MEETING NOTICE AND AGENDA

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE SEASIDE BASIN WATER MASTER

DATE: Wednesday, July 9, 2025

MEETING TIME: 1:30 p.m.

THE TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING WILL BE CONDUCTED BY TELECONFERENCE AND WILL NOT BE HELD IN THE MONTEREY ONE WATER OFFICES. YOU MAY ATTEND AND PARTICIPATE IN THE MEETING AS FOLLOWS:
JOIN FROM A PC, MAC, IPAD, IPHONE OR ANDROID DEVICE (NOTE: ZOOM APP MAY NEED TO BE DOWNLOADED FOR SAFARI OR OTHER BROWSERS PRIOR TO LINKING) BY GOING TO THIS WEB ADDRESS:
https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86594818159?pwd=hAs4OirfGxtnp7cP4GNenuQRJ0hAXh.1
If joining the meeting by phone, dial this number: +1 669 900 9128 US (San Jose)
If you encounter problems joining the meeting using the link above, you may join from your Zoom screen using the following information:
Meeting ID: 865 9481 8159
Passcode: 346786

TAC Member Teleconferencing Information is on the Next Page

OFFICERS
Chairperson: Jon Lear, MPWMD
Vice-Chairperson: Kim Shirley, City of Del Rey Oaks
MEMBERS
California American Water Company | **City of Del Rey Oaks** | **City of Monterey**
City of Sand City | **City of Seaside** | **Coastal Subarea Landowners**
Laguna Seca Property Owners | **Monterey County Water Resources Agency**
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District

The next TAC meeting will be on Wednesday August 13, 2025 at 1:30 p.m.

TAC MEMBER TELECONFERENCING INFORMATION

NAME	ENTITY	LOCATION
Amy Woodrow	Monterey County Water Resources Agency	5 Carriage Way, Durham, NH.
Kim Shirley	City of Del Rey Oaks	4 Baxter Place, Del Rey Oaks, CA
Andreas Baer	City of Seaside	Engineering Trailer, 440 Harcourt Avenue Seaside, CA
Dave Pezzini	California American Water	511 Forest Lodge Road, Suite 100, Pacific Grove, CA 93950.
Cody Hennings	City of Monterey	Orca Conference Room, 735 Pacific Street #B, Monterey CA
Jon Lear	Monterey Peninsula Water Management District	5 Harris Court, Bldg. G, Monterey, CA
Leon Gomez	City of Sand City	City Hall in Sand City, 1 Pendergrass Way, Sand City, CA 93955
Paul Bruno	Coastal Subarea Landowners	192 Healy Ave, Marina, CA
Eric Tynan	Laguna Seca Subarea Landowners	11528 Castro Street, Castroville, CA. 95012

SEASIDE BASIN WATER MASTER TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

** * * AGENDA TRANSMITTAL FORM * * **

MEETING DATE:	July 9, 2025
AGENDA ITEM:	2.A
AGENDA TITLE:	Approve Minutes from the June 11, 2025 Meeting
PREPARED BY:	Robert Jaques, Technical Program Manager

SUMMARY:

Draft Minutes from this meeting were emailed to all TAC members. Any changes requested by TAC members have been included in the attached version.

ATTACHMENTS:	Minutes from this meeting
RECOMMENDED ACTION:	Approve the minutes

D-R-A-F-T
MINUTES

Seaside Groundwater Basin Watermaster
Technical Advisory Committee Meeting
June 11, 2025

Attendees: TAC Members

City of Seaside – Andreas Baer (joined meeting at approximately 1:50 p.m.)
California American Water – David Pezzini
City of Monterey – Cody Hennings
Laguna Seca Property Owners – No Representative
MPWMD – Jon Lear
MCWRA – Amy Woodrow
City of Del Rey Oaks – Kim Shirley
City of Sand City –Leon Gomez
Coastal Subarea Landowners – No Representative

Watermaster
Technical Program Manager-Bob Jaques

Others
Montgomery & Associates – Georgina King, Derrik Williams, Abby Ostovar
SVBGSA – Sarah Hardgrave

The meeting was convened at 1:31 by Chair Lear.

1. Public Comments

There were no public comments.

2. Administrative Matters:

A. Approve Minutes from the April 9, 2025 Meeting

On a motion by Ms. Shirley, seconded by Mr. Pezzini, the minutes were unanimously approved as presented.

B. Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) Update

Mr. Jaques summarized the agenda packet materials for this item. Ms. Hardgrave commented that at the Monterey Subbasin GSP Implementation Committee meeting of April 23 there had been a brief summary of how the seawater intrusion model is being used to evaluate groundwater levels, specifically with regard to the boundary between the Laguna Seca subarea and the Corral de Tierra subarea.

C. Status Report on Updating the Seaside Basin Groundwater Model

Mr. Jaques summarized the agenda packet materials for this item.

Ms. Hardgrave said the modeling teams are hoping to incorporate data from the Seaside basin into the seawater intrusion model, and that time is of the essence for having a single model that would be

usable for all of the subbasins. They hope to finish the model calibration and updating work by the end of this summer.

Mr. Williams said that calibrating and updating the valley wide SVIHM model and the SWI model (which covers the coastline only) is what is being undertaken. Both cover the Seaside basin area. They want to coordinate closely with the Seaside basin Watermaster on this so all parties are in agreement on the model. They want to ensure the Watermaster and Mr. Benito are actively involved in this work. Mr. Williams went on to say that he wanted to ensure that Mr. Benito has enough time and support to work with the modeling team.

Ms. King noted that the general consulting budget for their contract with the Watermaster is nearing exhaustion.

Mr. Jaques said the Watermaster gave Mr. Benito the green light to interact and coordinate with the SVBGSA on this work. He also said that he had told Mr. Benito that he could use the contract for the groundwater modeling update investigation to charge to for this work if necessary.

Ms. King asked Mr. Williams and Ms. Ostovar how much time is needed for Mr. Benito to provide this input. Mr. Williams said Mr. Benito needs time to dig into the models to get a full understanding of them.

Ms. Shirley said she supported the coordination between the Watermaster and the modeling teams.

Mr. Lear asked what is the SVBGSA specifically asking for. Ms. Hardgrave said she proposed coming to the Watermaster TAC in July with information on where they are on this work and what is needed from the Watermaster. Mr. Williams said he wants the Watermaster to be included in the modeling process. Ms. Ostovar said she wants to be sure the correct data for the Seaside basin is included in these models.

Mr. Jaques asked Ms. King to check the status of the contract funding to see if more money is needed and she said she would do this.

Mr. Lear asked how the location of the seawater to freshwater interface is being addressed in the seawater intrusion model. Mr. Williams said they have calibrated the seawater intrusion model so it matches what is actually being experienced. He went on to say that the Seaside basin will experience seawater intrusion at some time in the future, but it is not possible to predict when that will be. Ms. Hardgrave said that the model is not showing seawater intrusion in the Seaside basin by 2070.

3. Discussion/Input on Updating the Seawater Intrusion Response Plan

Mr. Jaques introduced this item and Ms. King made a PowerPoint presentation on it. A copy of her slide presentation is attached.

Some of the points her in her presentation included:

- Wells FO-10 shallow and deep should be removed from the analysis and those wells should be destroyed. Mr. Lear said that destruction of these wells was budgeted for by MPWMD in the coming fiscal year.
- She is looking to potentially add some additional wells with threshold values, if possible. Some of the production wells are perforated in both aquifers so their data is not representative of a single aquifer.

- Do the work now to identify wells which are at risk of seawater intrusion, rather than waiting until seawater intrusion has actually been detected.
- Evaluate the impact of production wells on seawater intrusion
- Reevaluate the operating yield for the affected sub basins
- Develop a shallow monitoring well network targeting the lower Paso Robles aquifer where induction logging shows increasing conductivity.

Ms. King noted that the Paso Robles aquifer is more susceptible to seawater intrusion than the Santa Margarita aquifer.

Mr. Jaques made these comments pertaining to certain of the slides in Ms. King's presentation:

- In the 9th slide of her presentation (pertaining to Task 3 - Incorporate Geophysical Data As a Seawater Intrusion Indicator and Trigger):
  - The second bullet on that slide states that increasing conductivity indicates increasing chloride but cannot confirm if there is a high chloride concentration. Mr. Jaques suggested that one option would be to have a criteria that establishes a measure of the percentage increase, and the duration of that increase, in induction logging conductivity as a trigger to indicate the occurrence of seawater intrusion. For example if the induction logging conductivity measurements showed a certain percentage of increase over a certain number of years, this would be considered to be an indication of seawater intrusion.
  - The third bullet on that slide recommends getting a groundwater sample from the zone of increasing conductivity in order to assess the other indicators. Mr. Jaques commented that installing a new monitoring well to get this sample would be a costly undertaking and that it would only provide one data point per well.
- In the 17th slide of her presentation (the Conclusions slide):
  - Revising the operating yield for each subarea, and then re-allocating pumping per subarea, might result in reducing, and even potentially eliminating, certain Producers' water allowances. This would potentially require Court approval to modify the Adjudication Decision's water allocations.
  - Installing enough new monitoring wells to develop a shallow monitoring well network would be a very expensive undertaking.

Mr. Lear noted that the chloride threshold levels that have been established for certain of the wells are well below any Title 22 water quality standards. Ms. King commented that she was not aware of any other basins that are managing to such low levels of chloride concentration as those that are listed as threshold levels. Mr. Lear suggested including the SGMA standards for chloride in the updated response plan.

Ms. Shirley asked Ms. King if all of the trigger criteria needed to be met before seawater intrusion is determined to be occurring. Ms. King responded yes, but if those all occur at any of the wells, implementation of the plan is triggered.

Mr. Lear asked Mr. Jaques if the TAC would be involved, as well as the Board, at each of the steps of implementation of the response plan. Mr. Jaques said he expected that the TAC would be involved in each step.

Mr. Baer asked if the injection Wells from the Pure Water Monterey or ASR projects could be used to protect the production wells against seawater intrusion. Mr. Lear explained that for the indirect potable reuse Pure Water Monterey Project water there is a travel time requirement for the injected water that establishes areas where no production wells can be located.

Mr. Lear recommended using the CPUC's Proposed Decision supply and demand figures for evaluating groundwater impacts, including climate change, hydrology, and ASR and PWM recharge availability.

Ms. Hardgrave asked Ms. King some questions with regard to protective elevations for wells, and there was also some discussion of coastal injection as a way of protecting the Seaside basin against seawater intrusion.

Ms. King plans to have a draft of the updated Seawater Intrusion Response Plan for review by the TAC at the August TAC meeting, unless something comes up that warrants having an earlier topic related to this on the July TAC agenda.

4. Schedule

Mr. Jaques highlighted that the dates shown in the schedule pertaining to updating of the Seaside basin groundwater model were estimates based on the best information available at the time the schedule was prepared, and that they are subject to change as that work proceeds.

5. Other Business

Ms. Hardgrave commented that one of the Deep Aquifers study recommendations was to develop a monitoring plan for the Deep Aquifers.
(**Note**: In response to an email request from Ms. Hardgrave sent after the meeting was over, in which she asked to have presentations made to the TAC regarding the modeling work being done for the Salinas Valley Basin, Mr. Jaques said he would put an item on the July TAC meeting agenda for that.)

The meeting adjourned at 3:26 p.m.

Seaside Groundwater Basin
Seawater Intrusion Response Plan Update

MONTGOMERY & ASSOCIATES
Water Resource Consultants

Seaside Basin Technical Advisory Committee Meeting
June 11, 2025

2009 Seawater Intrusion Response Plan (SIRP) Content

SECTION 1 Background and Purpose
- 1.1 Introduction and Purpose
- 1.2 Background

SECTION 2 Consistency With Other Documents
- 2.1 Seaside Groundwater Basin Amended Decision
- 2.2 Expanded Water Conservation & Standby Rationing Plan (1999), updated in 2016
- 2.3 Contingency Plan for Seawater Intrusion (2005)

SECTION 3 Seawater Intrusion Indicators and Triggers
- 3.1 Indicators of Seawater Intrusion
  - Indicator 1: Increasing Chloride Concentrations
  - Indicator 2: Decreasing Sodium/Chloride Molar Ratios
  - Indicator 3: Visual Inspection of Cation/Anion Ratios
  - Indicator 4: Chloride Concentration Map
  - Other Factors
- 3.2 Contingency Plan Triggers

SECTION 4 Seawater Intrusion Contingency Actions
- 4.1 Geographic Area Covered by Contingency Actions
- 4.2 Actions Addressing Observed Seawater Intrusion
  - Action 1: Verification
  - Action 2: Declaration of Seawater Intrusion
  - Action 3: Notification
  - Action 4: Pumping Redistribution Plan
  - Action 5: Focus Supplemental Supplies to Halt and Reverse Seawater Intrusion

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Scope

- ✓ **Task 1** Update SIRP Figures, Tables, and Appendices
- **Task 2** Revise List of Activities in Contingency Action No. 4 on Pumping Redistribution Plan
- **Task 3** Incorporate Geophysical Data as a Seawater Intrusion Indicator and Trigger
- **Task 4** Prepare Updated SIRP

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Task 1. Update Figures, Tables, and Appendices

- Maps of wells with groundwater quality data
- Maps of wells that are induction logged *NEW
- Updated statistical trend analysis for chloride and sodium/chloride molar ratios
- Updated anion/cations distribution plots (Stiff and Piper diagrams)
- Include statistical trend analysis for production wells

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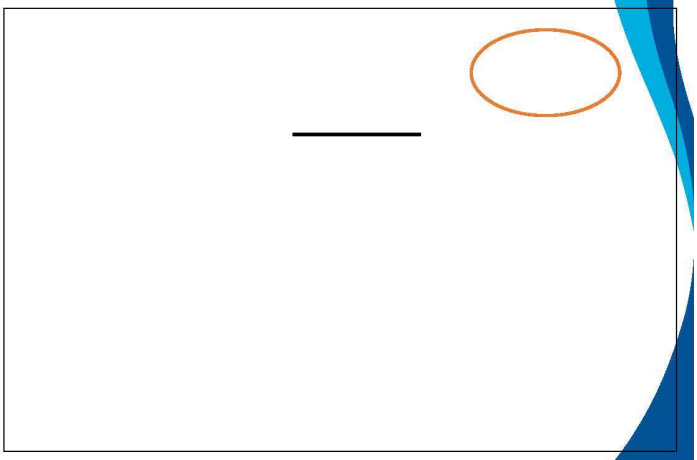
Recommend FO-10 Shallow & Deep Be Removed from Analysis

- Wells are outside of the Basin
- Downhole logging in the FO-10 Deep well and subsequent historical record search identified a 1,300 foot, 2-inch steel tremie pipe that has been left in the FO-10 borehole since the well's construction
- FO-10 shallow and deep should be destroyed and replaced by Marina Coast GSA



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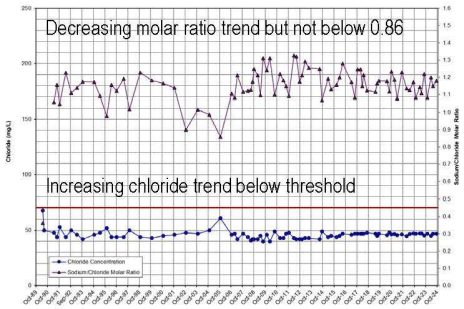
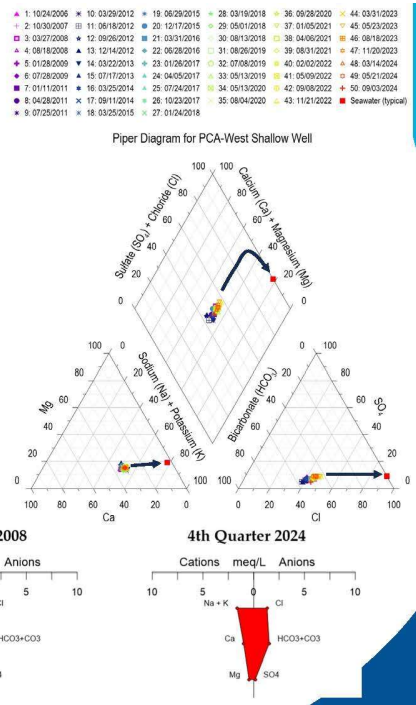
Seawater Intrusion Indicators and Triggers

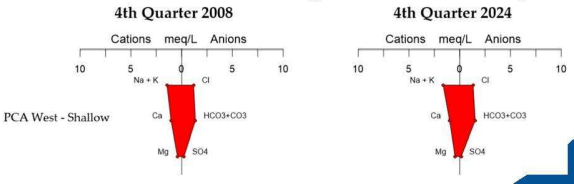
2009 SIRP Indicators		2009 SIRP Triggers
Indicator 1: Increasing Chloride Concentrations	• High Chloride Concentrations • Chloride Trend Analysis	1. Chloride concentrations must be higher than the chloride threshold value
Indicator 2: Decreasing Sodium/Chloride Molar Ratios	• Historical Sodium/Chloride Molar Ratios • Sodium/Chloride Molar Ratio Trend Analysis	2. Molar ratios must show a rapid drop, and be below the 0.86 molar ratio
Indicator 3: Visual Inspection of Cation/Anion Ratios	• Piper Diagrams • Stiff Diagrams	3. At least one of the following four trends or qualitative indicators must be apparent: • The Mann-Kendall statistical trend for chloride concentrations is increasing • Evolution of seawater mixing is observed in Piper diagram(s) • Change of Stiff diagram(s) shape from baseline conditions featuring prominent high chloride spike • Concentration maps indicate increasing chloride concentrations near the coast
Indicator 4: Chloride Concentration Maps		
Other Factors	• Groundwater contour maps • Recharge and extraction volumes	

PCA-West Shallow Trends

- Chloride thresholds are too low to indicate SWI
- Increasing sodium/chloride molar ratio, chloride trend, and evolving anions and cations will confirm SWI







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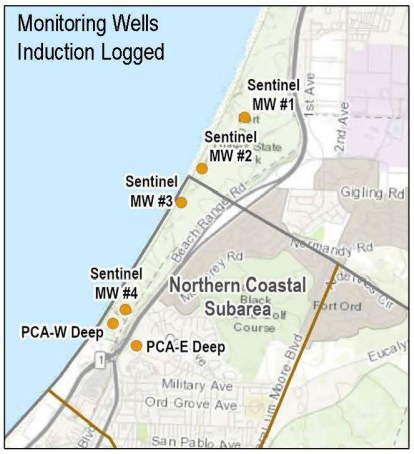
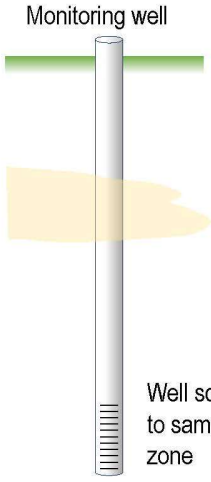
Task 3. Incorporate Geophysical Data as a Seawater Intrusion Indicator and Trigger





Induction log reveals increasing salinity at a depth above the monitoring well screen

Well screen is too deep to sample high salinity zone

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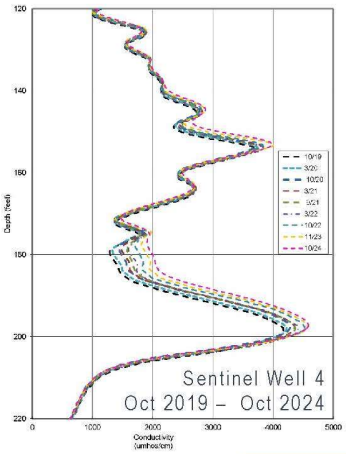
Task 3. Incorporate Geophysical Data as a Seawater Intrusion Indicator and Trigger

- Conductivity values recorded by induction tool are not a direct measure of chloride
- Increasing conductivity indicates increasing chloride (Indicator 1), but cannot confirm if there is a high chloride concentration
- A groundwater sample from the increasing zone is needed to assess the other indicators
- Induction log data on its own cannot be used as an indicator because it cannot provide a qualitative chloride trigger



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Contingency Actions Addressing Observed Seawater Intrusion

Action 1: Verification

Action 2: Declaration of Seawater Intrusion (within 15 days of verification)

Action 3: Notification (within 10 days of declaration)

Action 4: *Pumping Redistribution Plan*

Action 5: Focus Supplemental Supplies to Halt & Reverse Seawater Intrusion

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Existing List of Activities in Action 4: Pumping Distribution Plan

*Objective is to **contain** observed seawater intrusion, and to **protect** production wells until a supplemental water supply is obtained*

Within 30 days of declaration

1. Discontinue or substantially reduce pumping the Impacted Well(s)

Activities 2-7 to be initiated within 90 days of declaration

2. Identify At-Risk Well(s) where seawater intrusion might occur
3. Identify and/or install additional monitoring wells
4. Estimate groundwater conditions that protect production wells
5. Identify and evaluate production wells' influence on observed seawater intrusion
6. Increase monitoring frequency
7. Re-evaluate the Operating Yield

Within 90 days of Board adopting recommendations from previous 7 activities

8. Modify pumping to achieve the desired groundwater gradient

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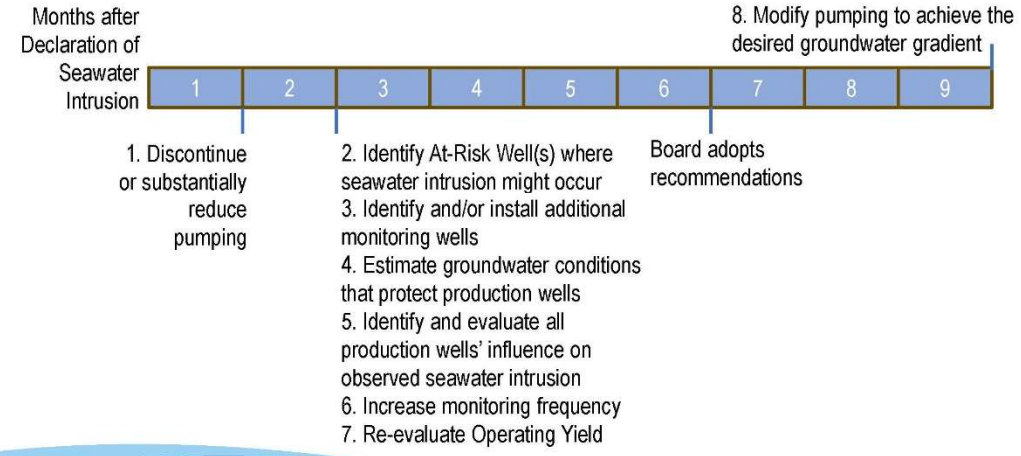
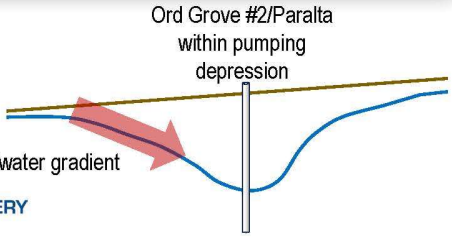
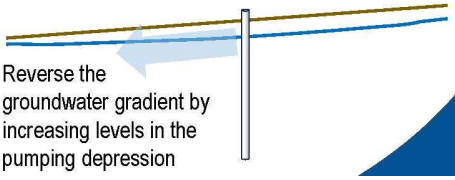
2009 SIRP Action 4: Pumping Redistribution Plan



Groundwater Gradients in the Northern Coastal Subarea

Groundwater Gradient in Paso Robles Aquifer





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Recommended Revision to SIRP Action 4: Pumping Redistribution Plan

Proactively Prepare Action Plan for Aquifer Specific Intrusion

2. Identify At-Risk Well(s) where seawater intrusion might occur
4. Estimate groundwater conditions that protect production wells (Protective Elevations already set)
5. Identify and evaluate all production wells' influence on observed seawater intrusion
7. Re-evaluate Operating Yield for affected subarea

Months after Declaration of Seawater Intrusion

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

8. Modify pumping to achieve the desired groundwater gradient

Start Action 5

1. Discontinue or substantially reduce pumping at affected well
6. Increase monitoring frequency

Use Action Plan to identify pumping redistribution
~~3. Identify and/or install additional monitoring wells~~

Board adopts recommendations

- The SIRP sets into motion a series of actions that have major implications to groundwater producers in the basin
- By knowing early on what pumping changes are needed to contain SWI and to protect production wells will allow groundwater producers to plan for this possibility

Summary of Watermaster Modeling Looking at Options to Achieve Protective Elevations

- 2009 - Seaside Groundwater Basin Modeling and Protective Groundwater Elevations (Baseline and 5 scenarios)
- 2013 – Groundwater Modeling Results of Replenishment Repayment
- 2013 - Groundwater Modeling Results of Coastal Injection
- 2022 - Updated Modeling of Seaside Basin Replenishment Options
- 2022 - Potential Seawater Intrusion Travel Rates in Northern Coastal Subarea

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Take Aways from Previous Modeling

- Redistributing pumping inland does not achieve protective elevations
- 700 AFY replenishment repayment by Cal-Am on its own does not achieve protective elevations
- Replenishment repayment needs to be supplemented by recharge that is left in the basin:
  - Between 1,000 to 3,700 AFY replenishment into Deep Aquifer achieves Protective Elevations within 11 years (range depends on different projected supply & demand assumptions and timing of Cal-Am repayment period), with only marginal gains for additional injection; it reverses the gradient to seaward
  - Coastal injection of 850-1,000 AFY can achieve protective elevations, but coastal injection locations may not be suitable; due to proximity to the ocean, coastal injection does not store water in the basin or reverse the groundwater gradient
- Note: Modeling did not assume potential climate change impacts to hydrology & ASR recharge availability

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Conclusions

- SIRP is a reactive plan providing a process to follow when seawater intrusion is encountered
- Proactive measures Watermaster can take are to:
  - Determine the operating/sustainable yield for each subarea based on the extraction and injection taking place, and allocate pumping per subarea accordingly so that protective elevations can be met before SWI occurs
  - Develop a shallower monitoring well network targeting the Lower Paso Robles Aquifer where increasing conductivity is being observed – induction logging the monitoring well during construction will inform where to screen the well

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Georgina King, P.G., C.Hg.

gking@elmontgomery.com

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Water Resource Consultants

SEASIDE BASIN WATER MASTER
TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

** * * AGENDA TRANSMITTAL FORM * * **

MEETING DATE:	July 9, 2025
AGENDA ITEM:	2.B
AGENDA TITLE:	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) Update
PREPARED BY:	Robert Jaques, Technical Program Manager

At the State level:
Since the last TAC meeting I have not received anything from the State that impacts the Watermaster.

At the Monterey County level:
Attached are summaries of meetings held in June 2025.

ATTACHMENTS:	Meeting Summaries
RECOMMENDED ACTION:	None required – information only

SUMMARY OF
PURE WATER MONTEREY, AND
SALINAS VALLEY AND
MARINA COAST WATER DISTRICT GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY ZOOM MEETINGS
IN JUNE 2025

Note: This is a synopsis of information from these meetings that may be of interest to the Seaside Basin Watermaster

180/400 Foot and Eastside Subbasin Implementation Committees Special Joint Meeting – June 9, 2025:

Items of interest to the Watermaster included reports on studies and modeling Scenarios. Information from those reports included the following:

- **An update on the Brackish Groundwater Restoration Project Feasibility Study**. Some of the key items presented on this included:
  - The modeling work to date assumes a startup of this project in the year 2030. This is overly optimistic and they said they will probably need to update the model to show the project starting operation in 2035 or thereabouts. They said they will really need 5 to 7 years before they would be able to start construction.
  - Notes:
    - For the 180-Foot, 400-Foot, and Deep Aquifers the Measurable Objective (MO) is the line defined by Highway 1.
    - For the 180- and 400- Foot Aquifers the Minimum Threshold (MT) is the 2017 extent of the 500 mg/L chloride isocontour as developed by MCWRA.
    - For the Deep Aquifers the Minimum Threshold is the line defined by Highway 1.
  - The medium-size project meets the minimum threshold.
  - Injection wells are located far inland from the coast.
  - There would be "cleanup" wells inland or additional injection wells to reverse or push back the seawater intrusion that has already occurred there.
  - They will complete the Brackish Water Restoration Project feasibility study in 9 to 12 months.
  - The desalination plant would probably be located near the M1W outfall.
  - They will develop costs for the no-delivery and injection only concept later this year.
  - Two people commented that the desalination plant could be made large enough to serve Cal Am's service area as well as the Salinas Valley's needs by selling the desalinated water to them so that Cal Am would not have to build its own desalination plant.
- **Preparation of a Castroville and Eastside Canals and Alternatives Roadmap**

  The purpose of this work would be to:
  - Develop a project scenario of a maximum diversion of additional supply from Salinas River to mitigate seawater intrusion (as an alternative to Brackish Groundwater Restoration Project).
  - Prepare a summary of conceptual projects with preliminary, high-level evaluation of conditions related to permitting, constructability, effectiveness, costs, stakeholder acceptance and others.
  - Estimate initial upper bound of realistic project scale
  - Estimate range of annual amount of water that could be diverted from the Salinas River considering the current Permit requirements, reservoir operating rules, and potentially other river flow obligations.
  - Develop a 3 Phased framework for evaluating conceptual components that will be used to develop 2 project scenarios. Factors in the framework will include:

    Phase 1:
    - Water rights

- Diversion size/type/location/requirements/constraints
- Storage capacity
- Cost & timeframe
- Environmental permitting
- Social/stakeholder acceptance
- Summary of development and recommendations for the project evaluation and ranking framework.

Phase 2: Use framework to identify and develop 2 project scenarios.
Phase 3: High level feasibility assessment of project scenarios

- **An evaluation of the volume of water that would need to be injected to avoid seawater intrusion undesirable results.** This evaluation had been requested by some of the stakeholders. In this evaluation there would only be injection of water into the groundwater basin, and no delivery of water to end-users. The parameters of this evaluation were:
  - Continuous injection, but no specific water source (Note: no attempt was made in the evaluation to identify what water source could provide the volumes that were evaluated. Potentially it could be from a desalination plant similar to the one that is part of the Brackish Groundwater Restoration Project that included extraction wells as the feedwater source for the desalination plant).
  - No extraction barrier or reduced pumping
  - Initial simulation volumes similar to the Medium Brackish Groundwater Restoration Scenario; two injection volumes evaluated:
    - Injection only of 49,000 AFY using 26 wells
    - Injection only of 76,000 AFY using 27 wells
  - Conclusions from this evaluation:
  - The 76,000 AFY project could meet the Seawater Intrusion Minimum Threshold by 2040
  - The 49,000 AFY project would be unlikely to meet the Seawater Intrusion Minimum Threshold by 2040

Monterey Subbasin Implementation Committee Meeting – June 25, 2025:

Due to a scheduling conflict I did not attend this meeting. However, there were no items of impact to the Watermaster on the agenda. The agenda items included:

- Planning for demand management within the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin
- Public correspondence
- A survey for a water efficiency pilot program for rural residents (within the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin), and
- The status of grants that have been issued to or applied for by the SVBGSA

SEASIDE BASIN WATER MASTER
TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

** * * AGENDA TRANSMITTAL FORM * * **

MEETING DATE:	July 9, 2025
AGENDA ITEM:	2.C
AGENDA TITLE:	Retroactively Approve RFS No. 2025-04 with Montgomery & Associates
PREPARED BY:	Robert Jaques, Technical Program Manager

SUMMARY:

Following up from discussions regarding updating the Seaside Basin groundwater model at the last TAC meeting, I asked Georgina King for a status report on the amount of funds remaining in the contracts the Watermaster has with Montgomery & Associates. She provided me that information and I learned that the RFS to cover General Consulting had been nearly exhausted. This is mainly because more work than expected was required by her and Pascual Benito coordinating with the SVBGSA modeling teams working on the Seawater Intrusion and Salinas Valley Integrated Hydrogeologic Models, and coordinating with Geophysical Imaging Partners regarding the upcoming subsurface electromagnetic imaging near Sentinel Well No. 4.

To ensure that Montgomery & Associates has adequate budget to continue providing these services, I issued the attached RFS No. 2025-04 to them. It increases the General Consulting RFS authorization by $7,000. The funds to cover this RFS will come from the Contingency Line Item in the 2025 M&MP Operations Budget.

Under the authority granted to me by the Board many years ago, if time is of the essence I am authorized to execute these types of contracts up to a maximum of $10,000 without prior Board or TAC approval.

The item is on today's agenda for retroactive approval by the TAC and to provide an opportunity for the TAC to ask any questions about it.

ATTACHMENTS:	Montgomery & Associates RFS No. 2025-04
RECOMMENDED ACTION:	Retroactively approve this RFS

SEASIDE BASIN WATERMASTER
REQUEST FOR SERVICE

DATE: June 14, 2025

RFS NO. 2025-04
(To be filled in by WATERMASTER)

TO: Georgina King
Montgomery & Associates
PROFESSIONAL

FROM: Robert Jaques
WATERMASTER

Services Needed and Purpose: General hydrogeologic consulting and document preparation services. See Scope of Work in Attachment 1 of RFS No 2025-01.

Completion Date: All work of this RFS shall be completed not later than December 31, 2025, and shall be performed in accordance with the Schedule contained in Attachment 2 of RFS No. 2025-01.

Method of Compensation: Time and Materials (As defined in Section V of Agreement.)

Total Price Authorized by this RFS: $ 7,000.00 (Cost is authorized only when evidenced by signature below.) (See Attachment 1 for Estimated Costs).

Total Price may not be exceeded without prior written authorization by WATERMASTER in accordance with Section V. COMPENSATION.

Requested by: Robert Jaques Date: 6-14-25.
WATERMASTER Technical Program Manager

Agreed to by: Cameron Tana Date: 6/16/25
PROFESSIONAL
CAMERON TANA, California Operations Manager for GEORGINA KING

ATTACHMENT 1

SCOPE OF WORK

On an ongoing and as-requested basis, PROFESSIONAL will provide general hydrogeologic consulting services to WATERMASTER on a variety of topics. The initial RFS to authorize those services in 2025 was provided by RFS No. 2025-01 in the amount of $15,694.00.

Additional work pertaining to Tasks M.1.c, M.1.d, and M.1.e in RFS No. 2025-01, beyond the level contemplated when RFS No. 2025-01 was issued, has arisen that necessitates an increase in the amount authorized for this work.

This RFS No. 2025-04 increases the amount authorized for general hydrogeologic consulting services by $7,000.00, bringing the total authorized amount for this work to $22,694.00.

SEASIDE BASIN WATER MASTER TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

** * * AGENDA TRANSMITTAL FORM * * **

MEETING DATE:	July 9, 2025
AGENDA ITEM:	3
AGENDA TITLE:	SVBGSA and MCWDGSA Model Updates and the Deep Aquifers Monitoring Plan
PREPARED BY:	Robert Jaques, Technical Program Manager

SUMMARY:

At the TAC's June 11 meeting Sarah Hardgrave of the Salinas Valley Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agenda (SVBGSA) asked to present updated information at today's TAC meeting on work being done by the SVBGSA, the Marina Coast Water District GSA, and the Monterey County Water Resources Agency to calibrate and update groundwater models. Specifically these are the Seawater Intrusion Model (SWIM) and the Salinas Valley Integrated Hydrologic Model (SVIHM). In addition she asked to make a presentation regarding the Deep Aquifers Monitoring Plan which would be made by Amy Woodrow.

These models extend into the Seaside Basin, and the monitoring plan is expected to need Seaside Basin data.

ATTACHMENTS:	None
RECOMMENDED ACTION:	None required – information only

SEASIDE BASIN WATER MASTER TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

** * * AGENDA TRANSMITTAL FORM * * **

MEETING DATE:	July 9, 2025
AGENDA ITEM:	4
AGENDA TITLE:	Initial Discussion Regarding Monitoring and Management Program (M&MP) for FY 2026
PREPARED BY:	Robert Jaques, Technical Program Manager

SUMMARY:

The Schedule calls for the TAC to approve the FY 2026 Management and Monitoring Program (M&MP) and its Budgets at its August 2025 meeting. These will then go on to the Board for approval at a fall 2025 Board meeting.

In order to obtain TAC input and direction regarding these items, I have reviewed the FY 2025 M&MP and have edited it to reflect changes to work items that I anticipate for the FY 2026 M&MP. A copy of this Preliminary Draft 2026 M&MP is attached.

Items highlighted in yellow are costs or other items for the various tasks that I will evaluate and update as necessary, based on the TAC's input at today's meeting and discussions with our consultants.

Other than the obvious need to change the dates in the M&MP from 2025 to 2026 (which I have done), all other proposed changes from the 2025 M&MP are shown in Track-Change format (Additions in red underline and deletions in ~~blue~~ strikeout) for the TAC to consider in preparing the 2026 M&MP.

Many of the proposed revisions are relatively minor, but:

A new Task I.4.e.1 has been added to begin implementing the recommendations in the Updated Seawater Intrusion Response Plan (Updated SIRP). The recommendations to be implemented will not be known until the Updated SIRP has been completed and approved by the Board. Hopefully that will occur in late 2025.

Tasks I.2.b.1, I.2.b.5, and I.4.e.1 all include the potential for installing additional monitoring wells starting in 2026. If new wells are to be installed, the costs of constructing the wells would be included in the M&MP Capital Budget, not the M&MP Operations Budget, but the locations of those wells would be identified through work under Task I.4.e.1. The need to install those wells will not be known until the Updated SIRP has been completed and approved by the Board. Hopefully that will occur in late 2025.

Task I.3.a.1 includes the potential updating or replacement of the Watermaster's Seaside Basin Ground Water Model in 2026, in order for it to coordinate more closely with the updated models being prepared for the Salinas Valley Basin (which includes the adjacent Monterey Subbasin). The scope and cost of that work will not be known until the evaluation of the most cost-effective means of

SEASIDE BASIN WATER MASTER TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

** * * AGENDA TRANSMITTAL FORM * * **

AGENDA ITEM:	4 (Continued)

either modifying or replacing the existing Seaside Basin model has been completed. Hopefully that will occur in late 2025.

Task I.3.a.3 has been updated to reflect Cal Am's updated schedule for the Monterey Peninsula Water Supply Project's desalination plant.

If there are other revisions the TAC would like to make to prepare the M&MP for 2026, they can be brought up at today's meeting. The Final Draft M&MP for 2026, which will reflect any revisions or additions/deletions that come up at today's meeting and other input from our consultants, is scheduled to be on the TAC's August 13, 2025 Agenda for approval.

As mentioned above and as noted in some of the yellow-highlighted comments and/or items in the attached Preliminary Draft, the full scope of some of the items will not be known until some of the work that is currently in progress has been completed, Hopefully that work will be completed sometime later in 2025. This will complicate getting budget figures for those items in time to prepare the 2026 M&MP Operations and Capital Budgets in time to present those budgets to the TAC at the TAC's August 2025 meeting. Therefore, presenting those budgets to the TAC may have to be delayed. TAC input to help address this issue will be solicited at today's meeting.

ATTACHMENTS:	Preliminary Draft FY 2026 Seaside Groundwater Basin M&MP in Track Changes Format
RECOMMENDED ACTION:	Provide Input to Technical Program Manager Regarding Any Corrections or Additions to the Preliminary Draft FY 2026 M&MP

PRELIMINARY DRAFT
Seaside Groundwater Basin
2026 Monitoring and Management Program

The tasks outlined below are those that are anticipated to be performed during 2026. Some Tasks listed below are specific to 2026, while other Tasks are recurring such as data collection, database entry, and Program Administration Tasks.

Within the context of this document the term "Consultant" refers either to a firm providing professional engineering or other types of technical services, or to the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD). The term "Contractor" refers to a firm providing construction or field services such as well drilling, induction logging, or meter calibration.

M.1 Program Administration

M. 1. a Project Budget and Controls ($0)	Consultants will provide monthly or bimonthly invoices to the Watermaster for work performed under their contracts with the Watermaster. Consultants will perform maintenance of their internal budgets and schedules, and management of their subconsultants. The Watermaster will perform management of its Consultants.
M. 1. b Assist with Board and TAC Agendas ($0)	Watermaster staff will prepare Board and TAC meeting agenda materials. No assistance from Consultants is expected to be necessary to accomplish this Task.
M. 1. c., M. 1. d, & M.1.e Preparation for and Attendance at Meetings, and Peer Review of Documents and Reports ($20,570)	The Consultants' work will require internal meetings and possibly meetings with outside governmental agencies and the public. For meetings with outside agencies, other Consultants, or any other parties which are necessary for the conduct of the work of their contracts, the Consultants will set up the meetings and prepare agendas and meeting minutes to facilitate the meetings. These may include planning and review meetings with Watermaster staff. The costs for these meetings will be included in their contracts, under the specific Tasks and/or subtasks to which the meetings relate. The only meeting costs that will be incurred under Tasks M.1.c, M.1.d, and M.1.e will be: • Those associated with attendance at TAC meetings (either in person or by videoconference connection), including providing periodic progress reports to the Watermaster for inclusion in the agenda packets for the TAC meetings, when requested by the Watermaster to do so. These progress reports will typically include project progress that has been made, problem identification and resolution, and planned upcoming work. • From time-to-time when Watermaster staff asks Consultants to make special presentations to the Watermaster Board and/or the TAC, and which are not included in the Consultant's contracts for other tasks. Appropriate Consultant representatives will attend TAC meetings (either in person or by videoconference connection) when requested to do so by Watermaster Staff, but will not be asked to prepare agendas or meeting minutes. As necessary, Consultants may provide oral updates to their progress reports (prepared under Task M.1.d) at the TAC meetings. When requested by the Watermaster staff, Consultants may be asked to

	assist the TAC and the Watermaster staff with peer reviews of documents and reports prepared by various other Watermaster Consultants and/or entities.
M. 1. f QA/QC ($0)	A Consultant (MPWMD) will provide general QA/QC support over the Seaside Basin Monitoring and Management Program. These costs are included in the other tasks.
M.1.g Prepare Documents for SGMA Reporting ($3,124)	Section 10720.8 of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) requires adjudicated basins to submit annual reports. Most of the documentation that needs to be reported is already generated by the Watermaster in conjunction with preparing its own Annual Reports. However, some information such as changes in basin storage is not currently generated and will require consultant assistance to do so. This task will be used to obtain this consultant assistance, as needed.

I. 2 Comprehensive Basin Production, Water Level and Water Quality Monitoring Program

I. 2. a. Database Management	
I. 2. a. 1 Conduct Ongoing Data Entry and Database Maintenance/ Enhancement ($19,650)	The database will be maintained by a Consultant (MPWMD) performing this work for the Watermaster. MPWMD will enter new data into the consolidated database, including water production volumes, water quality and water level data, and such other data as may be appropriate. Other than an annual reporting of data to another Watermaster Consultant at the end of the Water Year, as mentioned in Task I.4.c below, no reporting of water level or water quality data during the Water Year is required. However, MPWMD will promptly notify the Watermaster of any missing data or data collection irregularities that are encountered. Under this Task, when requested MPWMD will also respond to requests from consultants and others for data from the database. At the end of the Water Year MPWMD will prepare an annual water production, water level, and water quality tabulation in Access format and will provide the tabulation to another Watermaster Consultant who will use that data in the preparation of the SIAR under Task No. I.4.c of the Monitoring and Management Program. No enhancements to the database are anticipated during 2026. Watermaster staff will maintain the Watermaster's website.
I. 2. a. 2 Verify Accuracy of Production Well Meters ($0)	To ensure that water production data is accurate, the well meters of the major producers were verified for accuracy during 2009 and again during 2015. No additional work of this type is anticipated during 2026.
I. 2. b. Data Collection Program	

I. 2. b. 1 **Site Representation and Selection** **($0)**	The monitoring well network review that was started in 2008 has been completed, and sites have been identified where future monitoring well(s) could be installed, if it is deemed necessary to do so in order to fill in data gaps. ~~No further work of this type is anticipated in~~In 2026 the location(s) of additional monitoring wells may need to be identified, if additional monitoring wells are recommended and approved in the Seawater Intrusion Response Plan (SIRP) described under Task I.4.e.1. If this work is found to be necessary, the costs to perform it will be included in Task I.4.e.1.
I. 2 b. 2 **Collect Water Levels** **($21,644)**	Each of the monitoring wells will be visited on a regular basis. Water levels will be determined by either taking manual water levels using an electric sounder, or by dataloggers. The wells where the use of dataloggers is feasible or appropriate have been equipped with dataloggers. All of the other wells will be manually measured. This Task includes the purchase of one datalogger and parts for the datalogger to keep in inventory as a spare if needed.
I. 2. b. 3 **Collect Water Quality Samples.** **($32,382)**	As discussed in the 2018 Annual Report, water quality data will be collected quarterly from certain of the monitoring wells, but is no longer being collected from the four coastal Sentinel Wells. Because many years of data have shown essentially no change in aquifer water quality, beginning in WY2023 the frequency of induction logging of the Sentinel Wells was reduced to once per year. As discussed in the 2012 Annual Report, water quality analyses were expanded to include barium and iodide ions. Since these analyses have created more than 10 years of data, as discussed in the 2022 Annual Report the analyses were no longer being performed starting in WY 2023. They will only be resumed if the other water quality parameters are indicative of seawater intrusion. As discussed in the 2021 Annual Report, the frequency of sampling of SBWM-5 (the Camp Huffman well) has been reduced over the years. It is being sampled once every five years beginning in WY 2022. Water quality data may come from water quality samples that are taken from these wells and submitted to a State Certified analytic laboratory for general mineral and physical suite of analyses, or the data may come from induction logging of these wells and/or other data gathering techniques. The Consultant or Contractor selected to perform this work will make this judgment based on consideration of costs and other factors. Sampling equipment sits in the water column and may periodically need to be replaced or repaired. Accordingly, an allowance to perform maintenance on previously installed equipment has been included in this Task. Also, in the event a sampling pump fails or is found to be no longer adequate due to declining groundwater levels, an allowance of $945 to purchase a replacement sampling pump has been included in this Task.

I. 2. b. 4 Update Program Schedule and Standard Operating Procedures. ($0)	All recommendations from prior reviews of the data collection program have been implemented. No additional work of this type is anticipated in 2026.
I. 2. b. 5 Monitor Well Construction ($0)	A well to replace Monitoring Well FO-9 Shallow, which in 2021 was found to have a leaking casing, was installed in 2023. ~~No other monitoring wells are expected to be constructed in 2026.~~ In 2026 additional monitoring wells may need to be installed, if additional monitoring wells are recommended and approved in the Seawater Intrusion Response Plan (SIRP) described under Task I.4.e.1. If new monitoring wells are approved for construction, the costs associated with that work will be included in the 2026 M&MP Capital Budget.
I. 2. b. 6 Reports ($3,792)	This task was essentially eliminated starting in 2020 by having the data collected by MPWMD under tasks I.2.b.1, I.2.b.2, and I.2.b.3 reported in the SIAR under Task I.4.c. The work remaining under this task is for MPWMD to prepare and provide the data appendix to the Consultant that prepares the SIAR. No formalized reporting on a quarterly basis is required. However, MPWMD will promptly notify the Watermaster and the Consultant that prepares the SIAR of any missing data or data collection irregularities in the water quality and water level data collected under Tasks I.2.b.2 and I.2.b.3.
I.2.b.7 ~~CASGEM~~ SGMA Data Submittal ($4,320)	In 2025 the Department of Water Resources created a portal into which adjudicated basins can submit their "voluntary well" data, which in the past has been submitted into the State's CASGEM system. In 2026~~0~~ on the Watermaster's behalf MPWMD will compile and submit data on the Watermaster's "Voluntary Wells" into the State's ~~CASGEM~~ Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) groundwater management database. The term "Voluntary Well" refers to a well that ~~is not currently having~~does not have its data reported into the CASGEM system, but for which the Watermaster obtains data. This will be done in the format and on the schedule required by the Department of Water Resources under the SGMA~~Sustainable Groundwater Management Act~~.
I.2.b.8 Perform Subsurface Electromagnetic Imaging ($15,500)	The 2023 induction logging revealed gradually increasing conductivity in some of the shallower formations near the coastline. In 2025 ~~the potential benefit of performing~~ subsurface electromagnetic imaging in the vicinity of Sentinel Well No. 4 ~~will be~~was performed. ~~evaluated to see if it can help determine if seawater intrusion is beginning to occur in that part of the Seaside Basin.~~ Depending on the usefulness and value of that work, additional subsurface electromagnetic imaging may be performed in 2026.
I. 3 Basin Management	
I. 3. a. Enhanced Seaside Basin Groundwater Model (Costs listed in subtasks below)	The Watermaster and its consultants use a Groundwater Model for basin management purposes.

I.3.a.1 **Update the Existing Model** **($125,000)**	The Model, described in the report titled "Groundwater Flow and Transport Model" dated October 1, 2007, was updated in 2009 in order to develop protective water levels, and to evaluate replenishment scenarios and develop answers to Basin management questions. The Model was again updated in 2014. In 2018 the Model was recalibrated and updated. Work is being performed by the Salinas Valley Basin and Marina Coast Groundwater Sustainability Agencies on the hydrogeologic modeling of the Monterey Subbasin. Significant changes in the understanding of the hydrogeology of that subbasin are being identified, and an updated model of that subbasin is expected to be completed in late ~~2024~~2025. In order for the Watermaster's Model to incorporate that new information and to more closely coordinate with the updated Monterey Subbasin model, ~~it may be desirable to update, modify, or replace the Watermaster's Model in 2025.~~ An evaluation of the most cost-effective means of either modifying or replacing the existing Seaside Basin model was performed in late 2025. It is anticipated that the recommendations resulting from that evaluation will be implemented starting in 2026.
I. 3. a. 2 **Develop Protective Water Levels** **($0)**	A series of cross-sectional models was created in 2009 in order to develop protective water levels for selected production wells, as well as for the Basin as a whole. This work is discussed in Hydrometrics' November 2009 report titled *"Seaside Groundwater Basin Modeling and Protective Groundwater Elevations,"* and is posted on the Watermaster's website. As discussed in Attachment 10 of the 2013 Annual Report, further work was started in 2013 to refine these protective water levels, but it was found that the previously developed protective water levels were reasonable. If appropriate, these ~~P~~protective water levels will be updated, and/or protective water levels will be developed for additional wells, ~~if appropriate~~, as part of the work of Task I.3.c. or I.4.e.

I. 3. a. 3 **Evaluate Replenishment Scenarios and Develop Answers to Basin Management Questions ($40,000)**	Modeling performed to date indicates that the solution to the problem of water levels in the Seaside Basin being below Protective Water Levels will be to inject replenishment water. Two projects are planned that have the potential to provide additional water for Basin replenishment. The first is the Pure Water Monterey Expansion (PWMX) Project for which construction bids were solicited in 2023 and is projected to become operational in 2025. The PWMX Project will increase the capacity of the existing 3,500 AFY PWM Project by 2,250 AFY. The second is the Monterey Peninsula Water Supply Project's (MPWSP) desalination plant which is still in the design and permitting stage. The proponent of the MPWSP, California American Water, anticipates starting construction of the desalination plant in October 2025 and the plant becoming operational in ~~late 2027 or early~~ 2028. Growth is built into each of these projects' plant capacity, and the full capacity of these plants will likely not all be needed for some years into the future. During the time period that these projects would have excess capacity, they could potentially provide water for Basin replenishment. Montgomery & Associates agrees that injection is the quickest way to bring groundwater levels up in the Seaside Basin. Modeling performed in 2022 and 2023 found that on average between 1,000 and ~~4,600~~3,700 AFY of replenishment water will need to be needed, depending on future water demands and rainfall. Modeling performed in 2014, 2015, and 2016 led to the conclusion that groundwater levels in parts of the Laguna Seca Subarea will continue to fall, even if all pumping within that subarea is discontinued, because of the influence of pumping from areas near to, but outside of, the Basin boundary. The Groundwater Sustainability Plan for the Corral de Tierra subarea of the Monterey Subbasin includes projects to help to alleviate this problem, but they will be insufficient to completely alleviate it. This Task includes a $40,000 allowance to perform further modeling or analyses pertaining to Basin management issues if so directed by the Watermaster Board.
I. 3. b. **Complete Preparation of Basin Management Action Plan ($0)**	The Watermaster's Consultant completed preparation of the Basin Management Action Plan (BMAP) in February 2009. The BMAP serves as the Watermaster's long-term seawater intrusion prevention plan. The Sections that are included in the BMAP are: Executive Summary Section 1 – Background and Purpose Section 2 – State of the Seaside Groundwater Basin Section 3 – Supplemental Water Supplies Section 4 –Groundwater Management Actions Section 5 – Recommended Management Strategies Section 6 – References

I. 3. c. **Refine and/or Update the Basin Management Action Plan** **($0)**	In 2019 the BMAP was updated based on new data and knowledge that has been gained since it was prepared in 2009. No further work of this type is anticipated in 2026. However, although no funds are budgeted for this Task in 2026, since the Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) for the adjacent Monterey Subbasin of the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin was completed in early 2022, at some point it may be appropriate to further update the BMAP to reflect the impacts of implementing that GSP.
I. 3. d. **Evaluate Coastal Wells for Cross-Aquifer Contamination Potential** **($0)**	If seawater intrusion were to reach any of the coastal wells in any aquifer, and if a well was constructed without proper seals to prevent cross-aquifer communication, or if deterioration of the well led to casing leakage, it would be possible for the intrusion to flow from one aquifer to another. An evaluation of this was performed in 2012 and is described in Attachment 10 of the 2012 Annual Report. In 2021 the Watermaster TAC examined the feasibility of performing conductivity profiling of certain of the near-coastal wells that were evaluated in the 2012 Memorandum, as a method of determining if any of those wells was allowing downward migration of intruded water from the shallow dunes aquifer to enter the Paso Robles aquifer. However, it was concluded that conditions in those wells would make it infeasible to perform such work. No further work of this type is anticipated in 2026.

I.3. e.
Seaside Basin Geochemical Model
($10,000)

When new sources of water are introduced into an aquifer, with each source having its own unique water quality, there can be chemical reactions that may have the potential to release minerals which have previously been attached to soil particles, such as arsenic or mercury, into solution and thus into the water itself. This has been experienced in some other locations where changes occurred in the quality of the water being injected into an aquifer. MPWMD's consultants used geochemical modeling to predict the effects of injecting Carmel River water into the Seaside Groundwater Basin under the ASR program.

In 2019 a geochemical evaluation of introducing advance-treated water from the Pure Water Monterey Project was performed. That evaluation concluded that there would be no adverse geochemical impacts as a result of introducing that water into the Basin. A similar evaluation of the impact of introducing ASR water also concluded that there would be no adverse geochemical impacts. An evaluation of introducing desalinated water will be performed, if the Monterey Peninsula Water Supply Project's desalination plant proceeds into the construction phase.

If the geochemical evaluation of injecting desalinated water indicates the potential for problems to occur, then Montgomery and Associates may use the Watermaster's updated groundwater model, and information about injection locations and quantities, injection scheduling, etc. provided by MPWMD and/or California American Water for this project, to develop model scenarios to see if the problem(s) can be averted by changing delivery schedules and delivery quantities. This Task includes an allowance of $10,000 to have Montgomery and Associates perform such modeling, if necessary.

If the modeling predicts that there may be adverse impacts from introducing desalinated water, measures to mitigate those impacts will be developed under a separate task that will be created for that purpose when and if necessary.

I. 4 Seawater Intrusion Response Plan (formerly referred to as the Seawater Intrusion Contingency Plan)

I. 4. a. **Oversight of Seawater Intrusion Detection and Tracking** **($0)**	Consultants will provide general oversight over the Seawater Intrusion detection program under the other Tasks in this Work Plan.
I. 4. c. **Annual Report- Seawater Intrusion Analysis** **($30,050)**	At the end of each water year, a Consultant will reanalyze all water quality data. Water level and water quality data will be provided to the Consultant by another Consultant (MPWMD) in MS Access format. The Consultant will put this data into a report format and will include it as an attachment to the Seawater Intrusion Analysis Report. If possible, semi-annual chloride concentration maps will be produced for each aquifer in the basin. Time series graphs, trilinear graphs, and stiff diagram comparisons will be updated with new data. The induction logs will be analyzed to identify changes in seawater wedge locations. If subsurface electromagnetic imaging is performed in 2026 under Task I.2.b.8, information from that work will be used to supplement this data. All analyses will be incorporated into an annual report that follows the format of the initial historical data report. Potential seawater intrusion will be highlighted in the report, and if necessary, recommendations will be included. The annual report will be submitted for review by the TAC and the Board. Modifications to the report will be incorporated based on input from these bodies, as well as Watermaster staff.
I. 4. e. **Refine and/or Update the Seawater Intrusion Response Plan** **($~~25,481~~0)**	~~-~~Due to the observation of increasing conductivity in the 2023 induction logging in some of the shallower formations near the coastline, it was determined that in 2025 it would be appropriate to update the 2009 SIRP. ~~The update~~ The updated SIRP was completed in late 2025 and~~would~~ includes the incorporation of ~~incorporating~~ data that ~~has been~~was obtained since 2009 and ~~examining~~ technology and techniques that ~~could potentially be used to~~ make the SIRP more practical and useful.
I. 4. e.1 **Implement Recommendations in the Updated Seawater Intrusion Response Plan** **($?????)**	The updated SIRP contains recommendations for proactive actions the Watermaster could take to make it possible to more rapidly implement the SIRP, if seawater intrusion is determined to be occurring. This new Task is intended to provide funds to begin taking those actions.
I. 4. f. **If Seawater Intrusion is Determined to be Occurring, Implement Contingency Response Plan** **($0)**	The SIRP will be implemented if seawater intrusion, as defined in the SIRP, is determined by the Watermaster to be occurring.

SEASIDE BASIN WATER MASTER
TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
* * * AGENDA TRANSMITTAL FORM * * *

MEETING DATE:	July 9, 2025
AGENDA ITEM:	5
AGENDA TITLE:	Schedule
PREPARED BY:	Robert Jaques, Technical Program Manager

SUMMARY:

As a regular part of each monthly TAC meeting, I will provide the TAC with an updated Schedule of the activities being performed by the Watermaster, its consultants, and the public entity (MPWMD) which are performing certain portions of the work.

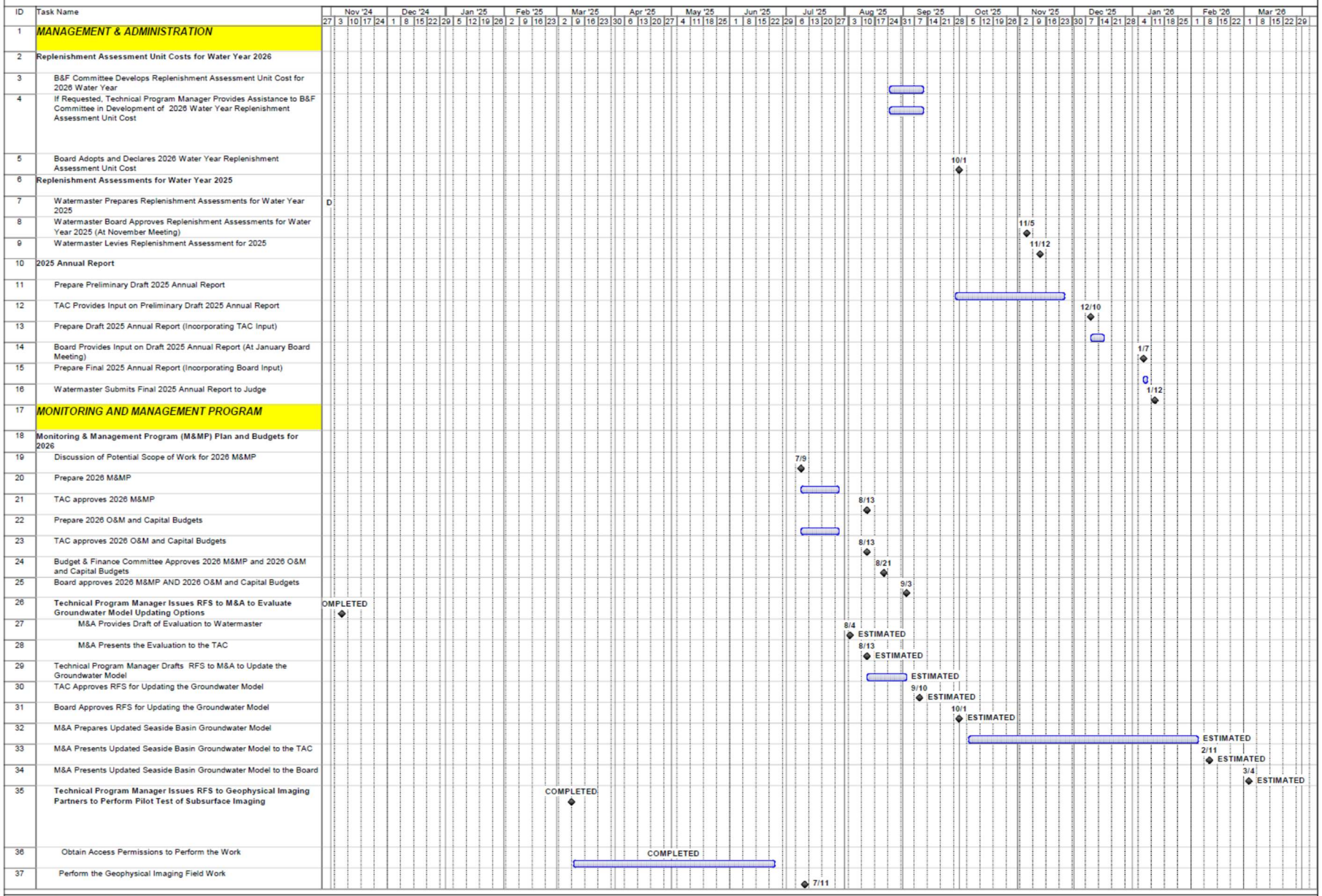
Attached is the updated schedule for 2025 activities.

Tasks pertaining to the Geophysical Imaging work have been added and/or updated to reflect the completion of obtaining access permission to do the work and the selection of the date to perform the field work (July 11, 2025).

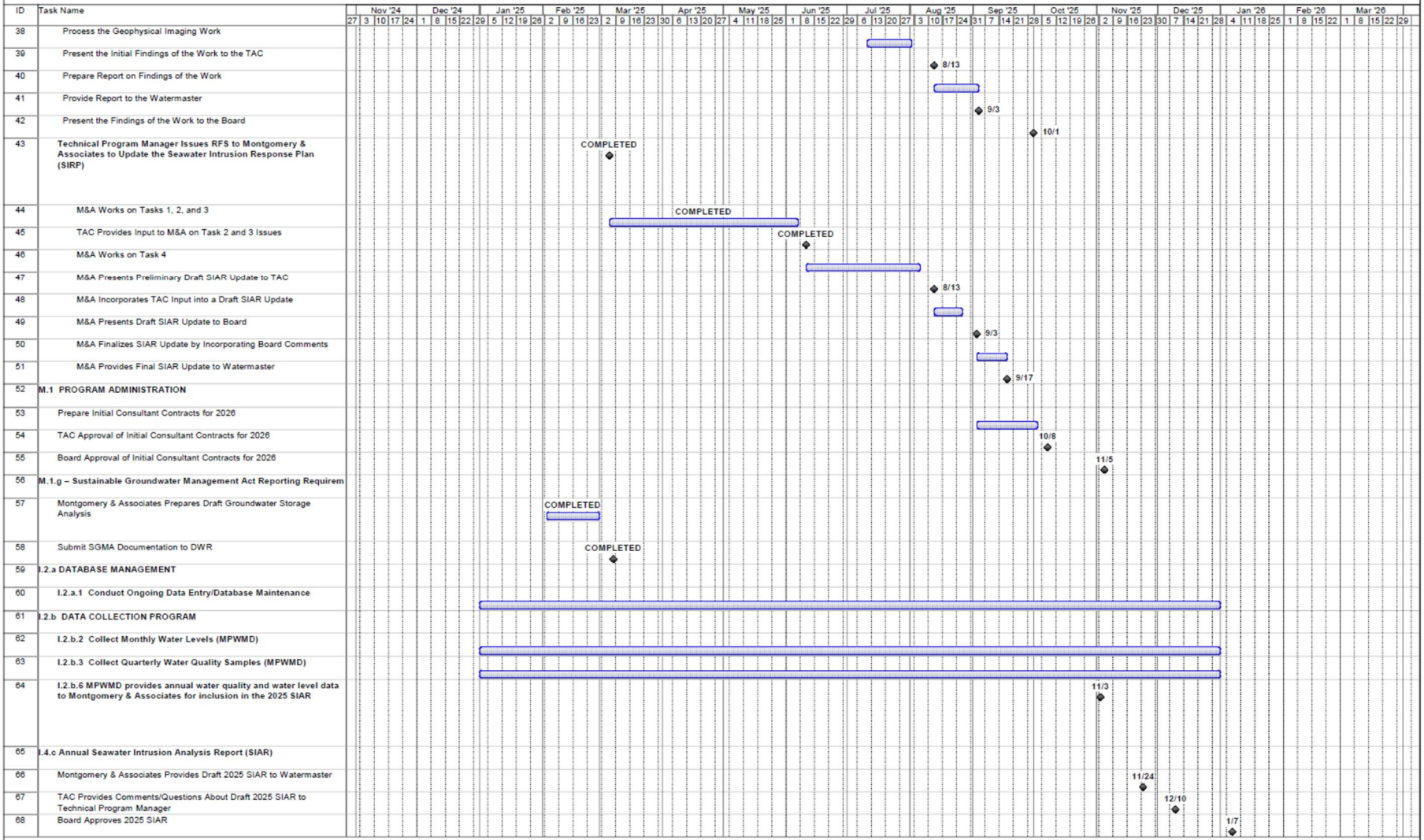
Tasks pertaining to updating the Seawater Intrusion Response Plan (SIRP) have been updated based on discussions with the consultant at and/or after the June TAC meeting.

ATTACHMENTS:	Updated Schedule of 2025 Activities
RECOMMENDED ACTION:	Provide Input to Technical Program Manager Regarding Any Corrections or Additions to the Schedule

Seaside Basin Watermaster
2025 Monitoring and Management Program
Work Schedule



Seaside Basin Watermaster
2025 Monitoring and Management Program
Work Schedule



SEASIDE BASIN WATER MASTER
TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

** * * AGENDA TRANSMITTAL FORM * * **

MEETING DATE:	July 9, 2025
AGENDA ITEM:	6
AGENDA TITLE:	Other Business
PREPARED BY:	Robert Jaques, Technical Program Manager

SUMMARY:
The "Other Business" agenda item is intended to provide an opportunity for TAC members or others present at the meeting to discuss items not on the agenda that may be of interest to the TAC.

ATTACHMENTS:	None
RECOMMENDED ACTION:	None required – information only