MEETING NOTICE AND AGENDA

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE SEASIDE BASIN WATER MASTER

DATE: Wednesday, February 11, 2026

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/86941504596?pwd=CfNn8vFbTV0LyyCA8o6g6PPP3oZ013.1

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: 869 4150 4596

Passcode: 227345

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 March 11, 2026 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
David Pezzini	California American Water	511 Forest Lodge Rd. Suite 100 Pacific Grove, CA
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:	February 11, 2026
AGENDA ITEM:	2.A
AGENDA TITLE:	Approve Minutes from the December 10, 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
December 10, 2025

Attendees: TAC Members

City of Seaside – Andreas Baer
California American Water – David Pezzini*
City of Monterey – Cody Hennings*
Laguna Seca Property Owners – Eric Tynan*
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
Geophysical Imaging Partners – Ahmad-Ali Behroozmand

* Present when the meeting began. Others joined during the course of the meeting.

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 October 8, 2025 Meeting

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

B. Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) Update

Mr. Jaques summarized the agenda packet materials for this item. There was no other discussion.

C. Results from Fall 2025 Induction Logging of the Sentinel and Other Monitoring Wells

Mr. Jaques summarized the agenda packet materials for this item. Mr. Lear commented that Sentinel Wells No1. and No. 2 are not within the boundaries of the Seaside Groundwater Basin, they are to the north of it.

D. Update on SNG Well

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

Mr. Lear provided some background information with regard to a wheeling agreement between the SNG well owner and California American Water for the future potable water supply the proposed

eco-resort is constructed. The SNG well would be used primarily for landscape irrigation of the eco-resort.

Ms. Shirley asked that updates on the status of the well destruction and new well construction be provided.

Ms. Woodrow commented that her Agency typically has the opportunity to provide comments when the well design is presented to the County Health Department. Mr. Jaques will send to Ms. Woodrow the information he had sent to Mr. Ghandour from Ms. King and Mr. Yates with regard to the design of the well.

3. Report on Geophysical Imaging Near Sentinel Well No. 4

Mr. Jaques summarized this agenda item and Mr. Behroozmand provided a summary presentation describing the work that had been done and its findings.

Mr. Jaques asked if it appeared that seawater intrusion was starting to come in in the vicinity of imaging Site 10 at about -160 foot elevation. Mr. Behroozmand said yes that was his interpretation of the data. Ms. King said that the intrusion wedge may not pinch out between imaging Sites 10 and 11, since it was not possible to get deeper data than about -100 foot elevation at the location Site 11.

Mr. Behroozmand described interferences from wires and other metallic structures such as pipes the power lines, etc. that limit where subsurface imaging can be performed. Those items can cause misleading conclusions.

Mr. Lear asked if the wire trail railing located along the footpath to the north of Sentinel Well No. 4 were temporarily removed, would it then be possible to do subsurface imaging at that location? Mr. Behroozmand said he felt that that would probably be possible.

Ms. Shirley asked if the data at imaging Site 9 showed anything of concern. Mr. Behroozmand said that nothing significant showed up at that location.

There was discussion that the Paso Robles is a complex formation that is not homogeneous and likely has preferential paths through which seawater intrusion could move inland.

Ms. King commented that imaging could be done again to see over time if there are any changes occurring, similar to what is done with the induction logging which is done each year and provides a time-record of changes. Mr. Behroozmand commented that it is also possible to install permanent imaging monitoring equipment to get a continuous data set over time.

Mr. Lear asked Mr. Jaques what the next steps would be with regard to subsurface imaging. Mr. Jaques said he felt it would be appropriate to discuss this when next year's budget is being developed this coming summer. At that time a decision could be made whether the imaging work performed thus far was valuable enough to continue doing it in 2027. Money is already included in the 2026 M&MP Operations Budget to perform additional imaging work later in 2026, if the TAC and Board feel it would be beneficial to do so.

The TAC unanimously accepted the Geophysical Imaging Partners report without any changes or edits being requested.

4. Discuss and Provide Input on the 2025 Seawater Intrusion Analysis Report (SIAR)

Mr. Jaques introduced this agenda item and Ms. King provided a PowerPoint presentation describing the work that was done and its findings. A copy of her PowerPoint presentation is attached.

Mr. Lear noted that well FO-9 Deep is perforated in the Salinas Valley aquifer system, and is not perforated in the Santa Margarita aquifer. He went on to say that the PCA-East Deep well is perforated in the Santa Margarita aquifer.

Ms. King noted that the PCA-East Deep and Ord Terrace wells are starting to show some movement that may be toward seawater intrusion as evidenced by their Piper and Stiff diagrams. However, chloride levels are still relatively low at those locations.

Some production wells are showing a trend away from seawater intrusion due to the beneficial impact of water from the Pure Water Monterey and ASR injection programs.

Mr. Lear noted that the Pure Water Monterey Operational Reserve is intended to provide six months of demand storage in the event the Pure Water Monterey Advanced Water Treatment Facility is down for maintenance or other reasons.

Mr. Lear and Mr. Pezzini reported that a project is under design to connect the Hidden Hills subdivision's water supply to Cal Am's Main system in late 2026. This will allow them to discontinue pumping from the Bay Ridge well.

No data yet shows that seawater intrusion is actually occurring in any of the monitoring wells or production wells.

Ms. King recommended seeing if isolated water quality sampling could be done when the new SNG well is being constructed. She noted that the Watermaster would need to pay for the cost of this additional work that would be done by the well driller.

Mr. Tynan asked for clarification as to the basis for saying no seawater intrusion occurring. Ms. King responded that the chloride levels are very low compared to seawater.

Ms. Shirley asked Ms. King what her greatest concern was. Ms. King said her greatest concern was that groundwater levels within some portions of the Seaside Basin are below sea water level.

Mr. Lear, noted that destruction of well FO-10 is currently being pursued by the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District.

A motion was made by Ms. Woodrow, seconded by Mr. Baer, to approve the Seawater Intrusion Analysis Report. The motion passed unanimously.

5. Discuss and Provide Input on the Preliminary Draft Watermaster 2025 Annual Report

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

Ms. Shirley requested that some clarifying edits be made to page 8 of the document (page 44 of the agenda packet) with regard to the timing of decision-making regarding installing additional monitoring wells. Mr. Jaques said he would make those revisions to the version that will be presented to the Board at its January meeting.

A motion was made by Mr. Tynan, seconded by Ms. Woodrow, to accept the Preliminary Draft Annual Report including the edits requested by Ms. Shirley. The motion passed unanimously.

6. Schedule

Mr. Jaques summarized the agenda packet materials for this item. He reported that no TAC meeting would be necessary in January, and that the next TAC meeting would be on the regular second Wednesday in February 2026.

7. Other Business

Mr. Jaques announced that Ms. Paxton would be retiring from the Watermaster effective December 31, and that the Board had selected Tony Gibbs as her replacement in the role of Administrative Officer. In response to a question from Mr. Lear, Mr. Jaques briefly described the duties of the Administrative Officer.

Ms. Shirley requested that the February 2026 TAC agenda include an item to discuss access issues being encountered for ongoing induction logging of Sentinel Well No. 4 and what can be done to address that problem.

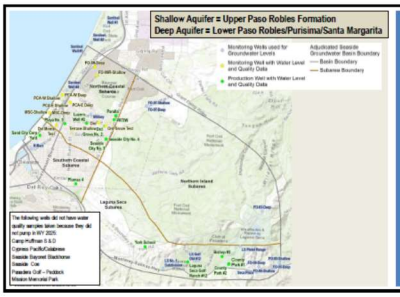
The meeting adjourned at 3:26 p.m.

SEASIDE GROUNDWATER BASIN

2025 SEAWATER INTRUSION ANALYSIS REPORT

MONTGOMERY & ASSOCIATES

Presented to:
Seaside Basin Watermaster
Technical Advisory Committee
December 10, 2025



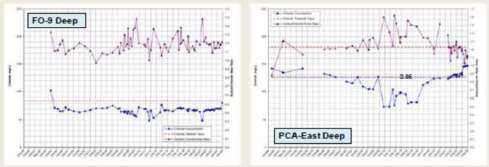
WELL DATA INCLUDED IN SIAR

SIAR ANALYSIS

- Chloride Distribution and Na/Cl Molar Ratio
- Cation/Anions – Piper and Stiff Diagrams
- Electric Induction Logs
- Groundwater Elevations
- Protective Groundwater Elevations
- Groundwater Production

MONTGOMERY & ASSOCIATES 2

CHLORIDE TRENDS AND SODIUM/CHLORIDE MOLAR RATIO



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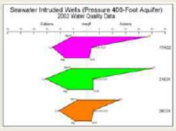
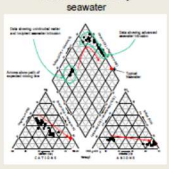
ANION/CATION RATIOS
STIFF DIAGRAMS

Example of shape if seawater intruded



PIPER DIAGRAMS

Example of how groundwater chemistry changes as it becomes intruded by seawater



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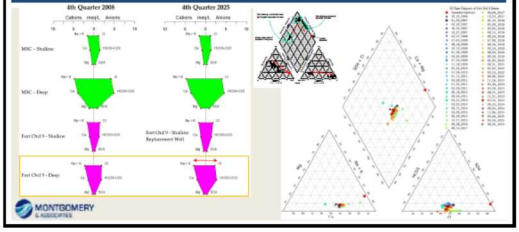
ANION/CATION CHANGES
FO-9 DEEP



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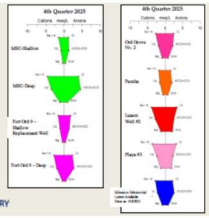
ANION/CATION ANALYSIS
STIFF DIAGRAMS



No shapes typical of seawater intruded anions & cations

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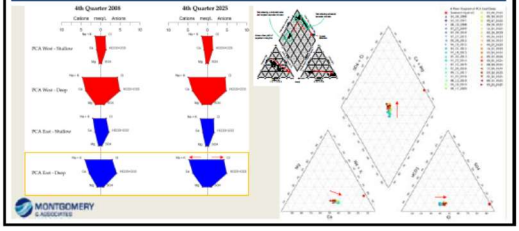
ANION/CATION CHANGES
PCA-EAST DEEP



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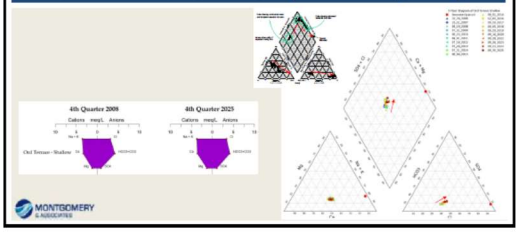
ANION/CATION CHANGES
ORD TERRACE SHALLOW (IN DEEP AQUIFER)



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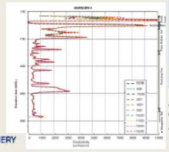
ELECTRIC INDUCTION LOGS

October 2025 logging event
4 Sentinel Wells
2 Monitoring Wells



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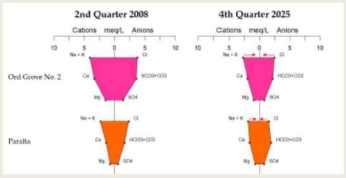
ANION/CATION CHANGES
PRODUCTION WELLS NEAR INJECTION ACTIVITIES

Sodium and chloride ions have decreased relative to other ions

Probably due to Injection Activities



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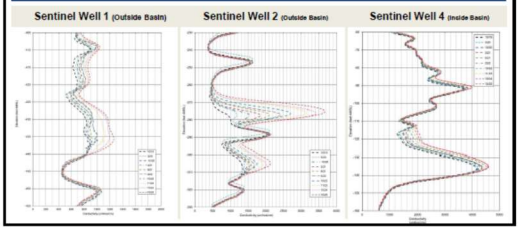
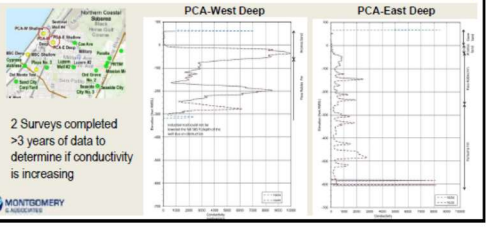
SENTINEL WELL INDUCTION LOGS
ZONES WITH INCREASING CONDUCTIVITY



PCA-WEST AND PCA-EAST INDUCTION LOGS



- 2 Surveys completed
- >3 years of data to determine if conductivity is increasing

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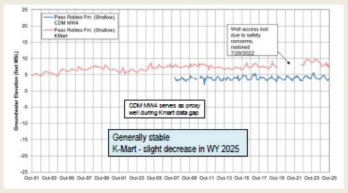
SOUTHERN COASTAL GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS



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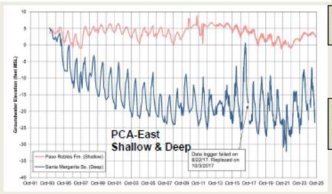
NORTHERN COASTAL GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS



- Stable since last year
- Seaside Golf Course using recycled water since Feb 2023

- Similar to last year
- Less native groundwater pumped
- ASR injection not recovered in WY 2025

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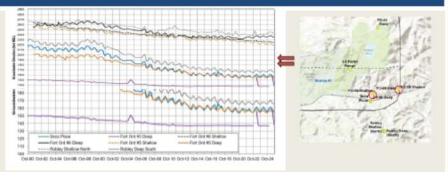
EASTERN LAGUNA SECA GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS



FO-5 & FO-6 shallow at the eastern boundary continue to decline 0.5 ft/year
Other shallow aquifer levels have stabilized over the past 5 years

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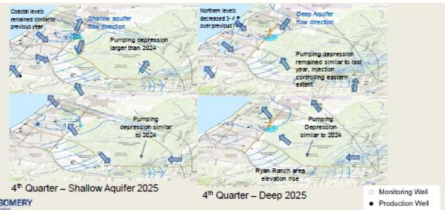
GROUNDWATER ELEVATION CONTOURS



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GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION WY 2024 VS 2025

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PROTECTIVE GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS

Subarea	Well	Depth	Protective Elevation, feet amsl	4th Quarter Elevation, feet amsl	Above or Below
Northern Coastal	MSC	Deep	17	-18.7	Below
		Shallow	11	1.9	Below
	PCA-W	Deep	17	-21.6	Below
		Shallow	2	2.1	Above
	Sentinel 3	Deep	4	-24.4	Below
Southern Coastal	CDM-MW4	Shallow	2	3.8	Above

Shallow = Upper Paso Robles
Deep = Lower Paso Robles/Purisima/Santa Margarita

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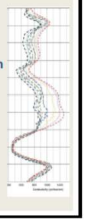
CONCLUSIONS

Detrimental groundwater conditions that pose a threat of seawater intrusion:

- Shallow aquifer is in direct contact with Monterey Bay
- Induction logging indicates continued increasing conductivity in Sentinel Wells 1, 2 and 4 in the Upper Paso Robles Formation (shallow aquifer) suggesting potential seawater intrusion
- Three wells (PCA-West Shallow, PCA-East Deep, Ord Terrace Shallow) exhibit trends suggesting possible mixing with seawater
- All deep groundwater levels in the Northern Coastal subarea are below sea level



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CONCLUSIONS

Detrimental groundwater conditions that pose a threat of seawater intrusion, continued:

- 1 of 3 shallow wells' groundwater level is below protective elevations. PCA-West Shallow remains above protective elevation thanks to recycled water irrigation
- All 3 deep target monitoring wells groundwater levels remain below protective elevations

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CONCLUSIONS

- Native groundwater production in the Seaside Groundwater Basin for Water Year 2025 was 2,112 acre-feet:
  - 239 acre-feet less than Water Year 2024
  - 888 acre-feet less than the Decision-ordered Operating Yield of 3,000 acre-feet per year required since October 1, 2020
- Recycled water recovery (3,851 AF from Pure Water Monterey) and golf course recycled water use helped offset native groundwater pumping

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CONCLUSIONS

Evidence indicating seawater intrusion has not been detected in monitoring and production wells from which water quality samples are collected:

- Chloride concentration trends are stable for most monitoring wells
  - None of the Stiff diagrams for monitoring or production wells show the chloride spike typical of seawater intrusion.
- Sodium/chloride molar ratios at most monitoring wells remained constant or increased over the past year; no ratios are <0.86

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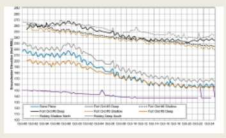
CONCLUSIONS

- Laguna Seca subarea shallow aquifer levels have mostly stabilized over the past 5 years
  - Cal-Am no longer pumps groundwater from Ryan Ranch & Bishop Systems
  - FO-5 and FO-6 Shallow at the eastern boundary continue to decline 0.5 ft/yr



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RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Inform EKI and MCWD GSA that SBWM-1 and SBWM-2 continue to show increases in conductivity in induction logs
2. Verify chloride concentrations and water chemistry in the 140–200 ft zone of SBWM-4
   - By monitoring well activity in the Basin, leverage opportunities to access the subsurface near SBMW-4, e.g., isolated water quality sampling when SNG replacement well is constructed
3. Destroy the Existing Damaged SNG Well – scheduled for 2026

MONTGOMERY & ASSOCIATES

QUESTIONS?

MONTGOMERY & ASSOCIATES

SEASIDE BASIN WATER MASTER
TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

** * * AGENDA TRANSMITTAL FORM * * **

MEETING DATE:	February 11, 2026
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 December 2025 and January 2026.

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 DECEMBER 2025 AND JANUARY 2026

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

There Were No Meetings in December That I Needed to Attend.

Monterey Subbasin Implementation Committee Meeting, January 23, 2026

Much of this meeting was devoted to reviews of various previously prepared documents in anticipation of staff preparing the annual report for this subbasin. However, a few items of interest to the Watermaster were discussed:

- The groundwater model being refined for the Corral de Tierra subarea is showing improvement and is better matching predicted groundwater levels with observed groundwater levels. Coordination with the Watermaster's Seaside Basin model is proving helpful in getting the two models to more closely match.
- Several new monitoring wells have been, or are scheduled to be, drilled including one additional one in the Marina-Ord area of the Monterey Subbasin.
- One of the options evaluated for the seawater intrusion extraction barrier project, with desalination of the extracted water and delivery of that water to users, was a large scale project that would have delivered water as far as the Corral de Tierra subarea. However, the cost of that project was so high that it has been dropped from further consideration. Hence, no new water supply source will be provided to that subarea.
- In the January 23, 2026 agenda packet for the 180/400-foot Aquifer Subbasin GSP Implementation Committee there was an item describing the projects and management actions being considered for that subbasin. It has been determined that of the three options being considered (an ASR project, the seawater intrusion extraction barrier with desalination project, and demand management), the only option that will achieve the seawater intrusion mitigation objective is the seawater intrusion extraction barrier with desalination project. One variation of that project is referred to the injection variation. Under this project, instead of piping desalinated water to users, the desalinated water would be injected into the basin, so users could continue to pump from their own wells. The preliminary cost estimate for that project was listed as around $800 million. I asked what impact implementation of that project would have on the loss of groundwater from the Monterey to the 180/400-Foot Aquifer subbasin. The response was that this is being evaluated and the information will be provided to this Committee sometime in the next few months.
- A letter was sent from DWR to the SVBGSA in December raising numerous questions for the SVBGSA to answer regarding the lack of progress being made in implementing the GSP for that subbasin. One excerpt from DWR's meeting with the SVBGSA to discuss that letter contained the following statements:

    Projects and Management Action & Implementation

    - *All-encompassing project selection process is needed to determine projects for moving forward across all Salinas Valley subbasins planned to be completed by January 2027, concurrently with the 2027 periodic evaluations for the other subbasins (2025 Periodic Evaluation, Section 3.1, p. 83).*

- *Further delays PMA implementation in the 180/400-Foot Aquifer Subbasin.* υ *Is a change from previous plan to start implementing projects by 2023 (approx. 1 year after GSPs for the other subbasins were completed).*
- *Unlike the other subbasins, the 180/400-Foot Aquifer Subbasin is a Critically Overdrafted basin, with an earlier deadline to meet sustainability.*
- *Except for the Monterey Subbasin, other subbasins are not experiencing SWI.*
- *Therefore, implementation of PMAs specific to the 180/400-Foot Aquifer Subbasin should take precedence.*
- *Considering URs and impacts on supply wells occurring due to SWI, and missed interim milestone, delayed PMA implementation raises question of whether the 180/400-Foot Aquifer Subbasin can reach sustainability by 2040.*
- *Without definitive PMAs that will be implemented, complete schedules of when PMAs will be fully in place, and timeline of accrual of expected benefits from the PMAs, staff are unable to fully assess PMAs and whether the sustainability goal for the basin will be achieved by 2040 deadline.*

180/400-Foot Aquifer Subbasin Implementation Committee Meeting, January 23, 2026

Due to a scheduling conflict I was not able to monitor this meeting, but as mentioned above there was an agenda item of interest to the Watermaster.

Monterey Peninsula Water Operations Committee Meeting, January 28, 2026:

Due to a scheduling conflict I was not able to attend this meeting, but information provided at this meeting included:

- Through December 2025 in FY 25-26 (July 1, 2025 – June 30, 2026) the PWM Project has delivered 2,437 AF of water. There is a total of 2,353 AF in the Operating Reserve. All PWM Log Reduction Requirements are being met.
- ASR injection began Friday 12/26/2025. 344 AF has been injected this water year. The total stored ASR water is 4,735 AF.
- ASR well No. 4 is in the operational permitting phase.
- There has been a recurring problem of compliance with the arsenic limit in one of the monitoring wells, but M1W is working with the regulators to resolve the compliance issue.
- Construction of Cal Am's Extraction Wells No. 1 and 2 is still in progress.
- The next meeting of this Committee will be on March 25, 2026.

SEASIDE BASIN WATER MASTER TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

** * * AGENDA TRANSMITTAL FORM * * **

MEETING DATE:	February 11, 2026
AGENDA ITEM:	3.A
AGENDA TITLE:	Access Issues for Induction Logging of Sentinel Well No. 4
PREPARED BY:	Robert Jaques, Technical Program Manager

Background

Induction logging of the Watermaster's four Sentinel Wells, located near the coastline within California State Park's (CSP's) Fort Ord Dunes State Park, has been performed at least annually since the wells were constructed in 2007. These wells are a critical part of the Watermaster's ongoing groundwater monitoring program, and are designated as "Sentinel Wells" because they are intended to provide for the detection of seawater intrusion, should it occur, before seawater could reach any of the production wells within the Seaside Groundwater Basin. This advance warning of seawater intrusion would give the Watermaster time to implement measures to try to mitigate this condition before it would impact those production wells.

As shown in the attached map, Sentinel Well No. 4 is one of the two Sentinel Wells that are located within the Seaside Basin. The other two Sentinel Wells are located further to the northeast, and are within the Monterey Subbasin, not the Seaside Basin. Sentinel Well No. 4 is the closest one to the production wells in the Seaside Basin, and is therefore a critical source of information regarding potential seawater intrusion. Induction logging provides information on the conductivity of the water in the strata surrounding the well. By observing changes in the conductivity over time, it is possible to learn whether seawater intrusion is occurring within the aquifers within that strata.

Some of the production wells in the Seaside Basin are perforated in the Paso Robles aquifer. The historical data on induction logging of Sentinel Well No. 4 shows a steadily increasing conductivity at a depth of between 150 to 200 feet below ground surface. This is most likely caused by seawater beginning to mix with the native groundwater at that depth. While this depth is shallower than the depth at which most of the production wells in the Seaside Basin are perforated, because of the non-homogeneity of the Paso Robles aquifer there is concern that seawater could move downward and into the depth zone where production wells are perforated. Therefore, continued monitoring of Sentinel Well No. 4 through induction logging is necessary to track this trend of increasing conductivity.

Sentinel Well No. 4 is located on the former site of Marina Coast Water District's Ord Village Wastewater Pump Station. That pump station was abandoned and demolished in 2023, and the property was turned over to CSP, which developed a vegetation restoration plan for the pump station site. As the new vegetation grows, it will make it more and more difficult for the induction logging vehicle (a mini-van) to access Sentinel Well No. 4. Several months ago CSP notified MPWMD, who oversees the induction logging work, that they did not want the vehicle driving to the well site any longer. After the Watermaster appealed to CSP regarding that restriction, CSP relented and allowed the vehicle to access the well site, but in a very restrictive manner. However, there is concern that if the unpaved access road to the former pump station site is allowed to become overgrown with the new or existing vegetation, it will become impossible for the vehicle to reach the well site, and thus unable to perform further induction logging.

SEASIDE BASIN WATER MASTER
TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

** * * AGENDA TRANSMITTAL FORM * * **

AGENDA ITEM:	3.A (Continued)

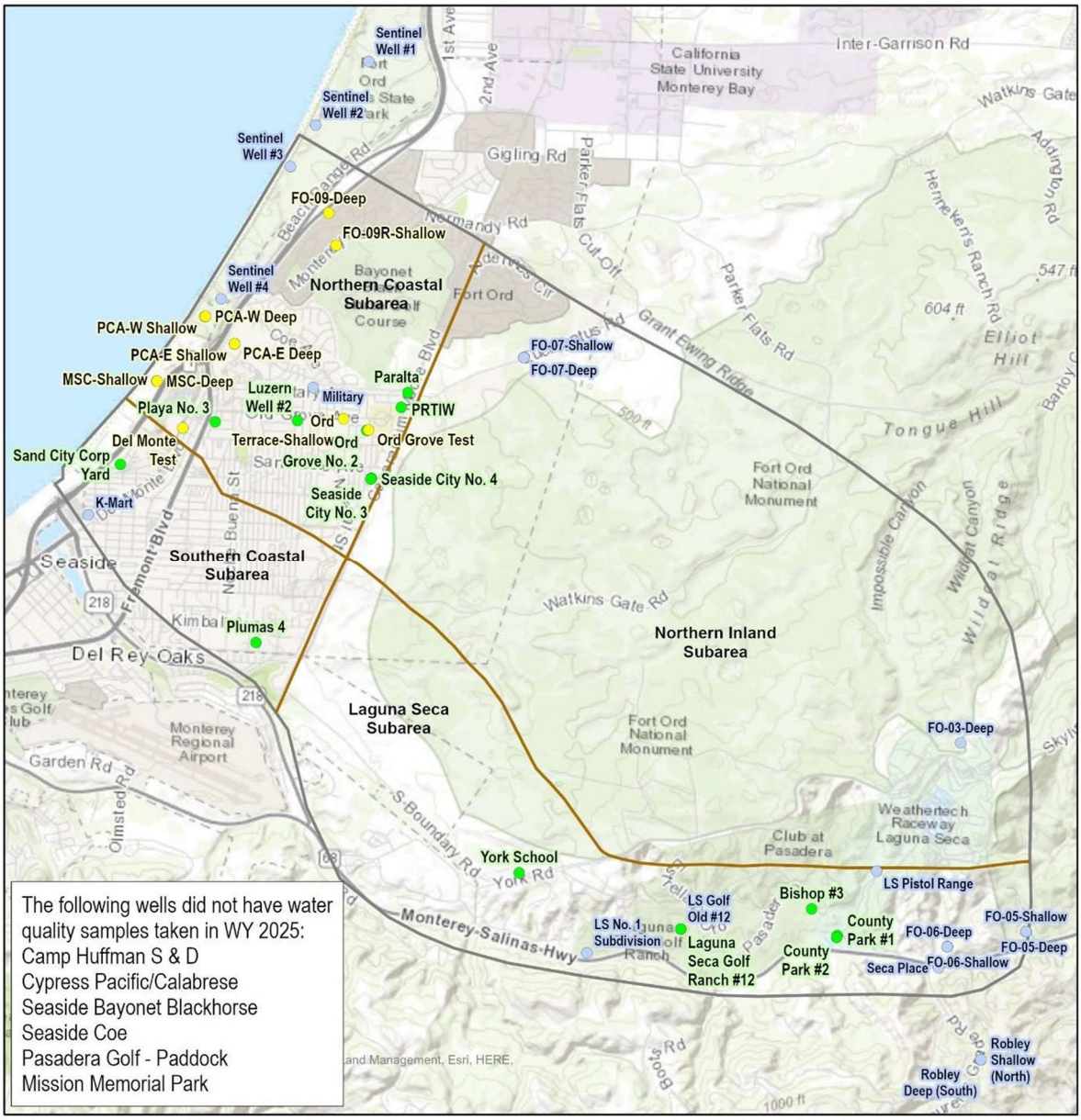
Discussion

I was initially of the understanding that revegetation of the former pump station site was a Coastal Development Permit condition in the permit issued to Marina Coast Water District (MCWD) for the demolition work. However, after doing some research I found that the Coastal Commission had granted a waiver of the Coastal Development Permit for the demolition work. I also learned that as part of the agreement between MCWD and CSPI to transfer the pump station property from MCWD to CSP, MCWD would remove all of the infrastructure and grade the site so that CSP could revegetate it. I then contacted CSP asking if they would grant an exception to their revegetation plan that would enable the Watermaster to continue to have access to the well site for induction logging. Thankfully, they responded that they do not plan to remove the road base that currently constitutes the roadway to the former pump station, and that they are aware of our need for vehicular access once per year.

So apparently the revegetation work will be confined to the former pump station site itself, and will not impact the access road to that site. This appears to address the Watermaster's concerns, and ongoing induction logging of this well should be able to continue.

ATTACHMENTS:	Map showing locations of the Sentinel Wells and other wells in their vicinity
RECOMMENDED ACTION:	None required – information only

Well Location Map



EXPLANATION

- Monitoring Wells used for Groundwater Levels
- Monitoring Well with Water Level and Quality Data
- Production Well with Water Level and Quality Data

Adjudicated Seaside Groundwater Basin Boundary
- Basin Boundary
- Subarea Boundary

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SEASIDE BASIN WATER MASTER
TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

**** * * AGENDA TRANSMITTAL FORM * * ****

MEETING DATE:	February 11, 2026
AGENDA ITEM:	3.B
AGENDA TITLE:	Determine Chloride Levels at Depth of Concern in Sentinel Well No. 4
PREPARED BY:	Robert Jaques, Technical Program Manager

SUMMARY:

One of the recommendations in the 2025 Seawater Intrusion Analysis Report reads as follows:

> ***Verify Chloride Concentrations and Water Chemistry in the 140 – 200 foot Zone of SBWM-4***
> *Watermaster has been unable to find a site for a new monitoring well near SBMW-4 to verify chloride levels. However, other subsurface access options may exist. By monitoring well activity in the Basin, Watermaster could leverage opportunities to access the subsurface near SBMW-4. An upcoming example is to request permission from the SNG well owner for isolated water quality sampling during the construction of the replacement SNG well and to offer reimbursement for that additional work.*

Attachment 1 is a graphic showing the perforation depths of all of the existing wells that are in the general vicinity of Sentinel Well No. 4. The blue "Depths of Areas of Interest" are where the induction logging has been showing a steady trend of increasing conductivity. These are between 87 and 138 feet below mean sea level, which corresponds to a depth range from 150 to 200 feet below ground surface at Sentinel Well No. 4. As the attachment shows, with the single exception of the Coe Avenue well (which is a considerable distance inland from the coast), all of these wells are perforated at much greater depths. Therefore, it is not possible to obtain water quality samples from those wells that would be representative of water quality at this shallower depth zone.

Ms. King of M&A provided some background information regarding performing isolated water quality sampling. This is contained in Attachment 2. Note that there are a number of steps that the Watermaster would need to paid for to perform this additional work, beyond the costs of simply installing the well itself. Ms. King reported that in 2018 M&A had a cost estimate from Maggiora Brothers Drilling of $19.5K per zone for a project in Santa Cruz. With construction cost escalation since 2018, she guesses that costs for a single zone could now be $25-30K. She went on to say that if we tested 3 zones that could be $90K. In comparison, a 250 foot deep monitoring well, may cost about $110K. Thus, since the isolated water quality zone tests only provide a single sample, installing a shallow monitoring well would be a much better option because it could be regularly sampled and induction logged.

Attachment 3 provides some relevant background information regarding the construction and purpose of the Sentinel Wells, as provided by Mr. Feeney who oversaw the design and construction of these wells.

Because of the significant cost and effort involved (locating a suitable site, getting landowner permission, permitting, design, and construction) of installing a shallow monitoring well, I reached out to our other hydrogeologic consultants, Gus Yates and Martin Feeney, to ask for their input on the value of installing an additional shallow monitoring well in response to the induction logging results at Sentinel Well No. 4. Attachment 4 contains their responses to the several questions that I posed to them.

SEASIDE BASIN WATER MASTER
TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

**** * * AGENDA TRANSMITTAL FORM * * ****

AGENDA ITEM:	3.B (Continued)

A map showing the locations of the wells used in the *Updated Seawater Intrusion Response Plan* as triggers for implementing the *Plan* is contained in Attachment 5.

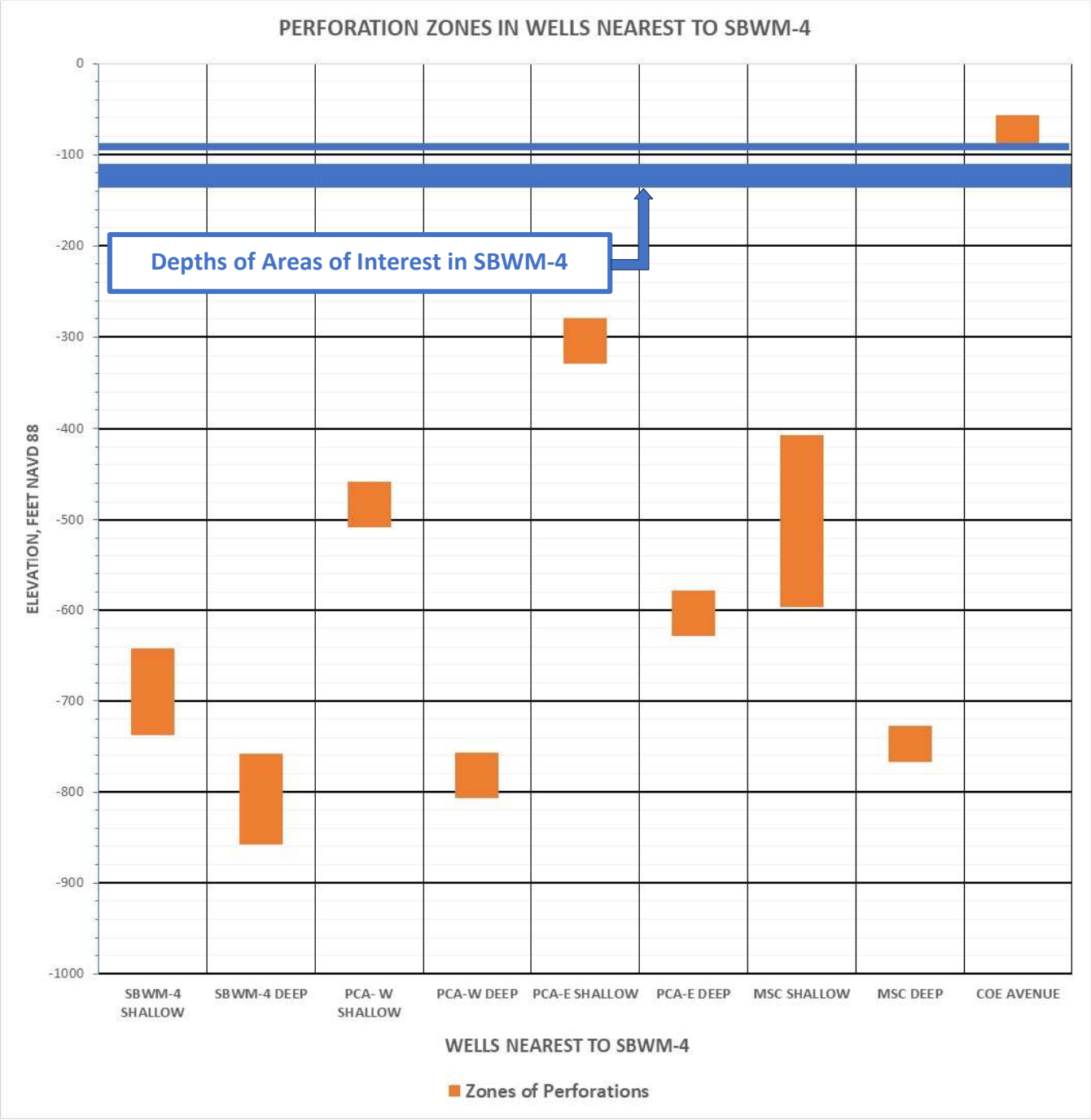
Based on the collective input from our consultants, and taking into account the difficulty and cost of installing a monitoring well for the purpose of obtaining water quality data that would be representative of the water quality at the location of Sentinel Well No. 4 at the zone depth of interest, it is my recommendation that we not pursue putting in a monitoring well for that purpose.

I believe that when the *Seawater Intrusion Response Plan* is further updated after a new groundwater model for the Seaside Basin has been developed (hopefully to be completed by the end of 2026), decisions about the need for, and the location(s) of, any additional monitoring wells can be made on a better-informed basis.

The TAC is invited to provide input and direction to the Technical Program Manager regarding this issue.

ATTACHMENTS:	1. Well Perforation Graphic 2. Information Regarding Isolated Water Quality Sampling 3. Relevant Information Regarding the Sentinel Wells 4. Questions to and responses from hydrogeologic consultants 5. Map Highlighting Seawater Intrusion Response Plan Trigger Well Locations
RECOMMENDED ACTION:	Provide direction to Technical Program Manager on this issue

Attachment 1
Well Perforation Graphic



Attachment 2
Information Regarding Isolated Water Quality Sampling

Note: Maggiora Bros. Drilling, Inc. has conducted isolated zone testing for Soquel Creek Water District's Twin Lake Church well under supervision by M&A.

Isolated Zone Testing

1. Drill a Pilot Borehole (Normal drilling procedure)
   - A small-diameter pilot borehole is drilled to the planned total depth.
2. Geophysical Logging (Normal drilling procedure)
   - Geophysical surveys (natural gamma radiation, spontaneous potential, short and long normal resistivities, and single point resistance) are conducted to identify water-producing or target zones
3. Zone Isolation (additional work that would need to be paid for)
   - A sampling tool (perforated pipe) is placed opposite the lowermost (first) target zone.
   - Hydrated bentonite tablets used to seal the target zone are installed above and below the target zone, with filter material surrounding the sampling tool to isolate the target zone for representative groundwater sampling.
4. Purge the Zone (additional work that would need to be paid for)
   - The zone is purged first by airline and then airlifting to remove the drilling fluid and then pumping to obtain a representative groundwater sample.
   - Purging is complete with turbidity is below 50 NTU.
5. Water Quality Sampling (additional work that would need to be paid for)
   - Collect a groundwater sample using a submersible pump.
6. Pull the sampling tool up to next zone and repeat steps 3 – 5 (additional work that would need to be paid for)
7. Once zone testing is complete ream the borehole to the final diameter and complete the well as designed (Normal drilling procedure once geophysical surveys have been conducted in the pilot borehole)

Attachment 3
Relevant Background Information

History of the Sentinel Wells.
The Sentinel Wells were installed in 2007 for the Watermaster. The wells were designed to allow induction logging of the entire thickness of sediments overlying the Monterey Shale (the effective base of freshwater in the Seaside Basin). An induction log allows measurement of the conductivity of the materials within the formation surrounding the well. A change (increase) in conductivity within a stratagraphic layer was to be considered indicative of seawater intrusion. This was considered a superior approach to depth specific monitoring wells because given the complexity of the materials it was considered impossible to predict which zones would be subject to intrusion and therefore where to place perforations. The Sentinel Wells were perforated solely in the deeper aquifer system (Purisima and Santa Margarita). The perforations were to allow collection of water level data from the lower system. The Sentinel Wells were not designed for water quality data, only water level data. Although, the wells were subsequently briefly sampled for water quality, the long perforated interval resulted in non-representative samples due to mixing between layers. When the Sentinel Wells were proposed it was considered that if a change in conductivity was detected, a dedicated monitoring well to the impacted depth would be installed at the site. However, land use issues now exclude that.

Depositional environment of Paso Robles Formation
The Paso Robles Formation (Plio-Pleistocene) is a predominantly non-marine, continental deposit comprised of sediments laid down in fluvial, floodplain, lacustrine, and alluvial fan environments. It consists of poorly sorted, unconsolidated silt, clay, sand, and gravel. Bedding is non-continuous and not areally extensive. Many investigators (most prominently John Logan) have to tried correlate strata short distances in Paso Robles in the Seaside Basin and failed.

Attachment 4

Questions Posed to Mr. Yates and Mr. Feeney (our other hydrogeologic consultants) and their responses regarding the value of installing a shallow monitoring well

Mr. Yates' responses are shown below in bold italics:

QUESTIONS

1. None of the existing wells shown in Attachment 1 have perforations at the depth of interest in SBWM-4. Does anyone know of an approach that would be able to obtain water quality samples in any of these wells at the depth of interest. Most if not all of these wells likely have steel casings.
   Adding perforations at the depth of interest in SBWM-4 or nearby wells PCAW-Shallow and PCAE-Shallow does not appear to be feasible. The cement surface seal in SBWM-4 extends below the zone of interest, and the PCA monitoring wells have 2-inch PVC casings. The smallest PVC casing perforator I am aware of is for 4-inch wells.

   There is a larger question of whether a well at any location other than SBWM-4 itself would produce a reliable measurement of chloride at SBWM-4, given the spatial heterogeneity of the Paso Robles Formation. It is very likely that groundwater in that formation flows primarily through sand stringers that can have irregular paths and interconnectivity. Seawater intrusion is likely present as "fingers" of saline water extending inland through connected coarse channel deposits.

2. Would there be any way to obtain a water quality sample from SBWM-4 itself at the depth of interest? It has a plastic casing.
   Holte Manufacturing makes a casing perforator specifically designed for PVC casings. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zxN8h98t4o8 and is available in sizes as small as 4 inches. However, SBWM-4 has a cement seal that is deeper than the zone of interest (170-200 ft bgs; 90-140 ft NAVD88). It is not possible to add perforations through the cement seal.

3. The Sentinel Wells were installed, and are intended, to provide for the detection of seawater intrusion before seawater could reach any of the production wells within the Seaside Groundwater Basin. This advance warning of seawater intrusion would give the Watermaster time to implement measures to try to mitigate this condition before it would impact those production wells. The wells were designed to use induction logging as the means of detecting possible seawater intrusion. The perforations were provided in order to obtain groundwater level data, not to obtain water quality samples.

   A. Given this background on the Sentinel Wells, and the fact that they are performing their jobs by providing data on changes in conductivity, and therefore presumably salinity, over the full depth of their well casings, is it really necessary to obtain an actual chloride measurement at the present depth of interest in the vicinity of Sentinel Well No. 4?
      The only other potential source of salinity that I have heard (from our February 2024 meeting on this topic) was leakage through the SNG well casing. However, the July 2025 resistivity survey (Geophysical Imaging Partners, September 2025) showed fingers of saline water extending inland from the ocean, which is consistent with an ocean source rather than an inland well source. That report also confirmed a water table depth right at sea level or a bit below, which corroborates the plausibility of flow inland from the ocean.

      Note that the geophysical profiles do not include a data point right at SBWM-4, but the thin zones of low resistivity at various depths combined with depositional heterogeneity

support the possibility that the low-resistivity zones closer to the ocean connect with the one we are seeing at SBWM-4.

Note that the primary saline lens detected by the geophysical survey is at the base of the Aromas Sand. Martin mentioned that intrusion into the lower Aromas in the Fort Ord area has been known for decades and was detected by monitoring wells installed by Harding Lawson Associates.

B. Isn't simply knowing that salinity is increasing at that depth a sufficient warning of the inland movement of seawater?
In my opinion, yes. I do not see a plausible alternative mechanism for the increasing salinity in the zone of interest at SBWM-4. This opinion is at odds with the Updated Seawater Intrusion Response Plan, which requires three conditions to be present before a "Declaration of Seawater Intrusion" can be issued, and two of those require water quality samples (chloride concentration and the sodium:chloride molar ratio). The obvious drawback to that set of criteria is the regulatory and financial difficulty of drilling wells in the right places and depths for sampling.

C. If a shallow monitoring well were to be installed in the vicinity of Sentinel Well No. 4, perforated in the zone of interest so as to obtain a water quality (chloride) sample at that depth, wouldn't we also have to install additional monitoring wells at other depths if trends toward increasing conductivity at other depths were to be detected in future induction logging?
As some of our team members noted in March 2024, we could construct a nested monitoring well with screens at depths we think might be most likely to see intrusion sooner rather than later. But this question is basically correct: you can waste a lot of effort trying to chase saltwater as it moves inland through circuitous pathways.

4. The Watermaster's recently adopted updated *Seawater Intrusion Response Plan* continues to rely on measurements taken at a handful of monitoring wells as the only trigger points for implementing response actions. These wells are MSC Shallow, PCA-West Shallow, PCA-East Shallow, FO-09R-Shallow (replacement), and FO-09-Deep. The locations of these wells are shown in Attachment 5 and are highlighted with light orange shading.

A. Would having a chloride measurement at the depth of interest change seawater intrusion response actions the Watermaster might take that would be different than if no such data was available?
Not really. I agree with the "Part 1of the Pumping Redistribution Plan" in the Updated SIRP, which recommends modeling potential intrusion pathways and rates for each potentially affected water supply well now, without waiting for intrusion to occur. Since intrusion is actually occurring, it is timely to do that modeling.

There is a caveat, which is that the model is a flow model, not a transport model. As Pascual found when trying to simulate the results of tracer studies at the Pure Water Monterey (PWM) deep injection wells, the tracer moved much faster than the model initially predicted because flow is actually though preferential flow paths of small cross-sectional area, whereas the flow model assumes flow is uniform throughout the full thickness of each model layer. So he ratcheted down the effective porosity by a factor of about five to replicate the tracer results. I think we can assume a similar adjustment needs to be done throughout the model flow domain, not just in the PWM area.

Part 1 immediate actions should include implementing periodic geophysical resistivity surveys similar to the repeated induction surveys of the sentinel wells. It would require establishing a set of transects perpendicular to and along the coastline that could be re-occupied with the same equipment and same equipment operator once a year. I envision a network more extensive than the one used for the July 2025 survey. I am not certain they used the most appropriate equipment for our interest in detecting changes in resistivity over time at various depths, but it might be the right choice. I tried this approach for detecting changes in resistivity at a shoreline location in Sonoma County and had confusing results at least partly due to using different equipment and a different operator for the follow-up survey.

With or without a formal "Declaration of Seawater Intrusion", the Watermaster should begin the process of selecting and implementing response actions. I see the options generally falling into two categories:

1. ***Change the groundwater balance in a positive direction, which will gradually raise water levels. I think there are five currently active water supply wells screened entirely or partly in the Paso Robles Aquifer: Luzern, Playa #3, Seaside #4, and the two golf course wells (Coe Avenue and Reservoir). I seem to recall that a plan was in the works to switch golf course irrigation to recycled water and concurrently decreasing or eliminating pumping from the wells. Golf course pumping is presently the largest draft from the Paso Robles Aquifer, so that change in irrigation source might be sufficient to halt the increases in salinity observed at SBWM-4. If the switch in irrigation supply can be implemented, then I would recommend continuing to do induction logging at SWBM-4 for perhaps 5 years before concluding whether the change has decreased the rate of intrusion.***

2. ***Install an injection barrier. This strategy is being considered for the Salinas Valley Basin. However, modeling of possible injection barriers in the 180-Foot and 400-Foot aquifers this past year basically concluded that there was insufficient water readily available from the Salinas River to produce an effective barrier. The situation in Seaside is smaller, and a barrier might be more achievable. However, it would also depend on a source of water, which has not yet been identified. This option would also be much more expensive than simply delivering recycled water for golf course irrigation.***

B. Would having such data improve the effectiveness of the *Seawater Intrusion Response Plan*?
Water quality data might improve effectiveness in the sense of convincing others that there is a need to take action, but it isn't needed to convince me. In my opinion, seawater intrusion is happening and some action other than monitoring and modeling should be taken to keep it from getting worse.

Mr. Feeney's responses are shown below in bold italics:

QUESTIONS

1. None of the existing wells shown in Attachment 1 have perforations at the depth of interest in SBWM-4. Does anyone know of an approach that would be able to obtain water quality samples in any of these wells at the depth of interest. Most if not all of these wells likely have steel casings.
Even if the wells shown in Attachment 1 could be modified to be sampled at the depth or elevation of interest, given the distance from SBWM-4 and the complexity of the lithology of the Paso Robles Formation, the results would not necessarily be representative of conditions at SBWM-4. The results might lead to false-positives or false-negatives.

2. Would there be any way to obtain a water quality sample from SBWM-4 itself at the depth of interest? It has a plastic casing.
No. SBWM-4 has a concrete seal to the top of the Purisima Formation. Perforating the well in the Paso Robles Formation is not possible.

3. The Sentinel Wells were installed, and are intended, to provide for the detection of seawater intrusion before seawater could reach any of the production wells within the Seaside Groundwater Basin. This advance warning of seawater intrusion would give the Watermaster time to implement measures to try to mitigate this condition before it would impact those production wells. The original plan to obtain water quality samples from the Sentinel Wells was abandoned some years ago when it was realized that the water quality data that was being obtained was not representative of the water quality at the perforation depths where the samples were being collected. Rather, it was a mixture of water from various depths. Induction logging therefore replaced the water quality sampling as the means of detecting possible seawater intrusion.

   A. Given this background on the Sentinel Wells, and the fact that they are performing their jobs by providing data on changes in conductivity, and therefore presumably salinity, over the full depth of their well casings, is it really necessary to obtain an actual chloride measurement at the present depth of interest in the vicinity of Sentinel Well No. 4?
   Given the well's location, the only thing that can be causing the increase in conductivity is seawater intrusion. The fact that the conductivity is changing (increasing) over time only confirms this. An actual water quality sample is not necessary. The Sentinel Well is providing the data as designed.

   B. Isn't simply knowing that salinity is increasing at that depth a sufficient warning of the inland movement of seawater?
   Yes.

   C. If a shallow monitoring well were to be installed in the vicinity of Sentinel Well No. 4, perforated in the zone of interest so as to obtain a water quality (chloride) sample at that depth, wouldn't we also have to install additional monitoring wells at other depths if trends toward increasing conductivity at other depths were to be detected in future induction logging?
   Yes.

4. The Watermaster's recently adopted updated *Seawater Intrusion Response Plan* continues to rely on measurements taken at a handful of monitoring wells as the only trigger points for implementing response actions. These wells are MSC Shallow, PCA-West Shallow, PCA-East Shallow, FO-09R-Shallow (replacement), and FO-09-Deep. The locations of these wells are shown in Attachment 5 and are highlighted with light orange shading.

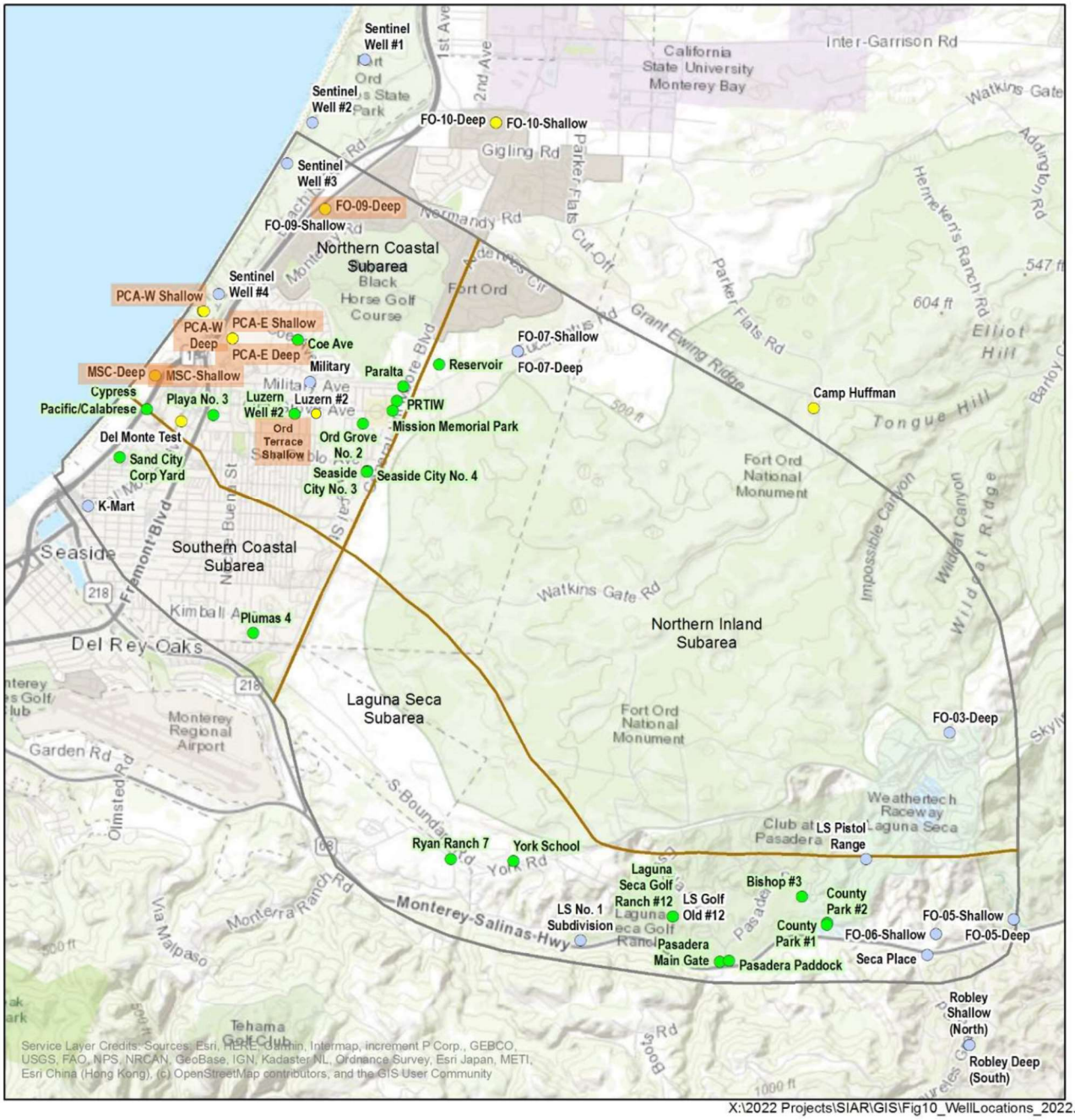
A. Would having a chloride measurement at the depth of interest change seawater intrusion response actions the Watermaster might take that would be different than if no such data was available?
No.

B. Would having such data improve the effectiveness of the Seawater Intrusion Response Plan*?*
The Response Plan should be updated to allow the induction logging of the Sentinel Wells to be a trigger, as originally proposed. Assuming the Seawater Intrusion Response is updated so that the triggers are defined as changes in conductivity, the Sentinel Well data are sufficient.

Alternative Suggestion. Given the limited access to SBWM-4 in the future, a useful alternative that might help illuminate the issue with seawater intrusion in the area would be the installation of a new induction logging well at the south end of the beach road (before it turns down to the old pump station). This would allow resumption of induction logging in this area and provide a data point farther inland.

Attachment 5

Map Highlighting Seawater Intrusion Response Plan Trigger Well Locations



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EXPLANATION

- Monitoring Wells used for Groundwater Levels
- Monitoring Well with Water Level and Quality Data
- Production Well with Water Level and Quality Data

Adjudicated Seaside Groundwater Basin Boundary

- Basin Boundary
- Subarea Boundary

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SEASIDE BASIN WATER MASTER
TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

** * * AGENDA TRANSMITTAL FORM * * **

MEETING DATE:	February 11, 2026
AGENDA ITEM:	4
AGENDA TITLE:	Discuss Deep Aquifers Monitoring Plan Issues
PREPARED BY:	Robert Jaques, Technical Program Manager

SUMMARY:

At the Board's January 7, 2026 meeting presentations were made by Sarah Hardgrave of the Salinas Valley Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (SVBGSA) and Amy Woodrow of the Monterey County Water Resources Agency (MCWRA) on work their respective agencies were performing that would be of interest to the Watermaster. Ms. Woodrow described the *Deep Aquifers Monitoring Plan*, which was an outcome from a *Deep Aquifers Study* that was completed by M&A in 2024. The Study included recommendations, one of which was to for refine existing monitoring networks across the entirety of the Deep Aquifers. Using field studies, data on geologic structure and formations, water quality data, and aquifer tests, the Study defined the geographic extent of the Deep Aquifers and three "regions" within that extent. The Deep Aquifers extent covers areas that are managed by multiple agencies, including a portion of the Seaside Groundwater Basin, as shown in the map in Attachment 1.

MCWRA prepared the Monitoring Plan for the Deep Aquifers in the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin. The Monitoring Plan describes the types and frequencies of monitoring across the Deep Aquifers extent as conducted by MCWRA, Marina Coast Water District Groundwater Sustainability Agency, Monterey Peninsula Water Management District, Salinas Valley Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency, and the Watermaster. The Plan is intended to:

- Describe current groundwater monitoring activities and methodologies.
- Identify data gaps and present an approach for enhancing and expanding monitoring to minimize or eliminate data gaps.
- Improve a collective regional understanding of conditions in the Deep Aquifers, and
- Provide a mechanism for the monitoring entities to regularly review and, if needed, refine the monitoring network.

The Plan includes a spreadsheet listing all of the groundwater monitoring activities being performed by each of these entities within the extent of the Deep Aquifers. I reviewed the draft version of that spreadsheet and provided some corrections to it, so it would exactly match the monitoring work that the Watermaster is currently performing.

One element of the Plan is an annual assessment of the monitoring networks to provide a time for the monitoring entities to:

- Identify wells that may need to be replaced.
- Capture information about new wells to add to the monitoring network(s).
- Discuss changes to monitoring methodologies.
- Update the Monitoring Plan.
- As they arise, work on other topics related to Deep Aquifers monitoring that may require coordination.

SEASIDE BASIN WATER MASTER
TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

** * * AGENDA TRANSMITTAL FORM * * **

AGENDA ITEM:	4 (Continued)

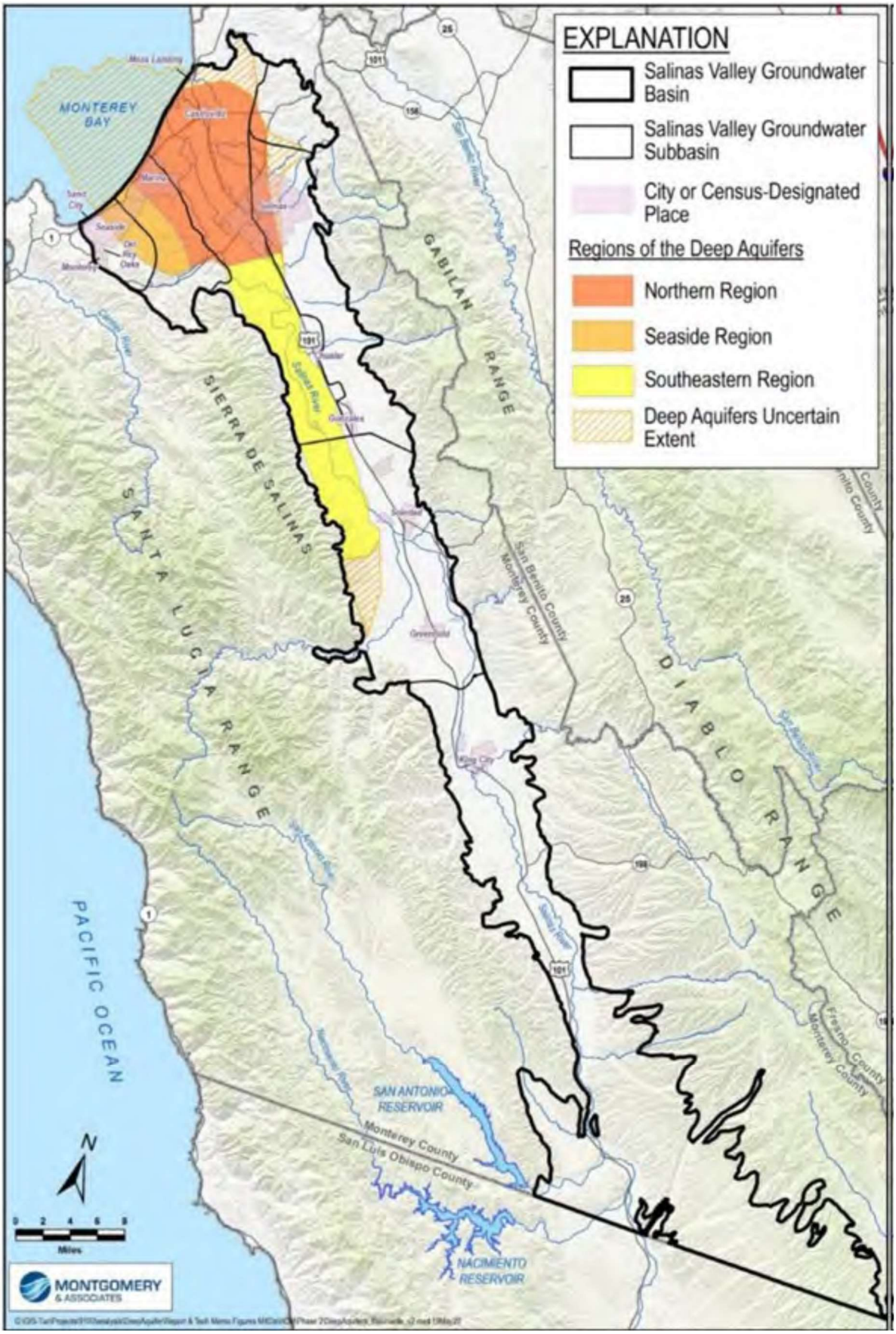
There was Board discussion following these presentations, and the Board directed that the TAC determine whether there are any deficits in the Watermaster's existing monitoring work, compared to the monitoring work being performed by the other entities. One topic that was mentioned was the performance of stable isotope analyses on water quality samples. This is something the Watermaster does not currently perform. This analysis is intended to provide data on whether the water being sampled is "old" water (water that was in the basin prior to the 1950s) or "new" water which has entered the groundwater basin subsequent to that time frame. Ms. Hardgrave reported that the per-sample cost of performing this analysis is about $2,000. She went on to say that the SVBGSA may seek grant funding assistance if additional monitoring is deemed desirable, beyond the monitoring currently being performed.

To the best of my knowledge, only a few of these entities may be performing this analysis. I do not recall stable isotope monitoring ever being discussed at a Watermaster TAC meeting. As discussed in the Watermaster's 2012 Annual Report, two analyses that the Watermaster used to perform on the Sentinel Wells were for barium and iodide. However, since those analyses 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. Ms. Tamara Voss, who was a TAC member and was in charge of MCWRA's groundwater monitoring program prior to her retirement a year or so ago, recommended that, because of the cost of performing those additional analyses, they should only be resumed if the other water quality parameters were indicative of seawater intrusion.

Since, Ms. Woodrow is a Watermaster TAC member and is most familiar with what monitoring is being performed by the other entities, I will defer to her recommendations on whether there is additional monitoring the Watermaster should consider performing when the annual assessment of the Plan is conducted.

ATTACHMENTS:	Map showing the location of the Deep Aquifers
RECOMMENDED ACTION:	None required – information only

Deep Aquifers Map



SEASIDE BASIN WATER MASTER
TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

** * * AGENDA TRANSMITTAL FORM * * **

MEETING DATE:	February 11, 2026
AGENDA ITEM:	5
AGENDA TITLE:	Schedule
PREPARED BY:	Robert Jaques, Technical Program Manager

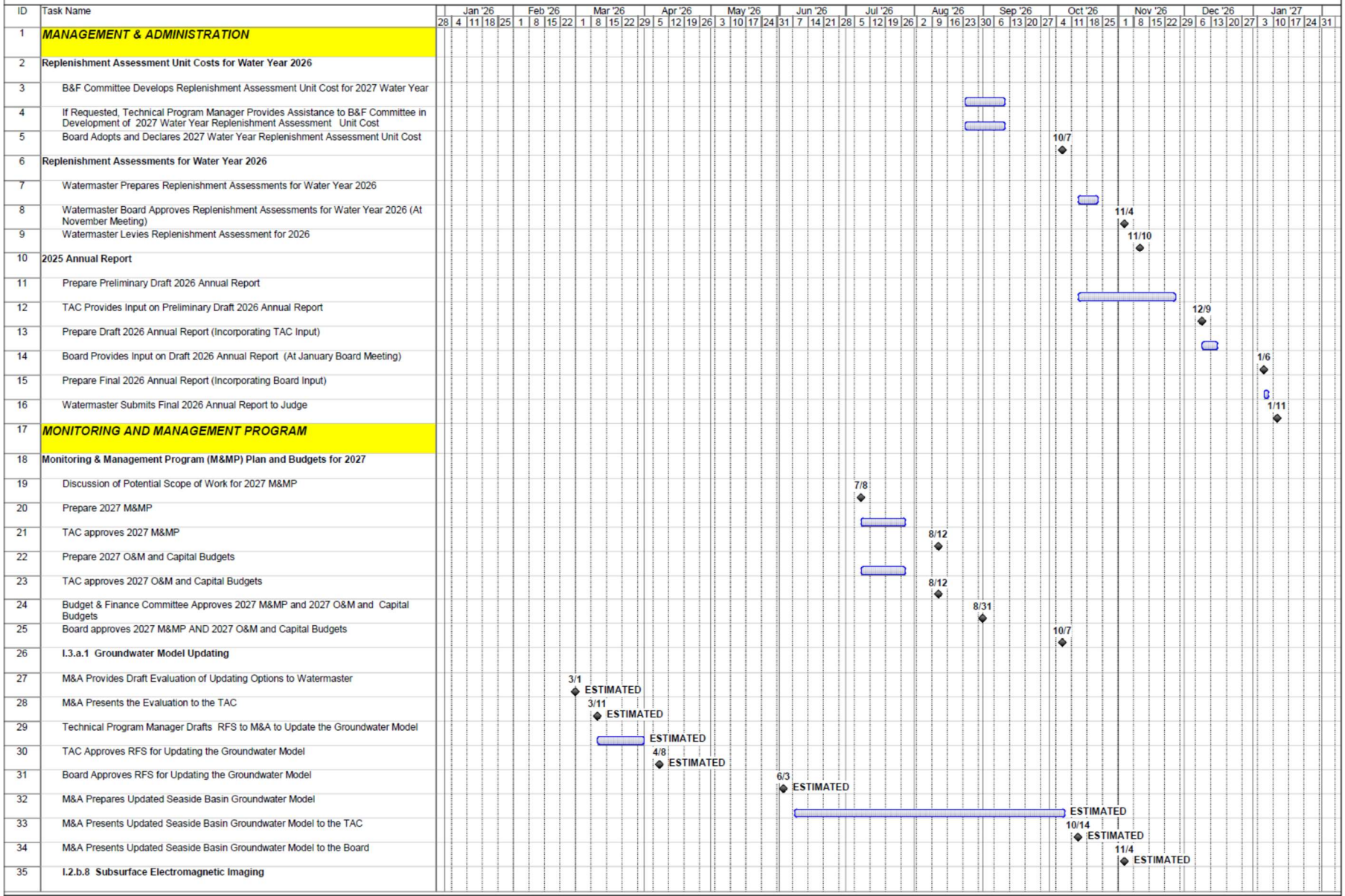
SUMMARY:

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.

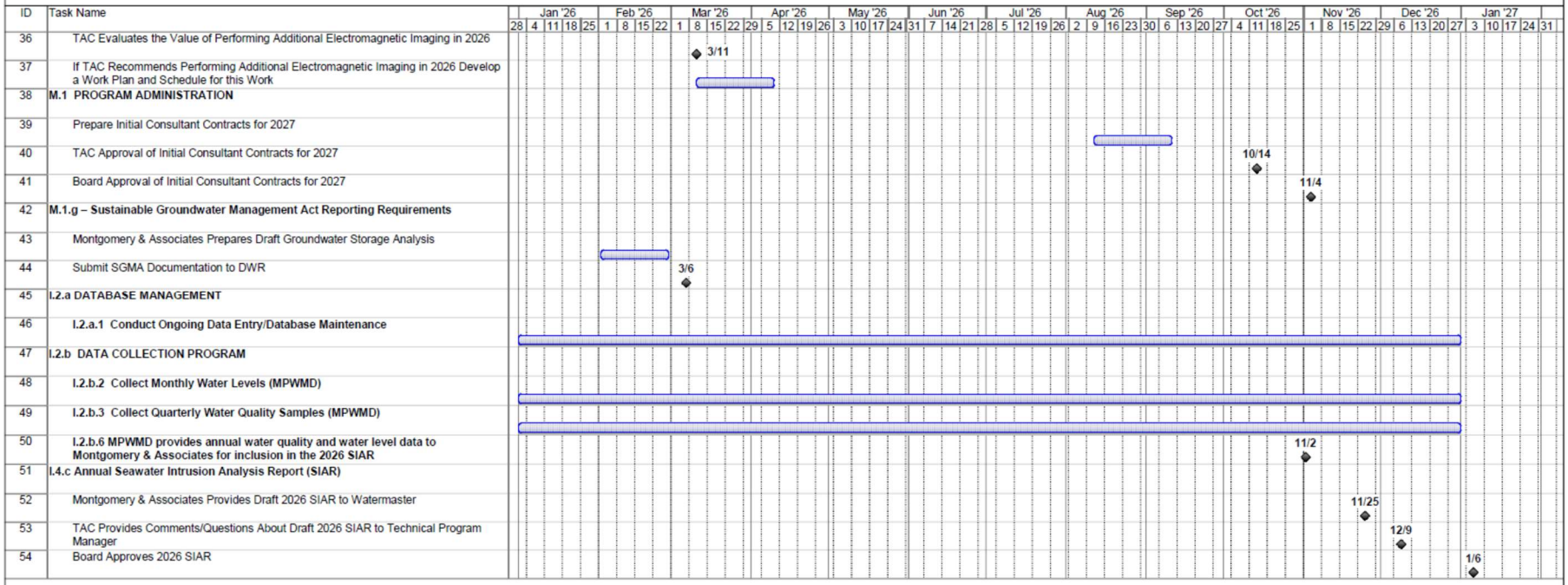
Attached are the updated schedule for 2026 activities, and the proposed schedule for 2026 activities.

ATTACHMENTS:	Updated Schedule of Work Activities for FY 2026
RECOMMENDED ACTION:	Provide Input to Technical Program Manager Regarding Any Corrections or Additions to the Schedules

Seaside Basin Watermaster
2026 Monitoring and Management Program
Work Schedule



Seaside Basin Watermaster
2026 Monitoring and Management Program
Work Schedule



SEASIDE BASIN WATER MASTER
TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

** * * AGENDA TRANSMITTAL FORM * * **

MEETING DATE:	February 11, 2026
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