSP and update, if warranted
2042	Achieve sustainability for the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin

The Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Subbasin (Wyandotte Creek Subbasin) is identified by DWR as being in a medium priority subbasin. For medium priority basins, SGMA requires preparation of the GSP by January 31, 2022. The Wyandotte Creek GSA is the only GSA in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin. The Wyandotte Creek GSA was formed through the execution of a Joint Powers Agreement (Agreement) by the County of Butte, City of Oroville, and the Thermalito Water and Sewer District (TWSD). The GSA Board is composed of five seats, each with equal and full voting rights, including Butte County, City of Oroville, TWSD, an agricultural groundwater user, and a domestic well user (non-agricultural).

The purpose of the Agreement was to create the Wyandotte Creek GSA to 1) to develop, adopt, and implement a GSP for the Wyandotte Creek subbasin to implement SGMA requirements and achieve the sustainability goals; and 2) involve the public and subbasin stakeholders through outreach and engagement in developing and implementing the GSP. The focus of the Agreement is to maximize local input and decision-making and address the different water demands and sustainability considerations in the urban and rural areas of the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin.

The agreement also defines two Management Areas (MAs) within the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin: Wyandotte Creek Oroville and Wyandotte Creek South. MA refers to an area within a subbasin for which a GSP may identify different minimum thresholds (MTs), measurable objectives (MOs), monitoring, and projects and management actions based on unique local conditions or other circumstances as described in the GSP regulations. The interests and vulnerability of stakeholders and groundwater uses in these MAs vary based on the nature of the water demand (agricultural, domestic, municipal), numbers and characteristics of wells supplying groundwater, and to some degree the hydrogeology and mix of recharge sources.

SGMA requires development of a GSP that achieves groundwater sustainability in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin by 2042. A pragmatic approach to achieving sustainable groundwater management requires an understanding of 1) historical trends and current groundwater conditions in the subbasin, based on evaluating six sustainability indicators (SIs) that include groundwater levels, groundwater storage, groundwater quality, land subsidence, depletion of interconnected streams, and seawater intrusion and 2) what must change in the future to ensure sustainability without causing undesirable results (described and defined in Chapter 3) or negatively impacting beneficial uses and users of groundwater, including groundwater dependent ecosystems (GDEs).

The GSP is organized as follows and the various components of each chapter are summarized further below:

1. Chapter 1: Plan Area. This chapter includes agency information, description of the Plan Area, and applicable programs and data sources used to prepare the GSP as well as a description of beneficial users and uses within the Basin and a summary of stakeholder communications and engagement.
2. Chapter 2: Basin Setting. This chapter discusses the Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model (HCM), groundwater conditions and water budget.
3. Chapter 3: Sustainable Management Criteria. This chapter discusses undesirable results, identifies the minimum thresholds, and measurable objectives for each of the six SIs.
4. Chapter 4: Monitoring Network. This chapter describes the methods used to monitor the SIs.
5. Chapter 5: Project Management Actions. This chapter describes projects and management actions that will achieve sustainability within the Subbasin.
6. Chapter 6: Plan Implementation. This chapter describes how the GSA will partner with other groundwater users to implement the GSP to achieve groundwater sustainability.

The GSP outlines the need to address overdraft and related conditions and has identified 15 projects for potential development that either replace groundwater use (offset) or supplement groundwater supplies (recharge) to meet current and future water demands. In addition, the GSP also identifies five management actions that can be implemented to focus on reduction of groundwater demand. Although current analysis indicates that groundwater pumping offsets and/or recharge on the order of 1,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) may be required to achieve

sustainability, additional efforts are needed to confirm the level of pumping offsets and/or recharge required to achieve sustainability. These efforts include collecting additional data and a review of the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin groundwater model, along with other efforts as outlined in the GSP.

GSP Area

The Wyandotte Creek Subbasin is in Butte County within the Sacramento Valley, as shown in Figure ES-1. The Wyandotte Creek GSA jurisdictional area is defined by the boundaries of the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin in DWR's 2003 Bulletin 118 as updated in 2016 and 2018. Figure ES-2 shows the boundaries of the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin and the two MAs.

Outreach Efforts

A stakeholder engagement strategy was developed to solicit and discuss the interests of all beneficial users of groundwater in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin and Plan Area. The strategy included monthly meetings of the Wyandotte Creek GSA Management Committees (made up of staff from the member agencies) and the Wyandotte Creek Advisory Committee (WAC), and a website where all announcements, meeting dates, times, and materials were posted.

The Wyandotte Creek GSA also prepared and implemented a Communication and Engagement Plan (C&E Plan) to encourage involvement from diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population of the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin, in addition to meeting SGMA requirements for intrabasin coordination.

In addition, various chapters of the GSP were available for preliminary review and comment prior to the final draft version released on December 15, 2021. Comments received on preliminary draft chapters were incorporated as deemed appropriate and helped guide and shape the final draft document.

Basin Setting

The Wyandotte Creek Subbasin lies in the eastern central portion of the Sacramento Groundwater Basin. It is bounded on the west by the Feather River and Thermalito Afterbay; in the south by the Butte-Yuba County line (except for Ramirez Water District which is fully within the North Yuba Subbasin); and on the north and east by the edge of the alluvial basin as defined by DWR Bulletin 118 - Update 2003 (DWR, 2003). It is surrounded by the Butte Subbasin to the west, the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin to the north, the North Yuba Subbasin to the south and the foothills to the east (Figure ES-2). The lateral boundaries of the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin are jurisdictional in nature, and it is recognized that groundwater flows across each of the defined boundaries to some degree.

Continental sediments of the Tuscan and Laguna Formation compose the major fresh groundwater-bearing formations in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin. The base of these continentally derived formations is generally accepted as the base of fresh water in the northern Sacramento Valley. Locally, the base of fresh groundwater fluctuates depending on local changes in the subsurface geology and geologic formational structure. The base of fresh water is known to be shallower along the eastern portion of the basin.

Legend

Groundwater Basin[1]

Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin

Groundwater Subbasins[1]

Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Subbasin

Other Sacramento Valley Groundwater Subbasins

Roads[2]

Highways

Boundaries[2]

County boundaries

Notes:
1) California Department of Water Resources (CA DWR).
2) TIGER/Line, U.S. Census Bureau.

20 10 0 20 Miles

Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin
Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP

Geosyntec consultants

Project No.: SAC282 | December 2021

Figure **ES-1**

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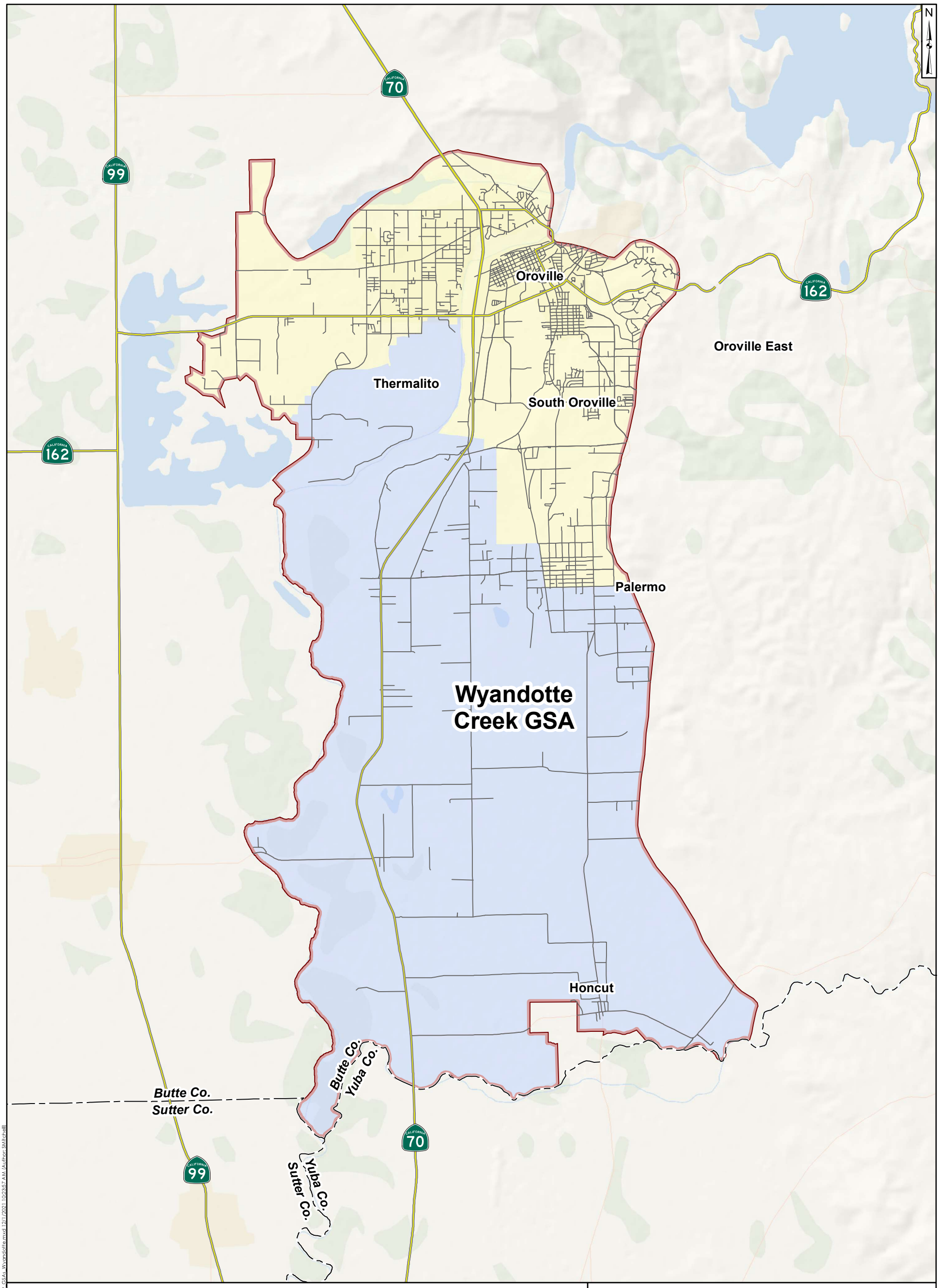

Legend

Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA)[1]

Wyandotte Creek GSA

Roads[2]

Highways

Other roads

Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Subbasin Management Areas

Wyandotte Creek Oroville

Wyandotte Creek South

Boundaries[2]

County boundaries

Notes:
1) California Department of Water Resources (CA DWR).
2) TIGER/Line, U.S. Census Bureau.

2 1 0 2 Miles

Groundwater Sustainability Agencies
Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP

Geosyntec consultants

Project No.: SAC282 | December 2021

Figure **ES-2**

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Groundwater flows from the north and from foothill recharge areas in the east toward the subbasin's southeastern corner. Because of the influence of Thermalito Afterbay and the Feather River, groundwater elevations in the north are generally stable between the spring and fall observation periods, while elevations in the south tend to be lower in the fall than the spring, a pattern typical of valley floor locations distant from major sources of recharge. The location of the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin along with surface water features is shown in Figure ES-3.

Existing Groundwater Conditions

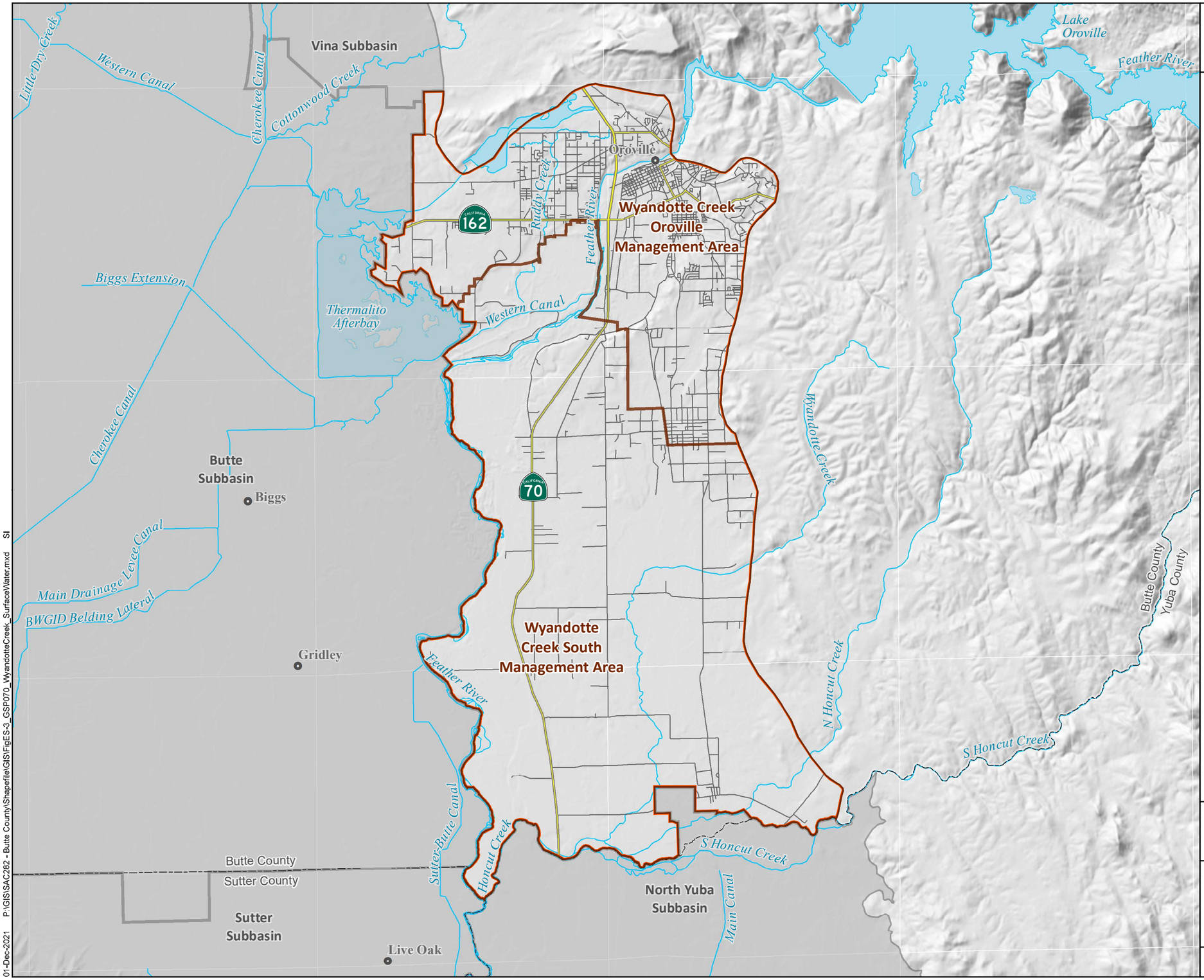
Groundwater conditions in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin are regularly monitored and are described in reports produced by Butte County since 2001. These documents and other reports portray a subbasin that has adequate groundwater resources to meet demands under most hydrologic conditions. However, comparison of the reports illustrates how in the period between their issuance, groundwater conditions have tightened, and as forces ranging from population growth to climate change play out, the value of well-informed water management policies and practices is likely to increase. In short, while groundwater conditions in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin remain stable, maintaining this posture in the future may become less the result of a state of nature and more the reward for thoughtful management.

Groundwater levels in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin indicate that groundwater elevations are relatively stable. Groundwater quality in the basin is good except in areas where anthropogenic sources have impacted the groundwater. Figure ES-4 shows the locations of known impacted groundwater from these sources.

Groundwater storage in Wyandotte Creek Subbasin is relatively stable. The Feather River and Thermalito Afterbay stabilize storage volumes by providing recharge to the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin. The total fresh groundwater in storage was estimated at about 2.1 million-acre-feet (MAF) in 2018. The amount of groundwater in storage has decreased by approximately 0.14 percent per year between 2000 and 2018. As such, it is highly unlikely the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin will experience conditions under which the volume of stored groundwater poses a concern. However, the depth to access that groundwater across the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin may pose a concern.

Land subsidence has not historically been an area of concern in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin and there are no records of land subsidence caused by groundwater pumping in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin. Seawater intrusion is not applicable to the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin due to distance from the Delta and Pacific Ocean.

Surface waters can be hydraulically interconnected with the groundwater system, where the stream baseflow is either derived from the aquifer (gaining stream) or recharged to the aquifer (losing stream). If the water table beneath the stream lowers as a result of groundwater pumping, the stream may disconnect entirely from the underlying aquifer. Within the floodplain of the Feather River there is a continuous saturated zone that connects the shallowest aquifer to the river. The connectivity between shallow and deeper aquifer zones will dictate the overall connectivity to the River.



SURFACE WATER FEATURES

- Waterway
- Lake
- Wyandotte Creek Subbasin
- Neighboring Subbasin
- Highways
- Other roads

0 2 4
Miles

N

WYANDOTTE CREEK SUBBASIN GSP

DECEMBER 2021 FIGURE ES-3

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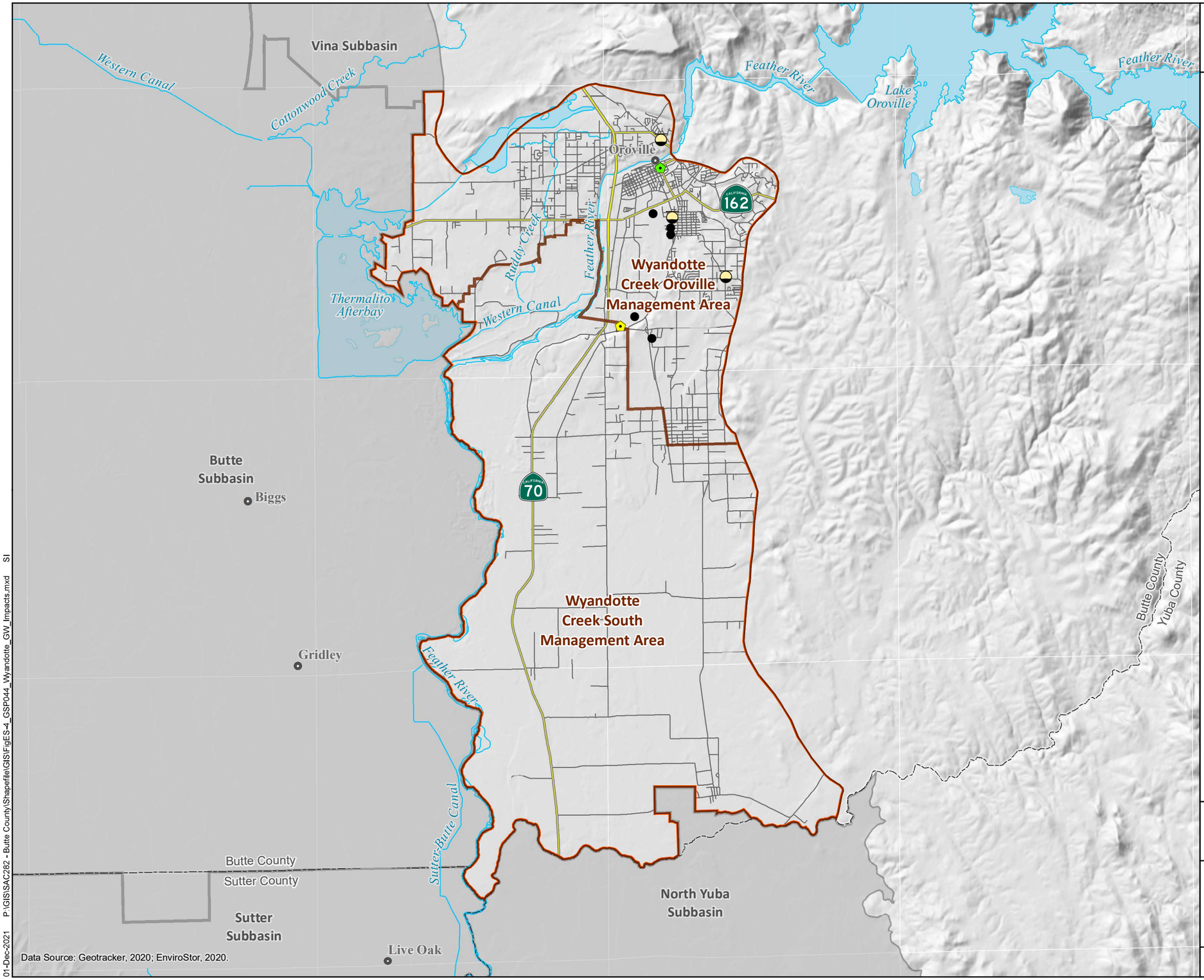


ACTIVE CONTAMINATION REMEDIATION SITES

Geotracker Sites
- Cleanup Program Site
- LUST Cleanup Site

EnviroStor Sites
- State Response Cleanup
- Voluntary Cleanup
- Waterway
- Lake
- Wyandotte Creek Subbasin
- Neighboring Subbasin
- Highways
- Other roads

0 2 4
Miles

N

WYANDOTTE CREEK SUBBASIN GSP

DECEMBER 2021 FIGURE ES-4

01-Dec-2021 P:\GIS\SAC282 - Butte County\Shapefile\GIS\FigES-4_GSP044_Wyandotte_GW_Impacts.mxd SI

In the upland areas outside of the Feather River floodplain, there are creeks that flow seasonally and dry up in late summer or are dry for an entire year during dry conditions. In this case, the upland creeks may not be influenced by "high groundwater connectivity" and the presence of an undesirable result is not clear cut with respect to surface water depletion. The streams dry up regardless of the groundwater condition, and streams that are already dry are not considered interconnected surface water. However, the upland streams are an important source of recharge to the aquifer, so the health of these stream channels and their adjacent riparian zones is important to groundwater sustainability. This has been identified as a data gap and will be addressed as part of the GSP implementation.

Potential impacts of the depletion of interconnected surface water were discussed by stakeholders during technical discussions covering the fundamentals of groundwater-surface water interactions and mapping analysis of potential groundwater dependent ecosystems (iGDEs) prepared by Butte County Department of Water and Resource Conservation (BCDWRC). Potential impacts identified by stakeholders were:

- Disruption to GDEs
- Reduced flows in rivers and streams supporting aquatic ecosystems and water right holders
- Streamflow changes in upper watershed areas outside of the Wyandotte Creek GSA boundary
- Water table depth dropping below the maximum rooting depth of Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*) or other deep-rooted tree species
- Cumulative groundwater flow moving toward the Feather River from both the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin and surrounding GSAs on both the east and west side of the river

The Wyandotte Creek Subbasin acknowledges that overall function of the riparian zone and floodplain is dependent on multiple components of the hydrologic cycle that may or may not have relationships to groundwater levels in the principal aquifer. For example, hydrologic impacts outside of the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin, such as upper watershed development or fire-related changes in run-off, could result in impacts to streamflow, riparian areas, or GDEs that are completely independent of any connection to groundwater use or conditions within the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin.

Sustainable Management Criteria

SGMA introduces several terms to measure sustainability. The sustainability goal is the culmination of conditions resulting in a sustainable condition (absence of undesirable results) within 20 years. The sustainability goal for the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin is:

> *to ensure that groundwater is managed to provide a water supply of adequate quantity and quality to support beneficial users of groundwater including but not limited to rural areas and other communities, the agricultural economic base of the region, and environmental resource uses in the Subbasin now and in the future.*

SIs refer to any of the effects caused by groundwater conditions occurring throughout the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin that, when significant and unreasonable, cause undesirable results. The six SIs identified by DWR are:

1. Chronic lowering of groundwater levels indicating a significant and unreasonable depletion of supply if continued over the planning and implementation horizon
2. Significant and unreasonable reduction of groundwater storage
3. Significant and unreasonable seawater intrusion
4. Significant and unreasonable degraded water quality
5. Significant and unreasonable land subsidence that substantially interferes with surface land uses
6. Depletions of interconnected surface water that have significant and unreasonable adverse impacts on beneficial uses of the surface water

Undesirable results are the significant and unreasonable occurrence of conditions that adversely affect groundwater use in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin, including reduction in the long-term viability of domestic, agricultural, municipal, or environmental uses of the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin's groundwater. Categories of undesirable results are defined through the SIs.

MT are numeric values for each SI and are used to define when undesirable results occur. Undesirable results occur if MTs are exceeded in an established percentage of sites in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin's representative monitoring network. MO are a specific set of quantifiable goals for the maintenance or improvement of groundwater conditions. The margin of operational flexibility is the range of active management between the MT and the MO. Interim milestones (IM) are targets set in 5-year increments over the implementation period of the GSP offering a path to sustainability. Figure ES-5 illustrates these terms using the groundwater level SI.

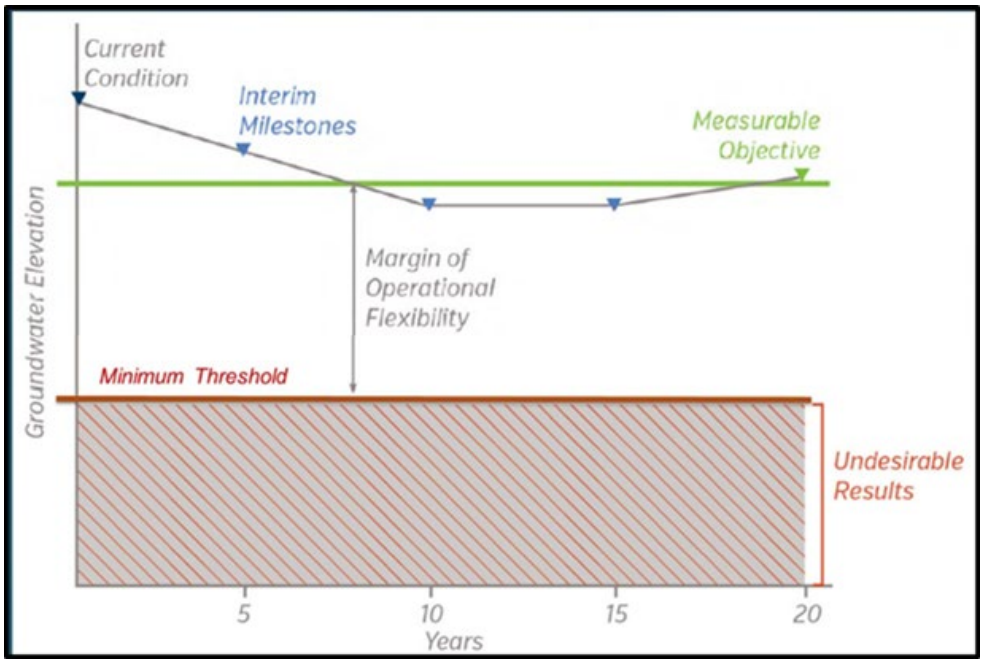


Figure ES-5: Illustration of Terms Used for Describing Sustainable Management Criteria Using the Groundwater Level Sustainability Indicator

A total of nine representative wells were identified for measurement of groundwater levels in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin and six representative wells were identified for groundwater quality monitoring. The GSP uses groundwater quality data as a basis for evaluating conditions from saline water below the fresh water and uses groundwater level data as the basis for evaluating conditions for groundwater levels, groundwater storage, and subsidence. The GSP has identified a data gap for development of sustainable management criteria (SMC) for depletion of interconnected surface waters and has provided a framework for evaluation of this SI. However, for this GSP, the SMC developed for groundwater levels are used as a proxy for interconnected surface water in an interim manner until data gaps are addressed. As such, the representative monitoring wells described above provide the basis for measuring the five relevant SIs across the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin.

MTs and MOs were developed for each of the representative wells. Figure ES-6 shows a typical relationship of the MTs, MOs, and historical groundwater level data for a sample groundwater level representative monitoring well.

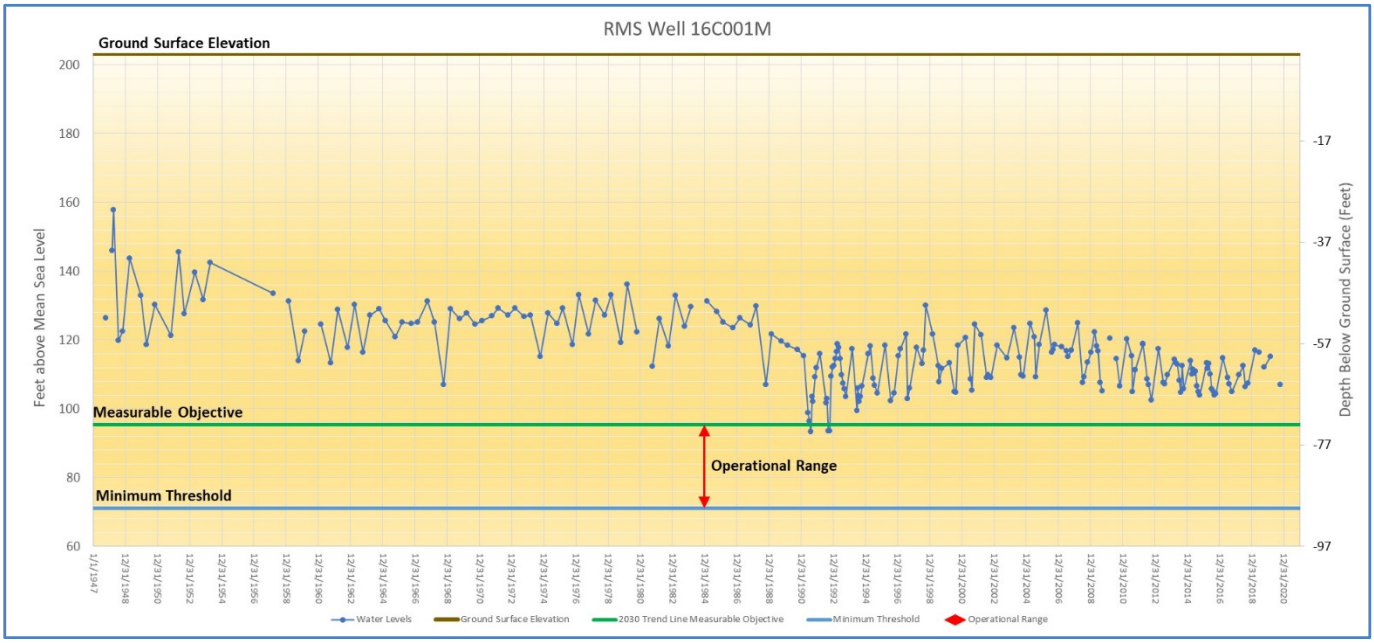


Figure ES-6: Representative Monitoring Site for Groundwater Levels with Relationship of Measurable Objectives, Minimum Thresholds, and Operational Range

MTs for groundwater levels were developed with reference to domestic well depths. The MT for all representative monitoring site (RMS) wells was based on the 15th percentile of total well depth for domestic wells completed after 1980. The DWR database used for information on total depths of the domestic wells is not always accurate or precise, nor is it known which of the wells in the database are in use or have been abandoned or replaced. As such, the GSP has identified these data as a data gap that will be further investigated as part of the GSP implementation.

To establish the MO, the water-level hydrograph of observed groundwater levels at each RMS well was evaluated. The historical record at these locations shows cyclical fluctuations of groundwater level over a four- to seven-year cycle. The MO for groundwater levels at each RMS well was set at the trend line for the dry periods (since 2000) of observed short-term climatic cycles extended to 2030. Figure ES-7 shows an example of this trend line for an RMS well. Table ES-1 shows the MTs and MOs for groundwater levels at each of the RMS wells.

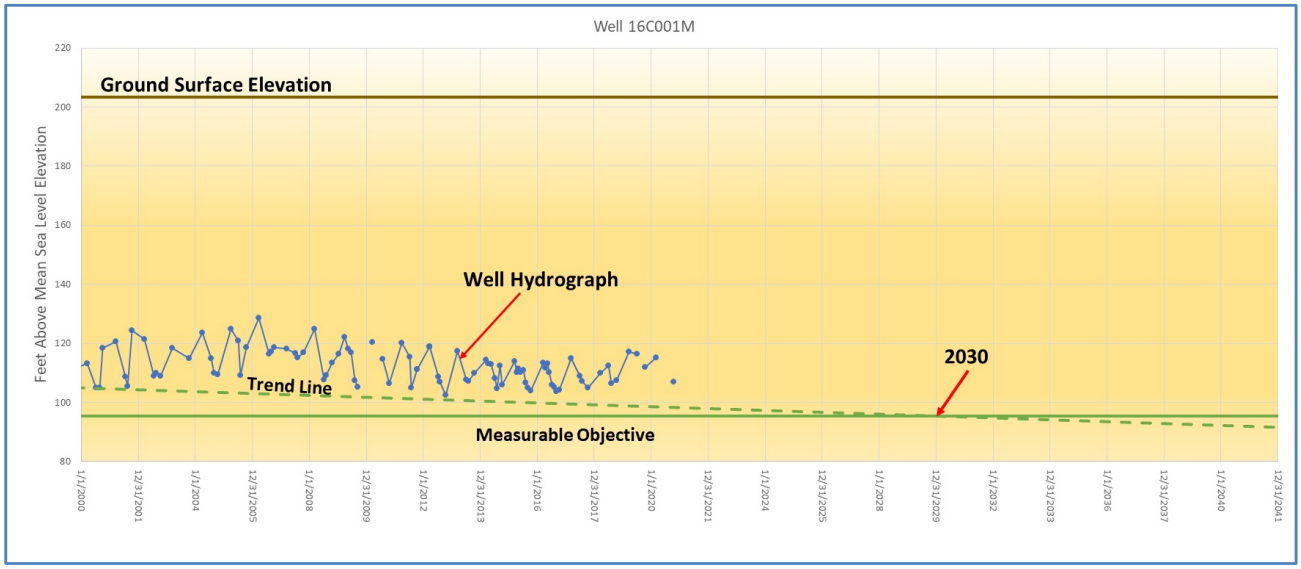


Figure ES-7: Illustration of Long-Term Trend Using Historical Water Levels Extended to 2030 for Development of Measurable Objective

Table ES-1: Groundwater Levels Sustainable Management Criteria by Representative Monitoring Site in Feet Above Mean Sea Level

RMS Well ID	MT	MO	IM		
			2027	2032	2037
Wyandotte Creek Subbasin – Oroville Management Area					
16Q001M	85	133	134	133	133
32P001M	78	107	108	106	106
CWS-03	102	133	135	132	132
Wyandotte Creek Subbasin – South Management Area					
13B002M	35	47	48	46	46
09N002M	35	49	51	47	47
25N001M	37	52	53	52	52
08M001M	59	86	87	85	85
16C001M	71	95	96	95	95
31F001M	76	99	101	98	98

MTs and MOs for water quality were defined by considering two primary beneficial uses at risk of undesirable results related to salinity: drinking water and agriculture uses. MTs are 1,600 micro-siemens per centimeter (µS/cm) for each representative monitoring well, consistent with the upper limit of the California Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for electrical conductivity. MOs are 900 µS/cm for each representative monitoring well, consistent with the California Secondary MCL for electrical conductivity.

Data needed to develop the SMC for interconnected surface waters includes definition of stream reaches and associated priority habitat, streamflow measurements to develop profiles at multiple time periods, and measurements of groundwater levels directly adjacent to stream channels, first

water bearing aquifer zone, and deeper aquifer zones. These data are not available and are a data gap for the GSP. Further evaluation of this SMC is needed to avoid undesirable results to aquatic ecosystems and GDEs. To that end, an Interconnected Surface Water SMC framework has been developed for the GSP. As such, for this GSP the groundwater levels SMC are used by proxy and the MT and MO for interconnected surface water is the same as for groundwater levels.

The MTs and MOs for groundwater levels are also used for the land subsidence and groundwater storage SIs, as both are strongly linked to groundwater levels. The groundwater levels MTs are found to be protective of land subsidence and groundwater storage.

Water Budgets

The groundwater evaluations conducted as a part of GSP development have provided estimates of the historical, current, and projected groundwater budget conditions. The current analysis was prepared using the best available information and through use of the Butte Basin Groundwater Model (BBGM). The BBGM began in 1992 and has been updated over time to simulate historical conditions through 2018. To prepare water budges for this GSP, historical BBGM results for water years 2000 to 2018 have been relied upon and four additional baseline scenarios have been developed to represent current and projected conditions utilizing 50 years of hydrology. It is anticipated that as additional information becomes available, the model will be updated, and more refined estimates of annual pumping and overdraft can be developed.

Based on these analyses, at projected groundwater pumping levels, the long-term groundwater pumping offset and/or recharge required for the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin to achieve sustainability is approximately 1,000 AFY. Groundwater levels are expected to continue to decline based on projections of current land and water uses. Projects that offset groundwater pumping and/or increase recharge will help the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin reach sustainability.

The projected Wyandotte Creek Subbasin water budget was also evaluated under climate change conditions, which simulate higher demand requiring increased groundwater pumping despite more precipitation and streamflows. The climate change scenario used for the analysis was based on the 2030 and 2070 central tendency climate change datasets provided by DWR to support GSP development. The overdraft modeled under climate change conditions is simulated to increase above projected conditions without climate change. Figure ES-8 illustrates the cumulative change in groundwater storage for current and future conditions.

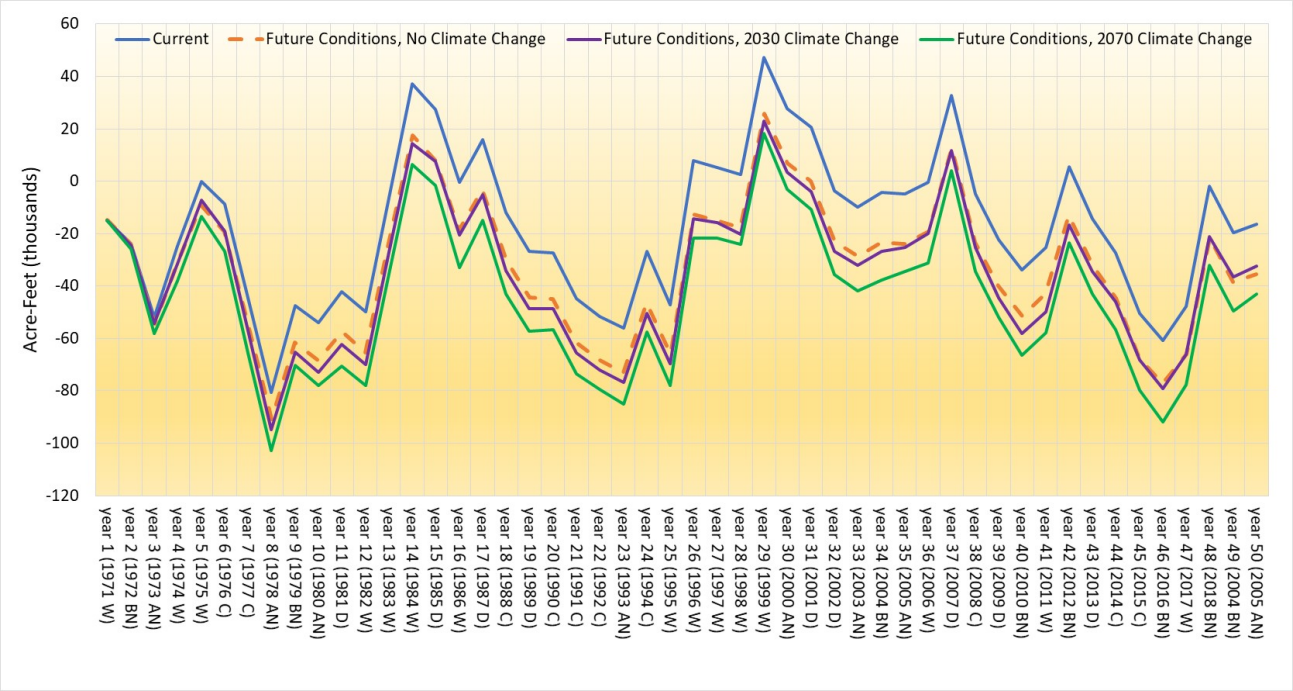


Figure ES-8: Cumulative Change in Groundwater Storage for Current and Future Conditions Baseline Scenarios

Monitoring Networks

The GSP outlines the monitoring networks for the six SIs. The objective of these monitoring networks is to monitor conditions across the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin and to detect trends toward undesirable results. Specifically, the monitoring network was developed to do the following:

- Monitor impacts to the beneficial uses or users of groundwater
- Monitor changes in groundwater conditions relative to MOs and MTs
- Demonstrate progress toward achieving MOs described in the GSP

There are five monitoring networks in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin: a representative network for water levels; a broad network for water levels; a representative network for water quality; a broad network for water quality; and a broad network for land subsidence. Representative networks are used to determine compliance with the MTs, while the broad networks collect data for informational purposes to identify trends and fill data gaps. The two monitoring networks for water quality will additionally be used to develop an electrical conductivity isocontour to monitor for potential intrusion for underlying saline waters and water levels data will inform depletions of interconnected surface water.

The monitoring networks were designed by evaluating data from Butte County's existing Basin Management Objective (BMO) program, the United States Geological Survey (USGS), and participating GSAs. The monitoring network consists largely of wells that are already being used

for monitoring in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin. Figure ES-9 shows the location of groundwater monitoring wells for the representative monitoring networks.

Wells in the monitoring networks will be measured on a semi-annual schedule. Historical measurements will be entered into the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin Data Management System (DMS), and future data will also be stored in the DMS. A summary of the wells in the monitoring networks is shown in the table below. There are also three stream gauges monitored within the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin

Summary of Monitoring Network Wells	
Representative Networks	**Well Count**
Groundwater Level	9
Groundwater Quality	8
Broad Network	
Groundwater Levels	13
Groundwater Quality	2
Subsidence	6

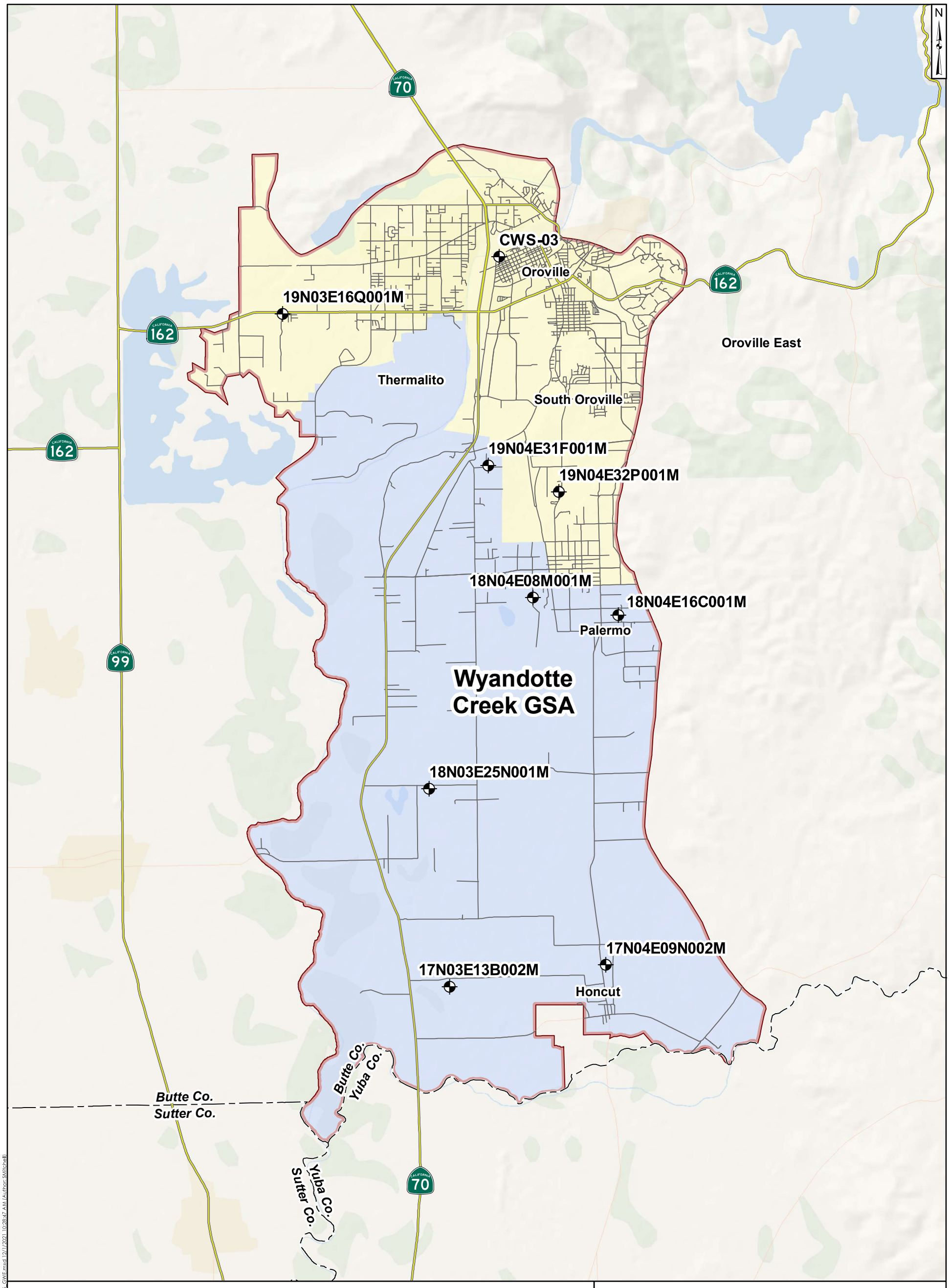
Data Management System

The DMS that will be used is a geographical relational database that will include information on water levels, land elevation measurements, and water quality testing. The DMS will allow the GSAs to share data and store the necessary information for annual reporting.

The DMS will be on local servers and data will be transmitted annually to form a single repository for data analysis for the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin's groundwater, as well as to allow for preparation of annual reports. GSA representatives have access to data and will be able to ask for a copy of the regional DMS. The DMS currently includes the necessary elements required by the regulations, including:

- Well location and construction information for the representative monitoring points (where available)
- Water level readings and hydrographs including water year type
- Land based measurements
- Water quality testing results
- Estimate of groundwater storage change, including map and tables of estimation
- Graphs with Water Year type, Groundwater Use, Annual Cumulative Storage Change

Additional items may be added to the DMS in the future as required. Data will be entered into the DMS by the GSA.



Projects and Management Actions

Each of the projects are in various stages of development ranging from planned to those still in the conceptual phase. Thus, each of the projects have a different level of development. The GSA will maintain a list of proposed projects and track their development status. The GSA will use this list to help secure funding as opportunities become available. Projects presented in this Plan will remain a part of the potential projects that the GSA may choose to implement, however as other projects are identified, those will be added to the list. The projects currently being considered are listed below and are listed from planned to conceptual.

Planned:

- Residential Conservation
- Agricultural Irrigation Efficiency
- FloodMAR
- Oroville Wildlife Area Robinson's Riffle Project
- Streamflow Augmentation
- TWSD Water Treatment Plant Capacity Upgrade
- Water Loss Monitoring
- Palermo Clean Water Consolidation Project

Potential:

- Intra-Basin Water Transfer
- Agricultural Surface Water Supplies
- Well Upgrades
- Fuels Management for Watershed Health
- Removal of Invasive Species

Conceptual:

- Recharge Well (Injection Well)
- Extend Orchard Replacement

Management Actions

GSAs have a variety of tools to use to achieve sustainable groundwater management. Projects focus primarily on capture, use, and recharge of surface water supplies while management actions focus on groundwater demand.

Section 5.3 presents several management actions that the GSA may consider during GSP implementation. It is expected that the GSA will further develop and modify management

actions in response to stakeholder input and available information. The management actions identified in this GSP include:

- General Plans Updates
- Domestic Well Mitigation
- Well Permitting Ordinance
- Landscape Ordinance
- Expansion of Water Purveyors' Service Area

Plan Implementation

The adoption of the GSP is official start of plan implementation for the Vina Subbasin. The GSAs will continue their public outreach efforts and work to secure funding to implement projects and management actions. The estimated budgets and implementation schedule for the proposed projects and management actions are presented in Chapter 6.

Implementing the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP will require numerous management activities that will be undertaken by the GSAs, including:

- Monitoring conditions relative to applicable SIs at specified frequency and timing
- Entering updated monitoring data into the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin DMS
- Refining the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin model and water budget planning estimates
- Preparing annual reports summarizing the conditions of the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin and progress towards sustainability and submitting them to DWR
- Updating the GSP once every five years
- Overseeing and monitoring projects, management actions, and collection of data identified as "data gaps" within the GSP
- Identify funding sources
- Coordinating with neighboring subbasins

6. PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The SGMA requires the GSA to partner with groundwater users to develop and implement GSPs to achieve groundwater sustainability. SGMA requires the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin to be sustainable by 2042. The GSP includes provisions to evaluate current conditions in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin (Section 2), establish the SMC (Section 3), gather and analyze groundwater data (Section 4), and report findings. The provisions in the GSP will be evaluated every 5 years and updated as necessary. The Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSA is required to submit the GSP to DWR by January 31, 2022. DWR will evaluate the GSP within 24 months of submittal. Upon submittal of this GSP to DWR, GSP implementation will begin in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin. The GSA will continue their efforts with public engagement and to secure funding to monitor and manage groundwater resources. This section presents the manner in which the GSA will execute the GSP consistent with the requirements in CCR Title 23 § 354.6(e).

The GSP includes provisions for:

- Gathering data at RMS locations
- Evaluation of SMC
- Report of findings and analysis
- PMAs

Each of these will require funding and schedule coordination to help achieve Wyandotte Creek Subbasin sustainability goals. The following sections describe the funding mechanisms and timetable for the GSP implementation.

6.1 Estimate of Groundwater Sustainability Plan Implementation Costs

Where feasible, the GSA will use existing funding and/or programs for use in the GSP implementation. The GSA, member agencies, and water purveyors will coordinate to implement the actions outlined in this GSP. The GSA will fund the implementation of the GSP where other sources are not available. The cost of implementation of the GSP by activity is presented below.

6.1.1 Administrative Costs

These include the cost of annually operating the GSA, including staff expenses, audit, outreach, legal and other administrative costs. This does not include agency specific project implementation costs. Costs are estimated to be in the range of approximately $100,000 to $300,000 annually.

Table 6-1: Estimated Administrative Costs

GSP Implementation	Estimated Annual Costs
Public Outreach	$15,000
Staff	$100,00
Legal	$20,000
Total Estimate	$135,000

6.1.2 Monitoring

Monitoring for compliance with SGMA regulations will include biannual collection of groundwater levels at 9 RMS locations and annual collection of groundwater quality at 8 RMS locations. Monitoring activity costs will include labor (field data collection, surveying, laboratory analysis, project management) and equipment (vehicles, meters, pumps, field tools/supplies).

Table 6-2: Monitoring Activities and Estimated Cost

Monitoring Activity	Frequency	Estimated Annual Cost
Groundwater Levels	Biannual, 2 events	$15,000
Groundwater Quality	Annual, 1 event	$6,000

Some RMS locations include wells that are monitored and funded under existing programs.

6.1.3 Data Analysis

The data gathered from the monitoring will be analyzed to assess trends for determination of undesirable results. Analysis of the data may lead to modifications in the RMS network, the HCM, and the priority of PMAs. Data gaps that arise from analysis may require installation of new RMS locations.

Table 6-3: Data Analysis Activities and Estimated Cost

Data Analysis Activity	Frequency	Estimated Annual Cost
DMS	Annual	$5,000
Review of Groundwater Data	Annual	$5,000

6.1.4 Reporting and Evaluation

Annual reports are required after GSP adoption to provide updates to general GSP information, basin conditions, and plan implementation progress. Section 6.5 discusses the annual reporting plan in more detail. GSA are required to conduct an evaluation of the GSP and prepare a report every 5 years or whenever the GSP is amended. Section 6.6 discusses the evaluation report in more detail.

Table 6-4: Reporting and Evaluation Activities and Estimated Cost

Reporting Activity	Frequency	Estimated Cost
Annual Report	Annual	$30,000
5-year Evaluation Report	5 Years	$100,000

6.1.5 Data Collection

A discussion of the data needed to improve groundwater management and address data gaps is presented in Section 5 and the estimated costs are presented below.

Table 6-5: Estimated Costs for Implementing Data Improvements to address Data Gaps

Data Collection	Estimated Costs
Contour Mapping	$15,000 - $40,000
Interconnected Surface Water/GDEs	$100,000 - $200,000
Butte Basin Model Update 1	$25,000 - $75,000
Butte Basin Model Update 2	$25,000 - $75.,000

6.1.6 Project and Management Actions

The PMAs and anticipated costs are presented in Section 5. The PMAs with a planned initiation date in or before 2027 are presented below.

Table 6-6: Estimated Project Costs

Project Name	Capital Costs	Expected Groundwater Demand Reduction (AFY)
Residential Water Conservation	TBD	100 - 200
Agricultural Irrigation Efficiency	TBD	Up to 4,000
Flood MAR	TBD	1000 - 3000
Oroville Wildlife Area Robinson's Riffle Project	$1.7M	TBD
Streamflow Augmentation	TBD	1,000 – 5,000
TWSD Water Treatment Plant Capacity Upgrade	$1.5 -$3M	500+
Water Loss Monitoring	$800,000	TBD
Palermo Clean Water Improvement Project	TBD	TBD
Intra-Basin Water Transfer	TBD	3,000 – 5,000
Agricultural Surface Water Supplies		2,000 – 3,000
Well Upgrades	TBD	TBD
Fuel Management for Watershed Health	TBD	TBD
Removal of Invasive Species	TBD	TBD

6.2 Identify Funding Alternatives

The GSA will seek to capitalize on existing funding and programs that overlap with GSP requirements. For example, Butte County, DWR and other entities currently fund groundwater data collection programs at locations within the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin. The GSAs will ensure that the existing programs meet the technical requirements of the monitoring and reporting as outlined in the GSP.

In cases where no funding or programs are established, the GSA will be responsible for securing funding for the GSP implementation. The GSA will coordinate funding with their respective constituent members within the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin. GSAs will fund the GSP through a cost-sharing collaboration to be determined after adoption of GSP.

Funding is anticipated to be met from one or a combination of the following sources: direct contributions from the GSA constituent members, State and Federal grant funding, and taxes or assessments levied on landowners and groundwater users in accordance with local and State law.

The GSAs are evaluating a variety of funding mechanisms including Proposition 218 or Proposition 26 to support ongoing operational costs and to fund agency operations. These costs include retaining consulting firms and legal counsel to provide oversight and assist with SGMA compliance. Expenses consist of administrative support, GSP development, and GSP implementation.

6.3 Schedule for Implementation

The monitoring, data analysis and reporting will begin upon submittal of the GSP by DWR. The PMAs listed in Table 6-4 are scheduled to be completed by 2027 or earlier. Each of the PMAs will be completed by priority as funding and resources become available.

6.4 Data Management Systems

In development of this GSP, the GSA developed a groundwater model that was calibrated to estimate future scenarios. The DMS plans to build on existing data inputs in the groundwater model and develop a more formalized approach to collecting and capturing data. As stated in Section 4, Monitoring Network, future data will be gathered to develop annual reports as well as provide necessary information for future and ongoing update to the groundwater models at five-year intervals upon GSP implementation. The DMS that will be used is a geographical relational database that will include information on water levels, land elevation measurements, and water quality testing. The DMS will allow the GSA to store the necessary information for annual reporting.

The DMS will be on local servers and data will be transmitted annually to form a single repository for data analysis for the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin's groundwater, as well as to allow for preparation of annual reports. GSA representatives have access to data and will be able to ask for a copy of the regional DMS. The DMS currently includes the necessary elements required by the regulations, including:

- Well location and construction information for the representative monitoring points (where available)
- Water level readings and hydrographs including water year type
- Land based measurements
- Water quality testing results
- Estimate of groundwater storage change, including map and tables of estimation
- Graph with Water Year type, Groundwater Use, Annual Cumulative Storage Change

Reporting generated from data from the GSAs will include but is not limited to:

- Seasonal groundwater elevation contours

- Estimated groundwater extraction by category
- Total water uses by source

Additional items may be added to the DMS in the future as required. Data will be entered into the DMS by each GSA. The majority of the data will then be aggregated to the entity that is responsible for the regional DMS and summarized for reporting to DWR. Groundwater contours will be prepared outside of the DMS because of the need to evaluate the integrity of the data collected and generate a static contour set that has been reviewed and will not change once approved. Groundwater storage calculations will be calculated in accordance with the method described in Section 2, outside of the DMS. Results are uploaded to the DMS for annual reporting and trend monitoring. Since most of the pumping in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin is not currently measured, the groundwater pumping estimates are also calculated outside of the DMS using the methods developed by GSA and uploaded to the DMS for annual reporting and trend analysis. The GSA may choose to have their own separate system for additional analysis.

The one-time cost of expanding the existing data systems is estimated between $50,000 to $200,000 as the system is still being evaluated. The Board has indicated a desire to make the data transparent and available to the public while respecting the privacy of individual landowners.

6.5 Annual Reporting

Annual reports will be submitted by April 1 for the prior year's activities. The report will include a general update in the form of an executive summary with accompanying map of the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin. The body of the report will include a detailed discussion and graphical representation of the following:

- Groundwater elevation data, including contour maps at seasonal high and low conditions and hydrographs using water year type and historical data from at least 2015.
- Groundwater extraction data divided into volume by water usage sectors with accompanying map, including a description of the methodology and accuracy of the groundwater extraction estimation.
- Surface water volume used or available for use for groundwater recharge or in-lieu use, including a description of the water sources.
- Total water volume use divided into water use sector and water source type, including a description of the methodology and accuracy of the water use estimation.
- Changes in groundwater storage with accompanying map, including a graph with water year type, groundwater use, annual change in groundwater storage, and cumulative change in groundwater storage using historical data from at least 2015.

The annual report will also include a discussion and update on the plan implementation including the status of IM and the execution of PMAs.

6.6 Evaluation Report

The GSAs will evaluate the GSP and provide an evaluation report every 5 years or whenever the GSP is amended for submittal to DWR.

The assessment will include a detailed discussion of the following:

- Significant new information and whether the information warrants changes to the basin setting, MOs, MTs, and SIs, including completed or planned GSP amendments.
- Current groundwater conditions relating to each MO, MT and IM.
- Implementation of any project and management actions and the resulting effects on groundwater conditions.
- Assessment of the basin setting, MAs, undesirable results, MOs and MTs.
- Evaluation of the basin setting and overdraft conditions to include changes in water use, along with overdraft mitigation measures (if applicable).
- Assessment of the monitoring network with analysis of data collected to date, including identification of data gaps and suggested improvements of the network.
- Program to address data gaps, including timing and incorporation of data into the GSP, with prioritization on the installation of new data collection sites and analysis of new data based on the needs of the basin.
- Relevant actions taken by the GSAs including a summary of regulations, ordinances, legal enforcement or action related to the implementation of the GSP and sustainability goals.

Summary of coordination by GSAs within the basin or within hydrogeologically connected basins and land use agencies.

6.7 Interbasin Coordination

Wyandotte Creek GSA intends to coordinate in the following ways with its neighboring subbasins and with subbasins in the Feather River Corridor (Wyandotte Creek, Butte, North Yuba, Sutter Subbasins):

1. Information Sharing

Wyandotte Creek Subbasin will work with GSA staff of Butte and North Yuba subbasins to identify lines of communication and methods for information sharing between subbasins and GSA Boards. This will continue throughout GSP implementation and may include:

1. Inform each other on changing conditions (i.e., surface water cutbacks, land use changes, policy changes that inform groundwater management)
2. Share annual reports and interim progress reports

3. Share data and technical information and work towards building shared data across and/or along basin boundaries (e.g., monitoring data, water budgets, modeling inputs and outputs, and GDEs)

2. Conduct Joint Analysis and Evaluation of GSPs

Wyandotte Creek Subbasin intends to pursue grant funding and collaboratively work with subbasins in the Feather River Corridor group to:

1. Contract with a consultant to conduct this work
2. Evaluate and compare contents of GSPs with a focus on establishing a common understanding of basin conditions at boundaries
3. Identify significant differences, uncertainties, and potential issues of concern related to groundwater interaction at the boundaries
4. Engage in analysis and evaluation of SMC between GSPs to assess impacts and identify significant differences and possible impacts between subbasins that could potentially lead to undesirable results

3. Coordinate on mutually beneficial activities

Wyandotte Creek GSA will work collaboratively with Feather River Corridor subbasins to identify items in our GSPs that are ripe for a coordinated project and pursuit of funding such as Projects and Management Actions, Data Gaps (new monitoring wells, stream gaging etc.)

1. Wyandotte Creek will pursue grant funding to support a consultant to conduct this work
2. Wyandotte Creek will work collaboratively with the Northern California Water Association (NCWA) and others in their efforts to pursue funding and support local and state agency activities to identify and fill regional data gaps

4. Coordinated Communication and Outreach

Wyandotte Creek GSA staff will continue to participate in regional public engagement activities and efforts related to implementation of SGMA in the Northern Sacramento Valley. This may include:

1. Coordinate and collaborate on regional-scale public engagement and communication strategies that promote awareness on groundwater sustainability, enhance public trust, and maintain institutional knowledge
2. Maintain list of GSP/subbasin staff contacts and websites

5. Issue Resolution Process

Wyandotte Creek Subbasin will pursue development of an issue-resolution process with neighboring subbasins in the Feather River Corridor group.

ID	Task Name	Start	Finish
1	**GSP Implementation**	**1/31/22**	**4/1/42**
2	GSP Submittal	1/31/22	1/31/22
3	Public Outreach	2/1/22	4/1/42
4	Monitoring	2/1/22	4/1/42
5	Develop Intial DMS	2/1/22	2/1/23
6	**Annual Reports**	**4/1/22**	**4/1/42**
28	Interbasin Coordination	4/1/22	4/1/42
29	**Five Year Updates**	**4/1/27**	**4/1/42**
30	2027 Update	4/1/27	4/1/27
31	2032 Update	4/1/32	4/1/32
32	2037 Update	4/1/37	4/1/37
33	2042 Update	4/1/42	4/1/42
34	**Data Gaps**		
35	Contour Mapping	2/1/22	5/5/32
36	Interconnected Surface Water/GDEs	2/1/22	1/1/27
37	Update Butte Basin Model 1	1/1/23	1/3/27
38	Update Butte Basin Model 2	1/1/27	1/1/32
39	**Project Implementation**	**1/1/22**	**12/31/32**
40	Project 1: Residential Conservation	1/1/23	12/31/25
41	Project 2: Agricultural Irrigation Efficiency	1/1/23	1/1/30
42	Project 3: Flood MAR	1/1/23	12/31/32
43	Project 4: Oroville Wildlife Area Robinson's Riffle Project	1/1/23	12/31/30
44	Project 5: Streamflow Augmentation	1/1/22	1/31/25
45	Project 6 TWSD Plant Upgrade	1/1/22	2/2/24
46	Project 7: Water Loss Monitoring	1/1/22	1/3/24
47	Project 8: Palmero Water Improvement	1/1/22	1/2/30
48	**Adaptive Management**	**2/1/22**	**2/2/42**
49	Evaluate Potential Projects	2/1/22	2/2/42
50	Evaluate New Projects	2/1/22	2/2/42
51	Evaluate Management Actions	2/1/22	2/2/42

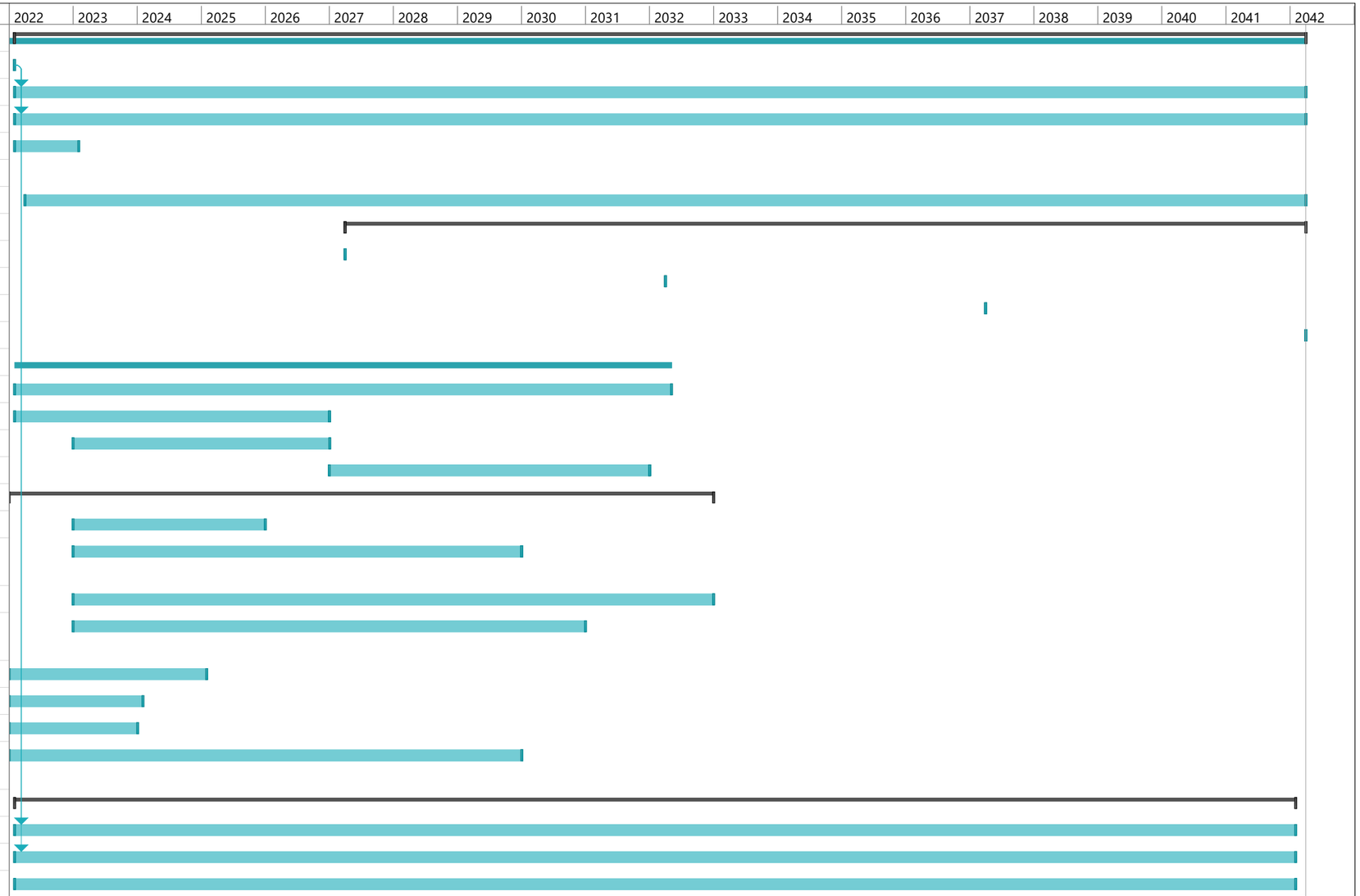


Figure 6-1
Implemenation Schedule

Summary
Manual Task
Manual Summary Rollup
Manual Summary
Start-only
Finish-only

Wyandotte Creek
GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

308 Nelson Ave, Oroville, California • (530) 552-3591 • WyandotteGSA@gmail.com

CITY OF OROVILLE • THERMALITO WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT • COUNTY OF BUTTE

June 28, 2021

Paula Daneluk, Director
Butte County Department of Development Services
7 County Center Drive
Oroville, CA 95965

Re: Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sustainability Plan

Director Daneluk:

Under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSA) must submit a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (Plan) that will assure groundwater is sustainable within 20 years. In Butte County, the Wyandotte Creek subbasin is required to have a Plan submitted by January 31, 2022. The Wyandotte Creek GSA is in the process of developing the Plan for the Wyandotte Creek subbasin in compliance with SGMA. SGMA requires that the GSAs provide at least a 90 day notice to cities and counties prior to adoption of a Plan. Through this letter, we are providing notice of the Plan development and seek your review of the draft Plan. (Water Code §10728.2)

SGMA recognizes the linkage between land use and groundwater management. Many of the projects and actions include recommendations for changes to land use, general plans, zoning and ordinances under your jurisdiction. The Plan takes into account projected growth from existing general plans. In the future, anytime a city or county readopts or substantially amends their general plan the planning agency shall review and consider an adoption of, or update to, a groundwater sustainability plan. (Under Government Code § 65350.5) We look forward to collaborating with you on groundwater sustainability in the Wyandotte Creek subbasin.

Various chapters of the Wyandotte Creek subbasin Plan are in draft form. The entire Wyandotte Creek subbasin Plan is expected to be released for a 60 day comment period in September, with a hearing to be held in November. Adoption of the Plan is expected in December. When the entire draft Plan is prepared in September, we will provide you with a notice of its availability. In the meantime, draft chapters are available for review at www.wyandottecreekgsa.com.

If you have any questions or would like more information please contact me.

Thank you.

Paul Gosselin, Administrator

Cc: Andy Pickett, Butte County CAO

Wyandotte Creek
GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

308 Nelson Ave, Oroville, California • (530) 552-3591 • WyandotteGSA@gmail.com

CITY OF OROVILLE • THERMALITO WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT • COUNTY OF BUTTE

June 28, 2021

Bill LaGrone, City Administrator
Oroville City Hall
1735 Montgomery Street
Oroville, CA 95973

Re: Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sustainability Plan

Mr. LaGrone:

Under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSA) must submit a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (Plan) that will assure groundwater is sustainable within 20 years. In Butte County, the Wyandotte Creek subbasin is required to have a Plan submitted by January 31, 2022. The Wyandotte Creek GSA is in the process of developing the Plan for the Wyandotte Creek subbasin in compliance with SGMA. SGMA requires that the GSAs provide at least a 90 day notice to cities and counties prior to adoption of a Plan. Through this letter, we are providing notice of the Plan development and seek your review of the draft Plan. (Water Code §10728.2)

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Various chapters of the Wyandotte Creek subbasin Plan are in draft form. The entire Wyandotte Creek subbasin Plan is expected to be released for a 60 day comment period in September, with a hearing to be held in November. Adoption of the Plan is expected in December. When the entire draft Plan is prepared in September, we will provide you with a notice of its availability. In the meantime, draft chapters are available for review at www.wyandottecreekgsa.com.

If you have any questions or would like more information please contact me.

Thank you.

Paul Gosselin, Administrator

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530-896-7702
erlegal@chicoer.com

3520910

CITY OF OROVILLE
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE/LESLIE
1735 MONTGOMERY ST
OROVILLE, CA 95965

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF BUTTE

In The Matter Of
Public Notice - Water Code Section 10728.4

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA } **SS.**
COUNTY OF BUTTE

The undersigned resident of the county of Butte, State of California, says:

That I am, and at all times herein mentioned was a citizen of the United States and not a party to nor interested in the above entitled matter; that I am the principal clerk of the printer and publisher of

The Chico Enterprise-Record
The Oroville Mercury-Register

That said newspaper is one of general circulation as defined by Section 6000 Government Code of the State of California, Case No. 26796 by the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Butte; that said newspaper at all times herein mentioned was printed and published daily in the City of Chico and County of Butte; that the notice of which the annexed is a true printed copy, was published in said newspaper on the following days:

11/06/2021

Dated November 11, 2021
at Chico, California

(Signature)

Legal No. **0006622478**

October 27, 2021

The Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sustainability Agency (WCGSA), as required by the Sustainable Groundwater Management ACT (SGMA), has prepared a draft Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) for the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin.

Water Code Section **10728.4.** reads in part:

A groundwater sustainability agency may adopt or amend a groundwater sustainability plan after a public hearing, held at least 90 days after providing notice to a city or county within the area of the proposed plan or amendment. The groundwater sustainability agency shall review and consider comments from any city or county that receives notice pursuant to this section and shall consult with a city or county that requests consultation within 30 days of receipt of the notice.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the WCGSA will hold a Public Hearing on November 18, 2021, at 2:00 p.m. at the City of Oroville Council Chambers, 1735 Montgomery St., Oroville, CA regarding the draft GSP for the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin.

Pursuant to SGMA, representatives of the WCGSA are available to provide consultation with, and receive comments on the GSP from your organization should consultation be requested. Comments may also be provided in writing. The Board will consider public comments at the public hearing and adopt the GSP at the December 2021 WCGSA Board meeting.

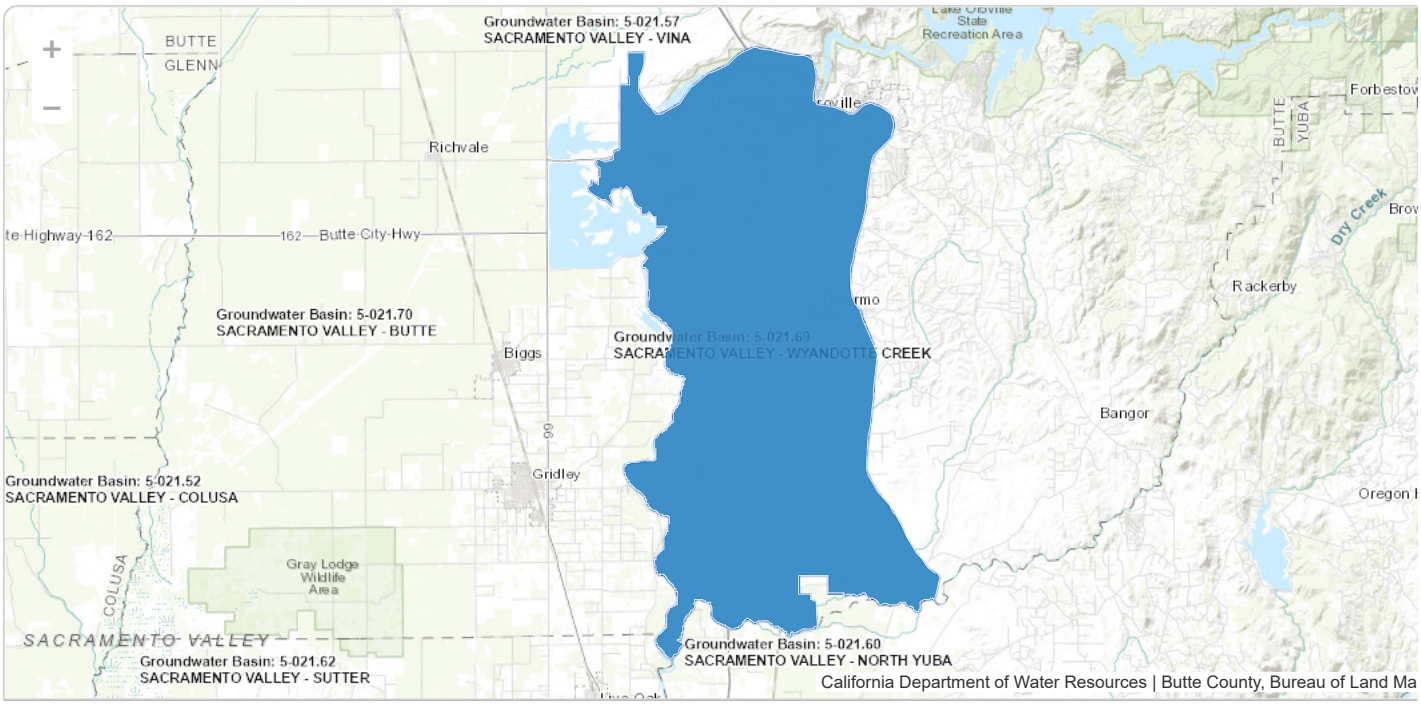
The plan may be reviewed at the agency website – www.wyandotttecreekgsa.com.

The Board of Directors will allow oral comments, and will receive emailed comments, prior to the conclusion of the hearing.

For more information, please contact Kelly Peterson, Department of Water and Resource Conservation, at (530) 552-3595 or wyandottegsa@gmail.com.
11/06/2021

Groundwater Sustainability Plan

5-021.69 WYANDOTTE CREEK



Base Information

DATE SUBMITTED

01/28/2022

DATE POSTED

02/07/2022

END OF PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD DATE

04/23/2022

Public Comments

GSP INITIAL NOTIFICATION(S)

Wyandotte Creek GSA (Exclusive)

PLAN MANAGER

Christina Buck (Butte County Department of Water and Resource Conservation)
308 Nelson Ave
530-552-3593
cbuck@buttecounty.net

LIST OF GSA(S) THAT COLLECTIVELY PREPARED THE GSP

Wyandotte Creek GSA (Exclusive)

NOTICE ANNOUNCING THE PLANNED ADOPTION OF THE GSP

Notice Date: 06/28/2021
Notice to Oroville.pdf (127.6kB)
Notice to Butte County.pdf (127.3kB)

NOTICE OF THE PUBLIC HEARING

Public Hearing Date: 11/16/2021
WC Public Hearing Notice Enterprise Record.pdf (387.2kB)

Plan Content

Supporting Information

References

Monitoring Site

APPENDIX B

Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSA – SWRCB Intervention Policy

What is State Intervention?

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) recognizes that groundwater management is generally most effective at the local level. SGMA requires local agencies in high- or medium-priority basins, as designated by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), to form Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs). The GSAs, made up of one or more local agencies overlying a groundwater basin, are required to develop and implement Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) that outline how long-term sustainable management of their basins will be achieved within 20 years of implementation of the plans.

Other SGMA Links

SGMA Home | What is SGMA? | What is State Intervention? | Groundwater Basins | Reporting and Fees | More Information and Resources | Public Meetings

To ensure groundwater resources are sustainably managed, SGMA gives the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) authority to protect groundwater resources through a process called “state intervention” when local agencies are unable or unwilling to sustainably manage their groundwater basins. State intervention is additional to local management and is intended to be temporary: lasting only until local agencies demonstrate that they are ready to adequately manage their respective basins.

State intervention is a process that could result in the State Water Board temporarily managing and protecting groundwater resources until local agencies are able and willing to do so adequately. There are several steps to the intervention process. An overview is provided below.

State intervention is triggered by one of the following events:

Effective Date	Triggering Event
July 1, 2017	Entire basin is not covered by a GSA(s) or an alternative to a GSP
Jan 31, 2020	Basin is in critical overdraft and there is no plan or DWR fails GSP
Jan 31, 2022	No plan in the basin or DWR fails GSP or GSP implementation AND basin is in long-term overdraft
Jan 31, 2025	DWR fails GSP or GSP implementation AND basin has significant surface water depletions (if no long-term overdraft)

Note: *DWR = Department of Water Resources. GSA = Local Groundwater Sustainability Agency. GSP = Groundwater Sustainability Plan*

Avoiding State Intervention

If DWR finds that the GSP(s) covering a basin are incomplete during their initial assessment and evaluation of the plans, DWR provides an additional 180 days for the GSA(s) to cure any deficiencies. DWR works with GSAs during this time to explain the issues that preclude the GSP from approval. After the GSP(s) are resubmitted, DWR then reviews the GSP(s) again and, if the deficiencies still are not cured, DWR will find the GSP(s) inadequate and intervention by the State Water Board is triggered.

State Intervention Process Overview

After state intervention is triggered in a groundwater basin, the next step is for the State Water Board to consider making a probationary determination of the basin. This is done using a public process that includes a public hearing. If the State Water Board designates a basin as “probationary,” a term used in the SGMA law, during the probationary period, GSAs have time to address the issues (deficiencies) that caused the basin to go into probation.

landowners of their extraction reporting requirements and associated filing fees. Fees are required because Water Code section 1529.5 directs the State Water Board to recover the costs of state intervention activities. For more information on groundwater extraction reporting and filing fees, visit the Reporting and Fees webpage and the State Water Board's SGMA fee regulations.

If the issues that caused the basin to be deemed probationary are not addressed during the probationary period, the State Water Board may begin another public process to determine whether or not to develop and implement an interim plan for the basin. Importantly, an interim plan cannot be implemented until the GSAs in a probationary basin are allowed at least one year to correct their deficiencies. If the State Water Board adopts an interim plan, the Board would temporarily manage groundwater in the basin until the local agencies could demonstrate their ability to manage the basin sustainably and resume management.

Visit the Probationary Designation and Groundwater Regulation by the State Water Board (PDF) fact sheet for more information.

Levels of State Intervention

- **Umanaged Area**
  An unmanaged area is a part of a groundwater basin that was not within the management area of a GSA by July 1, 2017, or became unmanaged after that date when a GSA withdrew. A well owner that extracts or pumps groundwater from an unmanaged area is required to submit a groundwater extraction report to the State Water Board each year. A well owner who extracts two acre-feet or less of groundwater per year (an acre-foot is enough water to cover an acre of land in one foot of water) from a parcel of land for domestic purposes only is a de minimis user of groundwater. De minimis users are exempt from annual groundwater extraction reporting in unmanaged areas. For more information on groundwater extraction reporting and filing fees, visit Reporting and Fees website.
- **Probationary Basin**
  If local agencies fail to form a GSA, fail to develop an adequate GSP, or fail to implement the plan successfully in a groundwater basin, the State Water Board may designate the entire basin probationary after providing notice and holding a public hearing. A probationary designation will identify the deficiencies that led to state intervention and potential actions to remedy the deficiencies. Any well owner who extracts or pumps groundwater from a probationary basin must file an annual groundwater extraction report with the State Water Board unless the State Water Board decides to exclude certain types of groundwater extractions. The State Water Board may require the use of a meter to measure groundwater extractions and the reporting of additional information.

the State Water Board visit Groundwater Basins.

- **Interim Plan**
  An interim plan is intended to be a temporary measure to protect groundwater until effective local management is in place. The State Water Board will allow local agencies a limited amount of time to fix the deficiencies in their basin that led to a probationary designation before developing an interim plan to manage groundwater. An interim plan will contain corrective actions, a timeline, and a monitoring plan to ensure corrective actions are working. The State Water Board will adopt the interim plan through a public hearing process, similar to the probationary designation public process.

Ending State Intervention

To end State Water Board management of a groundwater basin, GSAs in that basin will have to demonstrate to the State Water Board (in consultation with DWR) their ability and willingness to manage groundwater sustainably and address the issues that caused state intervention to occur. This may require changes to the GSPs, revision of coordination agreements among the GSAs, pumping restrictions, or other measures to provide assurances that ongoing local management will be effective.

Contact Us

If you have questions, please contact us at 916-322-6508 or email at SGMA@waterboards.ca.gov.

(Page last updated 03/02/2023)

Notice! As the state transitions from the COVID-19 emergency, please contact your local Water Board to arrange necessary file reviews.

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Notice! As the state transitions from the COVID-19 emergency, please contact your local Water Board to arrange necessary file reviews.

Website Accessibility Certification

The California Water Boards include the State Water Resources Control Board and nine Regional Boards
The State Water Board is one of six environmental entities operating under
the authority of the California Environmental Protection Agency
CalEPA | ARB | CalRecycle | DPR | DTSC | OEHHA | **SWRCB**

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Reporting and Fees

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) requires those that extract or pump groundwater in unmanaged areas or probationary basins to file groundwater extraction reports with the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and to pay a report filing fee. For more information on the levels of state intervention, including unmanaged areas and probationary basins please visit the SGMA State Intervention website. The Groundwater Basins website provides information on basins that are subject to state intervention.

The information on this page will assist you in better determining if you are required to report your groundwater extractions annually to the State Water Board, and if so, what filing fees would apply. Any person who extracts or pumps groundwater from an unmanaged area or probationary basin must file a groundwater extraction report with the State Water Board each year. If you have any questions, please contact us at the contact information below.

Other SGMA Links

SGMA Home | What is SGMA? | What is State Intervention? | Groundwater Basins | Reporting and Fees | More Information and Resources | Public Meetings

? Reporting and Fees FAQs and Resources

Groundwater Extraction Reporting Filing Fees Frequently Asked Questions

Other Resources

- Example of Notification of Reporting Requirements Letter (PDF)
- Water Boards Options for Measuring Extraction Volumes (PDF)

Groundwater Extraction Annual Reporting System (GEARS)

Any person who extracts or pumps groundwater from an unmanaged area or probationary basin must file a groundwater extraction report with the State Water Board each year. Groundwater extraction reports must be completed and filed online through the State Water Board's online Groundwater Extraction Annual Reporting System (GEARS). Please refer to the Groundwater Extraction Reporting Frequently Asked Questions above for additional information on groundwater extraction reporting.

Tutorial videos for GEARS are available for:

- Registering for a GEARS account
- Plotting and describing your well(s) and extracted groundwater use in GEARS
- Submitting your groundwater extraction report in GEARS

Extraction Reporting System

Groundwater Extraction Report Filing Fees

Any person required to file an annual groundwater extraction report with the State Water Board must pay a report filing fee. The State Water Board is required to set report filing fees to recover the cost of state intervention activities in groundwater basins. The following table outlines current annual filing fees:

Fee Category	Fee Amount	Applicable Parties
Base Filing Fee	$300 per well	All extractors required to report (excludes de minimis

	$25 per AF (unmetered)	
Probationary Rate	$40 per AF	Extractors in probationary basins (excludes de minimis extractors).
Interim Plan Rate	$55 per AF	Extractors in probationary basins where the State Water Board determines an interim plan is required (excludes de minimis extractors).
De minimis Fee	$100 per well	De minimis extractors in probationary basins (if determined by the State Water Board at a public hearing).
Automatic Late Fee	25% per month	Extractors that do not file reports by the due date.

AF = acre-foot
An acre-foot is enough water to cover one acre of land with one foot of water.

Contact Us

If you have questions, please contact us at 916-322-6508 or email at SGMA@waterboards.ca.gov.

(Page last updated 03/03/2023)

Water is a precious resource in California, and maintaining its quality is of utmost importance to safeguard the health of the public and the environment.

Quick Links

- Board Agendas
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SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT

Probationary Designation and Groundwater Regulation by the State Water Board

This fact sheet offers summary information regarding how the state will regulate groundwater use if local management is found to be inadequate under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). This fact sheet, and others, are available at the State Water Board's Groundwater Management Program webpage (www.waterboards.ca.gov/gmp).

Groundwater is a limited natural resource that Californians use for many purposes. In the state's high- and medium- priority groundwater basins, SGMA requires local groundwater sustainability agencies (GSAs) to develop and implement groundwater sustainability plans (plans) so that these uses can continue in the future.

If GSAs do not sustainably manage groundwater use in their basin, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board or Board) can step in to manage the basin in a process called "state intervention." State intervention is SGMA's guarantee that sustainability goals are met. But state intervention may be costly for groundwater extractors and give them little influence over how the state regulates their groundwater extraction. The Board, the Department of Water Resources (DWR), and other organizations may be able to work with GSAs, groundwater extractors, and others to avoid state intervention. Please reach out if interested in assistance.

Steps in the Intervention Process

Triggers

The state will evaluate GSA efforts and basin conditions. During evaluation, lack of plans, lack of coordination, inadequate plans, or inadequate implementation can trigger the state intervention process for a high- or medium-priority basin. The specific state intervention triggers are listed in the table on the following page.[1]

[1] Please refer to the Act regarding triggers if you are in a region covered by an alternative plan submitted to the DWR.

***Any one* of these conditions makes the state intervention process possible**

Triggering Condition	If After
Basin is not covered by a GSA(s) Water code section 10735.2(a)(1)	June 30, 2017
Basin is in critical overdraft (DWR finding) *and* basin is not covered by plan(s) or plans in basin are not coordinated 10735.2(a)(2)	Jan. 31, 2020
Basin is in critical overdraft (DWR finding) *and* DWR, in consultation with the Board, fails a plan or determines a plan is not being implemented in a manner likely to achieve sustainability 10735.2(a)(2) and 10735.2(a)(3)	Jan. 31, 2020
Basin is not in critical overdraft (DWR finding) *and* basin is not covered by plan(s) or plans in basin are not coordinated 10735.2(a)(4)	Jan. 31, 2022
Basin is not in critical overdraft (DWR finding) but is in long-term overdraft (Board determination) *and* DWR, in consultation with the Board, fails a plan or determines a plan is not being implemented in a manner likely to achieve sustainability 10735.2(a)(4) and 10735.2(a)(5)(A)	Jan. 31, 2022
Basin is not in critical overdraft (DWR finding) nor long-term overdraft (Board finding) but there are significant depletions of interconnected surface waters (Board determination) *and* DWR, in consultation with the Board, fails a plan or determines a plan is not being implemented in a manner likely to achieve sustainability 10735.2(a)(5)(B)	Jan. 31, 2025

Hearing

After a triggering condition occurs, the State Water Board may designate a basin probationary after providing notice and holding a public hearing. At the hearing, interested parties will have the opportunity to address the Board. A probationary designation will identify the deficiencies that led to intervention and potential actions to remedy the deficiencies.

Probation

Once a basin has been designated probationary, the Board may require groundwater extractors to install meters, measure and report all groundwater extractions, and pay fees to cover the cost of Board activities. The Board may also conduct investigations and gather data necessary for sustainable groundwater management.

Opportunity to End State Intervention

Local efforts will have the opportunity to fix the deficiencies that resulted in designation of the basin as probationary. Deficiencies may include lack of an agreement among GSAs in the basin to coordinate multiple plans, data gaps in the plans, or insufficient groundwater management efforts to achieve the sustainability goal. Groundwater extractors will be given a limited time (perhaps as short as 180 days) to address deficiencies before the Board may develop an "interim plan."

State Water Board Imposition of Interim Plan

The Board may develop and implement an interim plan for a probationary basin if the Board determines that a local agency has not fixed the deficiencies that resulted in the probationary designation. The Board will adopt the interim plan through a hearing process, similar to the probationary designation. An interim plan is intended to be a temporary measure to protect groundwater until effective local management is in place.

An interim plan will include corrective actions, a schedule for those actions, monitoring, and enforcement. An interim plan will likely focus on reducing groundwater use in the basin to sustainable levels as soon as practical. An interim plan may include elements of an existing plan or adjudication that the Board finds would help meet the basin's sustainability goal.

End of State Water Board Management

To end State Water Board management of groundwater, GSAs will have to demonstrate to the Board (which will consult with DWR) their ability and willingness to manage groundwater sustainably and address the issues that caused state intervention. This may require changes to the groundwater sustainability plans, revision of coordination agreements among the GSAs, pumping restrictions, or other measures to provide assurances that ongoing local management will be effective.

Adjudication Proceedings: A Detour with the Same Destination

The Board has authority to act if a triggering event occurs, regardless of whether the basin is going through an adjudication. Filing an adjudication will not delay or avoid the SGMA process and will not prevent state intervention. Courts must manage any groundwater adjudication proceeding in a manner consistent with the attainment of sustainable groundwater management within the timeframes set by SGMA. Any judgment entered in an adjudication action must not impair the ability of the basin's GSAs to comply with SGMA.

Reporting Requirements Require Comprehensive and Accurate Data

Probationary designation and interim plans may require pumpers to submit groundwater extraction reports. These reports must be submitted by well owners or operators (or their agents) to the State Water Board electronically. Reporters are required to provide extraction volumes, well details, well locations, the locations of parcels where groundwater is used, and

other information deemed necessary by the Board. Extractions must be measured by a method satisfactory to the Board.

More information on reporting (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/sgma/reporting_and_fees.html).

Required Fees

The Board is required to set fees to recover the cost of probation and intervention activities. The amount of the fees depends on factors such as costs associated with data gathering, enforcement activities, and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance. The current annual fee for groundwater extractions in a probationary basin is a base fee of $300 per well and $40 per acre-foot of water extracted. Fees are collected with each annual groundwater extraction report. Late reporters are subject to late fees and may be subject to additional administrative liability or misdemeanor penalties.

More information on fees (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/sgma/reporting_and_fees.html).

Sustainability is at the Basin Scale

The intent of SGMA is to reach groundwater sustainability at the basin scale. Close coordination at the local level will help. While the Board may focus probation and interim plan efforts in specific parts of basins, the Board must consider the entire basin when deciding on a course of action. Reasons for a basin-scale approach include:

- ✓ Pumping volumes must be made consistent with sustainable yield, which is defined at the basin scale.
- ✓ The Board's interim plan must be consistent with water right priorities, which typically requires consideration of all rights to extract groundwater at the basin scale.
- ✓ Basin-wide data collection is necessary to determine where efforts should be focused or if efforts should be basin-wide.

SGMA's Interaction with State and Regional Board Authorities

SGMA does not supersede any existing State Water Board or Regional Water Quality Control Board authorities nor do these other authorities supersede SGMA. The Board will take other legal and policy priorities into account when weighing how to proceed with state intervention. Intervention planning may include consideration of the effects of groundwater extraction on public trust resources, drinking water needs of disadvantaged communities, and the human right to water.[2]

[2] Information on human right to water (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/hr2w/).

GSAs may find value in harmonizing their activities under SGMA with other efforts (of the GSAs or other parties) to meet requirements of other state or local regulatory programs. Contact the State Water Board's SGMA program at SGMA@waterboards.ca.gov to learn more about how SGMA can be coordinated with other programs at the State and Regional Water Boards.

For More Information

This fact sheet and additional information on SGMA are available at the: State Water Board Website (www.waterboards.ca.gov/gmp).

The Board's SGMA program can be contacted at SGMA@waterboards.ca.gov or 916-322-6508.

These online resources may be updated. Parties interested in updates are encouraged to subscribe to the State Water Board's Groundwater Management email list in the General Interests section (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/email_subscriptions/swrcb_subscribe.html).

Additional SGMA information from DWR (www.water.ca.gov/SGMA).

Last updated: November 2022

APPENDIX C

Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSA – Draft Butte County Tax Roll

Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSA - 2023 Long Term Funding - Fee Report
Wyandotte Creek GSA 2023 Tax Roll
APPENDIX C

APN Number	Property Owner	County	Assessable Acreage	Annual Assessment ($)
123-456-789	Jones, John	Butte	1.35	$3.98

APPENDIX D

Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSA – Draft Proposition 218 Notices

Separate Notices For Irrigated and Non-Irrigated parcels in the WC GSA service area.

WYANDOTTE CREEK SUBBASIN GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY
NOTICE OF HEARING TO ADOPT PROPOSED FEE

In compliance with California State Law, notice is hereby given that the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (Wyandotte Creek GSA) will hold a **Public Hearing on: July 27, 2023 at the Oroville City Council Chambers, 1735 Montgomery Street, Oroville, CA 95965 at 2:00 p.m.** to consider the adoption of a new fee for the Fiscal Year 2023-2024 and the subsequent four fiscal years. The fee is for implementation of the Wyandotte Creek GSA Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) required by the State of California pursuant to the 2014 Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA).

Background:
The Wyandotte Creek GSA is a joint powers agency formed to comply with the requirements of SGMA for Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Subbasin underlying the COUNTY OF BUTTE, CITY OF OROVILLE, THERMALITO WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT. The Wyandotte Creek Subbasin is described in California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Bulletin 118 (2020), Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin, Wyandotte Creek Subbasin, Number 5-21.69 which is classified as a Medium Priority Subbasin comprised of approximately 59,382 total acres. As required by SGMA, the Wyandotte Creek GSA adopted a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) in 2022 to manage and monitor groundwater resources in the subbasin. Failure to implement the GSP and comply with SGMA could result in the State of California intervening to manage the local groundwater basin and corresponding groundwater resources.

Basis of Proposed Fee:
To provide local groundwater management, sustainability, and SGMA compliance, the Wyandotte Creek GSA must annually monitor and report groundwater conditions to the State, prepare required updates to the GSP, conduct required coordination among GSAs in the Sacramento Valley Groundwater Subbasin, and maintain GSA operations. GSA operations include but are not limited to legal, technical and administration costs (including consultant services, insurance, office and outreach materials, and accounting).

The proposed fee is a property-related fee governed by Proposition 218 and the California Constitution. The governing law of the WCGSA member agencies and the California Water Code Sections 10730 and 10730.2 provide authority for the Wyandotte Creek GSA to impose Fees to support GSA administration, GSP implementation, and SGMA compliance. The Wyandotte Creek GSA Board has reviewed the best options to fund the GSA and associated activities over the next five years as explained and documented in the May 2023 Proposition 218 Fee Report.

The service of local groundwater management requires landowners to cover the cost of groundwater management, GSA administration, GSP implementation, and SGMA compliance including groundwater monitoring, preparation of annual reports, and regulatory compliance activities to ensure that the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin is sustainable over the long term, as required by SGMA. Each acre in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin is required to be managed by a GSP and will receive the local management services of the Wyandotte Creek GSA. Ensuring sustainability will allow the Wyandotte Creek GSA to maintain local control and **avoid State intervention and operation of the Subbasin, which would result in much higher fees**. If the State Water Resources Control Board intervenes in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin, it may impose annual fees ranging from $100 per domestic well, to $300 per agricultural well, plus up to $55 per acre-foot of water pumped per well and require annual reporting of groundwater extractions to the State. For more information:
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/gmp/docs/intervention/intervention_fs.pdf

Implementing the proposed fee provides landowners with the service of groundwater management and ensures SGMA compliance at a more affordable cost while locally managing groundwater resources within the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin.

Proposed Property-Related Fee:
The proposed per-acre fee funds the service of groundwater management including implementation of the GSP and compliance with SGMA. This fee is a per-acre fee that imposes a maximum fee of **$11.62 per irrigated acre** (in 2023 dollars, including inflation, for the subsequent four years) for irrigated parcels. The proposed fee, if approved, will become effective for the 2023-24 fiscal year (beginning July 1, 2023), with the first payment due by December 15, 2023. **The actual fee amount will be set by Resolution of the Wyandotte Creek GSA but cannot exceed the maximum per acre fee specified above, including the inflation factor, absent a subsequent Proposition 218 proceeding.**

The proposed annual per acre fee cost impact is prorated based on parcel size in example table below as follows:

0.10-acre parcel	0.20-acre parcel	0.30-acre parcel	0.50-acre parcel	0.75-acre parcel	1.0-acre parcel	5.0-acre parcel
$1.16	$2.32	$3.49	$5.81	$8.72	$11.62	$58.10

For more information, including the Fee Report summarizing the findings, please visit the Wyandotte Creek GSA website at https://www.WyandotteCreekgsa.org.

There are multiple ways to obtain additional information about this topic:

- Call the Wyandotte Creek GSA at **(530) 552-3592.**
- View more information online at https://www.WyandotteCreekgsa.org.
- For more information about SGMA, see the California Department of Water Resources website: https://water.ca.gov/Programs/Groundwater-Management/SGMA-Groundwater-Management

Public Hearing and Majority Protest:
Under the California State Constitution, owners of land subject to the proposed fee have the right to protest its adoption. If you have received this notice, one or more parcels under your ownership will be subject to the proposed fee. If the identified parcel has more than one record owner or renter, only one written protest will be counted. In the event of a majority protest, the fee will not be instituted. There is a 120-day statute of limitations for challenging any new, increased, or extended fee or charge.

Landowners desiring to protest the proposed Wyandotte Creek GSA fee must do so in writing and either: 1) send their written protest prior to the public hearing to: Wyandotte Creek Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Agency, c/o Wyandotte Creek GSA, PO Box 745, Oroville, CA 95965, **OR** 2) provide their written protest in person at the Public Hearing on July 27, 2023 at the City of Oroville City Council Chambers, 1735 Montgomery Street, Oroville, CA 95965 at 2:00 p.m.. Written protests MUST be received prior to the close of the public hearing. **Protests submitted by e-mail, fax, or other electronic means are NOT valid and will not be counted as a protest.**

If you do not wish to protest the proposed Wyandotte Creek GSA Fee, you do not need to take any action.

A valid written protest MUST include the following information: (1) Landowner printed name(s); (2) Assessor's Parcel Number; (3) Statement of protest; and (4) Valid signature(s). Each parcel is entitled to one protest.

WYANDOTTE CREEK SUBBASIN GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY
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The service of local groundwater management requires landowners to cover the cost of groundwater management, GSA administration, GSP implementation, and SGMA compliance including groundwater monitoring, preparation of annual reports, and regulatory compliance activities to ensure that the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin is sustainable over the long term, as required by SGMA. Each acre in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin is required to be managed by a GSP and will receive the local management services of the Wyandotte Creek GSA. Ensuring sustainability will allow the Wyandotte Creek GSA to maintain local control and **avoid State intervention and operation of the Subbasin, which would result in much higher fees**. If the State Water Resources Control Board intervenes in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin, it may impose annual fees ranging from $100 per domestic well, to $300 per agricultural well, plus up to $55 per acre-foot of water pumped per well and require annual reporting of groundwater extractions to the State. For more information:
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/gmp/docs/intervention/intervention_fs.pdf

Implementing the proposed fee provides landowners with the service of groundwater management and ensures SGMA compliance at a more affordable cost while locally managing groundwater resources within the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin.

Proposed Property-Related Fee:
The proposed per-acre fee funds the service of groundwater management including implementation of the GSP and compliance with SGMA. This fee is a per-acre fee that imposes a maximum fee of **$1.38 per non-irrigated acre** (in 2023 dollars, including inflation, for the subsequent four years) for irrigated parcels. The proposed fee, if approved, will become effective for the 2023-24 fiscal year (beginning July 1, 2023), with the first payment due by December 15, 2023. **The actual fee amount will be set by Resolution of the Wyandotte Creek GSA but cannot exceed the maximum per acre fee specified above, including the inflation factor, absent a subsequent Proposition 218 proceeding.**

The proposed annual per acre fee cost impact is prorated based on parcel size in example table below as follows:

0.50-acre parcel	1.0-acre parcel	5.0-acre parcel	10.0-acre parcel	50.0-acre parcel	100.0-acre parcel	500.0-acre parcel
$0.69	$1.38	$6.90	$13.80	$69.00	$138.00	$690.00

For more information, including the Fee Report summarizing the findings, please visit the Wyandotte Creek GSA website at https://www.WyandotteCreekgsa.org.

There are multiple ways to obtain additional information about this topic:

- Call the Wyandotte Creek GSA at **(530) 552-3592.**
- View more information online at https://www.WyandotteCreekgsa.org.
- For more information about SGMA, see the California Department of Water Resources website: https://water.ca.gov/Programs/Groundwater-Management/SGMA-Groundwater-Management

Public Hearing and Majority Protest:
Under the California State Constitution, owners of land subject to the proposed fee have the right to protest its adoption. If you have received this notice, one or more parcels under your ownership will be subject to the proposed fee. If the identified parcel has more than one record owner or renter, only one written protest will be counted. In the event of a majority protest, the fee will not be instituted. There is a 120-day statute of limitations for challenging any new, increased, or extended fee or charge.

Landowners desiring to protest the proposed Wyandotte Creek GSA fee must do so in writing and either: 1) send their written protest prior to the public hearing to: Wyandotte Creek Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Agency, c/o Wyandotte Creek GSA, PO Box 745, Oroville, CA 95965, **OR** 2) provide their written protest in person at the Public Hearing on July 27, 2023 at the City of Oroville City Council Chambers, 1735 Montgomery Street, Oroville, CA 95965 at 2:00 p.m.. Written protests MUST be received prior to the close of the public hearing. **Protests submitted by e-mail, fax, or other electronic means are NOT valid and will not be counted as a protest.**

If you do not wish to protest the proposed Wyandotte Creek GSA Fee, you do not need to take any action.

A valid written protest MUST include the following information: (1) Landowner printed name(s); (2) Assessor's Parcel Number; (3) Statement of protest; and (4) Valid signature(s). Each parcel is entitled to one protest.

APPENDIX E

Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSA – User Agreements Through MOU

LSCE

Appendix E

Proposed 2023 Wyandotte Creek Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Agency SGMA Compliance Fee Funding Agreements

Landowners within the jurisdictions cited below will receive Proposition 218 Notices from the WC GSA for the proposed 2023 GSA Fees

1. City of Oroville
2. Thermalito Water and Sewer District
3. Butte County

APPENDIX F

Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSA – 2023 Long Term Funding Project Public Outreach

LSCE

Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sustainability Agency

(https://www.wyandottecreekgsa.com/)

Funding the Wyandotte Creek GSA

Get Involved in the Funding Process - We Want Your Input

Consider signing up to receive email updates (https://www.wyandottecreekgsa.com/sign-up-for-the-sgma-email-list) on funding and other SGMA related topics.

Wyandotte Creek Funding Fact Sheet (/files/8e5f8ffbb/Wyndotte+Creek+Funding+Fact+Sheet_033023.pdf)

Wyandotte Creek GSA Long-term Funding Needs

Funding the Wyandotte Creek GSA going forward is critical so that we can locally fund and manage our groundwater resources and work to implement key projects and management actions that will ensure adequate groundwater supplies are available to all users in the future.

The California legislature passed the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) in 2014 and required the formation of Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) throughout California. SGMA provides for the management of groundwater resources at the local level and requires GSAs to develop and implement Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs). The Wyandotte Creek GSP must ensure sustainable groundwater conditions by 2042 while avoiding six distinct undesirable results (https://www.wyandottecreekgsa.com/files/79712e859/SGMA+Undesirable+Results.pdf). The decisions about sustainability will be made locally and includes public involvement. This is why **the Wyandotte Creek GSA is proactively developing long-term water management solutions to prioritize local interests and keep expenses for landowners to a minimum so that groundwater can be managed and protected locally.**

Compliance with SGMA is not optional and securing funding for priority projects and management actions is our best path forward. Securing local funding revenues retains local control ensuring stakeholders have input and provides solutions that benefit our region. The Wyandotte Creek GSA Board is dedicated to navigating SGMA together with its members and stakeholders.

Wyandotte Creek Funding 2018 to 2022

Since 2018 when the Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sustainability Agency (Wyandotte Creek GSA) was originally established, the Wyandotte Creek GSA has been funded by contributions from each of the member agencies (Butte County, City of Oroville, Thermalito Water & Sewer District) and in-house staff services. Annual member agency funds along with grant funding for development of the Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) and required reports has allowed the Wyandotte Creek GSA to achieve necessary SGMA compliance actions to date. Going forward, long-term funding will be needed to support continued Wyandotte Creek GSA administration costs and facilitate ongoing GSP implementation and SGMA compliance actions needed to locally manage our groundwater resources.

GSA Funding Update

The latest information about Wyandotte Creek GSA Funding is summarized in the technical memorandum and 5-year projections with and without DWR Grant funding below.

⦿ WDC Funding Technical Memorandum – April 2023 (/files/1b4ba5801/05b_Wyd+Crk+TM.pdf)

⦿ WDC 5-year Project (No Grant Funding) – March 2023 (/files/907c734b1/04b_WDC+GSA+Five+Year+Revenue+Projections+JD+%282%29.pdf)

WDC 5-year Project (Grant Funding) – March 2023
(/files/a43d1107f/04c_WDC+GSA+Five+Year+Revenue+Projections+JD+%282%29+With+DWR+Grant+Funds.pdf)

Public Outreach

The goal of the Wyandotte Creek GSA is to maintain open communication with community stakeholders throughout the process of establishing a long-term funding source for GSA operations and SGMA compliance costs. Updates to this process will be posted to this web page including a fact sheet(s) and frequently asked questions. In addition, updates will be distributed to our email list regarding the future schedule for related meetings and workshops. Please sign-up to receive email updates (https://www.wyandottecreekgsa.com/sign-up-for-the-sgma-email-list).

Meetings and Workshops

The Wyandotte Creek GSA has hosted various meetings and workshops to engage GSA stakeholders focusing on the potential long-term funding mechanism for the Wyandotte Creek GSA. Wyandotte Creek GSA Board and stakeholder advisory committee meetings are publicized on the GSA's website and direct emailed to those on our stakeholder list. Please sign-up to receive email updates (https://www.wyandottecreekgsa.com/sign-up-for-the-sgma-email-list). Topics have addressed various components of developing the funding mechanism including additional grants, fees, and/or assessments. Please review the GSA's website calendar dates and agendas (https://www.wyandottecreekgsa.com/calendar) for long term funding discussions. The public is encouraged to attend these meetings to learn more about local groundwater management efforts in the Subbasin.

2023 Milestone	Date	Action Items
Public Workshop	Apr 11	Presentation and Public Comments
Apr Board Meeting	Apr 27	Board Meeting (Approve Fee Options TM)
May WAC Meeting	May 4	Fee Study Update
Special Board Meeting	May 11	WDC Long-term Charge Options
May Board Meeting	May 25	Approve Fee Report
Prop 218 Notice	May 31	Send out Prop 218 Notice (if applicable)
Jun Board Meeting	Jun 22	Receive Project Update
Jul Board Meeting	Jul 27	Board Presentation – Public Hearing/Approve Proposed Fees

(/files/0b0856d65/Wyandotte+Creek+GSA+Sched+%28Website%29.pdf)

Wyandotte Creek GSA Long-term Funding Workshop – April 11, 2023

The Wyandotte Creek GSA held a public workshop to share long-term funding needs for GSP implementation and seek public input on funding options. For an overview of the information presented download the meeting presentation.

WDC Public Workshop Presentation – April 11, 2023 (/files/b548cf04e/2023-04-11_WDC+Public+Workshop_Final+COMBINED_04112023_Posted.pdf)

Public Workshop Video – April 11, 2023 (/files/8120f8f1f/GMT20230412-002330_Recording_2736x1824.mp4)

Back in 2022

PAST WYANDOTTE CREEK GSA FUNDING WORKSHOP – MAY 23, 2022

In May of 2022, the Wyandotte Creek GSA conducted a Funding Workshop to provide an overview of the funding process to the Board, WAC, and the public. To get an overview of the funding process, review the presentation slides.

WDC GSA Board Meeting - LSCE Fee Presentation – February 23, 2023 (/files/056825e81/WDC+GSA+Board+Mtg_2.23.2023_LSCE+Fee+Project+Pres+Final_V2.pdf)

Wyandotte Creek Funding Presentation – May 2022 (/files/fd11f3713/Funding+Presentation_WyCreek.pdf)

HAVE MORE FUNDING QUESTIONS?

Find answers to additional questions related to funding the Wyandotte Creek GSA.

READ MORE »
(/funding-frequently-asked-questions)

SIGN-UP FOR THE SGMA EMAIL LIST

Sign-up for the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act email to stay up to date on the latest and greatest news.

READ MORE »
(/sign-up-for-the-sgma-email-list)

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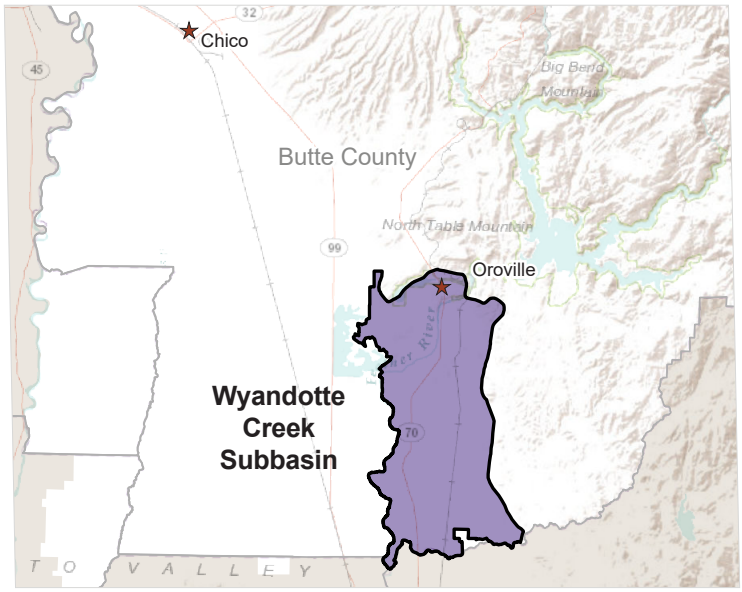
TELEPHONE (530) 552-3591

Wyandotte Creek
GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

WC GSA Member Agencies
Butte County
City of Oroville
Thermalito Water & Sewer District

Wyandotte Creek Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan
Long-Term Funding for GSP Implementation



Who is the Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sustainability Agency?

The Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sustainability Agency (WC GSA) is the Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) responsible for developing and implementing the Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) for the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin. The WC GSA works cooperatively with the other GSAs in Butte County to cost-effectively achieve groundwater sustainability goals and objectives in its adopted GSP.

GSP Implementation Funding for Years 2024-2028

Now that the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP has been submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), the WC GSA is working to implement the GSP in a cost-effective manner. To fund GSP implementation and Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) compliance activities, revenue requirements have been developed by the GSA, which are proposed to be funded through long-term fees that will support the work to achieve groundwater sustainability. GSAs must implement groundwater sustainability monitoring and management actions to bring the entire Subbasin into compliance with SGMA requirements by 2042. Working together as a Subbasin and throughout the County will help keep future fees as low as possible.

What Fee Options are Being Considered by the GSAs for Covering GSP Implementation Costs?

The WC GSA is considering Proposition 218 or 26 fee methodologies to cover long-term GSP implementation and SGMA compliance costs.The Proposition 218 fee process is considered to be the most transparent and equitable method for establishing fees to cover GSP implementation costs, based on broad application of this approach by many other GSAs across California. The WC GSA will consider using the Proposition 26 fee approach if feasible. Doing nothing on SGMA compliance would lead to State intervention in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin groundwater management activities. The WC GSA has determined that local cost sharing arrangements would not be adequate to cover GSP implementation and SGMA compliance costs and concluded that the cost for State Water Resources Control Board intervention would be higher and unacceptable compared to local control of watershed resources. The WC GSA will follow any legal and regulatory requirements for the selected fee methodology including following the process that allows for a landowner protest vote as part of the approval process, as applicable.

How were GSP Implementation Costs Developed for the Proposed Fees?

The Wyandotte Creek GSA is working collaboratively to develop the most efficient manner to implement the GSP and comply with SGMA regulations by 2042. The WC GSA is responsible for their GSA administration and SGMA compliance costs with updated revenue requirements to implement its GSP while keeping future fees as low as possible. The proposed GSP implementation and SGMA compliance costs reflect the minimum revenue requirements to comply with SGMA and meet Wyandotte Creek Subbasin sustainability goals and objectives based on known information and data about the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin and GSA operational costs.

What Happens if We Fail?

Maintaining local control over our groundwater resources is a top priority for the WC GSA. Implementing the GSP and complying with SGMA will keep the State from

intervening in the local groundwater management and decision-making processes and keep our fees as low as possible. If State intervention were to occur due to SGMA non-compliance landowners would be subject to State fees approved by the State Water Resources Control Board.

The local GSAs are working hard to avoid State intervention and higher GSP implementation costs.

Fee Methodologies

The WC GSA Board is considering establishing long-term fees in accordance with Water Code Section 10730 to cover the administrative and operational costs of GSP implementation and SGMA compliance. Under Proposition 218 valid protests received in a timely manner by the WC GSA from landowners for which the fee would be levied would be counted before adopting the proposed fee. If a majority protest is not received, the WC GSA may adopt the fee. A majority protest would prevent imposition of the fee. State intervention could occur if local GSAs are unable to fund implementation of a plan that meets the state requirements.

The fees will fund GSA administration and SGMA compliance activities related to GSP implementation. Local and regional projects were included in the GSP to enhance groundwater sustainability and will be supported through other funding sources on an as-needed basis aimed at achieving State mandated and locally defined sustainability. Funding this effort is critical for maintaining local control over the implementation of sustainable groundwater management actions in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin. The WC GSA is committed to retaining local control over SGMA implementation, utilizing landowner dollars efficiently and beneficially.

Fees would be collected with the Butte County tax roll from all parcel owners subject to the fee within the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSA boundaries, excluding federal/state/tribal lands. The fees would be based on total revenue requirements and acreage in the GSA service area. All parcels subject to the fee would receive a Proposition 218 notice (if that is the preferred fee method selected) before the WC GSA Board would consider approving the proposed fees.

You can use the following WC GSA link (www.wyandottecreekgsa.org) to learn more about Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP implementation activities and follow updates on establishing a long-term funding strategy to cover the costs of Wyandotte Creek GSA administration and SGMA compliance activities. We also have frequently asked questions available to address your questions or concerns. We welcome your comments and thoughts on how we can work together to maintain local control over our water resources.

2024-2028 Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP Implementation Summary of State SGMA Requirements

The Wyandotte Creek GSA will be responsible for covering its GSA administration costs and GSP implementation and SGMA compliance costs identified in the adopted GSP. The Wyandotte Creek GSA will serve as the fiscal agent on behalf of parcels subject to fee in the Wyandotte Creek GSA service area to manage the GSP implementation budget and report on the status of GSP implementation activities to stakeholders and those subject to the long-term fee.

PROJECT TIMELINE

January 31, 2022
Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP adopted and submitted to DWR

Winter 2022
GSP implementation costs updated and fee options evaluated

April 2023
Fee approach authorized by WC GSA Board of Directors

March-May 2023
GSA Communication/ Coordination/ Outreach

May 2023
Fee Report approved by WC GSA Board of Directors

May 2023
Distribute Prop. 218 Notice to assessable parcels (if applicable)

July 2023
Fee public hearing and WC GSA Board approval

July 31, 2023
Final County Tax Roll to Assessor's Office

December 2023
Fees effective with Dec. 2023 Property Tax Bill

Contact:
wyandottegsa@gmail.com

Website:
www.wyandottecreekgsa.org

Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sustainability Agency

(https://www.wyandottecreekgsa.com/)

Funding – Frequently Asked Questions

A printable version of these FAQs can be downloaded below.

Wyandotte Creek Funding FAQs 040523.pdf (/files/1da888834/Wyandotte+Creek+Funding+FAQs+040523.pdf)

Grants and Funding

Does state funding exist to help with SGMA and GSP implementation?

The State provided planning grants to assist with covering the costs of preparing GSPs; the Butte County Department of Water and Resource Conservation managed the grant and consultant team that prepared the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP that was submitted to the State in December 2021.

Ultimately, the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSAs are responsible for covering costs for GSP implementation and SGMA compliance. However, the Budget Act of 2021 (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB170) provided $200 million in General Funds and Proposition 68 provided additional funds for SGMA Implementation projects. Round two of the SGM Grant Program closed on December 16, 2022.

The Wyandotte Creek GSA applied for SGM grant funds for projects totaling approximately $7.3 million. DWR is currently reviewing and scoring applications. The Wyandotte Creek GSA will continue to evaluate and pursue other grant funding sources as they become available.

SGMgrantpackage_WydCrk.pdf (/files/25b3b046e/SGMgrantpackage_WydCrk.pdf)

Can grants cover all the GSA costs?

Wyandotte Creek GSA costs include both GSA administrative costs and GSP implementation/SGMA compliance costs. GSA administrative costs are not included under the SGM grant program. As a result, the Wyandotte Creek GSA has initiated this long-term funding process to focus on the revenue needs to cover the GSA administrative costs and SGMA regulatory compliance activities.

The Wyandotte Creek GSA is working hard to keep landowner fees as low as possible by relying on grants to cover the costs of groundwater sustainability projects that were identified in the GSP and included in the SGM grant application. While grants are being sought to cover many of the costs of GSP implementation and SGMA compliance, 82 grant applications from groundwater subbasins throughout California have been submitted for the same limited pool of grant dollars.

Long-Term Charge Development Process

Why is the GSA going through this process?

Wyandotte Creek GSA needs to generate revenue by collecting fees from landowners within the basin rather than rely on member agency contributions and in-kind staff services going forward. By implementing a long-term funding process including landowner fees the Wyandotte Creek GSA will be able to adequately administer the daily activities of the agency and manage groundwater resources within the basin.

How come I haven't heard about this GSA charge?

This charge will be the first considered by the Wyandotte Creek GSA. To stay up to date on the fee setting process, check the Wyandotte Creek GSA website regularly at wyandottecreekgsa.org (http://www.wyandottecreekgsa.org/) and register for the Wyandotte Creek GSA email list (https://www.wyandottecreekgsa.com/sign-up-for-the-sgma-email-list).

How was the fee determined and how much will it be?

The fee has not yet been determined. Wyandotte Creek GSA is working hard to ensure that any fee implemented is equitable and as low as possible. The Wyandotte Creek GSA Stakeholder Advisory Committee (WAC) and the Wyandotte Creek GSA Board of Directors are considering

various options for determining fees for landowners. Charges could be a simple per acre fee, a fee based other parcel-based data such as irrigated and non-irrigated land or land use, or a combination of the two. Some options may require additional data and analysis prior to imposing the fee. The more complex the data needed to determine the fee for each parcel or acre, the higher the administrative cost.

To keep up to date on the fee setting process register for the Wyandotte Creek GSA email list (https://www.wyandottecreekgsa.com/sign-up-for-the-sgma-email-list).

When will landowner fees be put in place?

The Wyandotte Creek GSA anticipates that charges will be approved in July 2023 and implemented in the 2023-2024 fiscal year.

Is the GSA Charge Fixed or Variable?

The charge may be variable but will have a maximum limit during the period in which the charge is in effect. Once the GSA fees are in place, the Wyandotte Creek GSA Board could annually approve a reduced fee based on the proposed GSA budget each year or charge the maximum amount as identified and approved in the fee study. The Wyandotte Creek GSA Board's goal is to keep GSA charges as low as possible.

What is the Fee Report?

The Fee Report is a document that justifies any proposed fees or charges for a specified purpose. It considers the revenue projections over the planning period, evaluates fee options, considers cost allocation for those subject to the fee and provides and communicates the rationale for recommended fees the Wyandotte Creek GSA may approve that provide a nexus between fees paid and benefits received. The Fee Report is submitted to the Wyandotte Creek GSA Board for review and approval prior to the establishment of any fees being implemented. The Fee Report will be available on the GSA website and will be updated as needed over time to reflect any changes in future charges.

Cost Sharing

Why are landowners responsible for groundwater fees?

SGMA requires that the cost of GSP implementation is shared between all landowners, except for Federal, Tribal, and State lands which are exempt from SGMA. The GSA will be imposing charges upon landowners subject to the fee to cover the cost of GSA administration, GSP implementation, and SGMA compliance. The Wyandotte Creek GSA is working to keep costs down, including pursuing state and local agency funding.

How do I benefit from the fee if I don't use groundwater?

In the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin, although both surface and groundwater are used for domestic, municipal, and agricultural use, groundwater replenishes and moderates the temperatures of streams, rivers, and wetlands and supports groundwater dependent ecosystems. Therefore, to varying degrees everyone benefits from sustainable groundwater management.

Ensuring that the Subbasin manages groundwater sustainably and complies with SGMA not only ensures future water availability but also prevents the State Water Resources Control Board from intervening in local groundwater management and decision-making processes.

Can I file for an exemption from this charge?

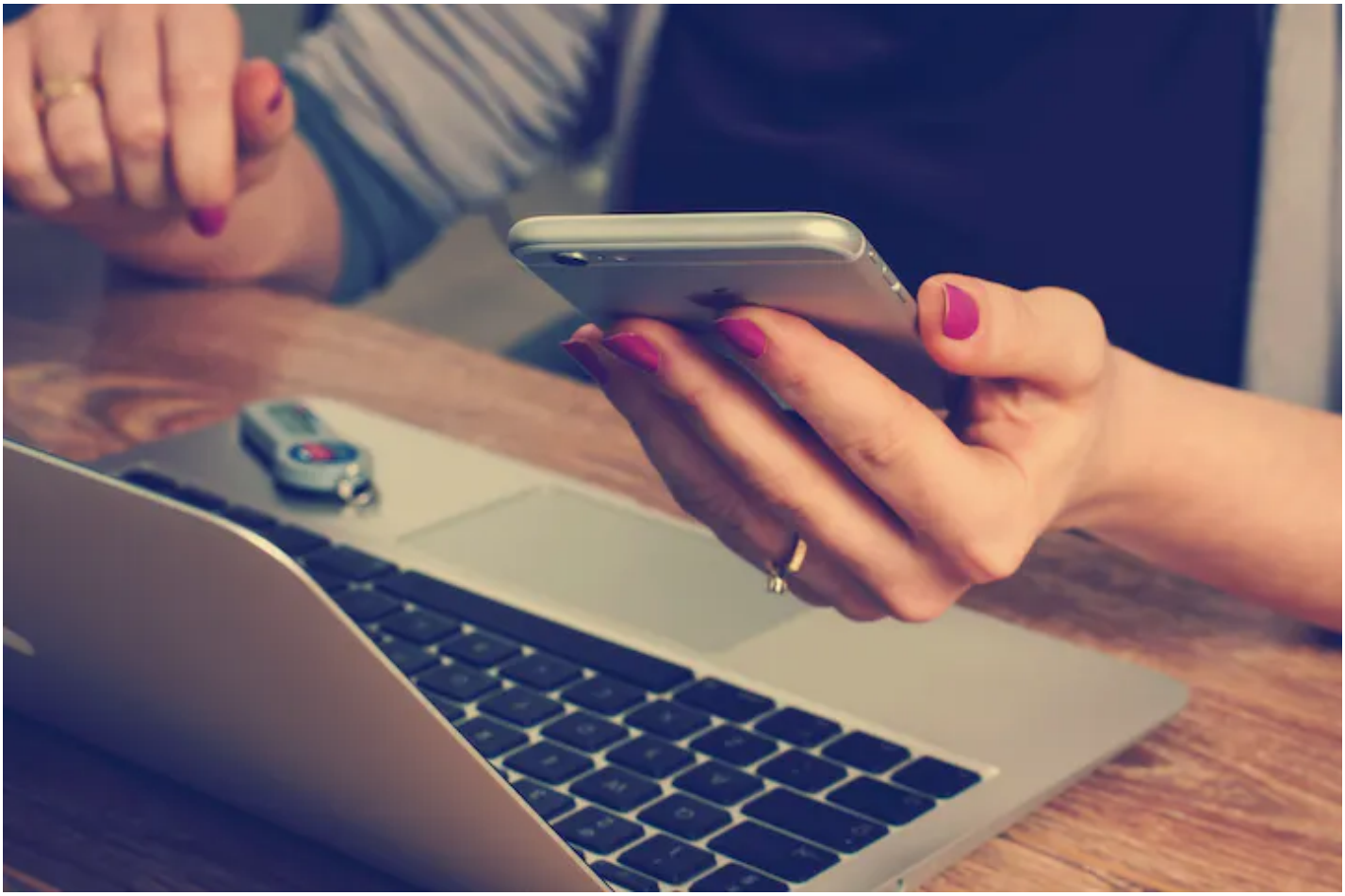
Only Federal, Tribal, and State lands are exempt under SGMA. There are no exemptions for other landowners including cities, counties, residential, agriculture, and other land uses. Wyandotte Creek GSA is working hard to keep SGMA compliance charges as low as possible for those subject to the Wyandotte Creek GSA charges.

Why can't the County or member agencies continue to pay the fee?

Parcels on county lands subject to the charge will pay their share of the total Wyandotte Creek GSA administration, GSP implementation, and SGMA compliance costs. The County, along with the other Wyandotte Creek GSA member agencies have provided member agency contributions to cover GSA administration costs and legal services temporarily until the Wyandotte Creek GSA could pursue and implement a funding mechanism. In addition, the County allocated one-time funding to be used by the County Department of Water and Resource Conservation for GSA administration services (SGM grant application and long-term funding mechanism) and SGMA compliance activities (preparation of annual reports). The County is providing additional funds to the Wyandotte Creek GSA through the 2022/23 fiscal year but does not anticipate any future funding.

Do I have to pay a fee if I get my water from CalWater, Thermalito Water & Sewer District, South Feather River Water and Power Agency, or the City?

All landowners in the Subbasin will contribute their share of the Wyandotte Creek GSA costs based on the fee method selected. How fees are collected may be different for those who receive water from the Thermalito Water & Sewer District, South Feather River Water and Power Agency, or Cal Water. Fee collection for those located within the service boundaries of these jurisdictions will be determined as part of the fee approval process.



SIGN-UP FOR THE SGMA EMAIL LIST

Sign-up for the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act email to stay up to date on the latest and greatest news.

READ MORE »
(/sign-up-for-the-sgma-email-list)

SGMA – FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is SGMA? Find answers to this and other Sustainable Groundwater Management Act questions.

READ MORE »
(/sgma-frequently-asked-questions)

308 NELSON AVENUE, OROVILLE CA 95965
TELEPHONE (530) 552-3591

Wyandotte Creek
GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

Public Workshop on Long-Term Funding Options

April 11, 2023

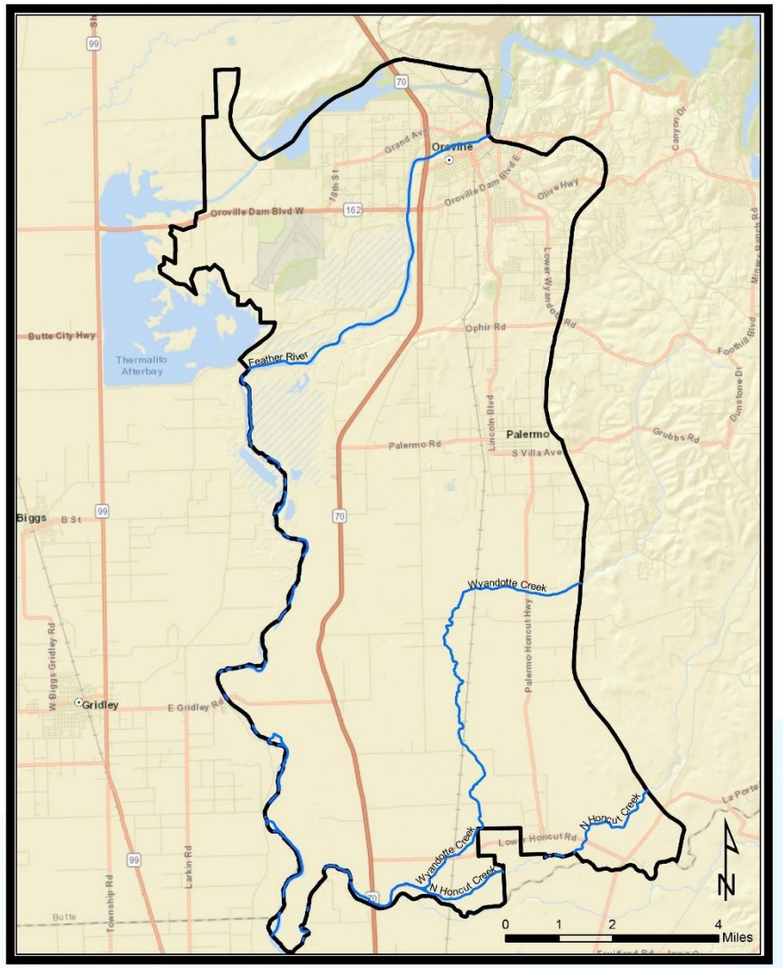
Welcome

6:00	**Background** – Kamie and Christina, Butte County
6:15	**Funding Option Overview** – Eddy and Jacques, LSCE
6:35	**Question and Answer Session** – Staff
7:05	**Next Steps, Wrap up** – Kamie and Christina
7:10	**Open Q&A**
7:30	**Pack Up**

Introductions: People Behind the Process

GSA Board Members

- Butte County Supervisor **Bill Connelly**
  Alt: Supervisor Todd Kimmelshue
- Oroville Council Member **Janet Goodson**
  Alt: Art Hatley
- Thermalito Water & Sewer Board **Bruce Wristen**
  Alt: Scott Koch
- Agricultural User Stakeholder **Kyle Daley**
  Alt: Vacant
- Domestic Well User Stakeholder **William Bynum**
  Alt: Rick Wulbern



Introductions: People Behind the Process

Advisory Committee Members

Agricultural Groundwater Users

- Duke Sherwood
- Darin Williams
- Nicole Johansson

Other Entities Represented

- Loni Lind – Cal Water Chico
- Kristen McKillop – SFWPA

Business Association Representative

- Vacant

Domestic Well Users

- Vacant

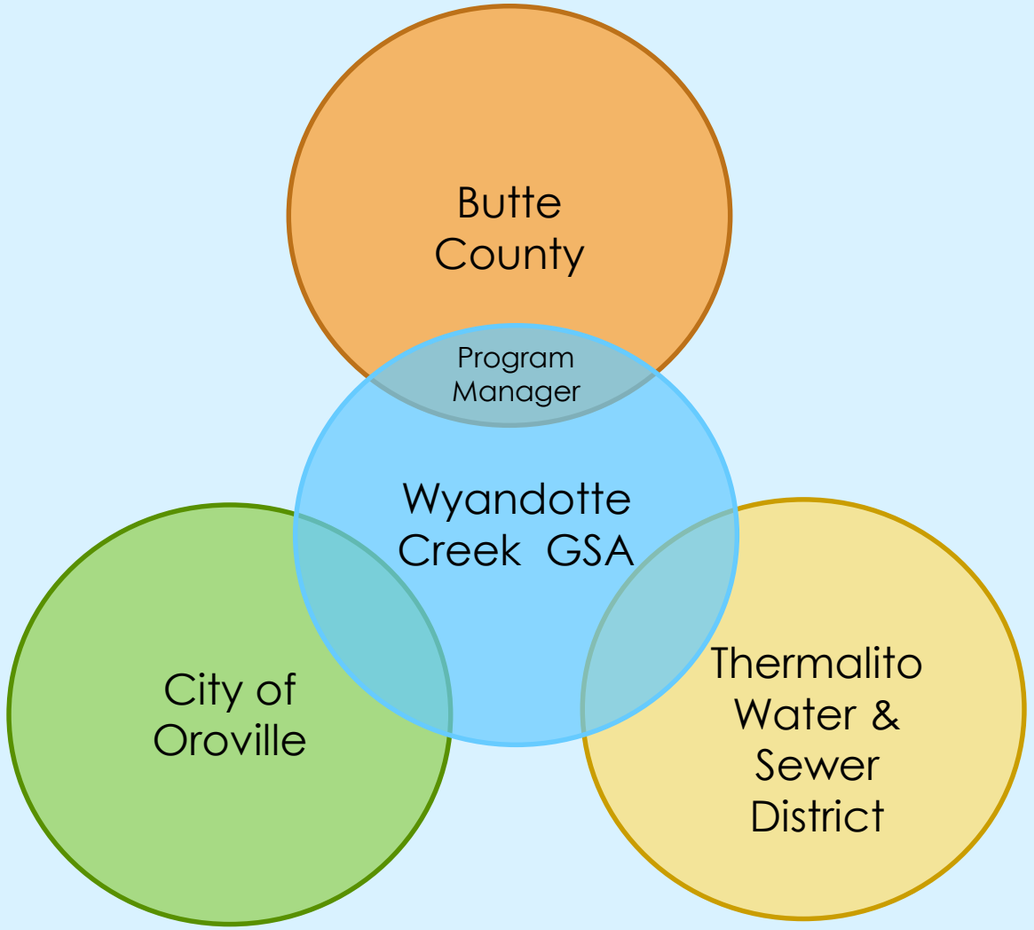
Environmental Representative

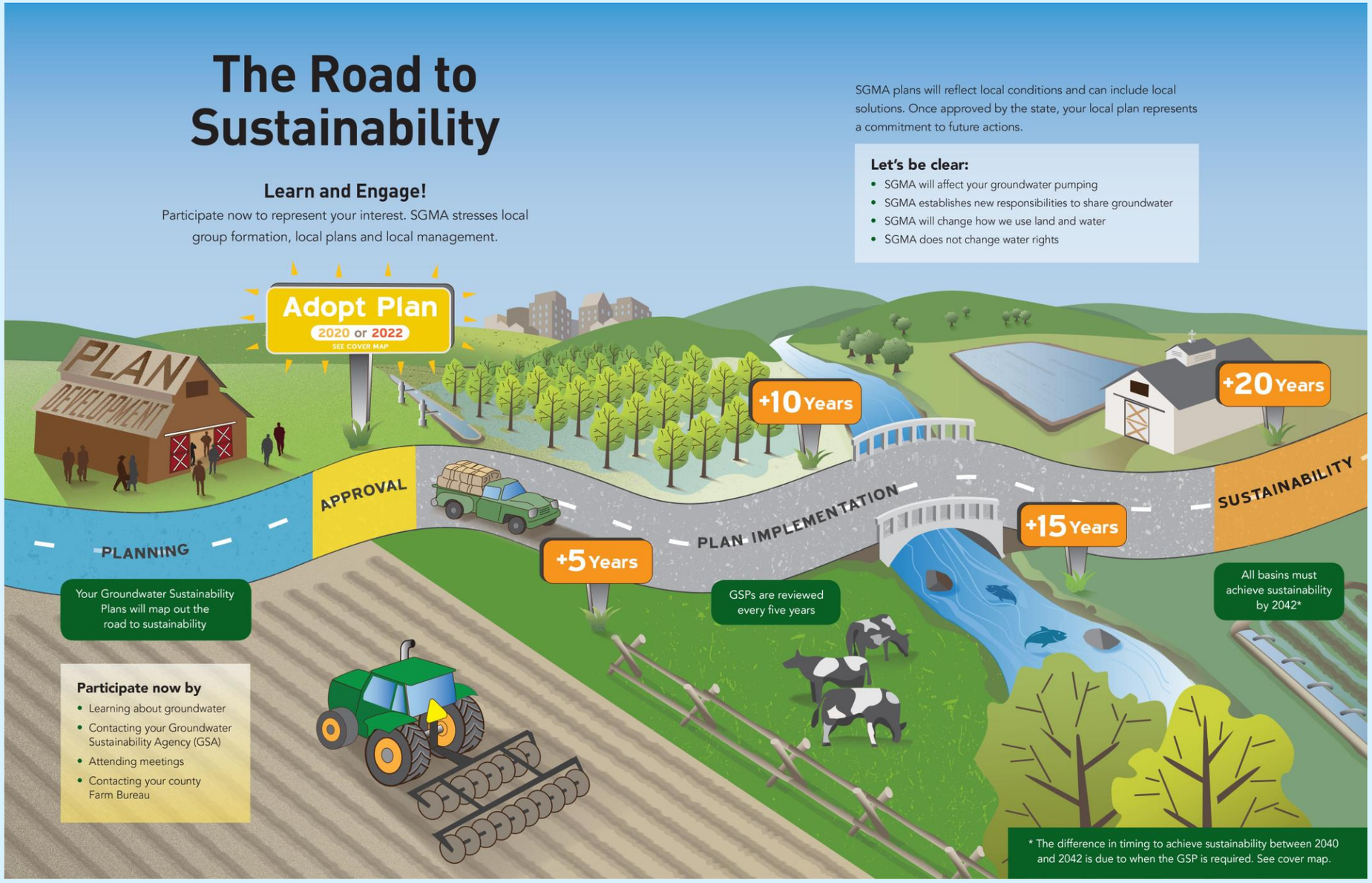
- Vacant

Introductions: People Behind the Process

Management Committee:
Kamie Loeser and Christina Buck, Butte County
Matt Thompson, City of Oroville
Chris Heindell, Thermalito Water & Sewer District

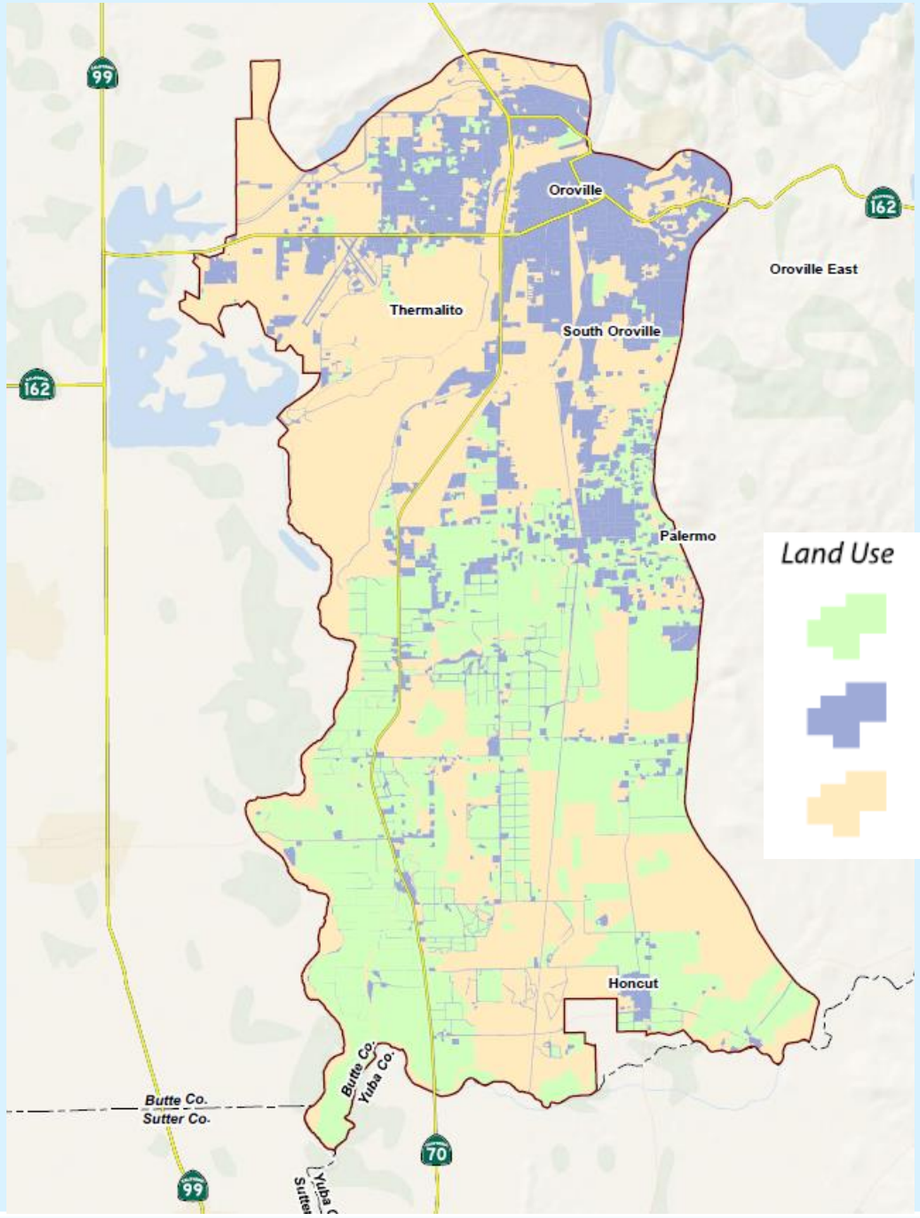
Funding Mechanism Consulting Team:
Jacques DeBra, Supervising Water Resources Planner
Eddy Teasdale, Principal Hydrogeologist

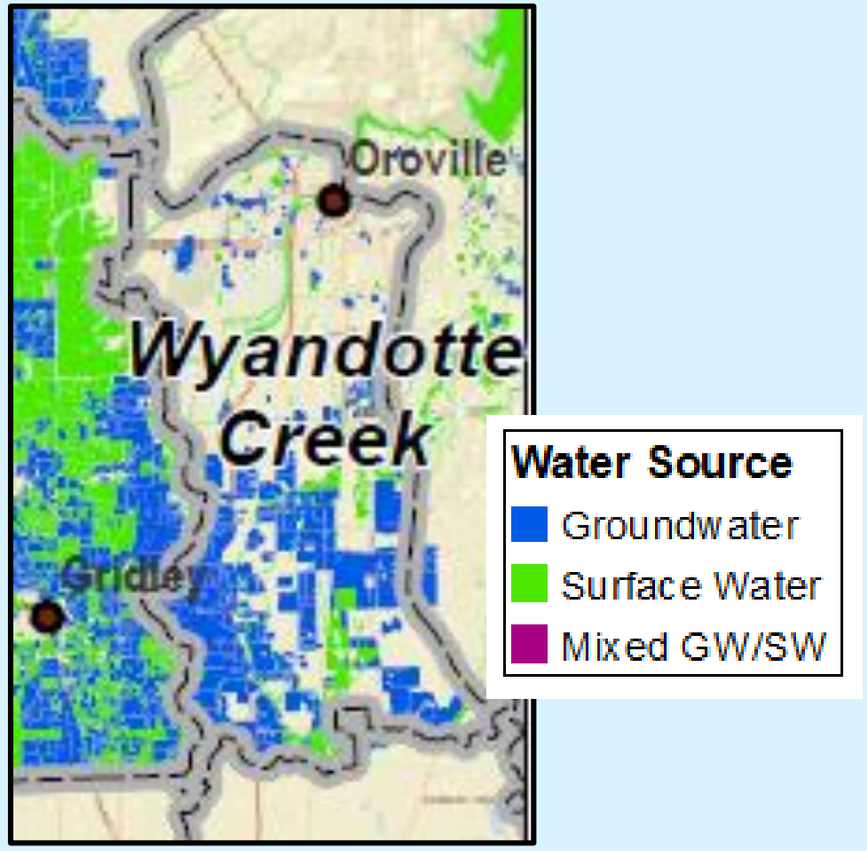




Wyandotte Creek GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

Lay of the Land in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin





SGMA and Groundwater Management

SGMA= Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

- State law passed in 2014
- Local agencies given authority and responsibility to manage groundwater: **G**roundwater **S**ustainability **A**gencies

1. Develop and Adopt a Groundwater Sustainability Plan, by 2022
2. Implement Projects and Policy actions to achieve Sustainability
3. Monitoring and reporting every year
4. Achieve sustainability by 2042

Wyandotte Creek Subbasin WY 2022 Annual Report Update

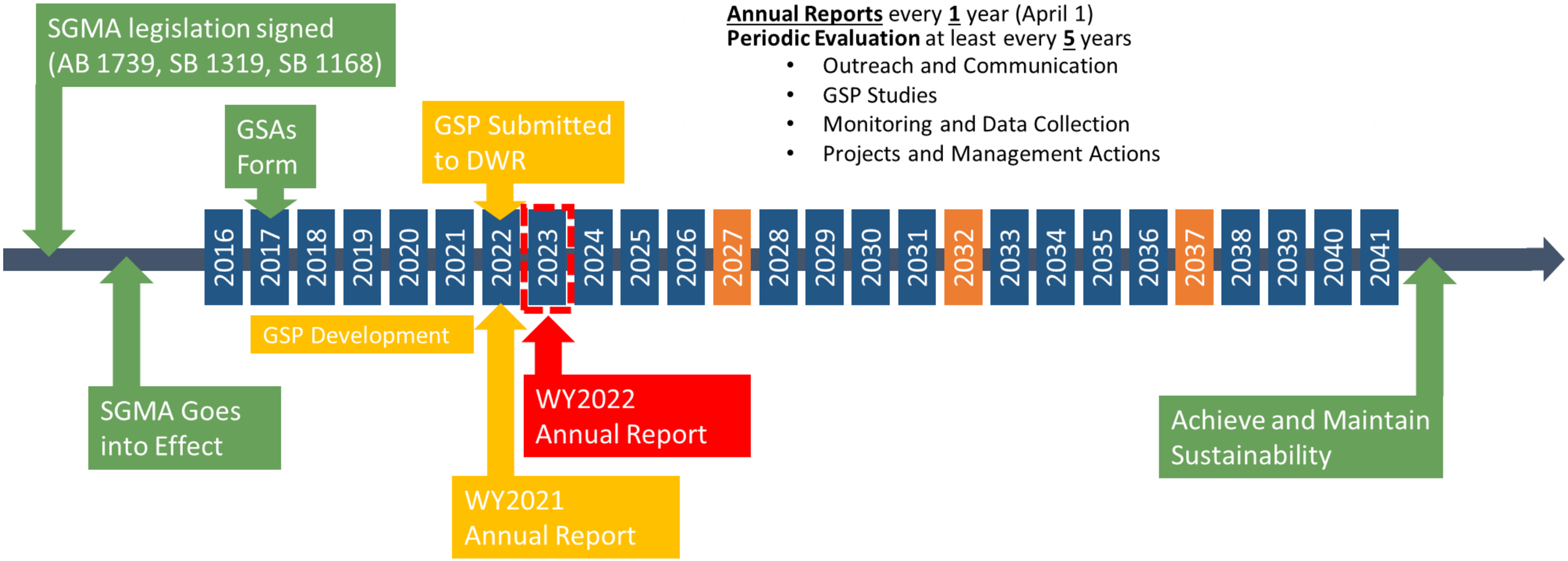
Wyandotte Creek
GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

Eddy Teasdale, PG, CHG (LSCE)

April 11, 2023

Luhdorff & Scalmanini
Consulting Engineers

SGMA Overview and Tasks Ahead



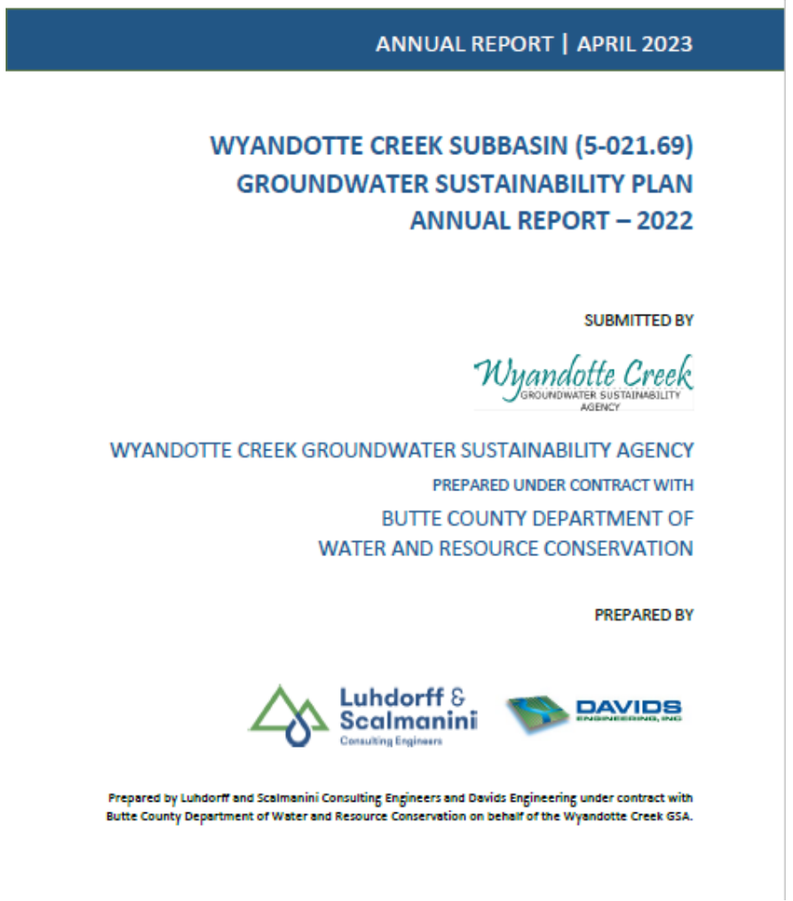
Annual Reports every **1** year (April 1)
Periodic Evaluation at least every **5** years

- Outreach and Communication
- GSP Studies
- Monitoring and Data Collection
- Projects and Management Actions

LSCE

Annual Report Requirements

- **Updates on Groundwater Conditions**
  - **Groundwater Elevation (Hydrographs, Contour Maps)**
  - **Change in Groundwater Storage**
- **Water Supply and Water Use**
  - **Groundwater Extraction**
  - **Surface Water Supplies**
  - **Total Water Use**
- **Progress Toward Plan Implementation (e.g., implementation of planned projects and management actions)**


ANNUAL REPORT | APRIL 2023

WYANDOTTE CREEK SUBBASIN (5-021.69)
GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLAN
ANNUAL REPORT – 2022

SUBMITTED BY

Wyandotte Creek GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

WYANDOTTE CREEK GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

PREPARED UNDER CONTRACT WITH

BUTTE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF
WATER AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION

PREPARED BY

Luhdorff & Scalmanini Consulting Engineers

DAVIDS ENGINEERING, INC.

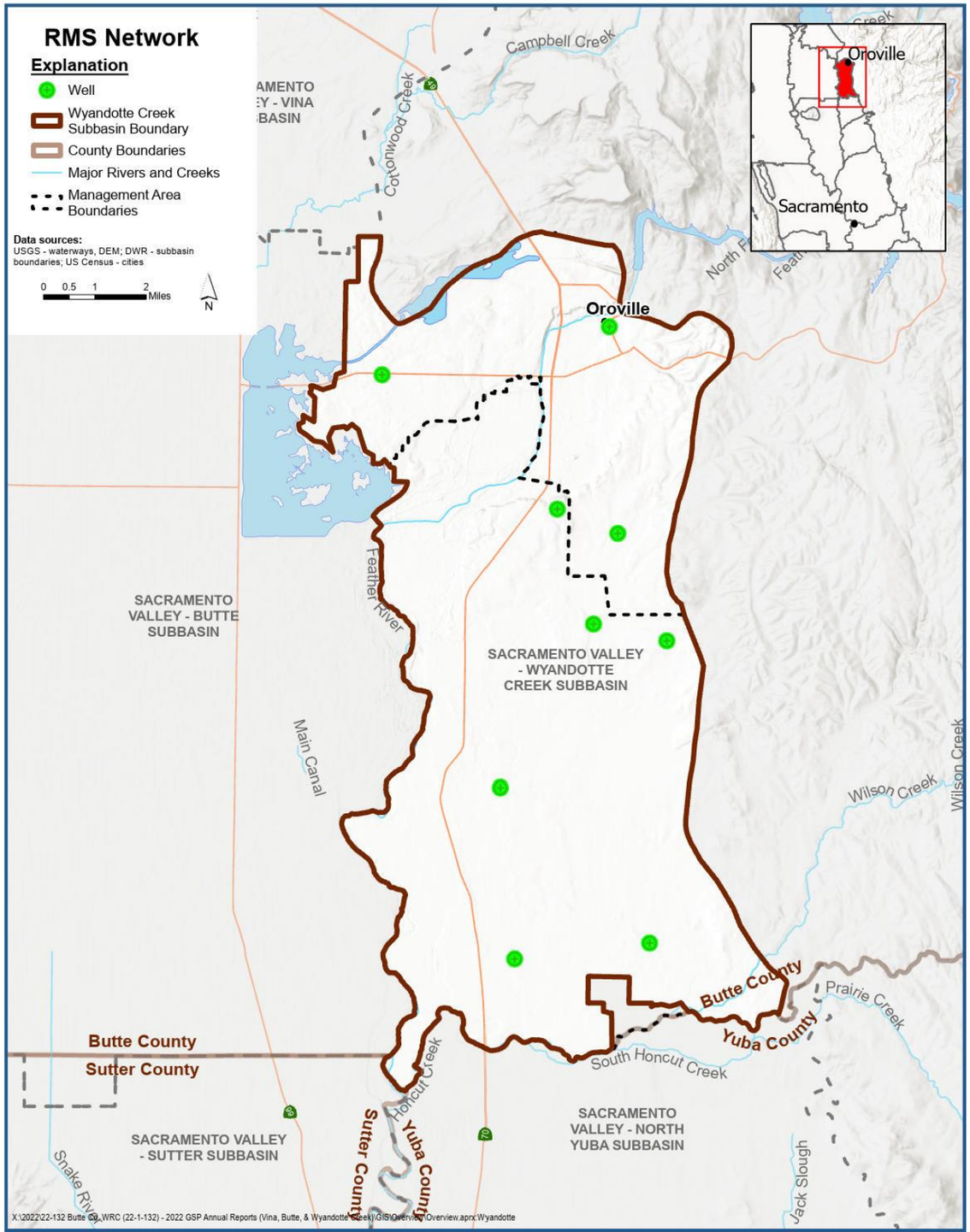
Prepared by Luhdorff and Scalmanini Consulting Engineers and Davids Engineering under contract with Butte County Department of Water and Resource Conservation on behalf of the Wyandotte Creek GSA.

LSCE

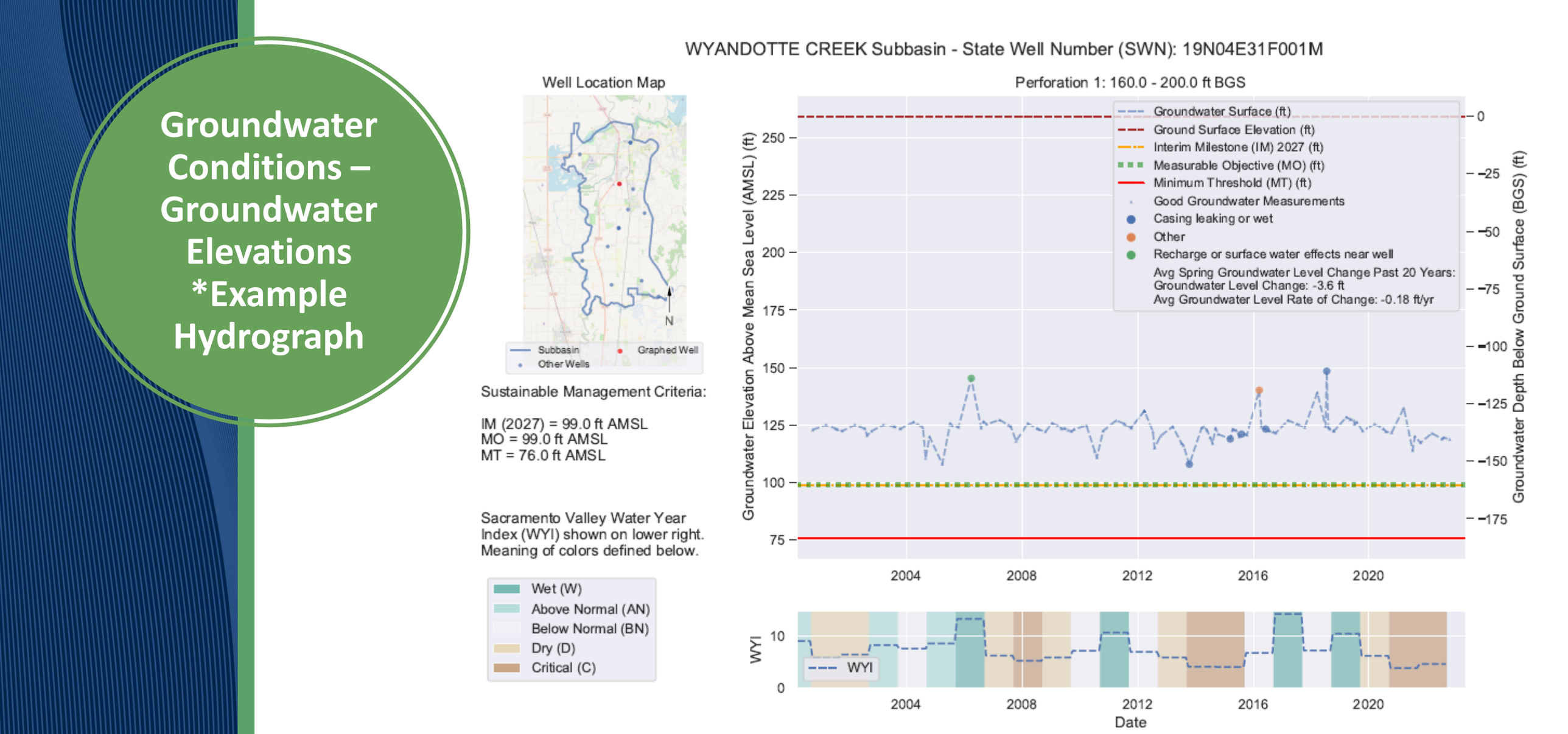
Groundwater Conditions – Groundwater Elevations

Groundwater Elevations

- Nine Representative Monitoring Sites (RMS) Wells
  - 3 RMS wells in the North Management Area,
  - 6 RMS wells in the South Management Area
- No wells had fall measurements below their Minimum Threshold



Groundwater Conditions – Groundwater Elevations *Example Hydrograph



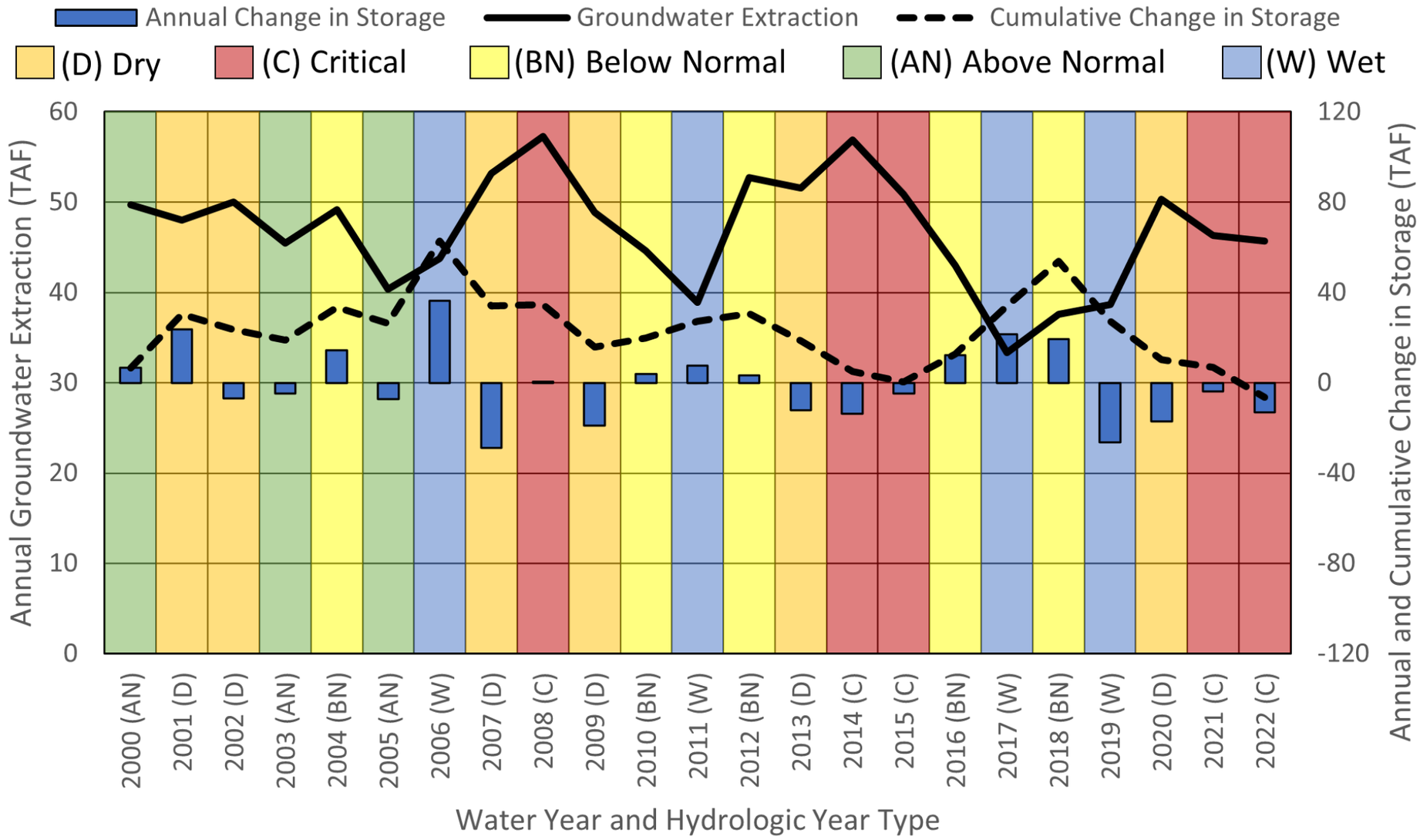
Groundwater Conditions – Groundwater Elevation

Table 2-1. Measurable Objectives, Minimum Thresholds and Seasonal Groundwater Elevations of Representative Monitoring Site Wells

State Well Number / Representative Monitoring Site (RMS) ID[1]	Management Area	Groundwater Elevation (feet above mean sea level)								
		MO[2]	MT[2]	Interim Milestone 2027	Seasonal High (Spring)			Seasonal Low (Fall)		
					2022	Difference (feet) from:		2022	Difference (feet) from:	
						2021	MO[2]		2021	MO[2]
19N03E**16Q001M**	Wyandotte North	133	85	134	139.3	1.0	6.3	138.2	-0.2	5.2
19N04E**32P001M**	Wyandotte North	107	78	108	128.2	-2.3	21.2	122.5	-2.7	15.5
CWS-03	Wyandotte North	133	102	135	137.0	3.0	4.0	134.0	1.0	1.0
17N03E**13B002M**	Wyandotte South	47	35	48	60.6	-1.5	13.6	51.6	-1.0	4.6
17N04E**09N002M**	Wyandotte South	49	35	51	65.4	-9.4	16.4	46.9	-0.3	-2.1
18N03E**25N001M**	Wyandotte South	52	37	53	62.2	3.1	10.2	52.8	-3.5	0.8
18N04E**08M001M**	Wyandotte South	86	59	87	109.6	-1.5	23.6	105.5	-0.7	19.5
18N04E**16C001M**	Wyandotte South	95	71	96	107.0	-4.5	12.0	95.9	-7.6	0.9
19N04E**31F001M**	Wyandotte South	99	76	101	121.5	-11.0	22.5	118.9	1.5	19.9

Fall 2022, all groundwater levels were above the established MT

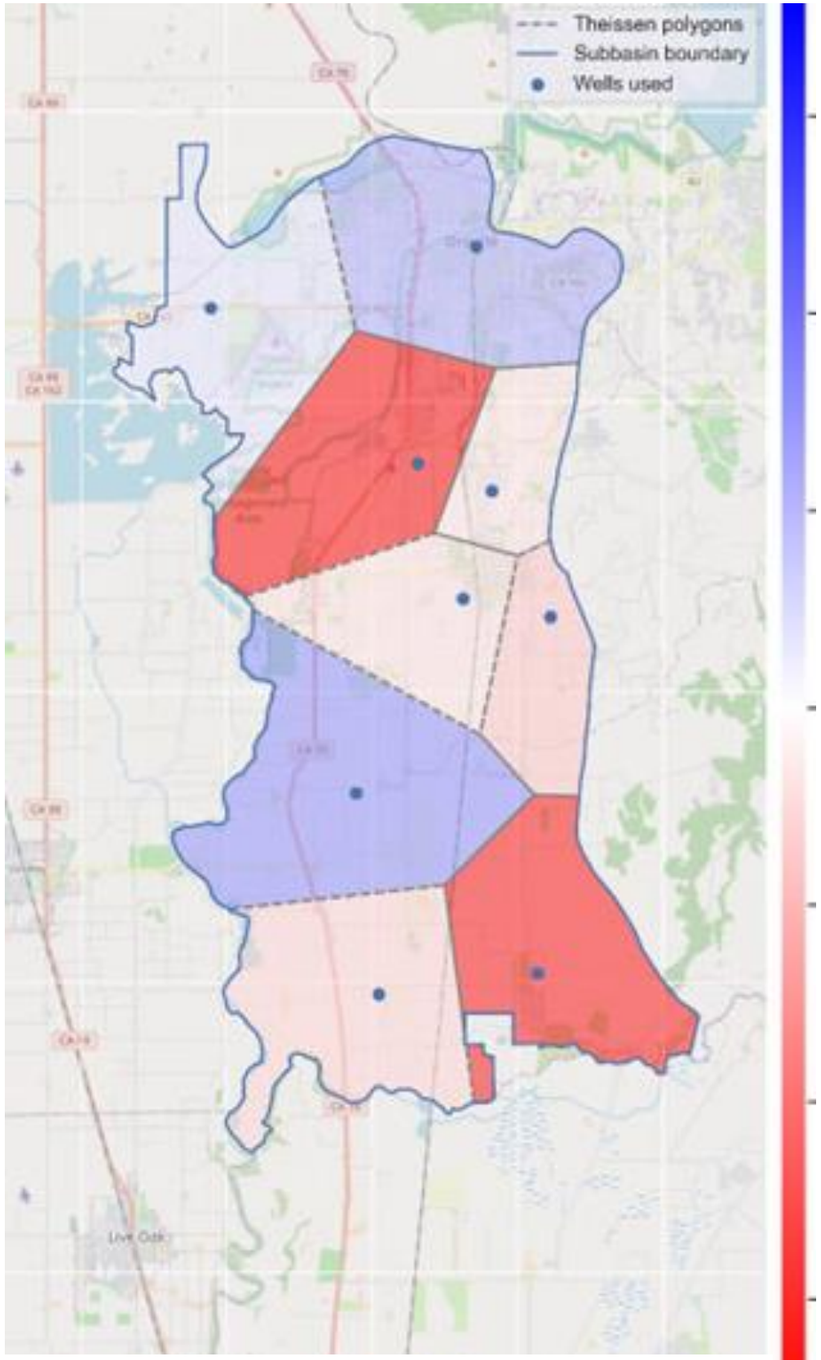
Groundwater Conditions – Groundwater Storage



LSCE

Groundwater Conditions & Change in Storage Summary

- **Groundwater pumping from 2021 to 2022 ~ the same ~46 TAF, ~74% of supply**
- **Total groundwater pumping in 2022 ~ same as long-term average ~47 TAF**
- **Annual Groundwater Storage Change: ~ -13 TAF**
- **Cumulative Groundwater Storage Change: ~ -7 TAF ~ 20% of avg. pumping per yr.**
- **Dry well reports in both management areas**
- **2021 vs. 2022 GWL ~ 3’ avg. annual drop between Spring measurements; Fall measurements saw ~2’ drop**



Map shows groundwater storage change from Spring 2021 to Spring 2022.

Water Supply and Water Use (Water Budget)

Table 3-3. Wyandotte Creek Subbasin Total Water Use by Water Use Sector			
Sector	WY 2022 (AF)		
	Groundwater	Surface Water	Total
Agricultural	43,500	10,900	**54,400**
Municipal	700	4,000	**4,700**
Rural Residential	1,500	0	**1,500**
Native Vegetation (Plant groundwater uptake)	36,300	1,300	**37,600**
Total	**82,000**	**16,200**	**98,200**
Total (excluding Environmental Groundwater[1])	**45,700**	**16,200**	**61,900**

74% Groundwater Dependent in 2022

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Project	Progress in WY 2021 Annual Report
Residential Water Conservation	7.8% reduction in urban pumping compared to 2021 (TWSD)
Agricultural Irrigation Efficiency	Recommendations report released June 2022, Grant application was submitted in December 2022 that would support project implementation
Flood MAR	Grant application was submitted in December 2022 that would support project implementation
Oroville Wildlife Area Robinson's Riffle Project	SBFCA was awarded grant funding and work was initiated in November 2022 and is expected to be completed in summer 2024
Streamflow Augmentation	Grant application was submitted in December 2022 that would support conjunctive use efforts
Thermalito Water and Sewer District Water Treatment Plant Capacity Upgrade	Ongoing work to design and implement the project Grant application was submitted in December 2022 that would support project construction
Palermo Clean Water Consolidation	Ready to Commence Phase 1
Intra-basin Water Transfer	Grant application was submitted in December 2022 that would support project implementation
Agricultural Surface Water Supplies	Grant application was submitted in December 2022 that would support project implementation

Annual Report Summary

- **2022 Groundwater extraction is comparable to long-term average**
- **Groundwater levels are relatively stable and increased monitoring is needed to refine understanding of conditions**
- **Groundwater levels track well with wet/dry cycles and respond accordingly**
- **Maintaining access to surface water for irrigation is important to maintain stable groundwater levels**
- **Reports of dry or reduced capacity wells are present in the subbasin and are being addressed through County efforts i.e. Palermo**

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Wyandotte Creek GSA Public Workshop Long Term Funding Project Presentation

Wyandotte Creek
GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

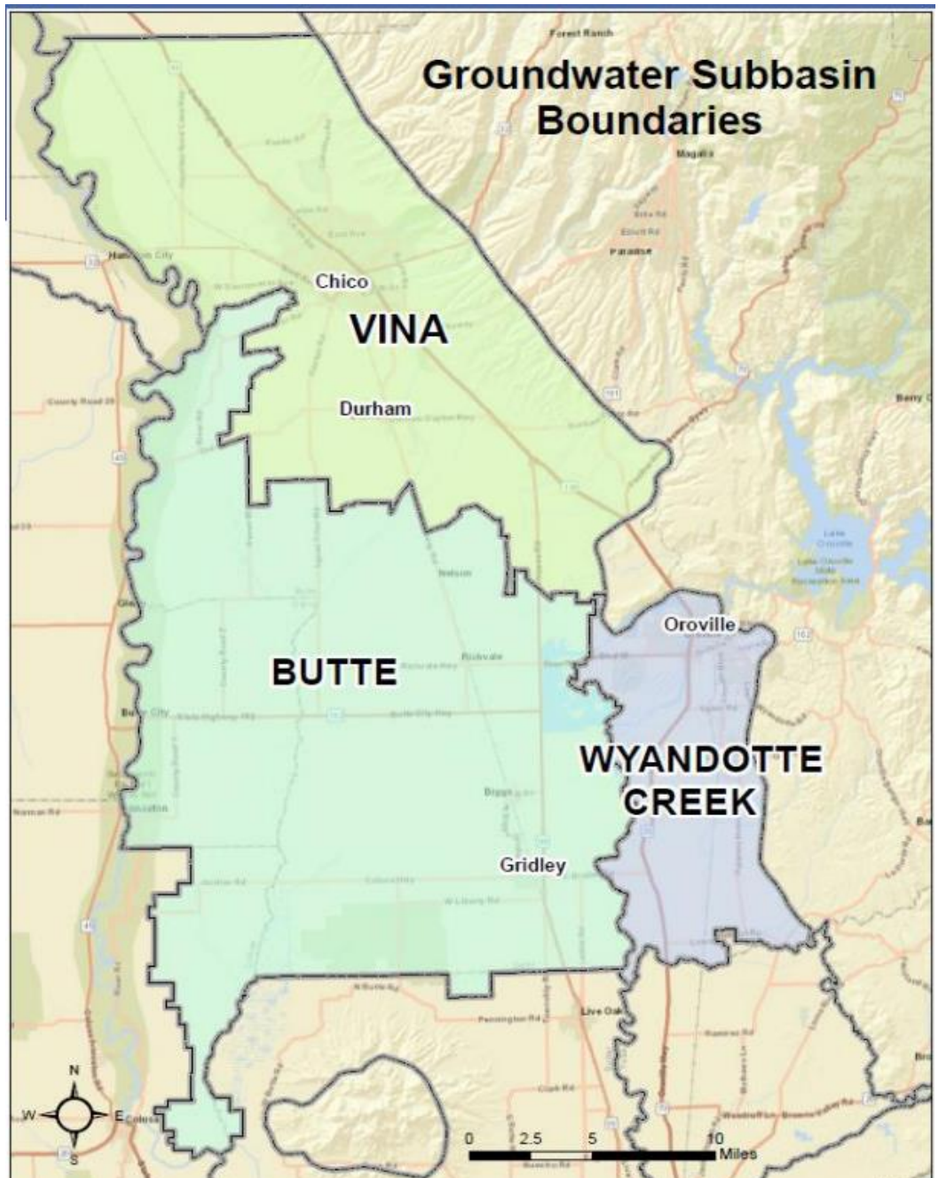
Eddy Teasdale and Jacques DeBra, LSCE

April 11, 2023

Luhdorff & Scalmanini
Consulting Engineers

Overarching Goals for Long-Term Funding Strategy

- **The Wyandotte Creek (WC) GSA and is working to keep costs as low as possible for landowners**
- **Long term funding will help the GSA maintain local control over our groundwater resources**



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This is all in response to SGMA Requirements

State of California 2014 Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

Required local formation of Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) to:

- **Sustain GSA over the SGMA regulation time frame**
- **Implement and update its Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP)**
- **Prepare / submit annual reports to DWR re: groundwater conditions**
- **Provide on-going GSA coordination**
- **Fill data gaps and address groundwater overdraft situations (e.g., subsidence)**
- **Plan / implement projects that achieve groundwater sustainability goals**

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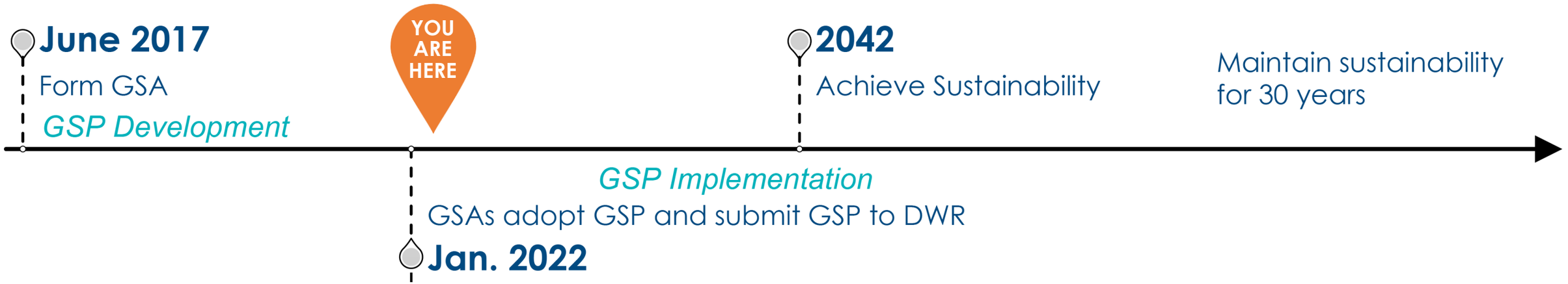
SGMA Timeline and the Early Funding Strategy

SGMA Timeline



Up to January 2022, the GSA was funded by:

DWR grant: ~$1.5M

Member In-Kind Contributions

Moving forward, the GSA needs a new sustainable funding source

by 2024.

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Long Term Funding Strategy

Note: **Some grants can fund both PMAs and costs associated with SGMA compliance, such as the Round 2 DWR SGM Implementation grant which the GSA applied for in December 2022.**

That grant could cover up to $7.4M in eligible projects and SGMA compliance activities. DWR is expected to announce grant awards in June 2023.

More on the next slide…

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A Closer Look at the DWR SGMA Round 2 Application

Task	Project	Cost Estimate
1	GSP Implementation, Outreach and Interbasin Coordination Activities	$1,175,000
2	Regional Conjunctive Use Project	$400,000
3	Monitoring Network Enhancements	$1,444,800
4	Thermalito Water Treatment Plan Capacity Upgrade	$2,318,500
5	Groundwater Recharge Feasibility Analysis, Design and Construction	1,840,000
Total		$7,367,300

$7.4M application included:

- **SGMA compliance activities**
- **Addressing data gaps**
- **Projects**
- **Programs**

DWR grant award decision could reduce WC GSA charges over the next five years.

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Process for Studying Fee Options and Developing a Resulting Charge

Establish Revenue Needs (based on Operational and Implementation Costs)	Cost Allocation	Proposed Charges from Fee Study
• Revenue needs – GSA operations • Revenue needs – SGMA Compliance • Five-year Revenue Projections – planning horizon • Adequate for GSA to comply with SGMA • Meet GSA financial assurance/sustainability goal	• By type – operations vs. implementation • By entity – agreed upon shared cost • By groundwater use • Proportional, relative to user costs and services or benefits received	• Public notification • Outreach • Public hearing or other measures required by the selected process

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WDC GSA 2023 Long Term Funding Project - Primary Milestones

Project Tasks	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	August
WDCGSA Project Outreach	>>>>>>>>>>	>>>>>>>>>>	>>>>>>>>>>	>>>>>>>>>>	>>>>>>>>>>	>>>>>>>>>>	>>>>>>>>>>	>>>>>>>>>>
WDCGSA Board Meetings		B	B	B	B		B	
WDCGSA Comm. Meetings			CM	CM				
Project Development								
Update Revenue Projections	Develop	Draft	Final					
Evaluation Fee Options	Develop	Draft	Final					
Prepare Options TM								
Prepare/Approve Fee Report								
Approve Proposed Fees								
Tax Roll Data To Assessor								8/10/2023

B = WDC GSA Board Meeting

☆ Public Workshop

Establishing Revenue Needs: **Five-Year Projection**

Administration

Compliance

Wyandotte Creek GSA - Long Term Funding Strategy Five-Year GSA Operational Budget - GSP Implementation and SGMA Compliance Costs					
5-Year GSP Implementation Inflation Adjustment	0%	3%	3%	5%	5%
Proposed	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Cost Category-GSA Admin.	**FY23-24**	**FY24-25**	**FY25-26**	**FY26-27**	**FY27-28**
Professional Services - Admin.					
Auditor	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000
Financial Services	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500
Legal Services	$10,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000
Program Manager (w/County management)	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000
Professional Services - Admin. Sub-total	**$67,500**	**$62,500**	**$62,500**	**$62,500**	**$62,500**
Office Expense					
Bank Fees	$250	$250	$25	$250	$250
Insurance	$2,000	$2,000	$,000	$2,000	$2,000
Outreach (education and outreach)	$2,500	$,500	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500
Website	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500
Supplies	$1,000	$50	$500	$500	$500
Office Expense Sub-total	**$7,250**	**$6,75**	**$6,750**	**$6,750**	**$6,750**
Professional Services - GSP Implementation	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
Legal Defense Reserve (build $150,000/yr. balance)	$	$0	$0	$0	$0
County Tax Roll Fee Support	,00	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000
Contingency (10%)	$,375	$8,325	$8,325	$8,325	$8,325
GSA Admin. Sub-total	**$97,625**	**$91,575**	**$91,575**	**$91,575**	**$91,575**
5-Year GSP Implementation Inflation Adjustment	0%	3%	3%	5%	5%
Cost Category-SGMA Compliance	**FY23-24**	**FY24-25**	**FY25-26**	**FY26-27**	**FY27-28**
Annual Reporting (assumes DWR monitori ntinues)	$30,000	$30,000	$30,000	$30,000	$30,000
Five Year GSP Update w/Modeling	$43,750	$43,750	$43,750	$43,750	$35,000
Surface-GW Interaction Modeling	$7,500	$7,500	$7,500	$7,500	$7,500
GSA Coordination & Outreach (w/in and between GSAs)	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
Data Management System Maintenance	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000
Long Term Financial Planning/Fees	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
Grant Procurement	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
Contingency (8%)	$9,300	$9,300	$9,300	$9,300	$8,600
SGMA Compliance Sub-Total	**$125,550**	**$125,550**	**$125,550**	**$125,550**	**$116,100**
TOTAL WDCGSA Administration (w/inflation adjustment)	$97,625	$100,554	$106,587	$118,312	$137,241
TOTAL WDCGSA SGMA Compliance (w/inflation adjustment)	$125,550	$129,317	$137,075	$152,154	$176,498
TOTALWDCGSA Operational Budget	$223,175	$229,870	$243,662	$270,465	$313,740

See Handout

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Closer Look at the Projected GSA Administration Costs

Administration

Wyandotte Creek GSA - Long Term Funding Strategy Five-Year GSA Operational Budget - GSP Implementation and SGMA Compliance Costs					
5-Year GSP Implementation Inflation Adjustment	0%	3%	3%	5%	5%
Proposed	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Cost Category-GSA Admin.	**FY23-24**	**FY24-25**	**FY25-26**	**FY26-27**	**FY27-28**
Professional Services - Admin.					
Auditor	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000
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Legal Services	$10,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000
Program Manager (w/County management)	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000
Professional Services - Admin. Sub-total	**$67,500**	**$62,500**	**$62,500**	**$62,500**	**$62,500**
Office Expense					
Bank Fees	$250	$250	$250	$250	$250
Insurance	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000
Outreach (education and outreach)	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500
Website	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500
Supplies	$1,000	$500	$500	$500	$500
Office Expense Sub-total	**$7,250**	**$6,750**	**$6,750**	**$6,750**	**$6,750**
Professional Services - GSP Implementation	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
Legal Defense Reserve (build $150,000/yr. balance)	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
County Tax Roll Fee Support	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000
Contingency (10%)	$8,875	$8,325	$8,325	$8,325	$8,325
GSA Admin. Sub-total	**$97,625**	**$91,575**	**$91,575**	**$91,575**	**$91,575**

A Closer Look at the Projected SGMA Compliance Costs

5-Year GSP Implementation Inflation Adjustment	0%	3%	3%	5%	5%
Cost Category-SGMA Compliance	**FY23-24**	**FY24-25**	**FY25-26**	**FY26-27**	**FY27-28**
Annual Reporting (assumes DWR monitoring continues)	$30,000	$30,000	$30,000	$30,000	$30,000
Five Year GSP Update w/Modeling Calibrations	$43,750	$43,750	$43,750	$43,750	$35,000
Surface-GW Interaction Modeling	$7,500	$7,500	$7,500	$7,500	$7,500
GSA Coordination & Outreach (w/in and between GSAs)	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
Data Management System Maintenance	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000
Long Term Financial Planning/Fees	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
Grant Procurement	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
Contingency (8%)	$9,300	$9,300	$9,300	$9,300	$8,600
SGMA Compliance Sub-Total	**$125,550**	**$125,550**	**$125,550**	**$125,550**	**$116,100**
TOTAL WDCGSA Administration (w/inflation adjustment)	$97,625	$100,554	$106,587	$118,312	$137,241
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TOTALWDCGSA Operational Budget	$223,175	$229,870	$243,662	$270,465	$313,740

Compliance

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SGMA Compliance Beyond the Five-Year Projection

TASK	TIMELINE
GSA Administration & Operations	Annual
Community Outreach & Educations	Annual
GSP Monitoring & Data Management	Annual
GSP Reporting	Annual; GSP Update (Five Years)
Grant Writing	Annual

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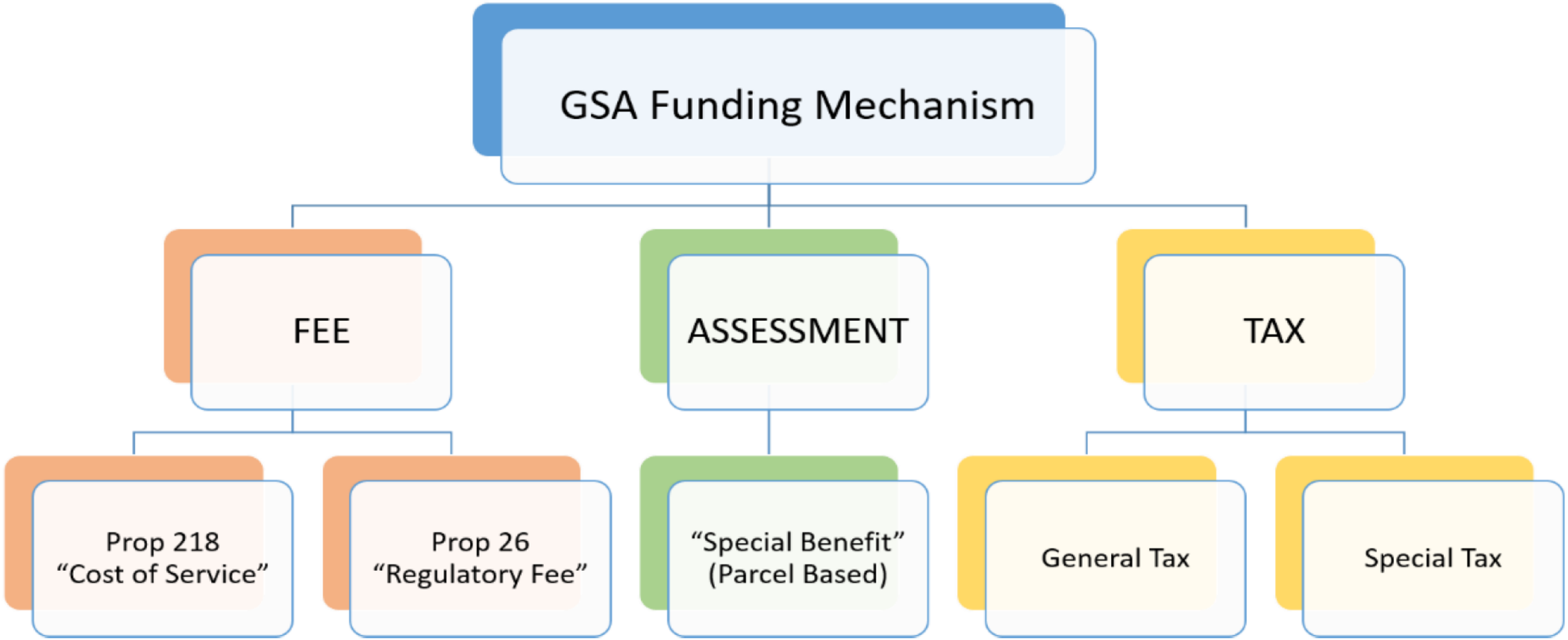
Available Options for Long Term Funding



- Prop. 218 is most common GSA charge method to date.
- Includes customer notification and protest vote process.

Approach for Developing Charge

FOR REVENUE PROJECTIONS TO USE IN LONG TERM CHARGE STUDY

- Reasonable
- Sufficient
- Reliable
- Scope (focus on GSA Admin. and SGMA Compliance)
- Contingency
- Inflation
- Include adequate legal services
- Flexible – to address DWR requirements and compliance tasks

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Common Evaluation Criteria for Charge Options

- **Revenue Sufficiency – to meet projected revenue targets**
- **Revenue Stability – over the fee implementation period**
- **All Beneficiaries Pay – important for SGMA compliance benefit**
- **Equity – cost allocation**
- **Affordability – economic impacts**
- **Simplicity – easy to understand**
- **Administrative ease – low implementation costs**
- **Enforceability – potential costs for more complex fee structures**
- **Legality – defensible, challenge risk, potential long term legal fees**

Can impact revenue projections

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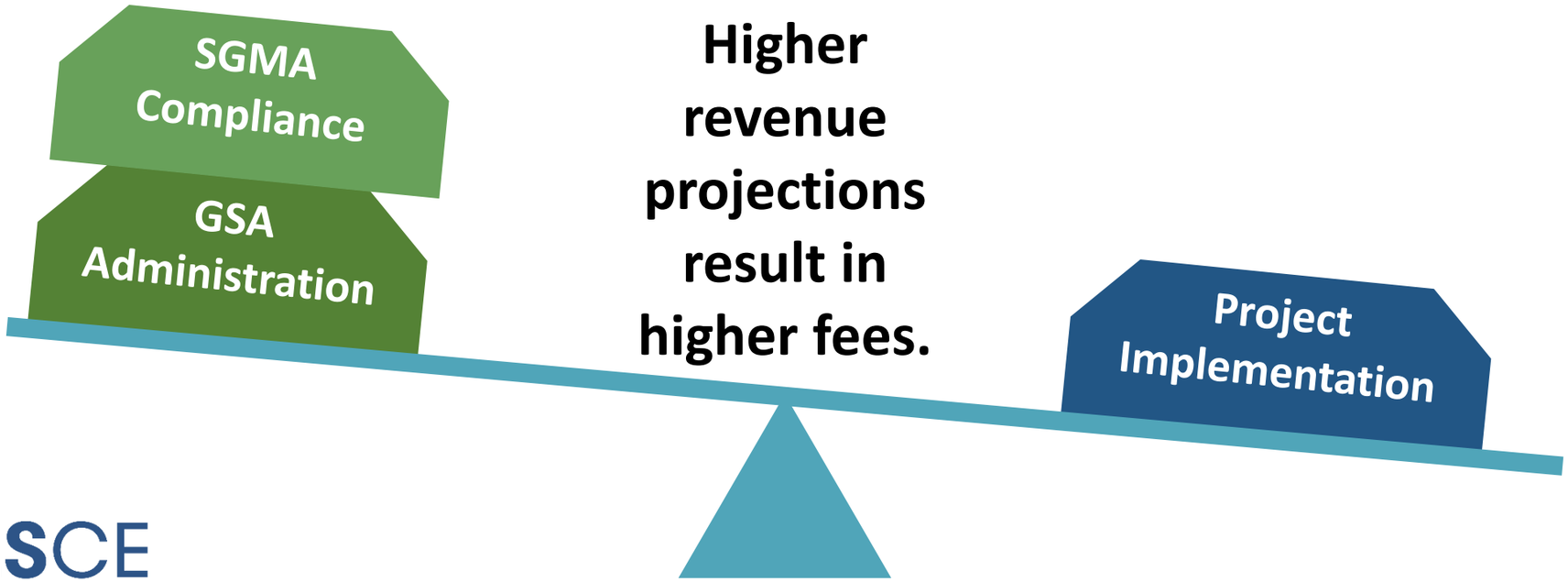
What should be included in the scope of charges?

- **Update Wyandotte Creek GSA Five Year Revenue Projections focused on GSP implementation and SGMA compliance.**
- **Discuss key charge assumptions to be sufficient yet reasonable.**
- **Include GSA cost sharing for SGMA compliance costs that benefit the Subbasin.**
- **Refine revenue projections to update GSA long term charge schedule.**

A BALANCING ACT IN CONSIDERING SCOPE OF CHARGES



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Charge Options To Evaluate

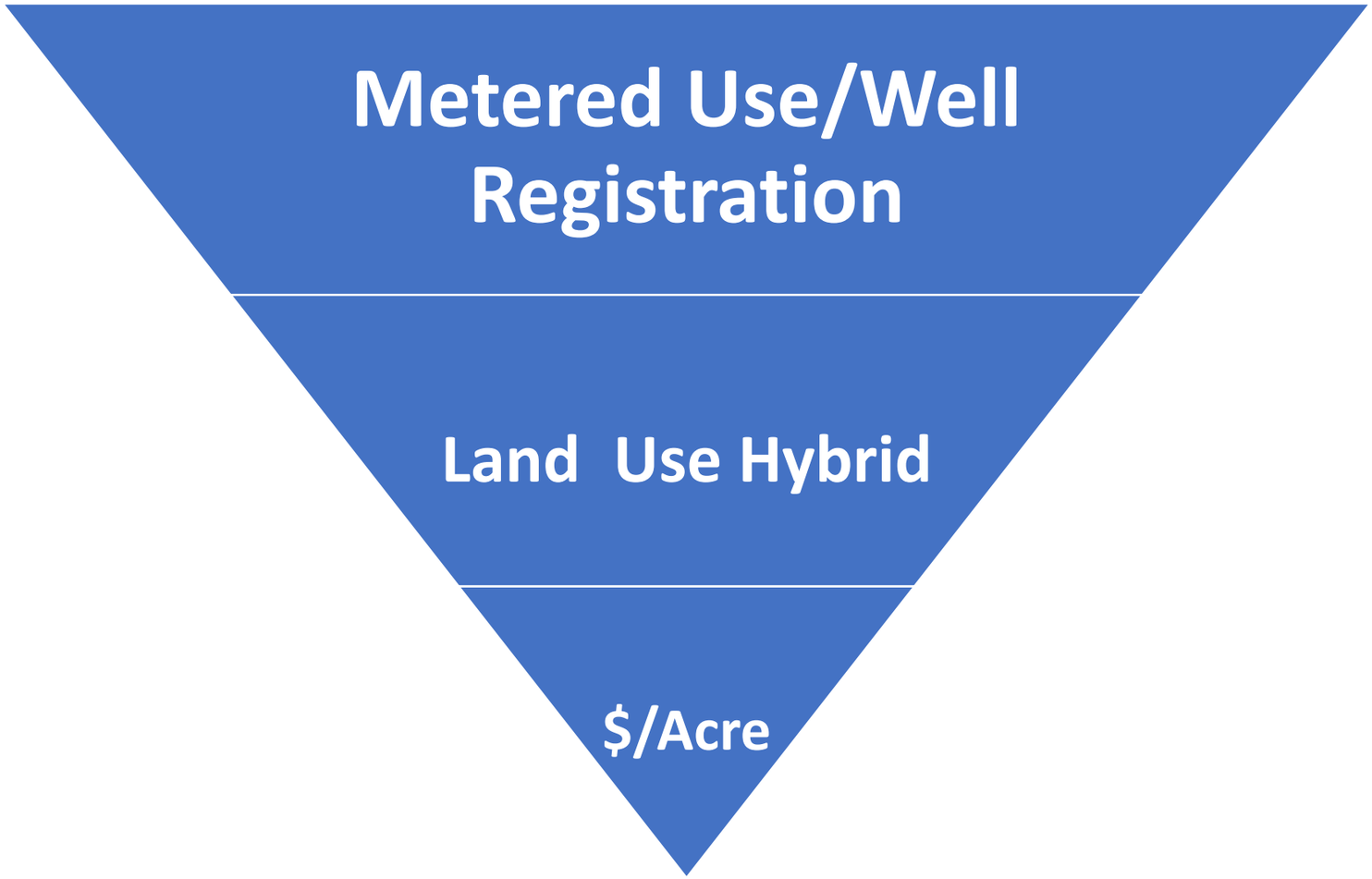
Examples of Potential Options	Notes
Charge per Acre, for parcels subject to the charge within the GSA service area	Most common charge structure
Hybrid Land Use Approach	Would include both irrigated and non-irrigated lands
Other options? *Offer your suggestions today!*	
Charge per Acre-foot of groundwater extraction	Would require metering
State Water Resources Control Board Intervention Fees	GSA complying with SGMA

- Charge options will be evaluated to consider both GSA Admin & SGMA Compliance costs.
- Feasibility of options is based on available parcel level data for those subject to charges.
- A charge option summary will be available comparing options including impacts of future charges.

Example Charge Option

Highest Charge Option Implementation Costs

Lowest Charge Option Implementation Costs



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WC Example Charge Cost

Examples of Potential Options	Approach	Fee
Charge per Acre, for parcels subject to the charge within the GSA service area	**$223K (Total Operational Budget)/51,000 acres (Total Acres)**	**$4.37/acre**
Hybrid Land Use Approach (Irrigated Acreage)	**$233K (Total Operational Budget)/14,305 acres (Irrigated Acres)**	**$16.28/acre**
Hybrid Approach (Cost Share Admin & Irrigated pay Compliance)	**$98K (Total Admin)/51,000 acres (Total Acres)** **$126K (Compliance)/14,305 (Irrigated Acreage)**	**$1.92/acre** **$8.81/acre**

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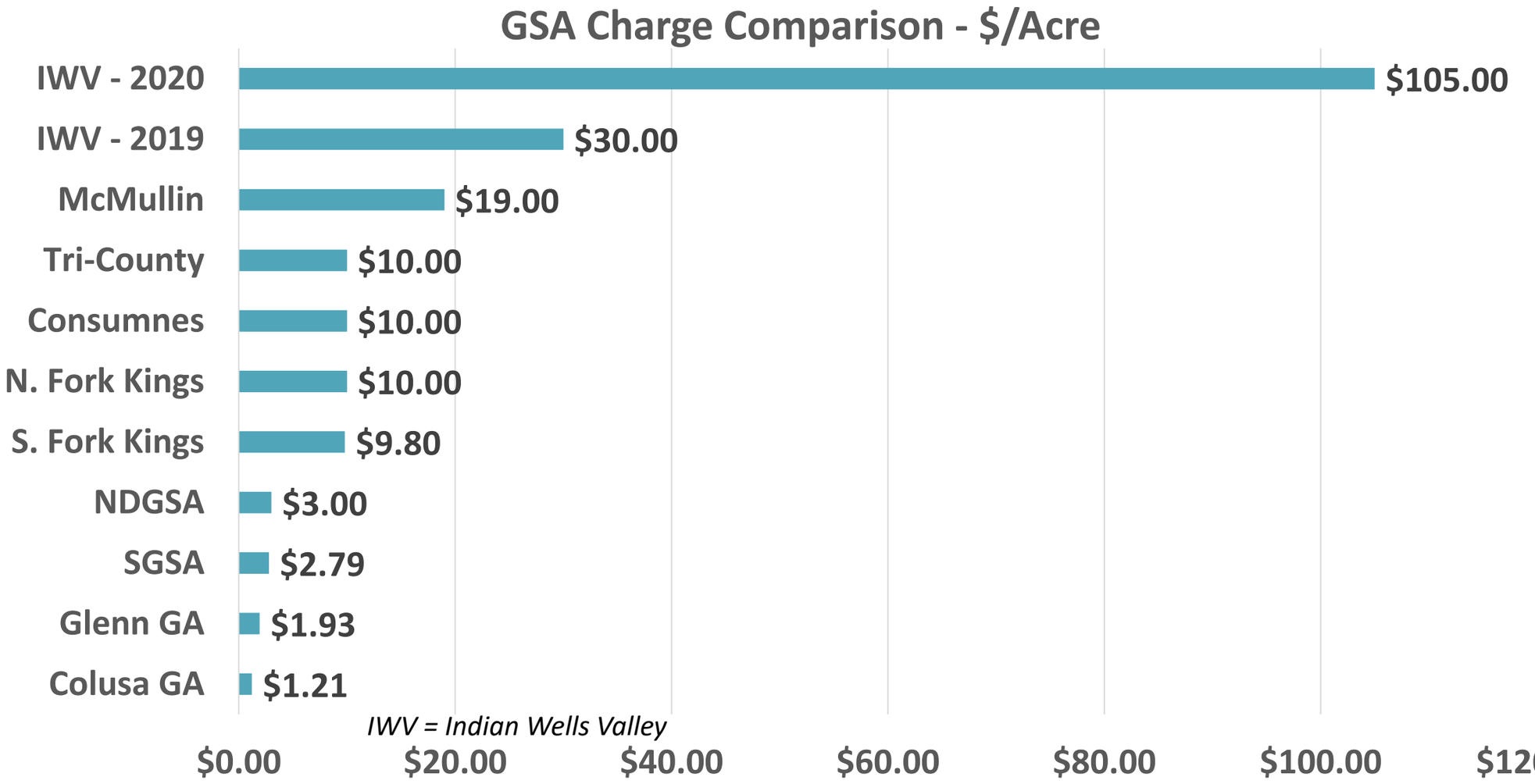
Comparing Approaches Across the State



Note: Merced approved a Prop. 218 $4/ac. charge, which has not been implemented to date.

Note: Santa Rosa Plain approved a Prop. 26 process with a $40/ac-ft charge.

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The WC GSA needs a long-term funding source to sustain the GSA.

Considerations for Approved Charges

The WC GSA will annually review its budget needs and determine appropriate GSA charges.

Approved Charges:

- **Can only be used for tasks that are included in the WC GSA updated revenue projections.**
- **Will be limited to a maximum allowable amount.**
- **Will be assessed through the Butte County Assessor's Office tax roll for each landowner.**
- **Will be available on the GSA website, in addition to detailed budget information.**

Local Charges For Local Groundwater Management and Decision-making!

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WC GSA Wants Your Input!

Ways for you to provide us with your comments and ideas:

- **Opt in to interested parties list on workshop sign-in sheet**
- **Question cards**
- **Common courtesy – one speaker at a time**
- **We have time to answer some questions now**
- **If we don't get to your question, follow up with us during the poster session or we can follow up with you post-meeting if we have your contact info.**
- **A summary of this public workshop will be available on the website**
- **Thank you for attending!**

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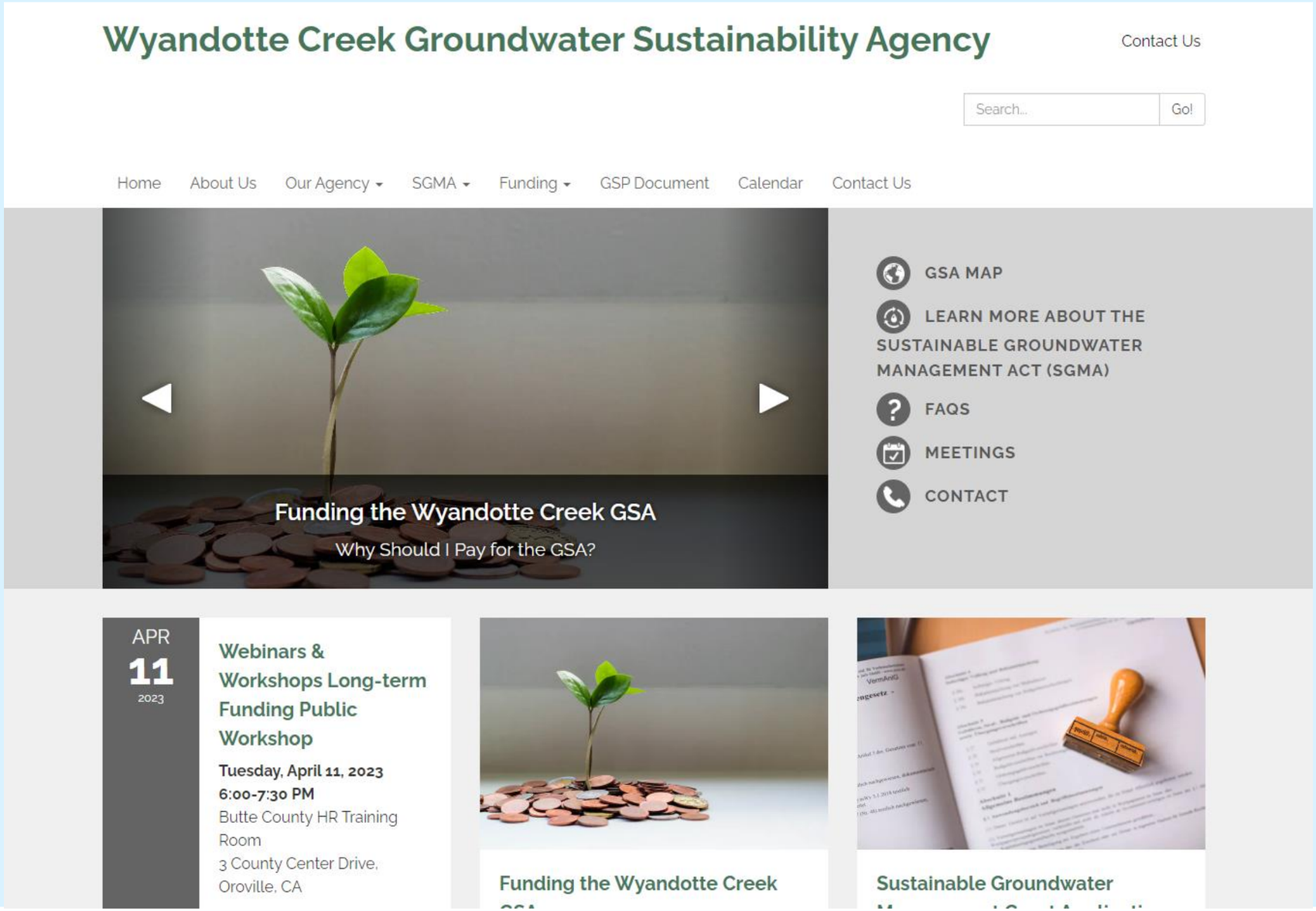
Next Steps

2023 Milestone	Date	Action Items
Feb Board Meeting	Feb 23	Approve Revenue Projections
Mar Board Meeting	Mar 8	Meeting Actions – Proceed with Fee Options Evaluation TM
Public Workshop	Apr 11	Presentation and Public Comments
Apr Board Meeting	Apr 27	Board Meeting (Approve Fee Options TM)
WAC	May 4	Fee Study Update
May Board Meeting	May 25	Approve Fee Report
Public Notice	May 31	Send out Public Notice of Fee
Jun Board Meeting	Jun 22	Receive Project Update
Jul Board Meeting	Jul 27	Board Presentation – Public Hearing/Approve Proposed Fees
Tax Roll Deadline	Aug 10	Tax Roll To Assessor's Office



https://www.wyandottecreekgsa.com

We want your input!

Send comments to:
wyandottecreekgsa@gmail.com

Frequently Asked Questions (printed and online)
https://www.wyandottecreekgsa.com/funding-frequently-asked-questions

Sign up for the interested parties list on the website:
https://www.wyandottecreekgsa.com/contact-us

APPENDIX G

Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSA – 2023 Long Term Fee Options TM

LSCE

Luhdorff & Scalmanini
Consulting Engineers

DRAFT | TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

DATE: May 22, 2023 Project No. 23-1-033

TO: Kamie Loeser, Director, Butte County Water and Resource Conservation Dept.

FROM: Eddy Teasdale, PG, CHG, Supervising Hydrogeologist
Jacques DeBra, Principal, Supervising Water Resource Planner

SUBJECT: Wyandotte Creek GSA – 2023 Long-Term Funding Project Summary

INTRODUCTION

Luhdorff & Scalmanini, Consulting Engineers (LSCE) was hired by Butte County in 2023 to complete the Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sustainability Agency (WCGSA) 2023 Long-Term Funding Project (Project) to ensure that a long-term funding mechanism is in place by January 2024 to support GSA operations while meeting GSA Sustainable Groundwater management Act (SGMA) compliance requirements. The WCGSA prepared and adopted its 2022 Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) which was approved by the WCGSA Board of Directors (Board) and submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) in accordance with the DWR January 31, 2022 GSP submittal deadline. DWR is currently reviewing the WCGSA GSP. The WCGSA Board is now focused on GSP implementation and addressing long-term financial sustainability to maintain compliance with SGMA requirements and implement recommended management actions, projects, and programs to achieve groundwater sustainability within the Subbasin by 2042. This Technical Memorandum (TM) summarizes the long-term funding needs and options to facilitate approval of a long-term local funding mechanism to support GSP implementation over the next five-year planning horizon. **Attachment 1** contains information regarding the WCGSA GSP adoption process.

BACKGROUND

The WCGSA's 2022 GSP identifies long-term funding needs for GSP implementation and SGMA compliance. This TM identifies long-term funding options and mechanisms to support the WCGSA revenue needs required for achieving and maintaining SGMA compliance while meeting groundwater sustainability goals and objectives. Financial sustainability will support successful GSP implementation and compliance with SGMA requirements over the next 20-year time horizon through 2042.

The overall funding needs for GSP implementation and SGMA compliance are outlined below. Future revenue needs were updated to reflect actual SGMA compliance costs to date and expected future costs to comply with SGMA regulations and cover on-going GSA administration costs. GSP implementation costs

will be refined over time based on actual costs and the level of effort required to maintain SGMA compliance.

2023 LONG-TERM GSA FUNDING PROJECT

LSCE was engaged to review the WCGSA GSP, project GSP implementation and SGMA compliance costs, analyze alternative funding options for allocating costs, and develop a long-term funding recommendation for consideration by the WCGSA Board of Directors so that a sustainable local funding source could be in place by January 2024. There is currently no other funding source available to cover the on-going costs of WCGSA operations and SGMA compliance actions. The recommended long-term funding option will be based on information in the WCGSA GSP, and feedback provided by the WCGSA Board and other stakeholders through GSA outreach activities. The long-term GSA funding option will address the following:

1. **GSP Costs:** Using the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP, LSCE reviewed, categorized, and summarized costs to implement the GSP and meet SGMA requirements. LSCE, in coordination with the WCGSA, updated key cost assumptions and corresponding changes to future revenue projections.

2. **Revenue Needs:** In coordination with the WCGSA, GSA revenue needs were defined based on the updated GSP implementation and SGMA compliance costs. This task included identifying those costs which would be included or excluded from a long-term funding option that could be included in the final Fee Study.

3. **Cost Allocation Analysis:** LSCE developed alternative cost allocation methods in evaluating funding options to analyze considerations such as ease of implementation and understanding, equitability, reliability, and implementation costs.

4. **Recommendations:** Based on discussions and feedback with the WCGSA, LSCE recommended cost allocation method to determine the costs assigned to landowners subject to the charge options considered that would be needed to cover GSA revenue projections.

LSCE will be subsequently developing a Charge Report to evaluate the services provided by WCGSA and how each funding mechanism allocates the cost of service. The results of the Charge Report will be used to support and inform approval of the long-term funding mechanism at the July 2023 WCGSA Board meeting.

Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP Development and Implementation Funding

The Wyandotte Creek Subbasin, classified as a Medium Priority basin by DWR, developed a single GSP through the WCGSA. The member agencies include Butte County, City of Oroville, and Thermalito Water and Sewer District. The Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP was approved at the December 2021 WCGSA Board meeting and submitted to DWR in accordance with the January 31, 2022 submittal deadline.

The Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP was funded largely by grant funding acquired by the GSAs and member agency contributions. Specifically, GSP development was funded by a Proposition 1 (Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014) Sustainable Groundwater Planning Grant, and supplemental

Proposition 1 grant funding for outreach and engagement. Additional technical evaluation of data gaps and projects and management actions was funded by a Proposition 68 (California Drought, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access for All Act of 2018) grant. Other implementation costs were funded under DWR grants for Facilitation and Support Services (FSS) and direct and in-kind contributions by the Wyandotte Creek GSA member agencies.

The GSAs will continue to pursue grant funding opportunities to support GSP implementation, including addressing data gaps and developing projects and management actions. Any shortfall in funding for additional GSP costs for staff time, administration, legal, reporting (annual reports and 5-year updates), and other technical studies would be funded by other local fees or assessments.

At the March 2023 WCGSA meeting, the Board approved the use of five-year revenue projections for the long-term funding project. The WCGSA Board also provided direction that revenue projection should s account for the possibility that the WCGSA could receive DWR grant funds that would allow lower long-term charges to be implemented over the initial five-year GSP implementation period.

The WCGSA Board is implementing public outreach efforts to engage stakeholders and inform those that are subject to the GSA's proposed long-term charges. The WCGSA has updated its website to include updated information and facts about the GSA's long-term funding strategy. A project Fact Sheet and Frequently-Asked-Question documents have been prepared and made available as part of the public outreach materials charge. More information is available at: https://www.wyandottecreekgsa.com.

The WCGSA is also coordinating its activities with the South Feather Water and Power Agency to cost share and defray the costs associated with operating the WCGSA and meeting future SGMA requirements. The WCGSA is collaborating and working together with its landowners to keep long-term GSA charges as low as possible. The WCGSA is also preparing to update its project priorities and develop a long-range capital improvement program to implement projects that will assist the Subbasin meet its water balance by 2042. This will involve developing a long-term project funding strategy once the GSA knows which projects may be funded through its 2022 SGMA Implementation Round 2 grant funding application.

The WCGSA member agencies will continue to work together and keep long-term revenue needs for GSA operations and SGMA compliance costs as low as possible. Butte County will continue to serve as the Program Manager for the WCGSA which serves as the business model with the lowest GSA administration costs. This will benefit the member agencies and those within the GSA service area who are relying on the GSA to ensure that SGMA compliance is achieved for all landowners within the GSA service area boundary.

GSP Costs

The Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP split costs into three aggregate cost categories:

- **GSA Administration Costs:** Costs incurred by the WCGSA for administration related to the GSP.
- **GSP Implementation and SGMA Compliance Costs:** Costs incurred by the WCGSA related to GSP implementation and SGMA compliance.
- **Project and management Action (PMA) Costs:** Costs that are specific to individual PMAs. Funding sources for PMA costs have not been identified at this time. Grant funding and other sources will be evaluated to fund these projects and programs.

GSA Administration Costs

GSA Administration costs include costs that the WCGSA will incur for implementation of the GSP on behalf of its members and stakeholders. GSA Administration costs in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin were based on the estimated costs as reported in Chapters 5 and 6 of the GSP and updated to reflect updated information. LSCE reviewed and inventoried these costs, then evaluated different business models to identify the lowest cost option for GSA operations.

GSA Administration costs include GSA Administration personnel costs, office expenses, professional services, Assessor's Office fees, legal expenses, and contingency. The GSA Administration budget covers day-to-day activities to implement the GSP, such as public outreach, legal services, financial reporting, and other tasks. A 3% annual inflation factor is recommended for inclusion in the GSA Administration budget. Finally, the Contingency adds 10% of the estimated budget to cover unexpected costs. These costs are shown in **Table 1** below. The Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP estimated total GSA Administration costs at $75,000 per year, with actual costs coming in at $50,000 per year by continuing with the County serving as the Program Manager as the most cost-effective administration approach for the GSA.

Table 1. Wyandotte Creek GSA – Long-Term Funding Fee Project Updated Five-Year Revenue Projections – GSA Operational Budget (assuming NO DWR SGMA Implementation Grant Funds)					
5-Year GSP Implementation Inflation Adjustment	0%	3%	3%	5%	5%
Proposed	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**
Cost Category – GSA Admin	**FY23-24**	**FY24-25**	**FY25-26**	**FY26-27**	**FY27-28**
Professional Services – Admin					
Auditor	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000
Financial Services	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500
Legal Services	$10,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000
Program Manager (w/County Management)	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000
Professional Services – Admin Subtotal	**$67,500**	**$62,500**	**$62,500**	**$62,500**	**$62,500**
Office Expense					
Bank Fees	$250	$250	$250	$250	$250
Insurance	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000
Outreach (per education and outreach plan)	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500
Website	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500
Supplies	$1,000	$500	$500	$500	$500
Office Expense Subtotal	**$7,250**	**$6,750**	**$6,750**	**$6,750**	**$6,750**
Professional Services – GSP Implementation	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
Legal Defense Reserve	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
County Tax Roll Fee Support	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000
Contingency (10%)	$8,975	$8,425	$8,425	$8,425	$8,425
GSA Admin Subtotal	**$98,725**	**$92,675**	**$92,675**	**$92,675**	**$92,675**

GSP Implementation and SGMA Compliance Costs

GSP implementation and SGMA compliance costs include Annual Reporting, GSP Five-Year Updates, GSA Coordination and Outreach, Surface-Groundwater interaction modeling, data management system (DMS) maintenance and updates, financial planning, and grant funding to implement priority projects. DWR is currently reviewing the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP and will issue an assessment after it completes the review. In addition to this ongoing assessment, the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP must be updated in 2027. Monitoring and Implementation covers GSA-level monitoring of wells and water uses and updating the DMS as needed.

The WCGSA will coordinate with other GSAs in the region regarding GSP implementation and SGMA compliance activities. All landowners subject to the WCGSA long term charge will pay its share of the GSA Administration and GSP implementation costs including the activities for implementation of the GSP. The

Wyandotte Creek GSA GSP implementation and SGMA compliance costs were based on the data reported in the GSP and updated to reflect actual GSP implementation costs and updates regarding SGMA compliance costs.

GSP Implementation and SGMA Compliance activities include:

- **Annual Reports:** Collect data, prepare and submit Annual Reports to DWR each April 1. These Reports serve as a report card on groundwater conditions in the Subbasin.
- **Five-Year GSP Updates**: The GSA must prepare and submit Five-Year GSP updates to DWR which includes conducting updated groundwater modeling calibrations and preparing the updated GSP Report based on Annual Report data.
- **Surface-Groundwater Interaction Modeling**: Collaborate with GSAs in the Northern Sacramento Valley to address surface-groundwater interactions especially for boundary conditions in GSA service areas to ensure that groundwater depletions will not impact surface water interactions or environmental uses.
- **GSA Coordination and Outreach**: The GSA will need to continue with intra and inter-basin GSA coordination and outreach activities to facilitate GSP implementation in an efficient and collaborative manner.
- **DWR Review of GSA GSP**: The GSA will need to respond to any comments provided by the GSA regarding submittal of the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP. This may include items for inclusion in the 2027 GSP update process.
- **GSP Monitoring and Data Management**: Well monitoring and maintenance and the implementation and maintenance of a data management system.
- **GSA Financial Planning**: GSA financial planning will continue to evaluate future GSA funding sources for GSA operations and project implementation.
- **Grant Procurement**: Identify and apply for federal, state, and private grants to supplement GSP implementation activities and keep future charges as low as possible.
- **Contingency:** Ten percent for GSA administration and eight percent for estimated SGMA compliance budget to cover unexpected costs.

The long-term GSP implementation and SGMA compliance costs in the GSP were updated to reflect actual costs and refined assumptions that were incorporated into the updated revenue projections as shown in **Table 2** below. These costs are between $175,500 and $186,300 per year, or approximately $900,000 over the 5-year period. Note that the costs do not include an inflation adjustment factor which is recommended for inclusion in the final revenue projections.

Table 2. GSA SGMA Compliance Cost Projections (assuming no DWR SGMA grants)					
Cost Category – SGMA Compliance	**FY23-24**	**FY24-25**	**FY25-26**	**FY26-27**	**FY27-28**
Annual Reporting (with continued DWR Monitoring)	$30,000	$30,000	$30,000	$30,000	$30,000
Five Year GSP Update w/Modeling Calibrations	$43,750	$43,750	$43,750	$43,750	$35,000
Surface – GW Interaction Modeling	$7,500	$7,500	$7,500	$7,500	$7,500
GSA Coordination & Outreach (w/in and between GSAs)	$10,000	$30,000	$30,000	$30,000	$30,000
Data Management System Maintenance	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000
Long-Term Financial Planning/Fees	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
Grant Procurement	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
Contingency (8%)	$9,300	$9,300	$9,300	$9,300	$8,600
SGMA Compliance Subtotal	**$125,550**	**$125,550**	**$125,550**	**$125,550**	**$116,100**

PMA implementation and PMA costs would be covered through outside grant funding sources and other revenue sources as available. Project funding efforts would be the responsibility of the lead project proponent (or partners) based on any cost sharing arrangements or project implementation agreements in place between the interested parties.

A summary of the WCGSA projects and programs requesting grant funding through the 2022 SGMA Implementation Round 2 funding cycle are included in **Table 3** below.

Table 3. Wyandotte Creek GSA PMA – DWR 2022 SGMA Grant Funding Request	
Wyandotte Creek GSA DWR SGMA Grant Application Task	**Budget**
Task 1. Grant Administration	$200,000
Task 2. GSP Implementation & Compliance Activities	$1,175,000
Task 3. Regional Conjunctive Use Project - SFWPA	$400,000
Task 4. Monitoring Network Enhancements – CSU Chico	$1,433,800
Task 5. Thermalito Water and Sewer District Water Treatment Plant Upgrade Project	$2,318,500
Task 6. Groundwater Recharge Feasibility Analysis, Design, and Construction	$1,840,000
Total DWR Grant Funding Request	**$7,367,300**

LSCE assisted with the preparation of the Wyandotte Creek GSA DWR SGMA Implementation Round 2 grant funding application which was submitted to DWR in December 2022 with grant awards expected to be released by DWR in the Summer of 2023. Depending on DWR grant award decisions, future WCGSA

charges could be lower if some of the SGMA compliance actions are grant funded. The Wyandotte Creek GSA Board will consider this item as part of the long-term charge approval process.

Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP Revenue Needs

The Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP implementation revenue needs are based on the estimated GSP costs for GSA Operations and SGMA Compliance. As described earlier, LSCE coordinated with the GSA and stakeholder process to present and receive feedback on the estimated GSA costs. Outcomes included:

- GSA administration and legal costs are updated to reflect the GSA's best estimates of implementation costs assuming the County serves as the Program Manager for the GSA and that no legal costs need to be set aside related to any legal challenges that could impede GSA progress.
- The Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSA administration budget includes approximately $50,000 in costs that the GSA would incur on behalf of its members because of its role as the lead for GSP implementation.
- The member agencies would pay their proportional share of total GSA revenue projections since they are located within the Subbasin based on any charges approved by the WCGSA.
- PMA costs will be excluded from the initial revenue needs assessment because these costs may be developed and funded by individual project proponents under separate funding processes or through other funding sources.

Revenue needs account for expected general cost inflation over a five-year planning horizon, the statutory limit for projected charges under a Proposition 218 charge process. The GSA will periodically review, and revise revenue needs as the GSA moves forward with GSP implementation based on updated cost information, economies of scale, and related factors.

Table 4 summarizes total projected revenue needs for the five-year period from FY23-24 through FY27-28 showing additional detail for cost categories within the GSA Administration and GSP implementation and SGMA compliance costs. While actual costs for particular budget items may be projected, these items reflect the best current estimates available from known information. Initial revenue needs are approximately $98,725 in administration costs and $125,550 for GSP implementation and SGMA compliance costs with total annual revenue projections ranging between $224,275 and $242,230.

Table 4. Wyandotte Creek GSA – Long-Term Funding Fee Project Updated Five-Year Revenue Projections – GSA Operational Budget (assuming NO DWR SGMA Implementation Grant Funds)					
5-Year GSP Implementation Inflation Adjustment	0%	3%	3%	5%	5%
Proposed	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**
Cost Category – GSA Admin	**FY23-24**	**FY24-25**	**FY25-26**	**FY26-27**	**FY27-28**
Professional Services – Admin					
Auditor	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000
Financial Services	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500
Legal Services	$10,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000
Program Manager (w/County Management)	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000
Professional Services – Admin Subtotal	**$67,500**	**$62,500**	**$62,500**	**$62,500**	**$62,500**
Office Expense					
Bank Fees	$250	$250	$250	$250	$250
Insurance	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000
Outreach (per education and outreach plan)	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500
Website	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500
Supplies	$1,000	$500	$500	$500	$500
Office Expense Subtotal	**$7,250**	**$6,750**	**$6,750**	**$6,750**	**$6,750**
Professional Services – GSP Implementation	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
Legal Defense Reserve	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
County Tax Roll Fee Support	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000
Contingency (10%)	$8,975	$8,425	$8,425	$8,425	$8,425
GSA Admin Subtotal	**$98,725**	**$92,675**	**$92,675**	**$92,675**	**$92,675**
Annual Reporting (with continued DWR Monitoring)	$30,000	$30,000	$30,000	$30,000	$30,000
Five-Year GSP Update w/Modeling Calibrations	$43,750	$43,750	$43,750	$43,750	$35,000
Surface – GW Interaction Modeling	$7,500	$7,500	$7,500	$7,500	$7,500
GSA Coordination & Outreach (w/in and between GSAs)	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
Data Management System Maintenance	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000
Long-Term Financial Planning/Fees	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
Grant Procurement	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
Contingency (8%)	$9,300	$9,300	$9,300	$9,300	$8,600
SGMA Compliance Subtotal	**$125,550**	**$125,550**	**$125,550**	**$125,550**	**$116,100**
Total WCGSA Administration (w/inflation adjustment)	**$98,725**	**$95,455**	**$98,236**	**$102,869**	**$107,503**
Total WCGSA SGMA Compliance (w/inflation adjustment)	**$125,550**	**$129,317**	**$133,083**	**$136,361**	**$134,676**
Total WCGSA Operational Budget	**$224,275**	**$224,772**	**$231,319**	**$242,230**	**$242,179**

Adjusting for Inflation

GSP implementation costs will be impacted by inflation as they are long-term fees and inflation is a long-term force that impacts the costs of service for consumers, producers and suppliers in the economy. Over the past ten years we have moved from a low inflation to a high inflation environment. It is important to include an inflation adjustment factor in the WCGSA revenue projections so that adequate revenues are available to accomplish necessary tasks and actions during the planning period. LSCE recommends that the WCGSA consider including an average 3% annual inflation adjustment in the proposed revenue projections so that charges may be collected in a stable fashion. The most recent consumer price index (CPI) data indicates that higher inflation has persisted in recent years and may continue into the near future. An inflation rate of 3% was applied to all revenue needs over years 2 and 3 and 5% inflation rate applied in years 4 and 5 over the five-year period for an average inflation rate of 4% which is consistent with recent CPI inflationary trends.

GSA Charges

GSAs may levy fees and assessments within their respective subbasin boundaries, pursuant to the applicable requirements and authorities of SGMA, Proposition 13, Proposition 26, and Proposition 218. California Water Code (CWC) § 10730 et seq. describes the various financial authorities provided to GSAs to fund the costs of their GSP and groundwater sustainability management efforts. SGMA authorizes GSAs to impose charges to fund the cost of administration, operations, permitting, property and services acquisitions, water supply, a prudent reserve, and other activities necessary or convenient to implement the plan. The different authorities allow GSAs to structure funding that could be imposed upon different units of measure. Charges that are adopted by the GSA may be adjusted periodically as new funding needs are identified and new data becomes available. Proposition 218, which is based on a property-related fee, is the most common method by which GSAs currently structure funding. Additional information regarding the Proposition 218 approach to establishing potential WCGSA charges is provided in **Attachment 2.** The recommended long-term funding mechanism for the WCGSA is to pursue a Proposition 218 process which is the most common method applied by GSAs to date and supports a property-based charge structure for all landowners within the GSA service areas boundary.

Attachment 2 also contains additional information about Proposition 218 and 26 funding options. The Proposition 218 process allows for a majority protest whereby those subject to the charge can submit protest ballots voting against the proposed charges being considered by the GSA Board. The GSA Board would count the number of protests received at the close of the public hearing. If a majority protest is received (50% + 1, one vote per parcel) the GSA Board would not be able to approve a proposed charge. Proposition 218 has specific notice, ballot, and voting requirements that require notice to all landowners subject to a proposed charge at least 45-days before the Board would consider approving a proposed charge disclosing the time and location of the public hearing before.

Member agencies may consider paying the property fee collectively for their constituents in urban areas with smaller parcels through an MOU or similar method on an annual basis. Member agencies can decide which charge approach they want for their customers by May 2023 when the Wyandotte Creek GSA plans to approve the 2023 Charge Report. A draft Charge Report table of contents is included in **Attachment 3**.

Member agencies who choose to enter into a cost sharing MOU with the Wyandotte Creek GSA would commit to making annual contributions to the GSA with agreed to payment schedule and amount based on approved Wyandotte Creek GSA charges and final determination as to the appropriate cost sharing allocation for each contributing entity. It is recommended that MOUs making this payment commitment be approved in July 2023 in accordance with when the WCGSA Board would consider approving new long-term GSA charges that cover the updated revenue projections included in **Tables 1-3**.

FUNDING OPTIONS – COST ALLOCATION APPROACHES

The WCGSA established updated revenue projections over the upcoming five-year period for use in evaluated long-term funding options. The WCGSA discussed a range of funding options and resulting cost allocation approaches. These included simpler options, such as combining GSA-level administration and its share of GSP implementation and SGMA compliance costs and uniformly distributing costs per acre within the GSA, and more complex options, such as distributing costs based on irrigator/non-irrigator delineations and considering land use hybrids that would consider land and/or water use factors. The WCGSA Board expressed support for cost allocation approaches that were easy to understand and implement, fair and equitable, reasonable, and had lower implementation costs that would not significantly increase final funding recommendations. All funding options being considered were based on meeting updated WCGSA revenue projections over the project planning horizon.

The WCGSA Board discussed long-term funding options while developing the updated revenue projections and wanted staff to consider any legal implications for different charge options that could further increase legal expenses for the GSA or result in new legal challenges. Legal challenges challenging any funding mechanism result in increased future charges for all landowners within the Subbasin.

The WCGSA Board approved the exploration of the following long-term charge options at the March 2023 meeting and directed staff to conduct a funding option evaluation process with more in-depth evaluation and analysis noting trade-offs (pros/cons) between the options that would assist the Board in selecting a preferred funding mechanism at the April 2023 Board meeting. The funding options prioritized for further evaluation include:

- **Uniform**. A uniform cost allocation would combine all costs and evenly distribute them across the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin on a per-acre basis. In a uniform approach, a flat fee per acre would be assessed to landowners within the WCGSA Subbasin. The uniform charge is supported because it provides SGMA administration to all landowners paying the fee.
- **Irrigated/Non-irrigated**. This option would allocate a higher percentage of total GSA costs to irrigators who rely on groundwater resources and would receive additional benefits from achieving groundwater sustainability. Non-irrigators would be subject to lower GSA charges and pay a smaller proportion of total GSA costs. This method would require parcel-level data and a methodology for distinguishing between irrigated and non-irrigated parcels and would require the development of user class definitions.
- **Land Use Hybrid**. This option could consider land use, Evapotranspiration (ET), and/or estimated groundwater use criteria to refine property fees based on the inclusion of more intricate parcel-level data. This option would focus on defining parcels by their respective dependence on

groundwater use. More user classes would be included in this approach with distinct user class definitions based on levels of groundwater use. This method could include currently metered and acceptable estimated groundwater pumping based on a 15–20-year groundwater use dataset. This option would have higher implementation costs than the uniform or irrigated/non-irrigated charge options and would be more challenging to understand and implement.

- **Metering Groundwater Extraction (excluded)**. Metering all groundwater use in the Subbasin would be extremely expensive to implement and would significantly increase GSA charges. This option was excluded from further exploration because there is not sufficient information currently available and the projected costs to install meters and implement supporting meter reading program and data management system are high.
- **Well Registration Program (excluded)**. Establishing a well registration program is a substantial and expensive undertaking. The first step would be to conduct a broad survey with field verification as to the location of all wells in the Subbasin and to document key information about each well including well casing size and pumping horsepower. Then the well information would need to be incorporated into a data management system for easy access, updating, and possible future charge assessments. This option was excluded from further exploration because this information is not currently available and would be expensive to develop the well database and applying the information to a future charge approach that would take years to implement.
- **Land Use Hybrid-Real-time ET (excluded)**. Open ET and other tools such as Land IQ can make real-time ET information available as a surrogate for metering water use. ET based approaches for setting GSA charges are being utilized in other parts of the State where groundwater overdraft conditions exist. While the ET data can be collected and validated with in-field instrumentation, it is very costly to implement and would increase GSA administration costs. This option was excluded from further exploration because of the higher implementation costs and impacts on future GSA revenue projections and increased complexity for charge implementation and understanding. And the GSA does not want to become the revenue collector.
- **Member Contributions (excluded)**. Butte County, City of Oroville and Thermalito Water and Sewer District are the member agencies of the WCGSA. If all three entities had adequate reserves or available funds in their respective budgets, they could each make annual contributions based on their fair share of total GSA revenue projections to fund the GSA operations and SGMA compliance action items. This option was excluded from further exploration because the member agencies do not have adequate funds available from their respective budgets and do not expect to have adequate funds available in their future budgets to pursue a member contribution approach for meeting future GSA revenue projections.
- **Land Use Hybrid-Parcel-Area Based Charges (excluded).** This option would have separate funding structures for GSA operational costs and SGMA compliance costs. funded on a per acre basis and SGMA compliance costs funded based on a per acre basis. This option is excluded from further exploration because the parcel charge would undercharge small parcels and overcharge large parcels. In addition, this charge model has not been adopted by any other GSAs at this time.

The WCGSA will assess the funding options analyzed in this TM and provide a recommendation for the proposed charges to be included in the Charge Report which will be considered at the May 2023 GSA Board meeting. Several cost allocation methods, and revenue recovery methods, would result in

additional implementation costs for additional data acquisition, monitoring and enforcement, such as remote sensing or metering, and technical support that would result in higher charges for those subject to the charges. **Table 5** summarizes funding option implementation cost estimates. These implementation costs would add to actual charges calculated using any given option below.

Table 5. WCGSA Funding Option Estimated Implementation Cost ($/ac.)					
Charge Option	**FY23-24**	**FY24-25**	**FY25-26**	**FY26-27**	**FY27-28**
Irrigated/Non-Irrigated	$0.39	$0.40	$0.41	$0.42	$0.44
Land Use Hybrid Crop Type	$1.10	$1.13	$1.16	$1.20	$1.23
Land Use Hybrid Crop ET	$1.95	$2.01	$2.06	$2.12	$2.18
Well Registration/Permit System	$4.28	$4.41	$4.54	$4.75	$4.96
Metered Groundwater Extraction	$11.59	$12.13	$12.68	$13.23	$13.77

Funding options consider the GSA service area information in **Attachment 4** and are guided by the factors below to help determine which charge option would be most suitable for the WCGSA Board to consider for approval in 2023.

- Reasonable
- Sufficient
- Equitable
- Easy to Understand and Implement
- Low Implementation Costs

The WCGSA Stakeholder Advisory Committee requested that the TM include the funding options charges on an equivalent annualized total assessment basis for discussion purposes. The annualized charge is the average of the charges over a five-year period that could be charged per year. Annual charges would be the same throughout the five-year period as long as they do not exceed the established maximum charge.

Uniform Funding Option

This option typically results in a $/acre charge based on spreading the GSA revenue needs across the Subbasin on a per acre basis. This is the most common type of GSA charge in place throughout California. The charge is calculated by dividing the total GSA costs by the total net assessable acreage in the Subbasin. Federal, State and Tribal lands are exempt from SGMA related charges, see **Table 6** below.

Table 6. WCGSA Uniform Funding Option by Charge Basis					
WCGSA Funding Option Charge Basis	**FY23-24**	**FY24-25**	**FY25-26**	**FY26-27**	**FY27-28**
Total GSA Revenue Needs ($)	$224,275	$224,772	$231,319	$242,230	$242,179
Total GSA Net Assessable Acres	51,409	51,409	51,409	51,409	51,409
Proposed Total Assessment ($/ac.)	$4.36	$4.37	$4.50	$4.71	$4.71
Annualized Total Assessment ($/ac.)	$4.53	$4.53	$4.53	$4.53	$4.53

Pros: Easy to understand and implement, low implementation costs, minimal impact on GSA budget.

Cons: Inability to distinguish and categorize benefits from groundwater sustainability.

Uniform charges are presented annually as well as on the annualized basis over the five-year period to indicate the possible charge impacts. The WCGSA will annually assess the GSA revenue needs and consider adjusting the assessment within the maximum allowable charge included in the Fee Study.

The FY23-24 annual estimated assessment impacts using the Uniform funding option is summarized in **Table 7** below.

Table 7. WCGSA Uniform Funding Option Charge Basis Cost Impact by Acre Parcel

	0.5 Acre Parcel	1.0 Acre Parcel	5 Acre Parcel	10 Acre Parcel	50 Acre Parcel
Proposed Total Assessment ($/ac.)	$2.18	$4.36	$21.81	$43.63	$218.13
Annualized Total Assessment ($/ac.)	$2.27	$4.53	$22.66	$45.31	$226.57

The Uniform funding option would be levied through the landowner's property tax bill through the County Assessor's Office. The GSA would update annual assessments for the GSA assessment based on GSA revenue needs within the maximum allowable charge approved by the Board.

DWR Grant Funding Impact

If DWR approves some of the top priority projects in the WCGSA DWR SGMA Implementation Proposition 68, Round 2 grant funding application the actual assessments could be set below the maximum charge based on lower revenue needs and corresponding lower charges are presented below for informational purposes, see **Table 8** below.

Table 8. WCGSA Uniform Funding Option, with DWR Grants

	FY23-24	FY24-25	FY25-26	FY26-27	FY27-28
Total GSA Revenue Needs ($)	$120,325	$117,703	$121,132	$254,218	$254,707
Total GSA Net Assessable Acres	51,409	51,409	51,409	51,409	51,409
Proposed Total Assessment ($/ac.)	$2.34	$2.29	$2.36	$4.95	$4.95
Annualized Total Assessment ($/ac.)	$3.38	$3.38	$3.38	$3.38	$3.38

The annual charge impact for the Uniform charge option with DWR grant funding on different users is summarized in **Table 9** below.

Table 9. WCGSA Uniform Funding Option, with DWR Grants, Cost Impact Summary					
	0.5 Acre Parcel	1.0 Acre Parcel	5 Acre Parcel	10 Acre Parcel	50 Acre Parcel
Proposed Total Assessment ($/ac.)	$1.17	$2.34	$11.70	$23.41	$117.03
Annualized Total Assessment ($/ac.)	$1.69	$3.38	$16.89	$33.77	$168.86

Irrigated/Non-Irrigated Funding Option

This option typically results in a different $/acre assessment for irrigated vs. non-irrigated lands based on allocating a higher percentage of the total GSA revenue needs to irrigated acreage which may receive more benefit from Subbasin achieving water balance and sustainability metrics by 2042. This type of assessment has recently been considered by many GSAs in California, however very few have adopted this type of assessment option. The Irrigated/Non-irrigated funding option is based on allocating more of the total GSA costs to the irrigators who will be able to continue to divert a reliable source of water if Wyandotte Creek Subbasin can meet its long-term water balance objective. The preliminary cost allocation for this funding option is summarized in **Table 10** below. All of the cost allocation charges discussed in this section are preliminary and, if pursued by the GSA, would need to be further examined and supported in a charge report.

Table 10. WCGSA Irrigated/Non-Irrigated Funding Option – Preliminary Cost Allocation Summary		
	Irrigated Parcels	Non-Irrigated Parcels
GSA Administration Costs (by area)	50.95%	49.05%
SGMA Compliance Costs	87.50%	12.50%

The GSA Administrative costs are shared based on acreage with slightly more lands classified as irrigated (urban areas are included in the irrigated category). Non-irrigated cost allocation for SGMA compliance costs including cost share for the Five-Year GSP Update item because they are in the Subbasin and must be included in that Report to DWR to achieve SGMA compliance. The other SGMA compliance cost items would be allocated to the irrigators because they are directly or indirectly related to groundwater use which benefits irrigated lands at a higher rate than non-irrigated. If a non-irrigated land becomes irrigated (e.g., adds a new well with a County permit) the land would be reclassified as an irrigated under this option upon approval of the well permit. This option would only include net assessable acreage with Federal, State and Tribal lands removed from the SGMA related charges as indicated in **Attachment 4**. Parcels listed by the assessor as tax-exempt or unbillable under SGMA will not be included in the Charge Roll, and therefore are not included in assessable acreage and charge calculations. These parcels include primarily Federal, State and Tribal-owned parcels per SGMA legislation. And other non-billable acreage that would be paying the charge.

The Irrigated charge based on the cost allocation assumptions above are presented in Table 11 below.

Table 11. WCGSA Irrigated/Non-Irrigated Funding Option – Preliminary Irrigated Charge Basis					
	FY23-24	FY24-25	FY25-26	FY26-27	FY27-28
Total Irrigated GSA Revenue Needs ($)	$154,390	$159,666	$166,541	$178,859	$188,220
Total Irrigated GSA Net Assessable Acres	26,192	26,192	26,192	26,192	26,192
Proposed Total Irrigated Assessment ($/ac.)	$5.89	$6.10	$6.36	$6.83	$7.19
Annualized Total Irrigated Assessment ($ac.)	$6.47	$6.47	$6.47	$6.47	$6.47

The Non-Irrigated charges based on the cost allocation assumptions are presented in Table 12 below.

Table 12. WCGSA Irrigated/Non-Irrigated Funding Option – Preliminary Non-Irrigated Charge Basis					
	FY23-24	FY24-25	FY25-26	FY26-27	FY27-28
Total Non-Irrigated GSA Revenue Needs ($)	$69,885	$71,338	$74,330	$80,146	$85,244
Total Non-Irrigated GSA Net Assessable Acres	25,216	25,216	25,216	25,216	25,216
Proposed Total Non-Irrigated Assessment ($/ac.)	$2.77	$2.83	$2.95	$3.18	$3.38
Annualized Total Non-Irrigated Assessment ($ac.)	$3.02	$3.02	$3.02	$3.02	$3.02

The FY23-24 annual cost impact on the Irrigators is summarized in Table 13 below.

Table 13. WCGSA Irrigated Funding Option Annual Charge Impact					
	0.5 Acre Parcel	1.0 Acre Parcel	5 Acre Parcel	10 Acre Parcel	50 Acre Parcel
Proposed Total Assessment ($/ac.)	$2.95	$5.89	$29.47	$58.94	$294.72
Annualized Total Assessment ($/ac.)	$3.24	$6.47	$32.36	$64.73	$323.63

The FY23-24 annual cost impact on the non-irrigators is summarized in Table 14 below.

Table 14. WCGSA Non-Irrigated Funding Option Annual Charge Impact					
	0.5 Acre Parcel	1.0 Acre Parcel	5 Acre Parcel	10 Acre Parcel	50 Acre Parcel
Proposed Total Assessment ($/ac.)	$1.39	$2.77	$13.86	$27.71	$138.57
Annualized Total Assessment ($/ac.)	$1.51	$3.02	$15.11	$30.21	$151.07

The WCGSA Board updated the preferred Irrigated/Non-Irrigated cost allocation to 90/10% respectively as the preferred 2023 fee for this fee approach to reduce the cost impact on non-irrigated parcels.

Table 15. WCGSA Irrigated/Non-Irrigated Funding Option – Preferred 90/10% Cost Allocation Summary		
	Irrigated Parcels	Non-Irrigated Parcels
GSA Administration Costs (by area)	90%	10%
SGMA Compliance Costs	90%	10%

The Irrigated charge based on the preferred 90/10% cost allocation assumptions above are presented in Table 16 below. This does include the additional charge option costs indicated in Table 20.

Table 16. WCGSA Irrigated/Non-Irrigated Funding Option – Preferred 90/10% Cost Allocation Irrigated Charge Basis					
	FY23-24	FY24-25	FY25-26	FY26-27	FY27-28
Total Irrigated GSA Revenue Needs ($)	$201,848	$207,903	$216,784	$233,105	$246,117
Total Irrigated GSA Net Assessable Acres	22,006	22,006	22,006	22,006	22,006
Proposed Total Irrigated Assessment ($/ac.)	$9.17	$9.45	$9.85	$10.59	$11.18
Annualized Total Irrigated Assessment ($ac.)	$10.05	$10.05	$10.05	$10.05	$10.05

The Non-Irrigated charge based on the preferred 90/10% cost allocation assumptions above are presented in Table 17 below. This does include the additional charge option costs indicated in Table 20.

Table 17. WCGSA Irrigated/Non-Irrigated Funding Option – Preferred 90/10% Cost Allocation Non-Irrigated Charge Basis					
	FY23-24	FY24-25	FY25-26	FY26-27	FY27-28
Total Irrigated GSA Revenue Needs ($)	$22,428	$23,100	$24,087	$25,901	$27,346
Total Irrigated GSA Net Assessable Acres	29,074	29,074	29,074	29,074	29,074
Proposed Total Irrigated Assessment ($/ac.)	$0.77	$0.79	$0.83	$0.89	$0.94
Annualized Total Irrigated Assessment ($ac.)	$0.85	$0.85	$0.85	$0.85	$0.85

An alternative Irrigated/Non-Irrigated charge option based on the preferred 90/10% cost allocation assumptions and 35/65% cost allocation for Irrigated-Surface Water (Irrig-SW) and Irrigated Groundwater (Irrig-GW) users are presented in Table 18 and 19 below. This does include the additional charge option costs indicated in Table x.

Table 18. WCGSA Irrigated/Non-Irrigated Funding Option – Alternative Irrig-SW w/35/65% Cost Allocation Irrigated Charge Basis					
	FY23-24	FY24-25	FY25-26	FY26-27	FY27-28
Total Irrigated GSA Revenue Needs ($)	$70,647	$72,766	$75,874	$81,587	$86,141
Total Irrigated GSA Net Assessable Acres	10,088	10,088	10,088	10,088	10,088
Proposed Total Irrig Charge ($/ac)	$7.00	$7.21	$7.52	$8.09	$8.54
Annualized Total Irrig Charge ($/ac)	$7.67	$7.67	$7.67	$7.67	$7.67

Table 19. WCGSA Irrigated/Non-Irrigated Funding Option – Alternative Irrig-GW w/35/65% Cost Allocation Irrigated Charge Basis					
	FY23-24	FY24-25	FY25-26	FY26-27	FY27-28
Total Non-Irrigated GSA Revenue Needs ($)	$131,201	$135,137	$140,910	$151,518	$159,976
Total Non-Irrigated GSA Net Assessable Acres	11,918	11,918	11,918	11,918	11,918
Proposed Total Non-Irrig Charge ($/ac)	$11.01	$11.34	$11.82	$12.71	$13.42
Annualized Total Non-Irrig Charge ($/ac)	$12.06	$12.06	$12.06	$12.06	$12.06

There will be some additional Irrigated/Non-irrigated funding implementation costs vs. the Uniform charge which has the lowest implementation costs for any option. If considering the benefit of extraction is a critical driver for the WCGSA long-term charges, then Board may wish to consider this option which accounts for benefit of extraction compared to the Uniform charge option with relatively low implementation costs. Under this funding option irrigators (those using most of the groundwater resource) would pay a majority of the SGMA compliance costs because they benefit from the majority of total groundwater extractions in the Subbasin and determine the WCGSA's ability to meet long-term water balance and sustainability metrics.

Pros: Considers relative benefit from groundwater extraction.

Cons: Higher implementation costs, not as easy to understand, maintain, or implement.

Land Use Hybrid Funding Options

Land use hybrid methods could allocate funding by other parcel-specific data, such as crop type, specific water use basis, geographic location of parcel, or other data that could indicate why a parcel would benefit from SGMA sustainability more or less than another parcel. To further evaluate this option, additional parcel level data would need to be developed so that more detailed cost allocation and assessment options could be analyzed for a long-term funding strategy. The challenge with this option is that the

additional implementation costs associated with collecting, analyzing and applying the additional parcel level data are in some cases higher than either the Uniform or Irrigated/Non-irrigated charge options.

Land use hybrid options evaluated are summarized in Table 20 below.

Table 20. WCGSA Irrigated/Non-Irrigated Funding Option – Non-Irrigated Charge Basis					
	FY23-24	FY24-25	FY25-26	FY26-27	FY27-28
Irrigated/Non-Irrigated	$0.39	$0.40	$0.41	$0.42	$0.44
Land Use Hybrid Crop Type	$1.10	$1.13	$1.16	$1.20	$1.23
Land Use Hybrid Crop ET	$1.95	$2.01	$2.06	$2.12	$2.18

Irrigated/Non-Irrigated is a simplified form of a land use hybrid option with the lowest implementation costs. There is some overlap in benefit between the Land Use Hybrid Irrigated/Non-Irrigated and Crop Type options. Both options require at least annual updates to the associated parcel level data to ensure that any GSA funding is implemented in a fair and equitable manner. The Crop ET method is relatively expensive with the idea being to collect real-time ET data to accurately measure consumption use of crop and land use types with tiered charges possible to allocate more GSA costs to high users. This method is very data intensive and would likely require more GSA staff time to administer the charges than either the Uniform or Irrigated/Non-Irrigated options. Most GSAs have declined to develop specific land use funding because of the increase in implementation costs without receiving additional benefits for the GSA and those subject to the charges. The WCGSA has provided direction that funding options that would require the GSA to be responsible for billing and collections will likely result in assessments that too high to consider. The most efficient method for collecting long-term GSA charges is through the County property tax roll process.

Pros: Ability to consider specific land use data and development of tailored assessments.

Cons: High implementation costs, more difficult to implement and understand, higher charges.

Funding Option Comparison

Table 16. Funding Option Comparison					
WCGSA Funding Options Comparison	Ease of Understanding	Ease of Implementation	Specific Parcel Benefit Analysis	Additional GSA Administration	Revenue Sufficiency
Uniform Charge	1	1	2/3	1	1
Irrigated/Non-Irrigated	2	2	2	2	1
Land Use Hybrid	3	3	1	3	2
Option Ranking: 1 = best, 3 = lowest					

The Uniform option has the highest ranking considering all funding option ranking criteria except for the specific parcel benefit analysis. The Uniform option is also proven and has been utilized successfully by many GSAs throughout California. Several GSAs who are updating their current GSA assessments are considering these same options as they update their long-term GSA charges to meet future SGMA compliance costs. The bottom line is that specific parcel benefit analysis can be achieved, however it will increase charge implementation costs. Each GSA will have to decide what level of additional funding option implementation costs they are willing to pay to improve understanding benefits at the parcel level. Many GSAs want low charges that are easy to understand and implement without burdening GSA staff.

LONG TERM FEE RECOMMENDATION

The recommendation is that the WCGSA consider approving: the Irrigated/Non-Irrigated charge option as the preferred and most cost-effective way to achieve parcel benefit analysis for those subject to the charge and include the Irrigated/Non-Irrigated 3-tier alternative charge option to be included in the Fee Report deliverable for review at the May 2023 meeting.

FEE DETERMINATION

The goal of the WCGSA Board is to establish a long-term sustainable revenue source to reliably fund the GSA operations and SGMA compliance and GSP implementation costs at the lowest possible cost for landowners within the WCGSA service area. This is the first long-term charge the WCGSA has considered. Working together in the watershed will be the key to success in managing local groundwater resources through a local GSA. The WCGSA plans to implement its new long-term funding through the local property tax bill which is the lowest cost method available for implementing these necessary assessments. The WCGSA will be using this TM to evaluate the best available long-term funding options. During the May 2023 WCGSA Board meeting the Board will be approving the Fee Report and providing direction on the recommended charge to include in the WCGSA Proposition 218 Notice sent to all landowners.

The next steps in the Wyandotte Creek GSA's 2023 long-term funding project are highlighted below:

- April 27 WCGSA Board Meeting – consider Project Funding Option Evaluation TM and provide direction on Fee Study development.
- May 11 WCGSA Board Meeting – further discussed preferred fee options for Fee Report
- May 25 WCGSA Board Meeting – approve Project Fee Study (with recommended charges).
- July 27 WCGSA Board Meeting – hold hearing and vote on proposed long-term WCGSA charges.
- August 2023 – Property Tax Roll data to Butte County Assessor's Office.

Information regarding long-term funding will be updated regularly on the WCGSA website regarding the 2023 long-term funding project and next steps in the process.

ATTACHMENT 1

Wyandotte Creek GSA - GSP Adoption Process 2021-22

LSCE

Wyandotte Creek
GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

308 Nelson Ave, Oroville, California • (530) 552-3591 • WyandotteGSA@gmail.com

CITY OF OROVILLE • THERMALITO WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT • COUNTY OF BUTTE

June 28, 2021

Paula Daneluk, Director
Butte County Department of Development Services
7 County Center Drive
Oroville, CA 95965

Re: Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sustainability Plan

Director Daneluk:

Under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSA) must submit a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (Plan) that will assure groundwater is sustainable within 20 years. In Butte County, the Wyandotte Creek subbasin is required to have a Plan submitted by January 31, 2022. The Wyandotte Creek GSA is in the process of developing the Plan for the Wyandotte Creek subbasin in compliance with SGMA. SGMA requires that the GSAs provide at least a 90 day notice to cities and counties prior to adoption of a Plan. Through this letter, we are providing notice of the Plan development and seek your review of the draft Plan. (Water Code §10728.2)

SGMA recognizes the linkage between land use and groundwater management. Many of the projects and actions include recommendations for changes to land use, general plans, zoning and ordinances under your jurisdiction. The Plan takes into account projected growth from existing general plans. In the future, anytime a city or county readopts or substantially amends their general plan the planning agency shall review and consider an adoption of, or update to, a groundwater sustainability plan. (Under Government Code § 65350.5) We look forward to collaborating with you on groundwater sustainability in the Wyandotte Creek subbasin.

Various chapters of the Wyandotte Creek subbasin Plan are in draft form. The entire Wyandotte Creek subbasin Plan is expected to be released for a 60 day comment period in September, with a hearing to be held in November. Adoption of the Plan is expected in December. When the entire draft Plan is prepared in September, we will provide you with a notice of its availability. In the meantime, draft chapters are available for review at www.wyandottecreekgsa.com.

If you have any questions or would like more information please contact me.

Thank you.

Paul Gosselin, Administrator

Cc: Andy Pickett, Butte County CAO

Wyandotte Creek
GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

308 Nelson Ave, Oroville, California • (530) 552-3591 • WyandotteGSA@gmail.com

CITY OF OROVILLE • THERMALITO WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT • COUNTY OF BUTTE

June 28, 2021

Bill LaGrone, City Administrator
Oroville City Hall
1735 Montgomery Street
Oroville, CA 95973

Re: Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sustainability Plan

Mr. LaGrone:

Under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSA) must submit a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (Plan) that will assure groundwater is sustainable within 20 years. In Butte County, the Wyandotte Creek subbasin is required to have a Plan submitted by January 31, 2022. The Wyandotte Creek GSA is in the process of developing the Plan for the Wyandotte Creek subbasin in compliance with SGMA. SGMA requires that the GSAs provide at least a 90 day notice to cities and counties prior to adoption of a Plan. Through this letter, we are providing notice of the Plan development and seek your review of the draft Plan. (Water Code §10728.2)

SGMA recognizes the linkage between land use and groundwater management. Many of the projects and actions include recommendations for changes to land use, general plans, zoning and ordinances under your jurisdiction. The Plan takes into account projected growth from existing general plans. In the future, anytime a city or county readopts or substantially amends their general plan the planning agency shall review and consider an adoption of, or update to, a groundwater sustainability plan. (Under Government Code § 65350.5) We look forward to collaborating with you on groundwater sustainability in the Wyandotte Creek subbasin.

Various chapters of the Wyandotte Creek subbasin Plan are in draft form. The entire Wyandotte Creek subbasin Plan is expected to be released for a 60 day comment period in September, with a hearing to be held in November. Adoption of the Plan is expected in December. When the entire draft Plan is prepared in September, we will provide you with a notice of its availability. In the meantime, draft chapters are available for review at www.wyandottecreekgsa.com.

If you have any questions or would like more information please contact me.

Thank you.

Paul Gosselin, Administrator

Chico Enterprise-Record
400 E. Park Ave.
Chico, Ca 95928
530-896-7702
erlegal@chicoer.com

3520910

CITY OF OROVILLE
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE/LESLIE
1735 MONTGOMERY ST
OROVILLE, CA 95965

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF BUTTE

In The Matter Of
Public Notice - Water Code Section 10728.4

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA } **SS.**
COUNTY OF BUTTE

The undersigned resident of the county of Butte, State of California, says:

That I am, and at all times herein mentioned was a citizen of the United States and not a party to nor interested in the above entitled matter; that I am the principal clerk of the printer and publisher of

The Chico Enterprise-Record
The Oroville Mercury-Register

That said newspaper is one of general circulation as defined by Section 6000 Government Code of the State of California, Case No. 26796 by the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Butte; that said newspaper at all times herein mentioned was printed and published daily in the City of Chico and County of Butte; that the notice of which the annexed is a true printed copy, was published in said newspaper on the following days:

11/06/2021

Dated November 11, 2021
at Chico, California

(Signature)

Legal No. **0006622478**

October 27, 2021

The Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sustainability Agency (WCGSA), as required by the Sustainable Groundwater Management ACT (SGMA), has prepared a draft Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) for the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin.

Water Code Section **10728.4.** reads in part:

A groundwater sustainability agency may adopt or amend a groundwater sustainability plan after a public hearing, held at least 90 days after providing notice to a city or county within the area of the proposed plan or amendment. The groundwater sustainability agency shall review and consider comments from any city or county that receives notice pursuant to this section and shall consult with a city or county that requests consultation within 30 days of receipt of the notice.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the WCGSA will hold a Public Hearing on November 18, 2021, at 2:00 p.m. at the City of Oroville Council Chambers, 1735 Montgomery St., Oroville, CA regarding the draft GSP for the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin.

Pursuant to SGMA, representatives of the WCGSA are available to provide consultation with, and receive comments on the GSP from your organization should consultation be requested. Comments may also be provided in writing. The Board will consider public comments at the public hearing and adopt the GSP at the December 2021 WCGSA Board meeting.

The plan may be reviewed at the agency website – www.wyandotttecreekgsa.com.

The Board of Directors will allow oral comments, and will receive emailed comments, prior to the conclusion of the hearing.

For more information, please contact Kelly Peterson, Department of Water and Resource Conservation, at (530) 552-3595 or wyandottegsa@gmail.com.
11/06/2021

JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY BOARD MEETING
Oroville City Council Chambers
1735 Montgomery Street
Oroville, CA. 95965

Wyandotte Creek
GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

December 16, 2021
REGULAR MEETING
OPEN SESSION 2:00 PM
AGENDA

REQUESTS TO ADDRESS BOARD

If you would like to address the Board at this meeting, you are requested to complete the blue speaker request form (located on the wall by the agendas) and hand it to the Board Clerk, who is seated on the right of the Council Chamber. The form assists the Clerk with minute taking and assists the Board in conducting an orderly meeting. Providing personal information on the form is voluntary. For scheduled agenda items, *please submit the form prior to the conclusion of the staff presentation for that item.* Pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.2, the Board is prohibited from taking action except for a brief response from the Board or staff to statements or questions relating to a non-agenda item.

Attend In Person or by one of the methods listed below:

- Zoom Link: https://zoom.us/j/91028842432?pwd=TVh4SlFHbUhyTG9oeXFnejFWUjEwZz09
- By Phone – 1-669-900-6833 Passcode: 17351735
- Zoom Application: Meeting ID: 91028842432 Passcode: 17351735
- Email comments accepted until 12pm to publiccomment@cityoforoville.org

CALL TO ORDER / ROLL CALL

1. Pledge of Allegiance
2. Roll Call
   Board Members: Bill Connelly, Eric Smith, William Bynum, Kyle Daley, Bruce Wristen

   Staff Management Team: Butte County – Kelly Peterson, Christina Buck, Kamie Loeser, TWSD – Chris Heindell, Oroville – Matt Thompson, Harminder Basi

CONSENT CALENDAR

1. **The Board may approve the minutes of August 26, 2021, September 23, 2021, and November 18, 2021.** (Matt Thompson)

2. **Accept the attached financial report for the 2020-2021 fiscal year for the Wyandotte Creek GSA as of 12/7/21.** (Kelly Peterson)

REGULAR BUSINESS

3. **The Wyandotte Creek GSA Management Committee will provide information on the Final GSP for the Wyandotte Creek subbasin. The Board will also consider Resolution 2021-01 to adopt the Final GSP.** (Kamie Loeser)

4. **Consideration of a Letter of Support to CalWater for a Department of Water Resources Urban and Multibenefit Drought Program Grant Application for installation of a new well and treatment project in Oroville, California** (Kelly Peterson and David Kehn, CalWater)

REPORTS AND CORRESPONDENCE

5. Correspondence - Charles Johnck - Yuba Water Agency (In packet)

6. Management Committee Update

- Annual Report Update (Kelly Peterson – Verbal Report)
- Discussion of 2022 Meeting Schedule (Kelly Peterson - Verbal Report)

PUBLIC COMMENT- NON-AGENDA ITEMS

This is the time for the public to address the Board on items not listed on the agenda. The WC GSA Board is prohibited by State law from taking action on any item presented if it is not listed on the agenda. Comments will be limited to three minutes per person.

ADJOURN THE MEETING

The meeting will be adjourned.

Accommodating Those Individuals with Special Needs – In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, the City of Oroville encourages those with disabilities to participate fully in the public meeting process. If you have a special need in order to allow you to attend or participate in our public meetings, please contact the Board Clerk at (530) 538-2535, well in advance of the regular meeting you wish to attend, so that we may make every reasonable effort to accommodate you. Documents distributed for public session items, less than 72 hours prior to meeting, are available for public inspection at City Hall, 1735 Montgomery Street, Oroville, California.

Recordings - All meetings are audio recorded.

Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sustainability Agency Agenda Transmittal

Agenda Item: Agenda Item Number *Item 3.*

Subject: Consideration of a Resolution to Adopt the Final Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) for the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin

Contact: Kamie Loeser **Phone: (530) 552-3590** **Meeting Date: 12-16-21** **Regular Agenda**

Department Summary:
The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) requires the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) to be submitted within the statutory deadline of January 31, 2022 (Water Code § 10720.7(a)(1); 23 CCR § 355.4(a)(1). The Wyandotte Creek GSA Board is considering adoption of the GSP through the approval of a Resolution to Adopt the Final Groundwater Sustainability Plan for The Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Subbasin.

Staff will present a summary of the next steps (post-adoption) and the timeline for the Department of Water Resources' review/response process once the GSP is adopted and submitted.

The Draft Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP was released for a 45-day public review period beginning on September 9, 2021 and ending October 24, 2021. As part of the public review process, a public workshop was held offering an in-person and a virtual attendance option on October 20, 2021. The purpose of the Workshop was to present and discuss each of the Chapters of the GSP, address clarifying questions, and provide comments to the Wyandotte Creek Management Committee and Geosyntec (consultant team) pertaining to the GSP. In addition, the Wyandotte Creek GSA Stakeholder Advisory Committee (WAC) met on November 4, 2021 to 1) review comments received on the GSP during the public review period as well as during the public workshop and 2) to make any recommendations to the Board regarding any changes, additions, or points of clarification for incorporation into the GSP, as appropriate, prior to finalizing the document for adoption by the Wyandotte Creek GSA Board. The GSA heard additional comments and considered final revisions during the Public Hearing of the GSP on November 18, 2021.

The GSP proposed for adoption for the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin can be reviewed here:
https://www.wyandottecreekgsa.com/groundwater-sustainability-plan-gsp-for-adoption

A Public Comment Summary Memo, identifying key comment topics and a Public Comment Tracking Table with responses is included as Appendix 1-E of the GSP. All of the comments received during the 45-day public comment period as well as the clarifying questions posed during public workshops are included in this appendix. The comment tracking table also identifies three letters submitted by members of the public (identified as P1 through P3) and three letters submitted by agencies and organizations (identified as A1 through A3). The comment letters are cross-referenced in the table and included in their entirety as part of the appendix.

The Wyandotte Creek GSA Management Committee in coordination with the consultant team reviewed all comments received and responded accordingly. Comments that resulted in edits, additions, or deletions to the GSP were documented in tracked changes for ease of review by the GSA Boards prior to adoption. This tracked changes document is also available on the website listed above.

Fiscal Impact: Not applicable

Staff Recommendation: The Management Committee is recommending that the Wyandotte Creek GSA Board adopt the Resolution to Adopt the Final Groundwater Sustainability Plan for the Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Subbasin and that this approval includes an understanding that the Management Committee may make minor typographical corrections and internal consistency edits to the document prior to submittal.

Wyandotte Creek
GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-01

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE FINAL GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLAN FOR THE WYANDOTTE CREEK GROUNDWATER SUBBASIN.

A. WHEREAS, in August 2014, the California Legislature passed, and in September 2014 the Governor signed, legislation creating the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act ("SGMA") "to provide local groundwater sustainability agencies with the authority and technical and financial assistance necessary to sustainably manage groundwater" (Wat. Code, § 10720, (d)); and

B. WHEREAS, SGMA requires sustainable management through the development of groundwater sustainability plans ("GSPs"), which can be a single plan developed by one or more groundwater sustainability agency ("GSA") or multiple coordinated plans within a basin or subbasin (Wat. Code, § 10727); and

C. WHEREAS, SGMA requires a GSA manage groundwater in all basins designated by the Department of Water Resources ("DWR") as a medium or high priority, including the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin (designated basin number 5-021.69); and

D. WHEREAS, the County of Butte, City of Oroville, and Thermalito Water and Sewer District each elected to become a GSA for the purposes of sustainably managing groundwater in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin, within its jurisdictional and GSA boundaries, pursuant to the requirements of SGMA; and

E. WHEREAS, on September 18, 2018, the County of Butte, City of Oroville, and Thermalito Water and Sewer District GSAs entered into a Joint Powers Agreement to form the new Wyandotte Creek GSA; and

H. WHEREAS, pursuant to Water Code section 10728.4, Wyandotte Creek GSA held a noticed public hearing on November 18, 2021 to receive comments on the Draft Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP; and.

I. WHEREAS, the GSA reviewed, considered and responded to comments on the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP; and

H. WHEREAS, on June 28, 2021, the GSA released the Notice of Intent pursuant to Water Code section 10728.4; and

I. WHEREAS, the GSAs released the final Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP on December 10, 2021; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Wyandotte Creek GSA finds as follows:

1. The above Recitals are true and correct and are incorporated herein as findings of the Board.

2. Board hereby approves and adopts the Final Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP as attached in Exhibit A.

3. Preparation and adoption of the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP through this Resolution is not subject to the California Environmental Quality Act pursuant to Water Code section 10728.6.

4. The Boards authorizes the Butte County Department of Water and Resource Conservation on behalf of the Wyandotte Creek GSA to take such other actions, such as making minor typographical corrections and internal consistency edits, as may be reasonably necessary to submit the Final Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP to DWR by January 31, 2022, and implement the purpose of this Resolution."

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this 16th day of December, 2021 by the following vote:

AYES:

NAYS:

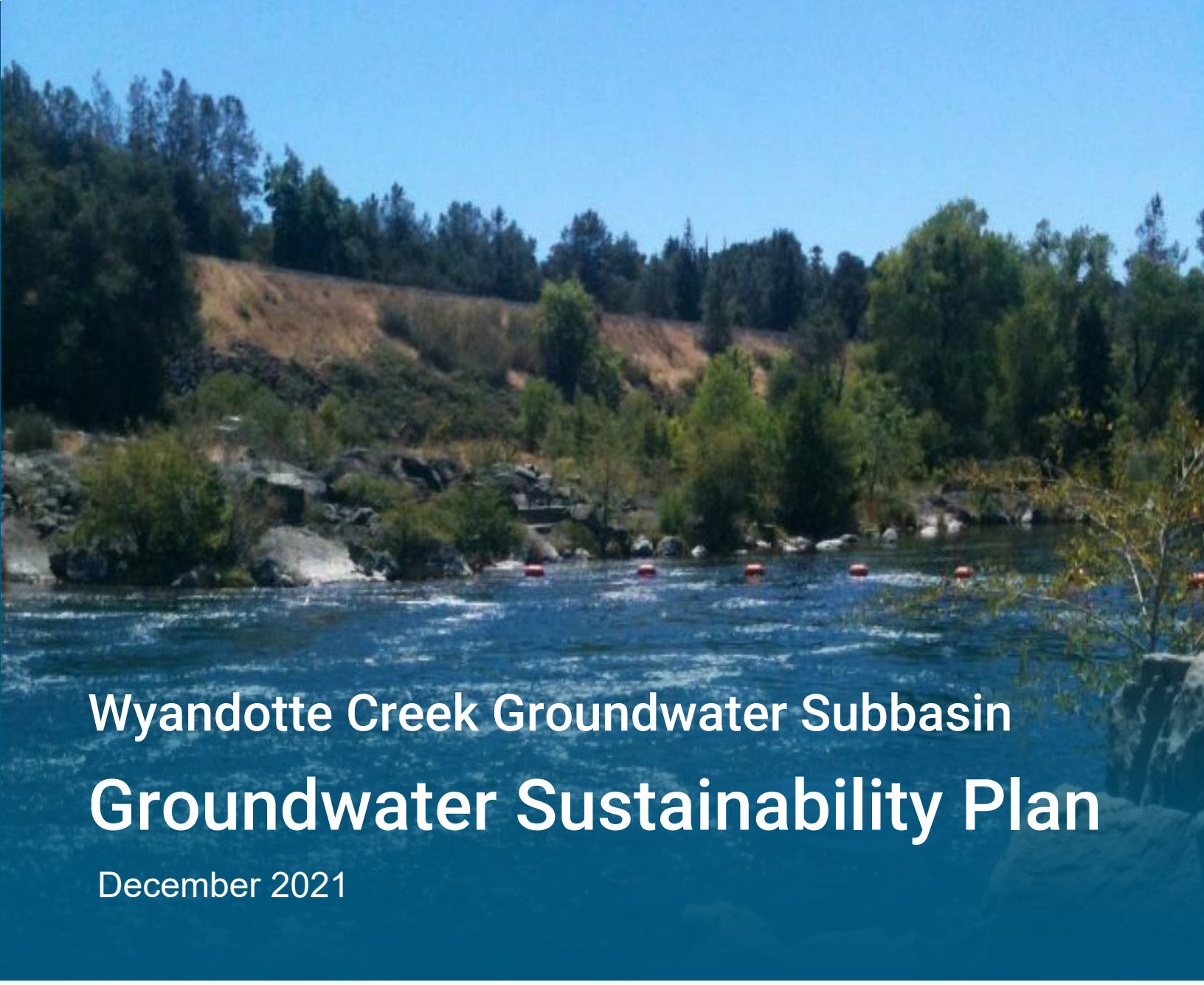
ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

_____
Bill Connelly
Wyandotte Creek GSA, Chair

Attest:

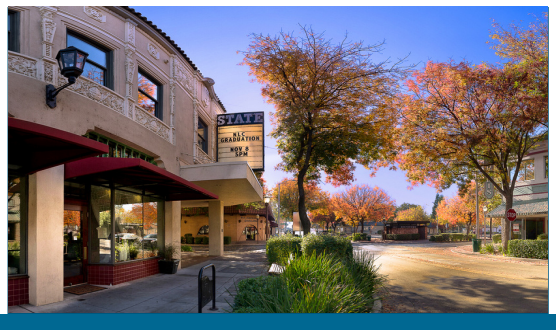
_____ Date: _____
Kelly Peterson, Wyandotte Creek GSA Administrator

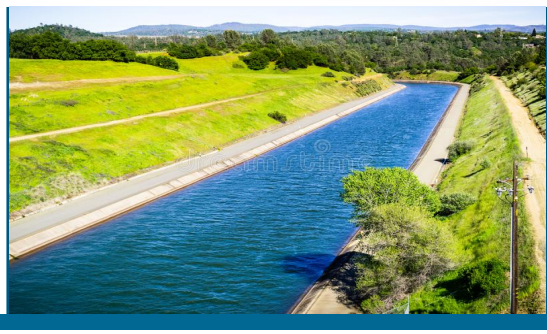


Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Subbasin

Groundwater Sustainability Plan

December 2021





Wyandotte Creek
GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

PREPARED FOR

WYANDOTTE CREEK GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

Geosyntec consultants

Groundwater Sustainability Plan

Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Subbasin

Prepared by

Geosyntec Consultants, Inc.
3043 Gold Canal Drive, Suite 100
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Senior Principal Hydrogeologist

Amer Hussain, P.E. 57343
Senior Principal Engineer

Project Number: SAC282

December 15, 2021

Note: Drafts of Section 2, Basin Setting, and portions of Section 4, Monitoring Networks were prepared by Davids Engineering, Inc. These draft sections have been updated during GSP development as additional information became available and modified based on responses to public comment.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sustainability Agency
Member Agencies
City of Oroville, County of Butte, Thermalito Water and Sewer District

Wyandotte Creek Advisory Committee

Wyandotte Creek Management Committee

Cooperating Agencies

South Feather Water and Power Agency

Consultant Teams

GSP Completion
Geosyntec Consultants

Basin Setting Project
Davids Engineering, Inc.
GEI Consultants, Inc.
Woodard and Curran

Facilitation
Consensus Building Institute

In Remembrance of Byron Alan Clark, PE
(February 4, 1976 - April 3, 2021)
With thanks for his excellent leadership and foundational work
on the Basin Setting Project for the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP

PREFACE

Development of the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP), like many others throughout California, has coincided with one of the most severe and extensive droughts that has ever gripped the western United States. As of this writing in December 2021, as the final Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP is being assembled, drought conditions throughout most of California, including the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin (Subbasin), are classified as "exceptional", the most extreme classification defined by the U.S. Drought Monitor (USDM).[1] Historically, observed impacts during exceptional drought generally include: widespread water shortages, depleted surface water supplies, extremely low federal and state surface water deliveries, curtailment of water rights, extremely high surface water prices, increased groundwater pumping to satisfy water demands, dry groundwater wells, increased well drilling and deepening, increased pumping costs, wildfire, decreased recreational opportunities, and poor water quality, among other potential impacts reported by the USDM. All of these conditions are currently being experienced to some degree across California and, some of them within the Subbasin.

As of November 29, 2021, the County of Butte had received 44 reports of dry wells through the My Dry Water Supply Reporting System, and another approximately 20 from residents calling the Butte County Department of Water and Resource Conservation. While a number of the reported dry wells are in the foothills outside of the Subbasin, a handful lie within the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin. Most reported dry wells are used for domestic water supply. Counts of dry wells are likely to be low because some landowners choose not to report well problems to the county.

At the State level and as a result of the unprecedented dry conditions, Governor Gavin Newsom declared a drought emergency on April 21, 2021, which was subsequently expanded on May 10 to include new drought-impacted areas including the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Watershed. Most recently, on October 19, Governor Newsom issued a proclamation extending the drought emergency statewide. On August 20, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) issued surface water curtailment orders to approximately 4,500 water right holders in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Watershed to protect drinking water supplies, prevent salinity intrusion into fresh water supplies, and minimize impacts to fisheries and the environment. Given the recent curtailments and an already bleak surface water supply condition, there is an increased reliance on groundwater in the region. Currently, all of California's 58 counties have declared drought emergencies, including Butte County.

The reported numbers of dry wells discussed above prompted mitigation and response actions by the county. The county is tracking the well water shortage reporting to identify localized areas where wells are going dry and/or where other groundwater issues may exist. The county is also supporting the public through local and regional programs offered through the county, such as providing an emergency potable water filling station. The county has also applied for drought

[1] The U.S. Drought Monitor (https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/) is produced through a partnership between the National Drought Mitigation Center at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Center. Information for the State of California is available online at: https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/CurrentMap/StateDroughtMonitor.aspx?CA.

relief funding through the Department of Water Resources. At this time, prior to completion and adoption of the GSP, drought response efforts in the Subbasin are the responsibility of the county, cities, and other local agencies. At some point following adoption of the GSP, those responsibilities may be coordinated more closely with the GSA. Additional coordination with the county, cities, and local agencies would ensure preservation of public health and safety (the purview of the counties and cities) and groundwater sustainability for all beneficial users and uses (the purview of the GSA).

Technical work and related public involvement processes supporting development of the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP began in earnest in 2018 and are nearing completion as of December 2021. Development of the GSP has utilized the best available science and tools, with the most sufficient and credible information and data available for the decisions being made and the time frame available for making those decisions. Current and historical groundwater conditions and water budgets have been evaluated for the Subbasin in alignment with the GSP regulations. The technical work is based primarily on historical records of surface water and groundwater conditions from 1970 through 2018 which includes the prior drought conditions from approximately 2007 to 2015, but not the current drought in 2020 to 2021.

Unfortunately, drought conditions in 2020 and 2021 have coincided with development of the GSP, a timing that has not permitted complete evaluation and inclusion of data from these years in the GSP at this time. Due to the schedule mandated by the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) for completion of GSPs by January 31, 2022, it has not been possible to include conditions that have manifested due to the current drought in development of the GSP. Records of drought-related conditions in 2020 to 2021 will not be systematically compiled, quality-controlled, and made publicly available until after the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP has been adopted. However, those conditions will be factored into the required GSP annual reports and particularly the periodic (five-year) evaluations as they become available.

Ongoing management of the Subbasin under the GSP will follow an “adaptive management” strategy that involves active monitoring of Subbasin conditions and addressing any challenges related to maintaining groundwater sustainability by scaling and implementing projects and management actions (PMAs) in a targeted and proportional manner in accordance with the needs of the Subbasin. Notwithstanding the information noted above regarding the challenges with GSP preparation and the current drought, some of the planned projects contained within this GSP could be fast tracked to address impacts associated with the current drought. GSP annual reports provide an opportunity each year to review current Subbasin conditions. Using annual reporting information, the Wyandotte Creek GSA Board can assess the need for further PMAs. During the periodic five-year evaluations, the GSP will also be reviewed and revised, as needed and as more is known about the effects of current and future conditions.

The Wyandotte Creek GSA and the stakeholders within the Subbasin recognize that this GSP is not the finish line; it is the starting line for sustainable management of the Subbasin. As conditions within the Subbasin change, the GSA is committed to an open, transparent, and all-inclusive adaptive management strategy aimed at tackling the important local issues that they face. At the heart of SGMA is the power for locals to solve local problems with local resources. All parties in the Subbasin are committed to doing just that.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

µS/cm	microsiemens per centimeter
AB	Assembly Bill
ACS	American Community Survey
AEM	aerial electromagnetic
AFY	acre-feet per year
Agreement	Joint Powers Agreement
amsl	above mean sea level
BBGM	Butte Basin Groundwater Model
BCDWRC	Butte County Department of Water and Resource Conservation
bgs	below ground surface
BMOs	Basin Management Objectives
BMPs	Best Management Practices
C&E Plan	Communication and Engagement Plan
Cal Water	California Water Service
CASGEM	California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDEC	California Data Exchange Center
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CECs	Chemicals of Emerging Concern
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
cfs	cubic feet per second
CNRA	California Natural Resources Agency
CRC	California Rice Commission
CVRWQCB	Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
DACs	Disadvantaged Communities
DMS	data management system
Drought Plan	Butte County Drought Preparedness and Mitigation Plan
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency

GAMA	Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment
GDEs	Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems
GIS	geographical information systems
GQTMWP	Groundwater Quality Trend Monitoring Work Plan
GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
HCM	Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model
HVA	High Vulnerability Area
iGDEs	potential groundwater dependent ecosystems
ILRP	Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program
IM	interim milestones
InSAR	Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar
IRWM	Integrated Regional Water Management
JPL	Jet Propulsion Laboratory
LID	Low Impact Development
MA	Management Area
MAF	million acre-feet
MCL	maximum contaminant level
mg/L	milligrams per liter
MGD	million gallons per day
MHI	median household income
MO	measurable objective
MT	minimum threshold
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NCCAG	Natural Communities Commonly Associated with Groundwater
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NR	Not yet reported
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service (
OSWCR	Online System for Well Completion Reports
RMS	representative monitoring sites
SAGBI	Soil Agricultural Groundwater Banking Index

SB	Senate Bill
SBFCA	Sutter Butte Flood Control Agency
SDACs	Severely Disadvantaged Communities
SFWPA	South Feather Water and Power Agency
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SI	Sustainability Indicators
SMC	sustainable management criteria
SOI	Sphere of Influence
SVWQC	Sacramento Valley Water Quality Coalition
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAF	thousands of acre-feet
TAF/year	thousand acre-feet per year
TBD	to be decided
TDS	total dissolved solids
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TSS	Technical Support Services
TWSD	Thermalito Water and Sewer District
URCs	Underrepresented Communities
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USBR	United States Bureau of Reclamation
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WAC	Wyandotte Creek Advisory Committee
WDL	Water Data Library
Wyandotte Creek Subbasin	Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Subbasin

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sustainability Goal:

To ensure that groundwater is managed to provide a water supply of adequate quantity and quality to support beneficial users of groundwater including but not limited to rural areas and other communities, the agricultural economic base of the region, and environmental resource uses in the Subbasin now and in the future.

Introduction

In 2014, the California legislature enacted the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) in response to continued overdraft of California's groundwater resources. SGMA provides for local control of groundwater resources while requiring sustainable management of the state's groundwater basins. Under the provisions of SGMA, local agencies must establish governance of their subbasins by forming Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) within the authority to develop, adopt, and implement a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP or Plan) for the subbasin. Under the GSP, GSAs must adequately define and monitor groundwater conditions in the subbasin and establish criteria to maintain or achieve sustainable groundwater management within 20 years of GSP adoption. Within the framework of SGMA, sustainability is generally defined as long-term reliability of the groundwater supply and the absence of undesirable results.

Critical Dates for the Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Subbasin	
2022	By January 31, submit GSP to Department of Water Resources (DWR)
2027	Evaluate GSP and update, if warranted
2032	Evaluate GSP and update, if warranted
2037	Evaluate GSP and update, if warranted
2042	Achieve sustainability for the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin

The Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Subbasin (Wyandotte Creek Subbasin) is identified by DWR as being in a medium priority subbasin. For medium priority basins, SGMA requires preparation of the GSP by January 31, 2022. The Wyandotte Creek GSA is the only GSA in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin. The Wyandotte Creek GSA was formed through the execution of a Joint Powers Agreement (Agreement) by the County of Butte, City of Oroville, and the Thermalito Water and Sewer District (TWSD). The GSA Board is composed of five seats, each with equal and full voting rights, including Butte County, City of Oroville, TWSD, an agricultural groundwater user, and a domestic well user (non-agricultural).

The purpose of the Agreement was to create the Wyandotte Creek GSA to 1) to develop, adopt, and implement a GSP for the Wyandotte Creek subbasin to implement SGMA requirements and achieve the sustainability goals; and 2) involve the public and subbasin stakeholders through outreach and engagement in developing and implementing the GSP. The focus of the Agreement is to maximize local input and decision-making and address the different water demands and sustainability considerations in the urban and rural areas of the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin.

The agreement also defines two Management Areas (MAs) within the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin: Wyandotte Creek Oroville and Wyandotte Creek South. MA refers to an area within a subbasin for which a GSP may identify different minimum thresholds (MTs), measurable objectives (MOs), monitoring, and projects and management actions based on unique local conditions or other circumstances as described in the GSP regulations. The interests and vulnerability of stakeholders and groundwater uses in these MAs vary based on the nature of the water demand (agricultural, domestic, municipal), numbers and characteristics of wells supplying groundwater, and to some degree the hydrogeology and mix of recharge sources.

SGMA requires development of a GSP that achieves groundwater sustainability in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin by 2042. A pragmatic approach to achieving sustainable groundwater management requires an understanding of 1) historical trends and current groundwater conditions in the subbasin, based on evaluating six sustainability indicators (SIs) that include groundwater levels, groundwater storage, groundwater quality, land subsidence, depletion of interconnected streams, and seawater intrusion and 2) what must change in the future to ensure sustainability without causing undesirable results (described and defined in Chapter 3) or negatively impacting beneficial uses and users of groundwater, including groundwater dependent ecosystems (GDEs).

The GSP is organized as follows and the various components of each chapter are summarized further below:

1. Chapter 1: Plan Area. This chapter includes agency information, description of the Plan Area, and applicable programs and data sources used to prepare the GSP as well as a description of beneficial users and uses within the Basin and a summary of stakeholder communications and engagement.
2. Chapter 2: Basin Setting. This chapter discusses the Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model (HCM), groundwater conditions and water budget.
3. Chapter 3: Sustainable Management Criteria. This chapter discusses undesirable results, identifies the minimum thresholds, and measurable objectives for each of the six SIs.
4. Chapter 4: Monitoring Network. This chapter describes the methods used to monitor the SIs.
5. Chapter 5: Project Management Actions. This chapter describes projects and management actions that will achieve sustainability within the Subbasin.
6. Chapter 6: Plan Implementation. This chapter describes how the GSA will partner with other groundwater users to implement the GSP to achieve groundwater sustainability.

The GSP outlines the need to address overdraft and related conditions and has identified 15 projects for potential development that either replace groundwater use (offset) or supplement groundwater supplies (recharge) to meet current and future water demands. In addition, the GSP also identifies five management actions that can be implemented to focus on reduction of groundwater demand. Although current analysis indicates that groundwater pumping offsets and/or recharge on the order of 1,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) may be required to achieve

sustainability, additional efforts are needed to confirm the level of pumping offsets and/or recharge required to achieve sustainability. These efforts include collecting additional data and a review of the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin groundwater model, along with other efforts as outlined in the GSP.

GSP Area

The Wyandotte Creek Subbasin is in Butte County within the Sacramento Valley, as shown in Figure ES-1. The Wyandotte Creek GSA jurisdictional area is defined by the boundaries of the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin in DWR's 2003 Bulletin 118 as updated in 2016 and 2018. Figure ES-2 shows the boundaries of the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin and the two MAs.

Outreach Efforts

A stakeholder engagement strategy was developed to solicit and discuss the interests of all beneficial users of groundwater in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin and Plan Area. The strategy included monthly meetings of the Wyandotte Creek GSA Management Committees (made up of staff from the member agencies) and the Wyandotte Creek Advisory Committee (WAC), and a website where all announcements, meeting dates, times, and materials were posted.

The Wyandotte Creek GSA also prepared and implemented a Communication and Engagement Plan (C&E Plan) to encourage involvement from diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population of the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin, in addition to meeting SGMA requirements for intrabasin coordination.

In addition, various chapters of the GSP were available for preliminary review and comment prior to the final draft version released on December 15, 2021. Comments received on preliminary draft chapters were incorporated as deemed appropriate and helped guide and shape the final draft document.

Basin Setting

The Wyandotte Creek Subbasin lies in the eastern central portion of the Sacramento Groundwater Basin. It is bounded on the west by the Feather River and Thermalito Afterbay; in the south by the Butte-Yuba County line (except for Ramirez Water District which is fully within the North Yuba Subbasin); and on the north and east by the edge of the alluvial basin as defined by DWR Bulletin 118 - Update 2003 (DWR, 2003). It is surrounded by the Butte Subbasin to the west, the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin to the north, the North Yuba Subbasin to the south and the foothills to the east (Figure ES-2). The lateral boundaries of the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin are jurisdictional in nature, and it is recognized that groundwater flows across each of the defined boundaries to some degree.

Continental sediments of the Tuscan and Laguna Formation compose the major fresh groundwater-bearing formations in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin. The base of these continentally derived formations is generally accepted as the base of fresh water in the northern Sacramento Valley. Locally, the base of fresh groundwater fluctuates depending on local changes in the subsurface geology and geologic formational structure. The base of fresh water is known to be shallower along the eastern portion of the basin.

Legend

Groundwater Basin[1]

Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin

Groundwater Subbasins[1]

Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Subbasin

Other Sacramento Valley Groundwater Subbasins

Roads[2]

Highways

Boundaries[2]

County boundaries

Notes:
1) California Department of Water Resources (CA DWR).
2) TIGER/Line, U.S. Census Bureau.

20 10 0 20 Miles

Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin
Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP

Geosyntec consultants

Project No.: SAC282 | December 2021

Figure **ES-1**

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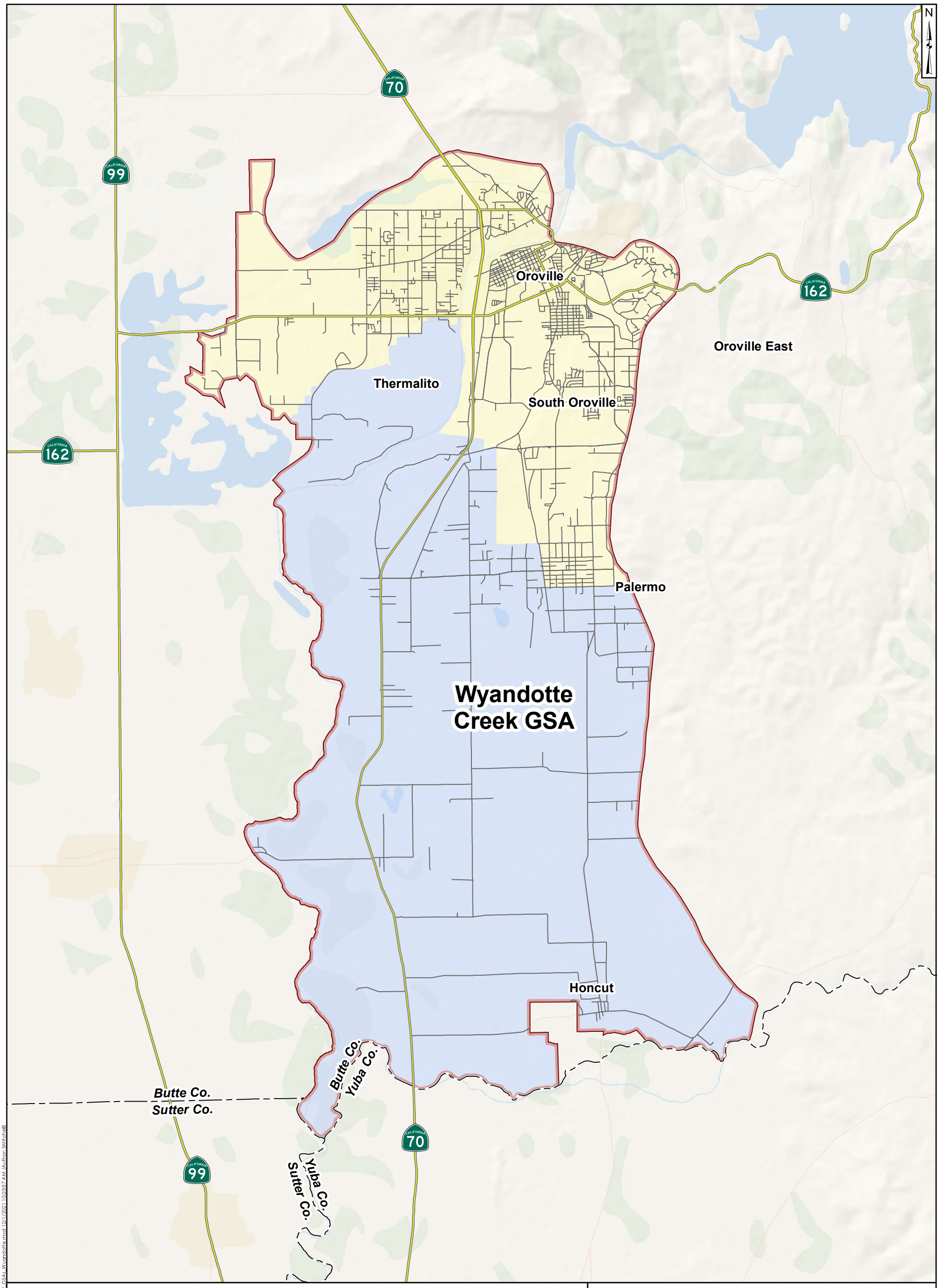

Legend

Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA)[1]

Wyandotte Creek GSA

Roads[2]

Highways

Other roads

Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Subbasin Management Areas

Wyandotte Creek Oroville

Wyandotte Creek South

Boundaries[2]

County boundaries

Notes:
1) California Department of Water Resources (CA DWR).
2) TIGER/Line, U.S. Census Bureau.

2 1 0 2 Miles

Groundwater Sustainability Agencies
Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP

Geosyntec consultants

Project No.: SAC282 | December 2021

Figure **ES-2**

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Groundwater flows from the north and from foothill recharge areas in the east toward the subbasin's southeastern corner. Because of the influence of Thermalito Afterbay and the Feather River, groundwater elevations in the north are generally stable between the spring and fall observation periods, while elevations in the south tend to be lower in the fall than the spring, a pattern typical of valley floor locations distant from major sources of recharge. The location of the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin along with surface water features is shown in Figure ES-3.

Existing Groundwater Conditions

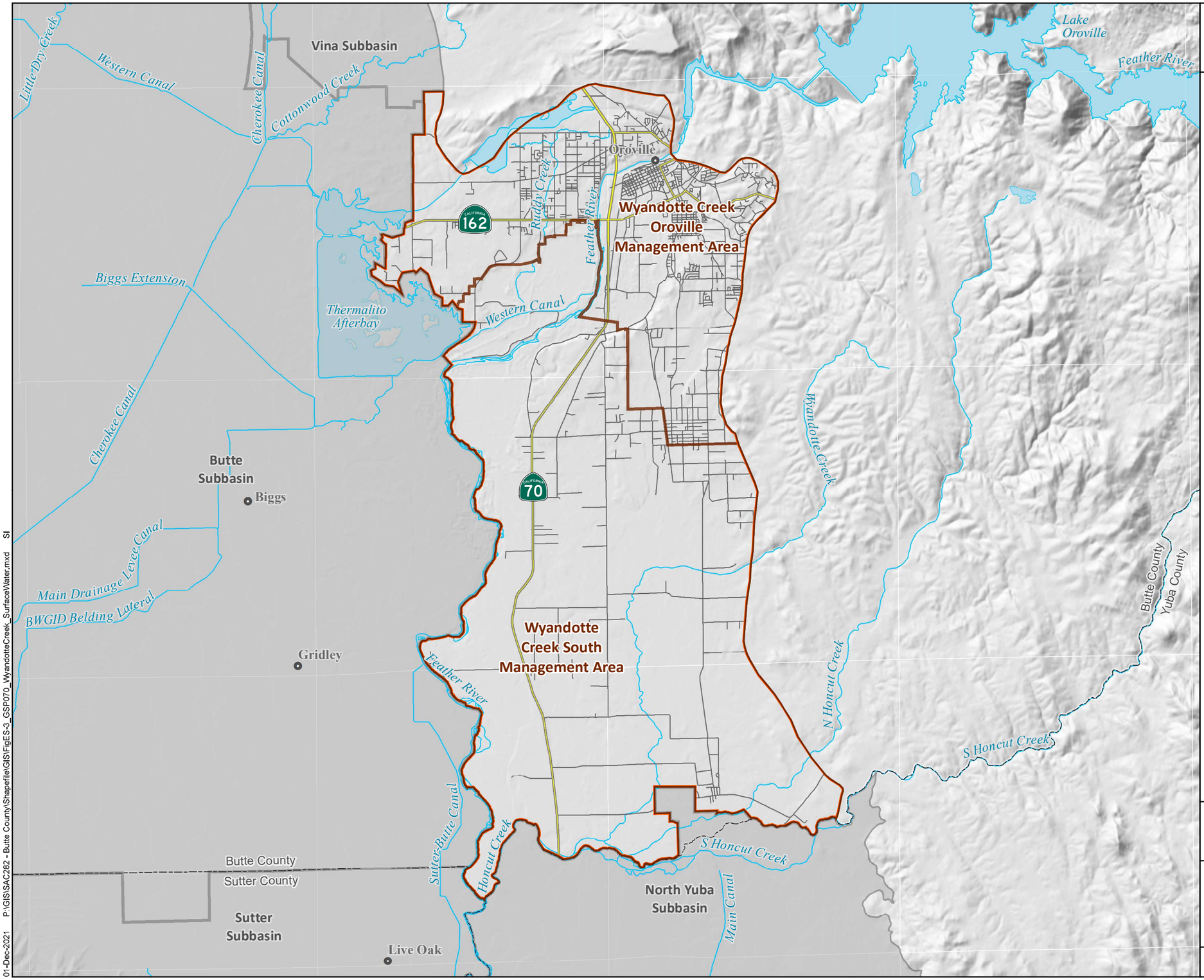
Groundwater conditions in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin are regularly monitored and are described in reports produced by Butte County since 2001. These documents and other reports portray a subbasin that has adequate groundwater resources to meet demands under most hydrologic conditions. However, comparison of the reports illustrates how in the period between their issuance, groundwater conditions have tightened, and as forces ranging from population growth to climate change play out, the value of well-informed water management policies and practices is likely to increase. In short, while groundwater conditions in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin remain stable, maintaining this posture in the future may become less the result of a state of nature and more the reward for thoughtful management.

Groundwater levels in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin indicate that groundwater elevations are relatively stable. Groundwater quality in the basin is good except in areas where anthropogenic sources have impacted the groundwater. Figure ES-4 shows the locations of known impacted groundwater from these sources.

Groundwater storage in Wyandotte Creek Subbasin is relatively stable. The Feather River and Thermalito Afterbay stabilize storage volumes by providing recharge to the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin. The total fresh groundwater in storage was estimated at about 2.1 million-acre-feet (MAF) in 2018. The amount of groundwater in storage has decreased by approximately 0.14 percent per year between 2000 and 2018. As such, it is highly unlikely the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin will experience conditions under which the volume of stored groundwater poses a concern. However, the depth to access that groundwater across the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin may pose a concern.

Land subsidence has not historically been an area of concern in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin and there are no records of land subsidence caused by groundwater pumping in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin. Seawater intrusion is not applicable to the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin due to distance from the Delta and Pacific Ocean.

Surface waters can be hydraulically interconnected with the groundwater system, where the stream baseflow is either derived from the aquifer (gaining stream) or recharged to the aquifer (losing stream). If the water table beneath the stream lowers as a result of groundwater pumping, the stream may disconnect entirely from the underlying aquifer. Within the floodplain of the Feather River there is a continuous saturated zone that connects the shallowest aquifer to the river. The connectivity between shallow and deeper aquifer zones will dictate the overall connectivity to the River.



SURFACE WATER FEATURES

- Waterway
- Lake
- Wyandotte Creek Subbasin
- Neighboring Subbasin
- Highways
- Other roads

0 2 4
Miles

N

WYANDOTTE CREEK SUBBASIN GSP

DECEMBER 2021 FIGURE ES-3

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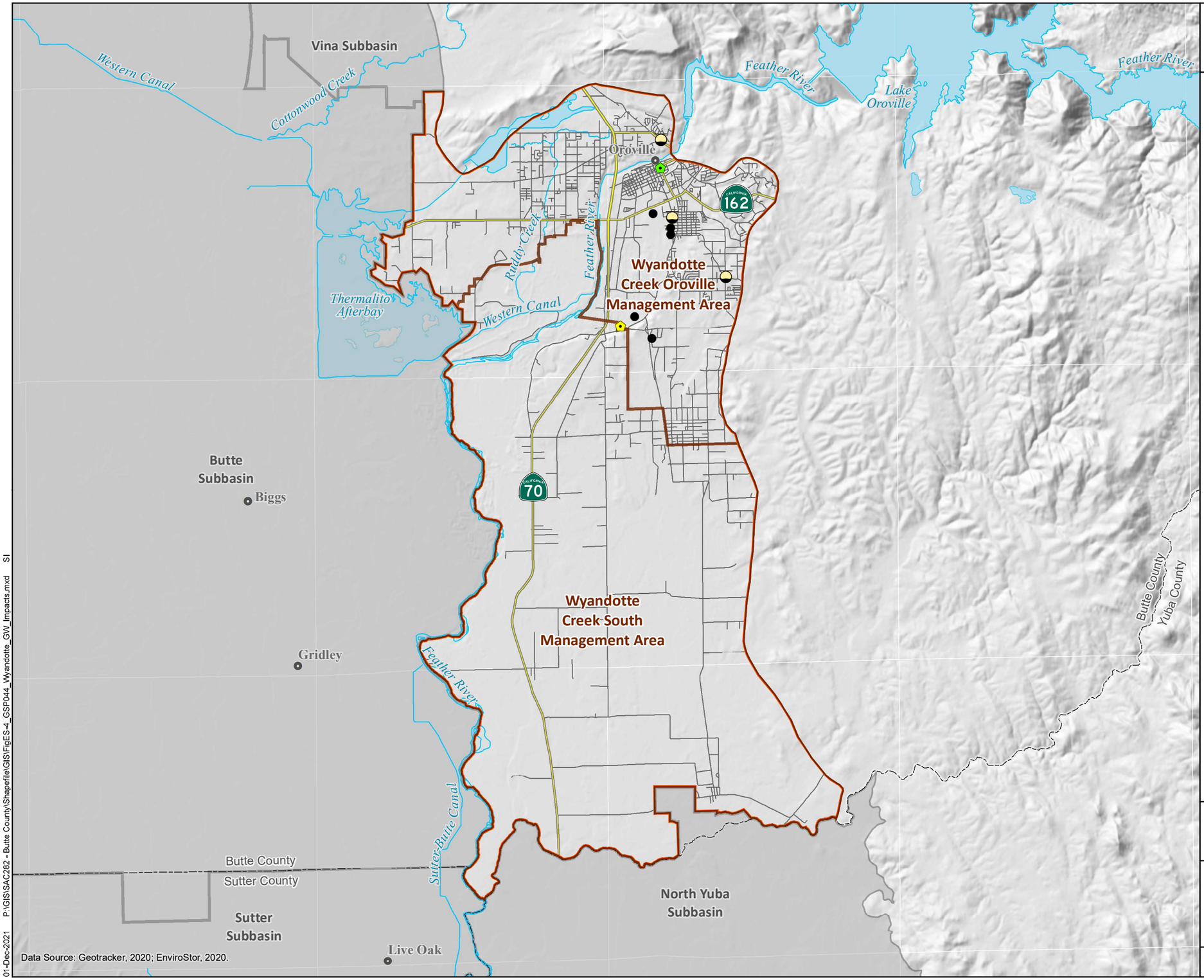


ACTIVE CONTAMINATION REMEDIATION SITES

Geotracker Sites
- Cleanup Program Site
- LUST Cleanup Site

EnviroStor Sites
- State Response Cleanup
- Voluntary Cleanup
- Waterway
- Lake
- Wyandotte Creek Subbasin
- Neighboring Subbasin
- Highways
- Other roads

0 2 4
Miles

N

WYANDOTTE CREEK SUBBASIN GSP

DECEMBER 2021 FIGURE ES-4

01-Dec-2021 P:\GIS\SAC282 - Butte County\Shapefile\GIS\FigES-4_GSP044_Wyandotte_GW_Impacts.mxd SI

In the upland areas outside of the Feather River floodplain, there are creeks that flow seasonally and dry up in late summer or are dry for an entire year during dry conditions. In this case, the upland creeks may not be influenced by "high groundwater connectivity" and the presence of an undesirable result is not clear cut with respect to surface water depletion. The streams dry up regardless of the groundwater condition, and streams that are already dry are not considered interconnected surface water. However, the upland streams are an important source of recharge to the aquifer, so the health of these stream channels and their adjacent riparian zones is important to groundwater sustainability. This has been identified as a data gap and will be addressed as part of the GSP implementation.

Potential impacts of the depletion of interconnected surface water were discussed by stakeholders during technical discussions covering the fundamentals of groundwater-surface water interactions and mapping analysis of potential groundwater dependent ecosystems (iGDEs) prepared by Butte County Department of Water and Resource Conservation (BCDWRC). Potential impacts identified by stakeholders were:

- Disruption to GDEs
- Reduced flows in rivers and streams supporting aquatic ecosystems and water right holders
- Streamflow changes in upper watershed areas outside of the Wyandotte Creek GSA boundary
- Water table depth dropping below the maximum rooting depth of Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*) or other deep-rooted tree species
- Cumulative groundwater flow moving toward the Feather River from both the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin and surrounding GSAs on both the east and west side of the river

The Wyandotte Creek Subbasin acknowledges that overall function of the riparian zone and floodplain is dependent on multiple components of the hydrologic cycle that may or may not have relationships to groundwater levels in the principal aquifer. For example, hydrologic impacts outside of the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin, such as upper watershed development or fire-related changes in run-off, could result in impacts to streamflow, riparian areas, or GDEs that are completely independent of any connection to groundwater use or conditions within the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin.

Sustainable Management Criteria

SGMA introduces several terms to measure sustainability. The sustainability goal is the culmination of conditions resulting in a sustainable condition (absence of undesirable results) within 20 years. The sustainability goal for the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin is:

> *to ensure that groundwater is managed to provide a water supply of adequate quantity and quality to support beneficial users of groundwater including but not limited to rural areas and other communities, the agricultural economic base of the region, and environmental resource uses in the Subbasin now and in the future.*

SIs refer to any of the effects caused by groundwater conditions occurring throughout the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin that, when significant and unreasonable, cause undesirable results. The six SIs identified by DWR are:

1. Chronic lowering of groundwater levels indicating a significant and unreasonable depletion of supply if continued over the planning and implementation horizon
2. Significant and unreasonable reduction of groundwater storage
3. Significant and unreasonable seawater intrusion
4. Significant and unreasonable degraded water quality
5. Significant and unreasonable land subsidence that substantially interferes with surface land uses
6. Depletions of interconnected surface water that have significant and unreasonable adverse impacts on beneficial uses of the surface water

Undesirable results are the significant and unreasonable occurrence of conditions that adversely affect groundwater use in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin, including reduction in the long-term viability of domestic, agricultural, municipal, or environmental uses of the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin's groundwater. Categories of undesirable results are defined through the SIs.

MT are numeric values for each SI and are used to define when undesirable results occur. Undesirable results occur if MTs are exceeded in an established percentage of sites in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin's representative monitoring network. MO are a specific set of quantifiable goals for the maintenance or improvement of groundwater conditions. The margin of operational flexibility is the range of active management between the MT and the MO. Interim milestones (IM) are targets set in 5-year increments over the implementation period of the GSP offering a path to sustainability. Figure ES-5 illustrates these terms using the groundwater level SI.

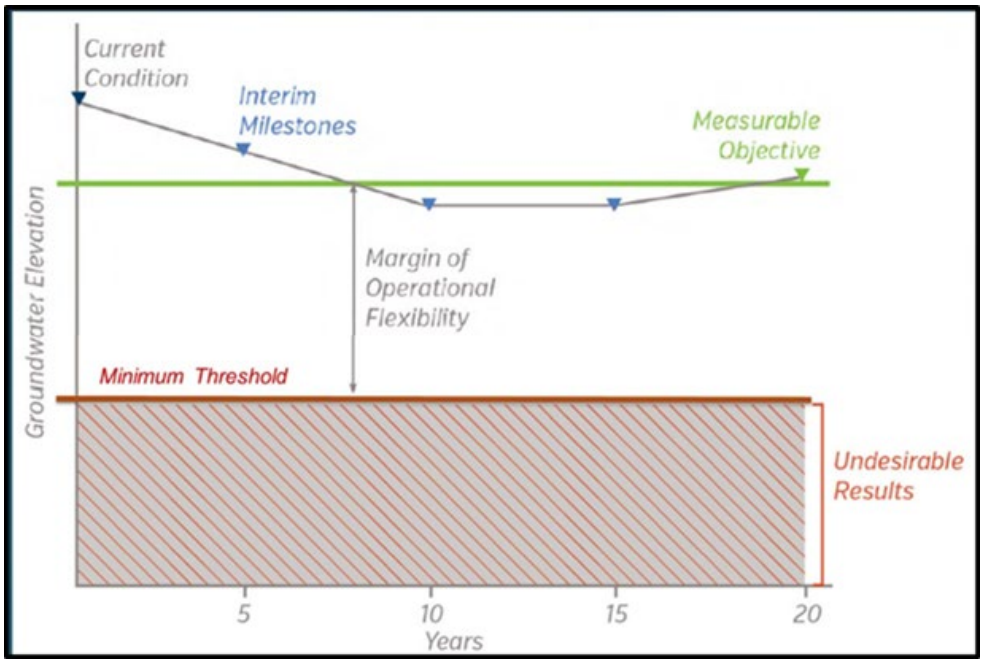


Figure ES-5: Illustration of Terms Used for Describing Sustainable Management Criteria Using the Groundwater Level Sustainability Indicator

A total of nine representative wells were identified for measurement of groundwater levels in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin and six representative wells were identified for groundwater quality monitoring. The GSP uses groundwater quality data as a basis for evaluating conditions from saline water below the fresh water and uses groundwater level data as the basis for evaluating conditions for groundwater levels, groundwater storage, and subsidence. The GSP has identified a data gap for development of sustainable management criteria (SMC) for depletion of interconnected surface waters and has provided a framework for evaluation of this SI. However, for this GSP, the SMC developed for groundwater levels are used as a proxy for interconnected surface water in an interim manner until data gaps are addressed. As such, the representative monitoring wells described above provide the basis for measuring the five relevant SIs across the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin.

MTs and MOs were developed for each of the representative wells. Figure ES-6 shows a typical relationship of the MTs, MOs, and historical groundwater level data for a sample groundwater level representative monitoring well.

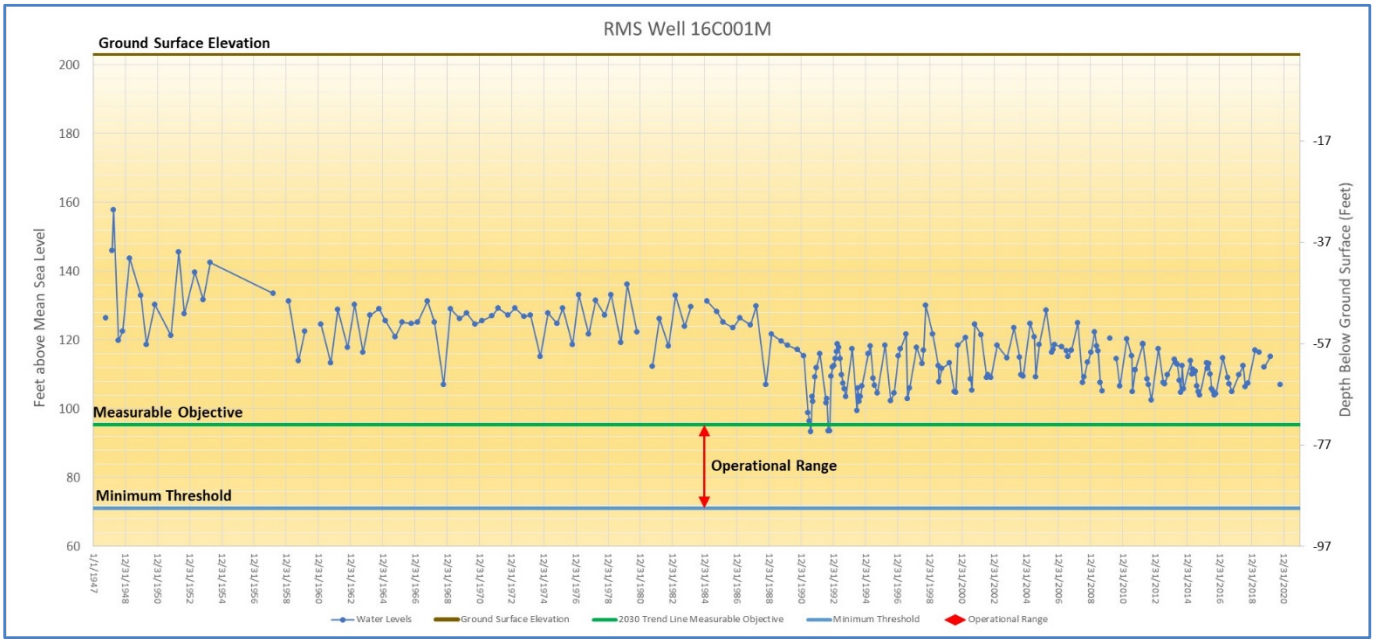


Figure ES-6: Representative Monitoring Site for Groundwater Levels with Relationship of Measurable Objectives, Minimum Thresholds, and Operational Range

MTs for groundwater levels were developed with reference to domestic well depths. The MT for all representative monitoring site (RMS) wells was based on the 15th percentile of total well depth for domestic wells completed after 1980. The DWR database used for information on total depths of the domestic wells is not always accurate or precise, nor is it known which of the wells in the database are in use or have been abandoned or replaced. As such, the GSP has identified these data as a data gap that will be further investigated as part of the GSP implementation.

To establish the MO, the water-level hydrograph of observed groundwater levels at each RMS well was evaluated. The historical record at these locations shows cyclical fluctuations of groundwater level over a four- to seven-year cycle. The MO for groundwater levels at each RMS well was set at the trend line for the dry periods (since 2000) of observed short-term climatic cycles extended to 2030. Figure ES-7 shows an example of this trend line for an RMS well. Table ES-1 shows the MTs and MOs for groundwater levels at each of the RMS wells.

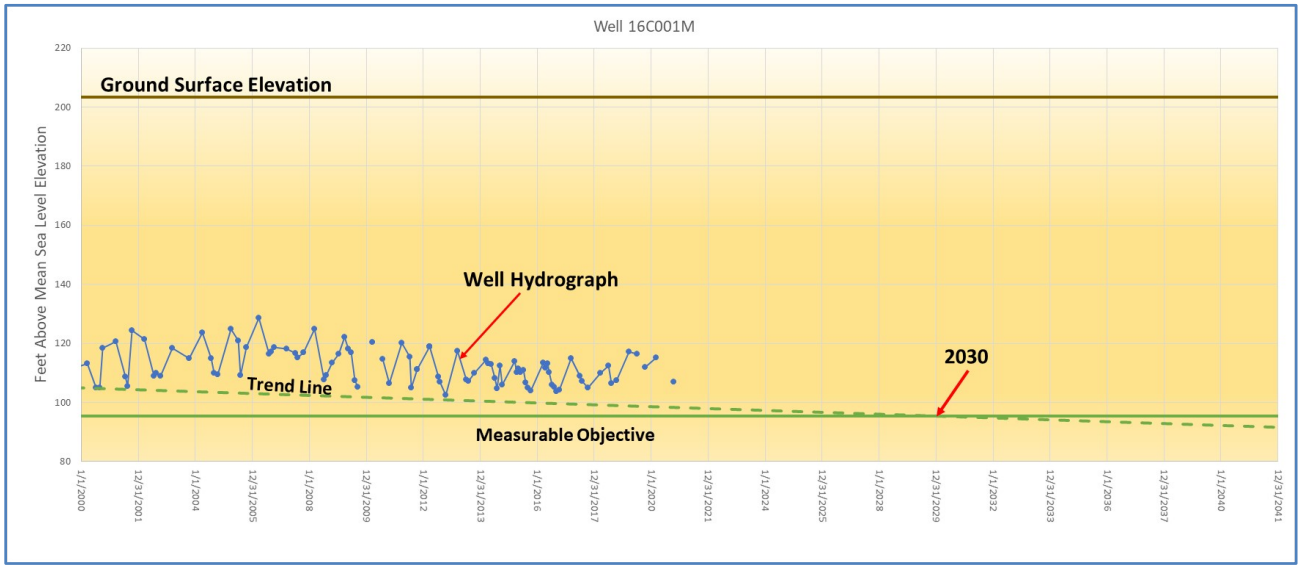


Figure ES-7: Illustration of Long-Term Trend Using Historical Water Levels Extended to 2030 for Development of Measurable Objective

Table ES-1: Groundwater Levels Sustainable Management Criteria by Representative Monitoring Site in Feet Above Mean Sea Level

RMS Well ID	MT	MO	IM		
			2027	2032	2037
Wyandotte Creek Subbasin – Oroville Management Area					
16Q001M	85	133	134	133	133
32P001M	78	107	108	106	106
CWS-03	102	133	135	132	132
Wyandotte Creek Subbasin – South Management Area					
13B002M	35	47	48	46	46
09N002M	35	49	51	47	47
25N001M	37	52	53	52	52
08M001M	59	86	87	85	85
16C001M	71	95	96	95	95
31F001M	76	99	101	98	98

MTs and MOs for water quality were defined by considering two primary beneficial uses at risk of undesirable results related to salinity: drinking water and agriculture uses. MTs are 1,600 micro-siemens per centimeter (µS/cm) for each representative monitoring well, consistent with the upper limit of the California Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for electrical conductivity. MOs are 900 µS/cm for each representative monitoring well, consistent with the California Secondary MCL for electrical conductivity.

Data needed to develop the SMC for interconnected surface waters includes definition of stream reaches and associated priority habitat, streamflow measurements to develop profiles at multiple time periods, and measurements of groundwater levels directly adjacent to stream channels, first

water bearing aquifer zone, and deeper aquifer zones. These data are not available and are a data gap for the GSP. Further evaluation of this SMC is needed to avoid undesirable results to aquatic ecosystems and GDEs. To that end, an Interconnected Surface Water SMC framework has been developed for the GSP. As such, for this GSP the groundwater levels SMC are used by proxy and the MT and MO for interconnected surface water is the same as for groundwater levels.

The MTs and MOs for groundwater levels are also used for the land subsidence and groundwater storage SIs, as both are strongly linked to groundwater levels. The groundwater levels MTs are found to be protective of land subsidence and groundwater storage.

Water Budgets

The groundwater evaluations conducted as a part of GSP development have provided estimates of the historical, current, and projected groundwater budget conditions. The current analysis was prepared using the best available information and through use of the Butte Basin Groundwater Model (BBGM). The BBGM began in 1992 and has been updated over time to simulate historical conditions through 2018. To prepare water budges for this GSP, historical BBGM results for water years 2000 to 2018 have been relied upon and four additional baseline scenarios have been developed to represent current and projected conditions utilizing 50 years of hydrology. It is anticipated that as additional information becomes available, the model will be updated, and more refined estimates of annual pumping and overdraft can be developed.

Based on these analyses, at projected groundwater pumping levels, the long-term groundwater pumping offset and/or recharge required for the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin to achieve sustainability is approximately 1,000 AFY. Groundwater levels are expected to continue to decline based on projections of current land and water uses. Projects that offset groundwater pumping and/or increase recharge will help the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin reach sustainability.

The projected Wyandotte Creek Subbasin water budget was also evaluated under climate change conditions, which simulate higher demand requiring increased groundwater pumping despite more precipitation and streamflows. The climate change scenario used for the analysis was based on the 2030 and 2070 central tendency climate change datasets provided by DWR to support GSP development. The overdraft modeled under climate change conditions is simulated to increase above projected conditions without climate change. Figure ES-8 illustrates the cumulative change in groundwater storage for current and future conditions.

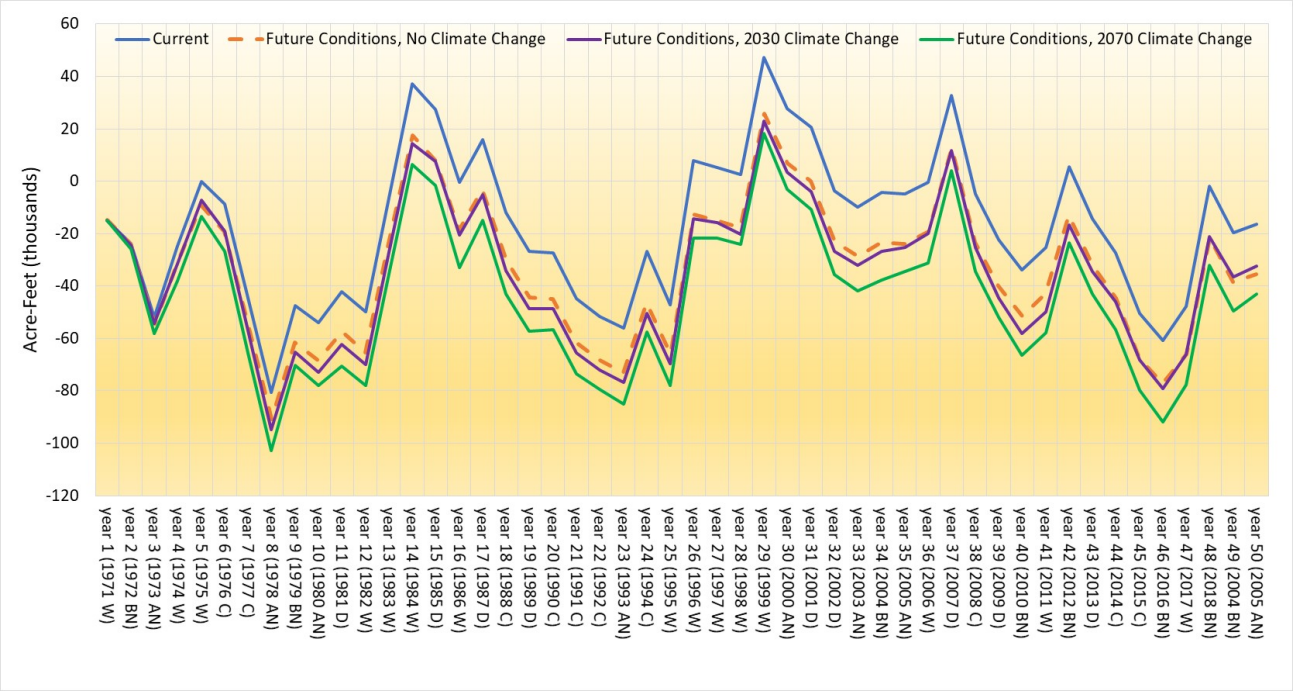


Figure ES-8: Cumulative Change in Groundwater Storage for Current and Future Conditions Baseline Scenarios

Monitoring Networks

The GSP outlines the monitoring networks for the six SIs. The objective of these monitoring networks is to monitor conditions across the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin and to detect trends toward undesirable results. Specifically, the monitoring network was developed to do the following:

- Monitor impacts to the beneficial uses or users of groundwater
- Monitor changes in groundwater conditions relative to MOs and MTs
- Demonstrate progress toward achieving MOs described in the GSP

There are five monitoring networks in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin: a representative network for water levels; a broad network for water levels; a representative network for water quality; a broad network for water quality; and a broad network for land subsidence. Representative networks are used to determine compliance with the MTs, while the broad networks collect data for informational purposes to identify trends and fill data gaps. The two monitoring networks for water quality will additionally be used to develop an electrical conductivity isocontour to monitor for potential intrusion for underlying saline waters and water levels data will inform depletions of interconnected surface water.

The monitoring networks were designed by evaluating data from Butte County's existing Basin Management Objective (BMO) program, the United States Geological Survey (USGS), and participating GSAs. The monitoring network consists largely of wells that are already being used

for monitoring in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin. Figure ES-9 shows the location of groundwater monitoring wells for the representative monitoring networks.

Wells in the monitoring networks will be measured on a semi-annual schedule. Historical measurements will be entered into the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin Data Management System (DMS), and future data will also be stored in the DMS. A summary of the wells in the monitoring networks is shown in the table below. There are also three stream gauges monitored within the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin

Summary of Monitoring Network Wells	
Representative Networks	**Well Count**
Groundwater Level	9
Groundwater Quality	8
Broad Network	
Groundwater Levels	13
Groundwater Quality	2
Subsidence	6

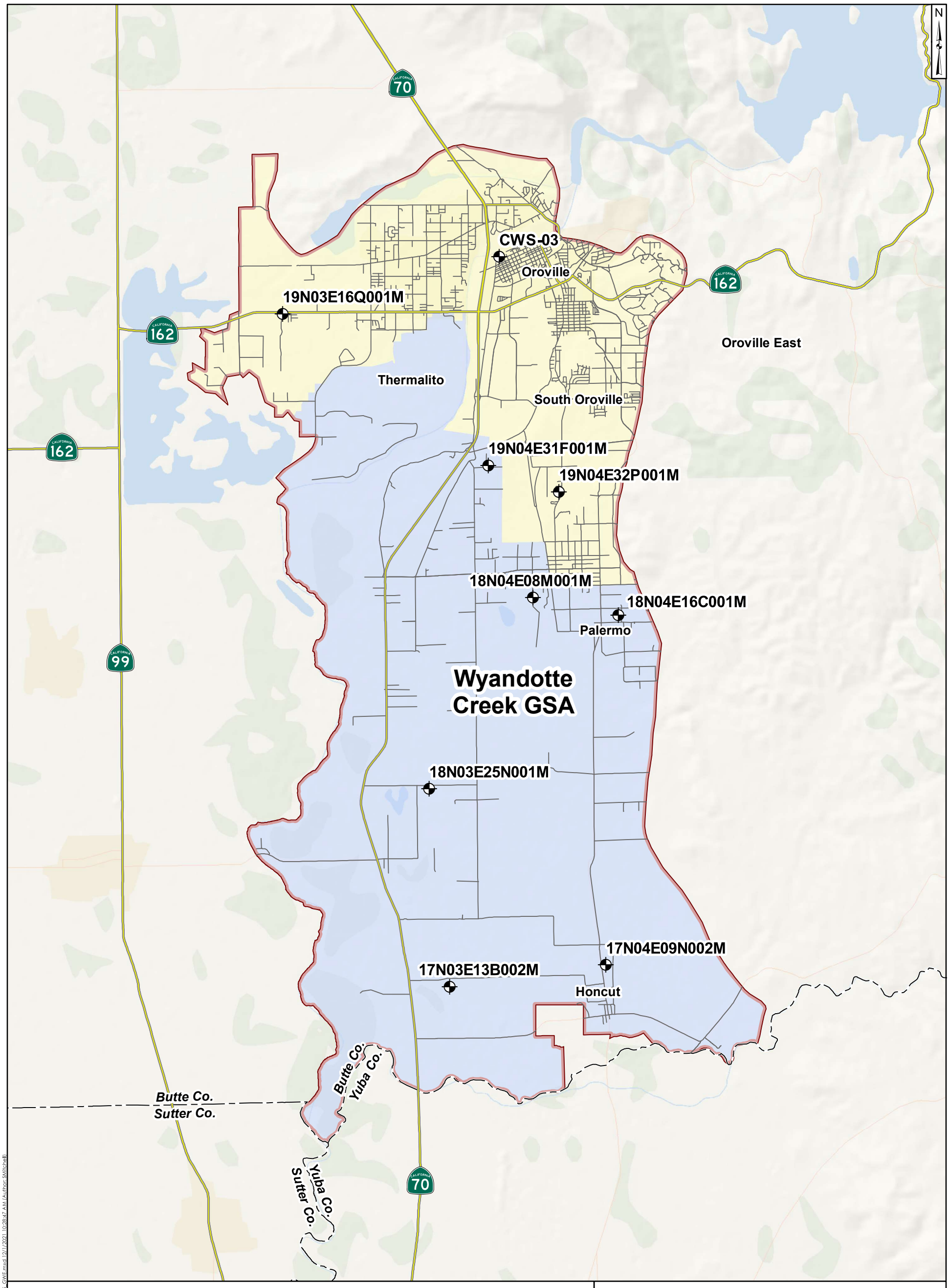
Data Management System

The DMS that will be used is a geographical relational database that will include information on water levels, land elevation measurements, and water quality testing. The DMS will allow the GSAs to share data and store the necessary information for annual reporting.

The DMS will be on local servers and data will be transmitted annually to form a single repository for data analysis for the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin's groundwater, as well as to allow for preparation of annual reports. GSA representatives have access to data and will be able to ask for a copy of the regional DMS. The DMS currently includes the necessary elements required by the regulations, including:

- Well location and construction information for the representative monitoring points (where available)
- Water level readings and hydrographs including water year type
- Land based measurements
- Water quality testing results
- Estimate of groundwater storage change, including map and tables of estimation
- Graphs with Water Year type, Groundwater Use, Annual Cumulative Storage Change

Additional items may be added to the DMS in the future as required. Data will be entered into the DMS by the GSA.



Projects and Management Actions

Each of the projects are in various stages of development ranging from planned to those still in the conceptual phase. Thus, each of the projects have a different level of development. The GSA will maintain a list of proposed projects and track their development status. The GSA will use this list to help secure funding as opportunities become available. Projects presented in this Plan will remain a part of the potential projects that the GSA may choose to implement, however as other projects are identified, those will be added to the list. The projects currently being considered are listed below and are listed from planned to conceptual.

Planned:

- Residential Conservation
- Agricultural Irrigation Efficiency
- FloodMAR
- Oroville Wildlife Area Robinson's Riffle Project
- Streamflow Augmentation
- TWSD Water Treatment Plant Capacity Upgrade
- Water Loss Monitoring
- Palermo Clean Water Consolidation Project

Potential:

- Intra-Basin Water Transfer
- Agricultural Surface Water Supplies
- Well Upgrades
- Fuels Management for Watershed Health
- Removal of Invasive Species

Conceptual:

- Recharge Well (Injection Well)
- Extend Orchard Replacement

Management Actions

GSAs have a variety of tools to use to achieve sustainable groundwater management. Projects focus primarily on capture, use, and recharge of surface water supplies while management actions focus on groundwater demand.

Section 5.3 presents several management actions that the GSA may consider during GSP implementation. It is expected that the GSA will further develop and modify management

actions in response to stakeholder input and available information. The management actions identified in this GSP include:

- General Plans Updates
- Domestic Well Mitigation
- Well Permitting Ordinance
- Landscape Ordinance
- Expansion of Water Purveyors' Service Area

Plan Implementation

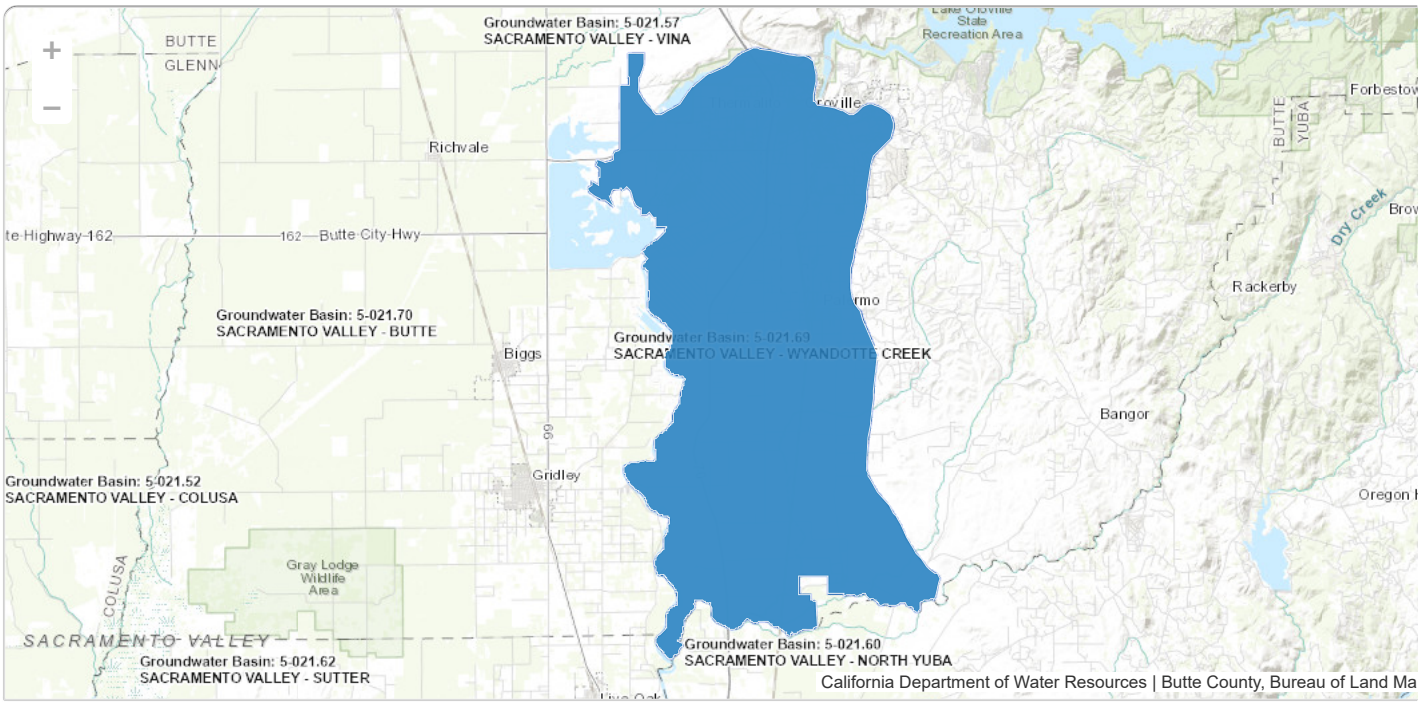
The adoption of the GSP is official start of plan implementation for the Vina Subbasin. The GSAs will continue their public outreach efforts and work to secure funding to implement projects and management actions. The estimated budgets and implementation schedule for the proposed projects and management actions are presented in Chapter 6.

Implementing the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin GSP will require numerous management activities that will be undertaken by the GSAs, including:

- Monitoring conditions relative to applicable SIs at specified frequency and timing
- Entering updated monitoring data into the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin DMS
- Refining the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin model and water budget planning estimates
- Preparing annual reports summarizing the conditions of the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin and progress towards sustainability and submitting them to DWR
- Updating the GSP once every five years
- Overseeing and monitoring projects, management actions, and collection of data identified as "data gaps" within the GSP
- Identify funding sources
- Coordinating with neighboring subbasins

Groundwater Sustainability Plan

5-021.69 WYANDOTTE CREEK



Base Information

DATE SUBMITTED

01/28/2022

DATE POSTED

02/07/2022

END OF PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD DATE

04/23/2022

Public Comments

GSP INITIAL NOTIFICATION(S)

Wyandotte Creek GSA (Exclusive)

PLAN MANAGER

Christina Buck (Butte County Department of Water and Resource Conservation)
308 Nelson Ave
530-552-3593
cbuck@buttecounty.net

LIST OF GSA(S) THAT COLLECTIVELY PREPARED THE GSP

Wyandotte Creek GSA (Exclusive)

NOTICE ANNOUNCING THE PLANNED ADOPTION OF THE GSP

Notice Date: 06/28/2021
Notice to Oroville.pdf (127.6kB)
Notice to Butte County.pdf (127.3kB)

NOTICE OF THE PUBLIC HEARING

Public Hearing Date: 11/16/2021
WC Public Hearing Notice Enterprise Record.pdf (387.2kB)

Plan Content

Supporting Information

References

Monitoring Site

ATTACHMENT 2

Wyandotte Creek GSA – Funding Mechanism Summary

LSCE

ATTACHMENT 2 – Long Term Funding Mechanisms

Mechanism Evaluation

Other Charges

Proposition 218

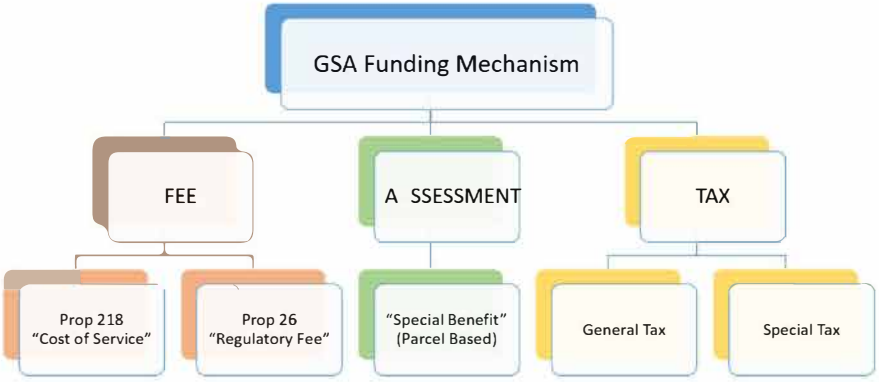
Proposition 26

Local Contributions – Not A Sustainable Option For Member Agencies

The Wyandotte Creek GSA legal counsel has determined that a long term Fee Option (see orange boxes below) would be the best funding mechanism to pursue for a sustainable funding source to achieve SGMA compliance and maintain local control over local groundwater resources.

PRM0

Available Options for Long Term Funding

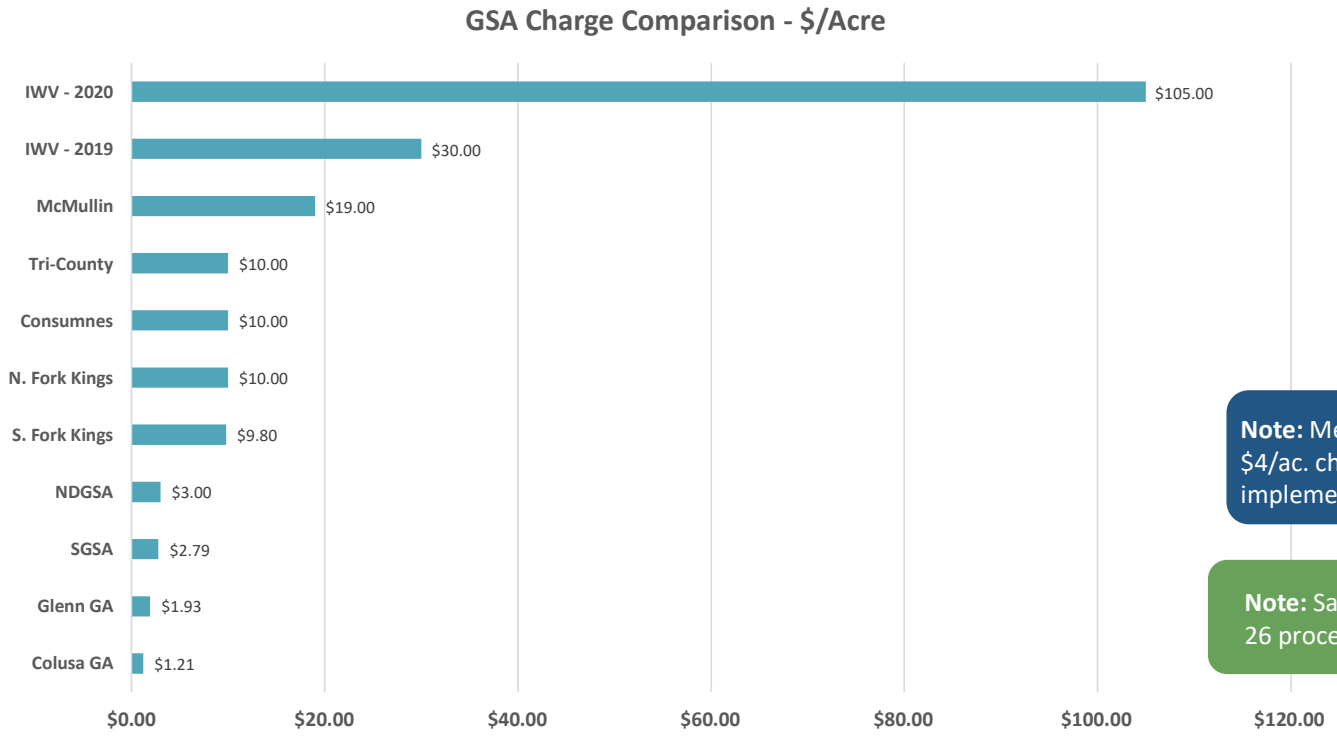


Prop. 218 is most common GSA charge method to date.
Includes customer notification and protest vote process.

- Due to Constitutional limitations imposed through California's Propositions 13, 218, and 26, there are strict distinctions between, and regulations associated with, fees, special assessments, and taxes.
- Taxes and assessments require voter approval.
- Property-related fees and assessments under Proposition 218 are subject to noticing, a majority protest proceeding, and when required, a subsequent ratification election.
- However, fees, as well as other charges, are identified as exempt from the definition of a tax under Proposition 26, and thus can be adopted by the governing body of the Agency imposing the fee.

LSCE

Comparing Approaches Across the State



Note: Merced approved a Prop. 218 $4/ac. charge, which has not been implemented to date.

Note: Santa Rosa Plain approved a Prop. 26 process with a $40/ac-ft charge.

IWV = Indian Wells Valley

The Wyandotte Creek GSA needs a long-term funding source to sustain the GSA.

LSCE

California

PROPERTY TAX
INFORMATION

Proposition 218 gave taxpayers the right to vote on all local taxes, and requires taxpayer approval of property related assessments and fees.

www.californiataxdata.com

100 Pacifica, Suite 470

Irvine, California 92618

Tel 949-789-0660

Fax 949-788-0280

What is Proposition 218?

Background

In November 1996, California voters passed Proposition 218, the "Right to Vote on Taxes Act". This constitutional amendment protects taxpayers by limiting the methods by which local governments can create or increase taxes, fees and charges without taxpayer consent. Proposition 218 requires voter approval prior to imposition or increase of general taxes, assessments, and certain user fees.

The Environment Prior to Proposition 218

Proposition 13 dramatically changed the California property tax landscape after its passage in 1978. The result was a severe limitation on ad valorem property taxes (property taxes based on assessed value of property). Consequently, local governments had to look elsewhere to find money to fund public services and improvements. These agencies turned to benefit-based assessments, special taxes and user fees, which were not subject to Prop. 13 limitations. However, this resulted in increasing property tax bills, the main concern that Prop. 13 attempted to control.

Proposition 218 Tax Reform

Prop. 218 radically changes the way in which local governments raise revenues by ensuring taxpayer approval of charges and increases to existing charges. Voters are also given the ability to repeal or reduce charges by voter initiative.

Specific Features of Proposition 218

The primary changes put in place by Proposition 218 are explained below.

1. **Voter Approval on Taxes.** Prop. 218 requires all local governments, including charter cities, to get majority voter approval for new or increased general taxes.

2. **Limits on Use of "General Taxes".** Proposition 218 restricts the use of general taxes, which require majority voter approval, to general purpose governments (i.e. cities and counties). School districts are specifically precluded from levying a general tax.

3. **Stricter Rules on Benefit Assessments.** Benefit assessments by definition must be calculated based on the benefit received by the parcel as a result of the project financed. Prop. 218 created stricter rules for initiating or increasing benefit assessments. Now, an agency must determine the specific benefit the project will have on individual parcels. A general enhancement to property values can no longer serve as the benefit.

4. **Increased Notification and Protest Requirements.** Proposition 218 will require that agencies put all assessments, charges and user fees out to a vote prior to creation or increase. In most cases, the vote will require individual notices be mailed to affected property owners. A formal protest hearing is also required to move forward with the charge or increase.

5. **Restrictions on Use of Fees.** Proposition 218 prohibits local governments from imposing fees on property owners for services that are available to the public at large (like garbage collection and sewer service). In any case, fees charged to property owners may not exceed the cost of providing the service.

6. **Government Owned Property No Longer Exempt.** Proposition 218 requires government agencies to pay their fair share of a benefit assessment, if the property receives benefit from the project or service financed.

7. **Initiative Power To Repeal.** Prop. 218 gives voters the power to reduce or repeal any existing local tax, assessment, or charge through the initiative process.

Proposition 26 – Long Term Funding Mechanism Summary

Proposition 26 was passed by voters in 2010, providing a broad constitutional definition of the term "tax", which was necessary in the wake of Proposition 218's limitations on local taxes. Proposition 26 is best understood in the context of Propositions 13 and 218.

Proposition 218 was passed by California voters in 1996, adding Articles XIII C and XIII D to the State Constitution. The purpose of this legislation was primarily to address the effects of Proposition 13, passed in 1978, which limited the ability of local governments to impose taxes. While Proposition 218 outlined substantive and procedural guidelines for the imposition of taxes, benefit assessments, and property related fees, the definition of the term "tax" was not succinctly defined.

Proposition 26, as included in Article XIII C of the California Constitution, defines a tax as "any levy, charge, or exaction of any kind imposed by a local government," with certain exceptions. Among these exceptions are:

(1) A charge imposed for a specific benefit conferred or privilege granted directly to the payor that is not provided to those not charged, and which does not exceed the reasonable costs to the local government of conferring the benefit or granting the privilege to the payor.
(2) A charge imposed for a specific government service or product provided directly to the payor that is not provided to those not charged, and which does not exceed the reasonable costs to the local government of providing the service or product to the payor.
(3) A charge imposed for the reasonable regulatory costs to a local government for issuing licenses and permits, performing investigations, inspections, and audits, enforcing agricultural marketing orders, and the administrative enforcement and adjudication thereof.

Article XIII C goes on to stipulate that the governing agency must establish that any charges imposed by a government agency are not taxes:

The local government bears the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that a levy, charge, or other exaction is not a tax, that the amount is no more than necessary to cover the reasonable costs of the governmental activity, and that the manner in which those costs are allocated to a payor bear a fair or reasonable relationship to the payor's burdens on, or benefits received from, the governmental activity.

Regulatory Fees

The three exceptions listed above provide the basis for a regulatory fee on estimated groundwater extraction. The Santa Rosa Plain GSP provides a benefit or service to groundwater users in the Subbasin. Additionally, costs incurred by the GSA's groundwater sustainability program are regulatory costs, as they represent the regulation of groundwater in the Subbasin.

This Fee Study provides the rationale for how the fee program for the Santa Rosa Plain GSA will comply with the requirements of Article XII A, including the fees charged to groundwater extractors in the Subbasin:

1. Are not taxes.
2. Will not generate more revenue than the reasonable cost of the governmental activity.

3. Are allocated to the payor in a manner that bears a reasonable relationship to the benefits received from the governmental activity.

For a GSA to utilize the Proposition 26 regulatory fee or charge mechanism legal counsel must determine if this funding mechanism approach is suitable for a particular GSA based on the facts available at the time a GSA related fee or charge is being established which must be based on an activity (e.g. a wellhead and well extraction charge). This determination would consider if the GSA has the necessary complete and factual information available to levy such a fee or charge to the payor in a manner that bears a reasonable relationship to the benefits received from the governmental activity.

Public Meeting Adopting Rates and Fees
In accordance with Water Code§ 10730 (b), a public meeting must be held at which oral or written presentations may be made. In addition, notice of the meeting must be 1) published in the local newspaper at least twice in the weeks preceding the meeting, and 2) posted on the Agency's website. The GSA must also make available all data upon which the proposed fee is based at least 20 days prior to the public meeting. Those subject to rates or fees do not receive a direct notification via mail prior to GSA Board consideration of a Proposition 26 regulatory fee. And there is no public meeting prior to Board consideration of such a fee whereby those subject to the fee have an opportunity to vote on or levy a formal vote (e.g. protest) prior to GSA Board approval of such fees.

<u>Example Fee – Santa Rosa Plain GSAs (approved in 2022)</u>
$300/well + $40/acre-foot of groundwater extraction.

Note: Santa Rosa Plain approved Prop. 26 fee approach in 2019 with original long term GSA fee approval.

The Wyandotte Creek GSA legal counsel would need to determine if Prop. 26 fees or charges are suitable for application in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin.

ATTACHMENT 3

Wyandotte Creek GSA – Draft Proposition 218 Charge Report: Table of Contents

LSCE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES

Appendix A – WCGSA Establishing Resolution

Appendix B – State Intervention Fee Structure

Appendix C – WCGSA 2022 County Tax Charge Roll

Appendix D – WCGSA 2023 Proposition 218 Protest Form

Appendix E – WCGSA List of Funding Agreements

LIST OF ACROYNMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AF = acre-feet (generally equivalent to 325,851 gallons)

APNs = Assessor's parcel numbers

WCGSA = Wyandotte Creek Groundwater Sustainability Agency

CASGEM = California State Groundwater Elevation Monitoring

County = County of Butte

DACs = Disadvantaged Communities

DWR = California Department of Water Resources

FY = Fiscal Year

GSA = Groundwater Sustainability Agency

GSP = Groundwater Sustainability Plan

IRWMP = Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

JPA = Joint Powers Agreement/Authority

LAFCO = Local Agency Formation Commission

SGMA = Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

Sub-basin = DWR delineated alluvial groundwater areas in WCGSA boundary

SWRCB = State Water Resources Control Board

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

WCGSA Program Manager Staff

Kamie Loeser, Director, Water Resources Dept.

Christina Buck, Assistant Director

WCGSA Board of Directors

Directors

City of Oroville:

- Primary - Janet Goodson
- Alternate - Eric Smith

County of Butte:

- Primary - Bill Connelly (Chair)
- Alternate - Tod Kimmelshue

Thermalito Water & Sewer District:

- Primary -Bruce Wristen
- Alternate - Scott Koch

Domestic User:

- Primary - William Bynum (Vice Chair)
- Alternate - Rick Wulbern

Agricultural User:

- Primary - Kyle Daley
- Alternate - Vacant

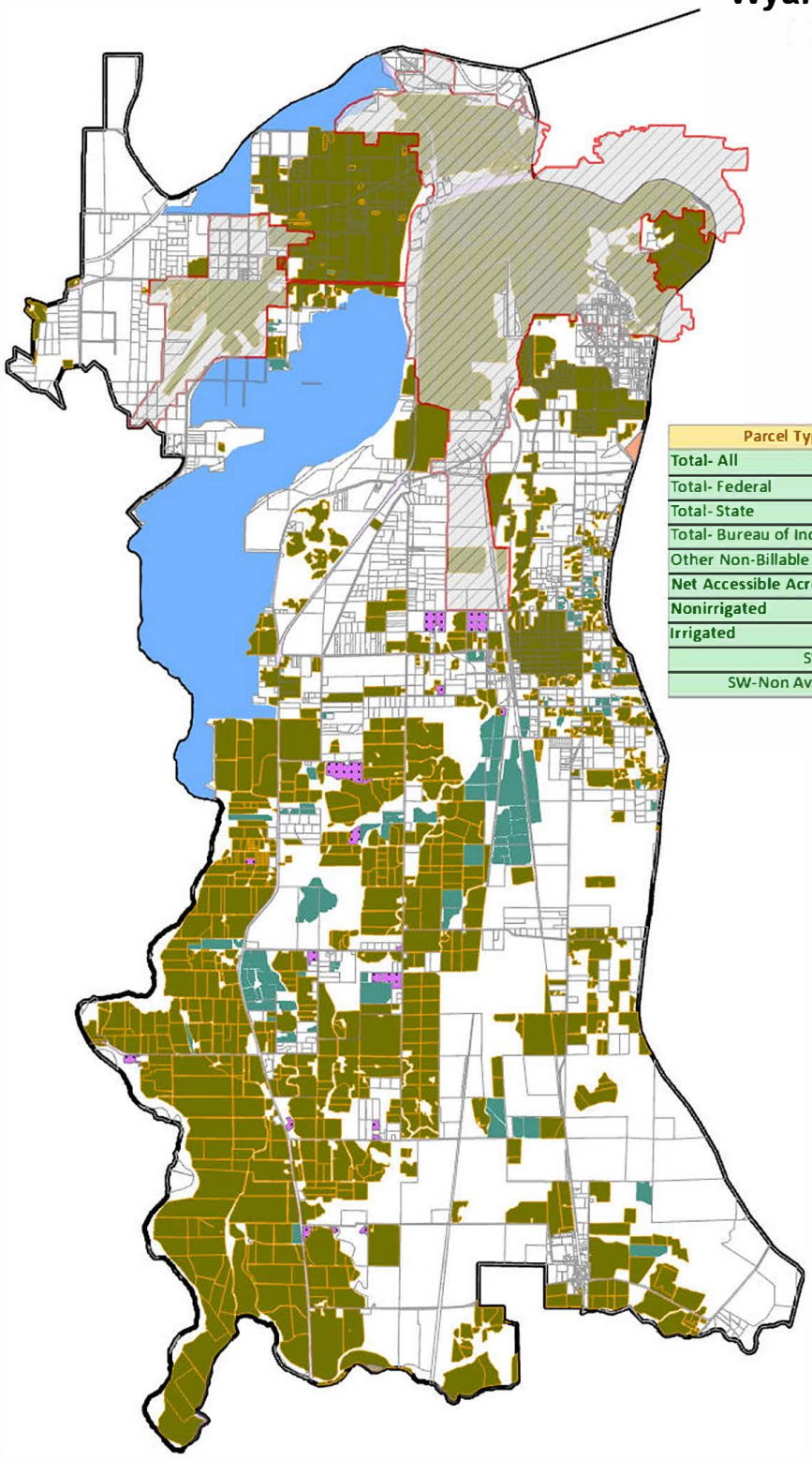
Consultant Assistance: Luhdorff and Scalmanini Consulting Engineers (LSCE)

ATTACHMENT 4

Wyandotte Creek GSA – Service Area Information For Charge Options Evaluation

LSCE

Sacramento Valley- Wyandotte Creek Subbasin



Parcel Types	Parcel Count - Wyandotte Creek	Acres
Total- All	12622	59372
Total- Federal	0	0
Total- State	83	5782
Total- Bureau of Indian Affairs	1	21
Other Non-Billable		2489
Net Accessible Acreage	12538	51080
Nonirrigated	11747	29073.37
Irrigated	791	22005
SW-Available	229	10088
SW-Non Available (GW)	562	11917

Explanation

Land Use

- LandIQ_Irrigated Parcels
- I | IDLE (2014 and 2022)
- P | PASTURE

Tax Parcels

- Butte- Wyandotte Parcels 2022

Federal Lands (State, Bureau of Indian Affairs)

- Bureau of Indian Affairs
- State

City, Subbasin, Other Unbillable

- City of Oroville
- Other Unbillabile (roads, surface water features, etc)
- Wyandotte Subbasin

Data sources:
USGS - waterways, DEM; DWR - subbasin boundaries; US Census - cities

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

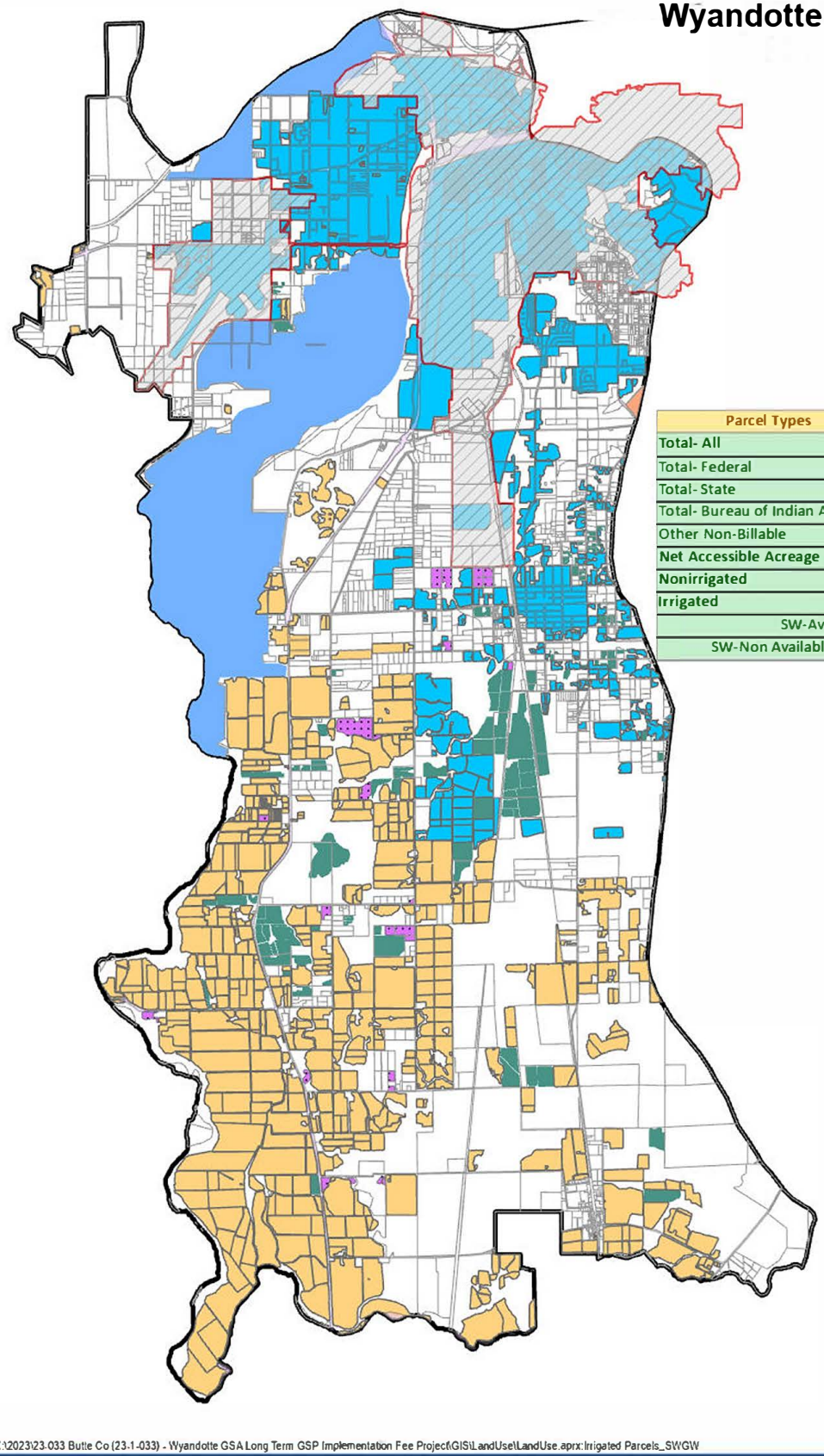
N

X:\2023\23.033 Butte Co (23-1-033) - Wyandotte GSA Long Term GSP Implementation Fee Project\GIS\LandUse\LandUse.aprx:Irrigated Parcels Map

Luhdorff & Scalmanini
Consulting Engineers

Wyandotte Creek Irrigated Parcels

Sacramento Valley - Wyandotte Creek Subbasin



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Irrigated	791	22005
SW-Available	229	10088
SW-Non Available (GW)	562	11917

Explanation

Land Use

- Irrigated- SW Available
- Irrigated- SW Not Available
- I | IDLE (2014 and 2022)
- P | PASTURE

Federal Lands (State, Bureau of Indian Affairs)

- Bureau of Indian Affairs
- State

Tax Parcels

- Butte- Wyandotte Parcels 2022

City, Subbasin, Other Unbillable

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- Other Unbillabile (roads, surface water features, etc)
- Wyandotte Subbasin

Data sources:
USGS - waterways, DEM; DWR - subbasin boundaries; US Census - cities

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

N

X:\2023\23-033 Butte Co (23-1-033) - Wyandotte GSA Long Term GSP Implementation Fee Project\GIS\LandUse\LandUse.aprx:Irrigated Parcels_SWGW

Luhdorff & Scalmanini Consulting Engineers

Wyandotte Creek Irrigated Surface Water and Groundwater Parcels