

2019 GSA Fee Study

Final Report

May 21, 2019





Board of Directors
Upper Ventura River Groundwater Agency



Re: 2019 Groundwater Fee Study

Dear Directors,

Hildebrand Consulting is pleased to present this 2019 GSA Fee Study (Study) that we performed for the Upper Ventura River Groundwater Agency (UVRGA). We appreciate the fine assistance provided by members of the board and consultants to UVRGA Agency (such as Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP and Bondy Groundwater Consulting, Inc.) who participated in the Study.

Should UVRGA have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at: mhildebrand@hildco.com (510) 316-0621

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service to UVRGA and look forward to the possibility of doing so again in the near future.

Sincerely,

Mark Hildebrand

Hildebrand Consulting, LLC

Enclosure

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# **List of Acronyms**

AF acre-foot

DWR Department of Water Resources

FY fiscal year (which ends on June 30 for the District)

GPD gallons per day

GSA Groundwater Sustainability Agency
GSP Groundwater Sustainability Plan

HCF hundred of cubic feet

JPA Joint Powers Agreement

MWC mutual water company

SGMA Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

SWRCB State Water Resources Control Board
UVRGA Upper Ventura River Groundwater Agency

## **Glossary**

Operators The owner of a groundwater extraction facility within the

Subbasin, not including "de minimum" extractors (as defined by

Water Code 10721).

Pre-GSP Fees The fees to be imposed by UVRGA on Operators for eligible costs

as authorized by Water Code Section 10730.

Member Agencies Refers collectively to Casitas Municipal Water District, Meiners

Oaks Water District, the City of Ventura, Ventura County, and the

Ventura River Water District.

Study Refers to the 2019 GSA Fee Study by Hildebrand Consulting for

UVRGA, dated May 2, 2019

Subbasin The Upper Ventura River Subbasin, also known as DWR Subbasin

No. 4-003.01



## SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

Hildebrand Consulting, LLC has been retained by the Upper Ventura River Groundwater Agency ("UVRGA") to conduct a fee study ("Study"). This report describes in detail the assumptions, procedures, and results of the Study, including conclusions and recommendations.

## 1.1 SGMA BACKGROUND

In September of 2014, the California Legislature enacted comprehensive legislation aimed at strengthening local control and management of groundwater basins throughout the state. Known as the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act ("SGMA"), the legislation provides a framework for sustainable management of groundwater supplies by local authorities, with a limited role for state intervention when necessary to protect the resource. In order to achieve these goals, SGMA authorizes the creation of Groundwater Sustainability Agencies ("GSA") which are required to manage their respective basin(s) or subbasin(s).

#### 1.2 GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLANS

As a means to managing groundwater resources, SGMA requires GSAs to develop, adopt, and implement a Groundwater Sustainability Plan ("GSP"). The GSP must outline measurable objectives and interim milestones to achieve the sustainability goal for the basin within a 20-year time frame. GSPs are required to include a physical description of the basin, including groundwater levels, groundwater quality, subsidence, and groundwater-surface water interaction; data on historical and projected water demands and supplies; and monitoring and management provisions to ensure that the basin is managed sustainably over a 20-year horizon.

SGMA also grants GSAs the authority to impose fees in order to, among other things, fund the development and adoption of the required GSP.

#### 1.3 UVRGA BACKGROUND

The UVRGA was formed in December 2016 by Casitas Municipal Water District, Meiners Oaks Water District, the City of Ventura, Ventura County, and the Ventura River Water District ("Member Agencies") using a Joint Powers Agreement ("JPA"). The UVRGA officially became a GSA on July 20, 2017. As part of its compliance with SGMA, the UVRGA is in the process of developing a Groundwater Sustainability Plan ("GSP") for the Upper Ventura River Subbasin ("Subbasin") (DWR Subbasin No. 4-003.01).

The Subbasin is located in the Ojai Valley under and next to the upper part of the Ventura River. It stretches from near the Camino Cielo Bridge just below the confluence of Matilija Creek and North Fork Matilija Creek, down to Foster Park below Casitas Springs. A map of the Subbasin has been provided in **Attachment 1**.

The UVRGA is governed by a seven-member Board of Directors consisting of one "member" director from each Member Agency and two stakeholder directors representing environmental and agricultural interests.

### 1.4 SCOPE & OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

The scope of this Study is to recommend fees to be imposed by UVRGA on eligible groundwater extractors ("Operators")<sup>1</sup> for eligible costs as authorized by Water Code Section 10730 (hereafter referred to as the "Pre-GSP Fees").<sup>2</sup> These Pre-GSP Fees are consistent with applicable law and are based on a multi-year financial plan that projected the UVRGA's cash flow requirements for a 5-year period June 30, 2024. The primary objectives of this Study are to:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> As defined by SGMA, an Operator means the owner of a groundwater extraction facility. This Study did not consider "de minimum" extractors (as defined by SGMA) as Operators.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Pre-GSP Fees may continue to be imposed on groundwater extractors after adoption of the GSP, as authorized by Water Code Section 10730.

- a. Develop a multi-year financial management plan that considers UVRGA's anticipated funding needs for costs that are authorized under Water Code Section 10730;
- b. Propose an equitable fee structure for Operators that complies with applicable law; and
- c. Propose a 5-year fee schedule that will provide adequate revenues to meet UVRGA's anticipated ongoing financial obligations.

This report describes the financial plan which details the basis for UVRGA's fee revenue requirements, the basis for the proposed fee structure, and a 5-year schedule for the Pre-GSP Fees.

### 1.5 LEGAL AUTHORITY

Water Code Section 10730, which was enacted through SGMA, grants a GSA the authority to impose fees to fund the costs of a GSP including, but not limited to, preparation of a GSP, adoption of a GSP, investigations, inspections, compliance assistance, and program administration, including a prudent reserve. After adoption of the GSP, the GSA also has the authority to impose fees for the costs of groundwater management. Section 10730 does not, however, explicitly cite which existing legal authority in California are applicable in authorizing the Pre-GSP Fee. Given the relatively nascent nature of SGMA and limited history of other GSAs with fees, the project team did a thorough evaluation of the legal mechanisms by which Pre-GSP Fees could be levied on Operators. The principal legal authority that were considered included California Constitution Article XIII C (as amended by Proposition 26) and California Constitution Article XIII D.

Constitution Article XIII C was amended by Proposition 26 in 2010 to redefine the meaning of the word "tax" to be any levy, charge, or exaction of any kind imposed by a local government with a list of exceptions. The exceptions that were deemed to be potentially relevant for this Study included (1) charges imposed for a specific benefit conferred to the payor, (2) charges imposed for a specific government service provided directly to the payor, and (3) charges for reasonable regulatory costs to a local government. In addition, California Constitution Article XIII D authorizes local governments to impose so-called "property-related" fees, which would have been a groundwater extraction fee in the context of this Study.

In reviewing the above options with UVRGA's legal counsel, it was determined that the Pre-GSP Fee described by Water Code 10730 is authorized by Constitution Article XIII C, section 1, subdivision (e)(5), which describes the exception given for charges related to reasonable regulatory costs to a local government. In this case the regulatory costs are UVRGA's costs associated with developing and adopting a GSP. The Pre-GSP Fee will be imposed on Operators based on the fact that they are the groundwater extractors in the Subbasin.

It should be noted that the project team also discussed the option of proposing a tax or assessment that would require voter approval. Specifically, a "special tax" (as defined in Constitution Article XIII C) could be adopted after approval by a 2/3rds majority of the qualified voters in the service area in order to generate a tax revenue for a specific purpose (in this case funding a GSA). Similarly, Constitution Article XIII D authorizes the imposition of "assessments" on parcels of real property to pay for benefits the parcels receive from local improvements. Such assessments need to be approved by a majority of property owners (after the votes are weighted according to the proportional financial obligation of the affect property). Upon legal analysis, none of these options were deemed necessary and would add additional costs, time, and unnecessary uncertainty to the fee development process.

## SECTION 2. FINANCIAL PLAN

This section presents UVRGA's financial plan, including a description of the source data, assumptions, UVRGA's financial policies, and a description of UVRGA's cash flow requirements for the next 5 years.

The 5-year financial plan was developed through several interactive work sessions, including numerous public meetings, with UVRGA consultants, legal counsel, the Board's Ad Hoc Budget Committee, and the Board. As a result of this process, the Study has produced a robust financial plan that identifies UVRGA's anticipated revenue requirements and financial performance objectives throughout the projection period while striving to minimize fees to Operators. UVRGA provided historical and budgeted financial information associated with the operation of UVRGA and also assisted in developing assumptions and policies, such as reserve targets.

### 2.1 BEGINNING FUND BALANCE

The financial plan spans from fiscal year<sup>3</sup> (FY) 2019/20 through FY 2023/24. The beginning cash balances for FY 2018/19 was \$69,748.

#### 2.2 REVENUES SOURCES

As described Section 1.3, the UVRGA was formed in December 2016 and therefore has been incurring administrative and planning costs since that time. Thus far all of UVRGA's costs have been funded through voluntary contributions from UVRGA's five Member Agencies (all of which are public agencies and which are also collectively and individually the Subbasin's largest groundwater extractors).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Fiscal years begin on July 1 and end on June 30<sup>th</sup>

Additional sources of revenue in the future (aside from revenues from the proposed Pre-GSP Fees) will include grants from the Department of Water Resources ("DWR") and a loan from one or more Member Agencies (see Section 2.5). In the future, UVRGA may receive interest income from its cash reserve balances, but the interest rate for those revenues are unknown and, therefore, have not been included in this financial plan.

#### 2.3 EXPENSES

The annual operational and administrative costs included in this financial plan are eligible costs under Water Code Section 10730, and include labor costs, professional services (consulting contracts and legal counsel), grant-related activities, administrative costs and other expenses associated with GSP development and adoption. During this "Pre-GSP" phase, UVRGA is not incurring any groundwater *management* costs associated with the actual implementation of the (future) GSP. Figure 1 shows the budgeted cost categories for FY 2019/20 as percentages. The detailed adopted long-range budget (FY 2019/20 to FY 2023/24) is provided as **Attachment 2**. Those same budget numbers (along with the adopted budget values for FY 2018/19) are summarized in more general cost categories within the cash flow proforma in **Attachment 3**.

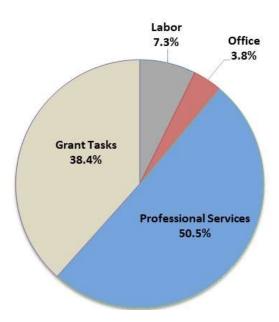


Figure 1: FY 2019/20 Budgeted Expense Categories

## 2.4 RESERVE TARGETS

Target cash reserves for local government agencies are balances retained for specific cash flow needs. The target for reserves is an important component when developing a multi-year financial plan. In this case, UVRGA, will rely on its reserves for financial stability as it faces uncertainty in both operating costs and grant revenue timing. The uncertainty in operating costs is particularly relevant for GSAs due to the "unchartered territory" associated with meeting the requirements of SGMA. That is to say that there is very little history to guide UVRGA in estimating the costs for developing and adopting its GSP.

The UVRGA Board adopted a long-range budget in April 11, 2019 which includes reserve targets for each fiscal year through FY 2023/24 (see Row 36 of **Attachment 2** and Row 15 of **Attachment 3**). The reserve target builds each year until it reaches (and remains at) \$122,000 in FY 2021/22.

## 2.5 FUTURE BORROWING ASSUMPTIONS

As discussed in Section 2, UVRGA has funded its activities until this point with voluntary contributions from the Member Agencies. The final voluntary contribution is being made this current FY 2018/19 (see Row 8 of **Attachment 3**). In order to maintain a positive cash balance, however, the long-range budget assumes that an additional (interest-free) \$90,000 loan (or combination of loans) from one or more Member Agencies will be obtained in FY2019/20, which will be reimbursed in FY2021/22 (see Row 9 of **Attachment 3**).

## 2.6 ANNUAL REVENUE REQUIREMENTS

All of the above information was entered into a financial planning model to produce a 5-year projection of fee revenues requirements. **Attachment 3** summarizes all of the information above and calculates the fee revenue requirement on Row 11.

Table 1 - Fee Revenue Requirements from FY 2019/20 to FY 2023/24

	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Fee Revenue Requirements	\$339,294	\$344,806	\$279,078	\$182,028	\$210,011

## SECTION 3. PROPOSED PRE-GSP FEES

Based on financial planning results described in Section 2, this Study recommends that UVRGA levy a Pre-GSP Fee on Operators to generate sufficient revenue to fund UVRGA expenses associated with the development and adoption of a GSP. This section of the report describes the calculation of the Pre-GSP Fees.

### 3.1 FEE GOALS

In developing the Pre-GSP Fees, the project team was focused on achieving the following goals:

- 1) Fiscal responsibility The revenue from the fees should be sufficient to meet the anticipated revenue requirements of UVRGA, as described in Section 2.
- 2) Equitability The fees should be imposed on Operators in a manner that is as equitable as available resources and data will allow.
- 3) Feasibility The fee structure must consider the availability of data and the feasibility of implementation.
- 4) Expense The fee structure should seek to minimize costs to both UVRGA and Operators.
- 5) Stakeholder support UVRGA acknowledges the importance of engaging stakeholders and proposing a revenue solution that has the community's support.

#### 3.2 PROPOSED FEE STRUCTURE

The project team considered a variety of fee structures and evaluated them based on the above goals. Specifically, the team considered:

1) <u>Metered Groundwater Extraction Fee</u> – A fee based on actual groundwater volumes produced by Operators.

#### Pros:

a. This was considered the most equitable solution (were the necessary data to be available); and

b. Developing the ability to meter all groundwater extractions may be an effort that will be needed later when adopting Post-GSP Fees.

#### Cons

- a. The short-term costs for installing standardized meters on all wellheads will be expensive for both UVRGA and Operators (particularly since the effort would need to be expedited);
- b. The feasibility of installing meters in the required time-frame would be prohibitively difficult; and
- c. SGMA does not authorize GSAs to require the installation of meters on wellheads prior to the adoption of the GSP.
- 2) <u>Estimated Groundwater Extraction Fee</u> A fee based on estimated groundwater volumes produced by Operators.

#### Pros:

- a. This is was considered the most equitable solution within the limits of available data;
- b. Estimating groundwater extractions can be done as a desktop exercise (with some outreach), therefore implementation costs are minimal; and
- c. The process for gathering data also promotes stakeholder involvement and support.

#### Cons

- a. Estimating pumping is not as equitable as using actual groundwater pumping data.
- 3) <u>Flat Wellhead Fee</u> Impose a fee on each active wellhead, regardless of groundwater volumes being pumped.

#### Pros:

- a. This would only require identifying the eligible wellhead in the Subbasin, therefore implementation costs would be minimal; and
- b. The simple fee structure transparent and easy to understand.

#### Cons

a. This is considered an inequitable approach given the vast differences in wellhead capacities and pumped volumes.

4) <u>Flat Acreage Fee</u> - Impose a fee on all parcels with a wellhead in the Subbasin based on the size of the parcel (in acres).

#### Pros:

a. This would only require identifying the eligible parcels in the Subbasin therefore the implementation costs would be minimal.

#### Cons

- a. This was considered an inequitable approach given the weak correlation of acreage with water use when comparing Member Agency water usage (which includes indoor water usage) versus agricultural water usage; and
- b. The above inequities are further exacerbated by the limited understanding of which parcels are served by specific wellheads.

In assessing the above options, the project team determined that the fee structure that meets the most project goals, while meeting the legally defensible requirement, is the Estimated Groundwater Extraction Fee.

#### 3.3 GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION ESTIMATES

The project team developed groundwater extraction estimates based on available data. The Study focused on historic groundwater usage prior to and during 2017 which pre-dates the catastrophic 2018 Thomas Fire, which had a material impact on water usage. The estimates developed as part of this Study will subsequently remain as static values for the duration of the fee study period (FY 2019/20 through FY 2023/24).

Water production data is readily available from all Member Agencies since wellheads are metered and the metering data is publicly available. As such, this Study used 5-year water production averages to establish the annual groundwater extraction estimates for Member Agencies (source data for metering data is detailed in **Attachment 4**).

Wellheads for mutual water companies ("MWC") and other private Operators on the other hand are not necessarily metered. When the wellheads are metered, the data isn't necessarily reported or a part of public record. Some well owners are required to self-report their annual groundwater production to the State Water Resources Control Board ("SWRCB") and, in some

cases, the Division of Drinking Water (depending on the installation year and the size of the well). Since both MWC Operators in the Subbasin are required to report their annual water production, this Study used the reported values for 2017 as the basis for estimated groundwater extractions.

The water usage by other private Operators (who are primarily growers) within the Subbasin were estimated based primarily on calculation from aerial photography coupled with known information regarding crop water requirements. These desktop calculations were supplemented by any modifications offered by the private Operators in response to letters that were sent by UVGRA requesting data or information that should be considered in changing the estimate. UVRGA representatives also physically inspected a number of properties to verify type of crop/condition of wells and called or met individually with as many landowners as possible to discuss estimated extraction amounts.

The above work concluded that the Operators in the Subbasin extract an estimated 4,355.8 AF of groundwater per year. A summary of the groundwater extraction estimates, including data source notes, are provided as **Attachment 4**. To be clear, the groundwater extraction estimates derived by this Study will remain static (will not be updated) for the duration of the study period. The groundwater extraction estimates will only be modified in the event of a successful protest by an Operator (see Section 4.1).

### 3.4 PRE-GSP FEE CALCULATION

The required estimated annual Pre-GSP Fees were calculated by dividing the fee revenue requirements described in Section 2.6 by the groundwater extraction estimates (in AF) described in Section 3.3. The results of this calculation by fiscal year are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2 – Estimated Pre-GSP Fees, FY 2019/20 to FY 2023/24

	FY2019/20	FY2020/21	FY2021/22	FY2022/23	FY2023/24
Fee Revenue Requirements:	\$339,294	\$344,806	\$279,078	\$182,028	\$210,011
Estimated Groundwater Extractions (AF):	4,355.8	4,355.8	4,355.8	4,355.8	4,355.8
GSA Fees (\$/AF)	\$77.89	\$79.16	\$64.07	\$41.79	\$48.21

This Study proposes to charge annual Pre-GSP Fees that will meet the expected fee revenue requirements for each respective fiscal year. Since the financial plan in this study may have over-estimated or underestimated the revenue requirements for each year, and in order to both ensure revenue sufficiency for UVRGA and avoid over-charging the Subbasin Operators, this Study proposes that the UVRGA adopt by ordinance the highest per AF amount it intends to charge over the 5-year planning period (\$79.16). Upon adoption of the ordinance, the UVRGA will have the authority to charge up to this amount on a per AF basis each year. At its discretion and based on actual budgetary requirements, the UVRGA will also have the ability to set the actual per AF fee at a lower amount. For example, based on the results of this Study (as summarized in Table 2), after voting to authorize the UVRGA to charge up to an annual \$79.16 per AF fee, the UVRGA will vote to set the fee at \$77.89 per AF during the first year (FY 2019/20). If the financial plan assumptions in this Study are accurate, the actual Pre-GSP Fees assessed by UVRGA will mirror those shown in Table 2.

## SECTION 4. CONCLUSION

This Study has considered all applicable law in developing Pre-GSP Fees that are equitable to Operators and responsibly meet UVRGA's revenue needs for complying with the regulatory requirements of SGMA. The methodology for calculating the Pre-GSP Fees are aligned with industry standard practices for rate setting based on Hildebrand Consulting's professional experience.

#### 4.1 PRE-GSP FEE ADOPTION

The Pre-GSP Fees will need to be adopted in accordance with the requirements of Water Code Section 10730. This process will require:

- A public meeting which will be noticed pursuant to Government Code 6066, by
  posting the notice on the UVRGA's internet website, and by mail to any
  interested party who files a written request with the UVRGA for mailed notice of
  a meeting on new or increased fees.
- 2) At least ten (10) days prior to the above meeting, UVRGA shall make available to the public this Study, which includes data upon which the proposed fee is based;
- 3) Adoption of these Pre-GSP Fees by ordinance or resolution.
- 4) After adoption of the Pre-GSPs Fees, UVRGA will mail a written notice to each Operator, the UVRGA will notify each pumper that they have a right to protest the amount of extraction or associated total fee within 20 days of the mailing of the notice. If a protest is filed, UVRGA shall hold a hearing to determine the total amount of the groundwater production and the groundwater charges, interest, and penalties.

## 4.2 FAILURE TO ADOPT PRE-GSP FEES

If the UVRGA is unable to meet the requirements of SGMA due to inadequate funding (or for any other reason), the SWRCB has the authority to declare the Subbasin "probationary" and (following statutory requirements) may exercise the authority to impose its own fee structure in order to meet groundwater management goals (see Water Code Section 10735). Being managed by the SWRCB is more expensive (resulting in higher fees to Operators) and groundwater management decisions will be removed from local control, which is not a desirable outcome as expressed by the UVGRA Board.

## **ATTACHMENTS**

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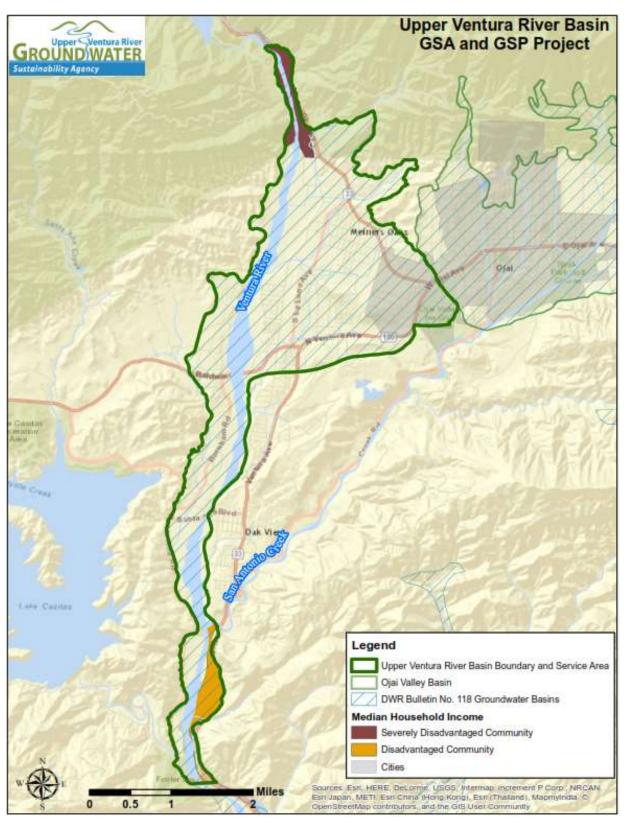
Attachment 1 - Upper Ventura River Subbasin Map

Attachment 2 - UVRGA Long Range Budget

Attachment 3 – UVRGA Cash Flow Proforma FY 2018/19 to FY 2023/24

**Attachment 4 - UVRGA Estimated Groundwater Extractions** 

# Attachment 1 – Upper Ventura River Subbasin Map



# **Attachment 2 – UVRGA Long Range Budget**

## Long Range Budget FY 19/20 through FY 23/24

Adopted April 11, 2019

	Adopted April 11, 2019	FY2019/20			FY2019/20		FY2019/20		FY2019/20		FY2019/20	
	EXPENSES											
	Labor											
1	Payroll	\$	38,586	\$	39,744	\$	40,936	\$	42,164	\$	43,429	
2	Insurance	\$	5,150	\$	5,305	\$	5,464	\$	5,628	\$	5,796	
	Office											
3	Rent	\$	600	\$	618	\$	637	\$	656	\$	675	
4	Utilities	\$	1,030	\$	1,061	\$	1,093	\$	1,126	\$	1,159	
5	Postage	\$	309	\$	318	\$	328	\$	338	\$	348	
6	Supplies	\$	618	\$	637	\$	656	\$	675	\$	696	
7	Office Equipment	\$	4,195	\$	1,741	\$	1,789	\$	1,838	\$	1,889	
8	Bank Charges	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
9	Insurance Expense	\$	1,801	\$	1,855	\$	1,911	\$	1,968	\$	2,027	
10	Memberships - CSDA	\$	1,661	\$	1,711	\$	1,762	\$	1,815	\$	1,870	
	Professional services (non-grant)											
11	GSP Manager	\$	45,320	\$	46,680	\$	48,080	\$	24,000	\$	24,720	
12	Legal	\$	74,880	\$	77,846	\$		\$	35,000	\$	36,050	
13	Website	\$	1,030	\$	1,061	\$	1,093	\$	1,126	\$	1,159	
14	Accounting	\$	10,300	\$	10,609	\$	10,927	\$	11,255	\$	11,593	
15	Annual Report	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	40,000	\$	41,200	
16	Monitoring	\$	-	\$	46.250	\$	- 22 500	\$	30,000	\$	30,900	
17	Technical Review Group Mtgs	\$	45.000	\$	16,250	\$	32,500	\$	6,500	\$	6,500	
18	SWRCB Flow Study Participation	\$	15,000	\$	20,000	\$	20,000	\$	-	\$	-	
10	Category A - Grant Admin	ċ	10.000	ċ	10.000	ċ	20,000	ė		ė		
19	Project Administration-Grant Mgmt  Category B - Data Gaps	\$	19,000	\$	19,000	\$	20,000	\$	-	\$	-	
20	Task 1: Establish Well Monitoring Network	\$	28,300	\$		\$		\$		\$		
21	Task 2: Project Monitoring Plan	\$	20,300	\$	_	\$	_	\$	-	\$	_	
22	Task 3: Surface Water-GW Interface Monitoring	\$	17,695	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	
23	Task 4: Groundwater Extraction Estimates	\$	17,093	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	
24	Task 5: Water Year Hydrologic Data Analysis	\$	10,000	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	
25	Task 6: Subsurface Inflow Data	\$	45,000	\$	7,500	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	
26	Task 7: Surface Water Flow Data	\$	8,000	\$	-	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	
27	Task 8: Natural Habitat EVT Analysis	\$	1,870	\$	1,870	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	
_,	Category C - Planning Activities	Ψ	2,070	~	2,070	Ψ		,		~		
22	Task 9: Organizational Activities	\$	5,000	\$	_	\$	-	\$	_	\$	_	
23	Task 10: Stakeholder Outreach and Engagement	, \$	10,000	\$	10,000	\$	10,000	\$	_	\$	_	
	Category D - GSP Development		-,	•	-,	•	-,	Ċ				
24	Task 11: Plan Area and Basin Setting	\$	120,000	\$	60,000	\$	-	\$	_	\$	-	
25	Task 11: Sustainable Management Criteria	\$	10,000	\$	145,000	\$	65,000	\$	-	\$	-	
26	Task 11: GSP Chapter 4	\$	5,000	\$	40,000	\$	15,000	\$	-	\$	-	
27	Task 11: GSP Chapter 5	\$	2,500	\$	10,000	\$	17,000	\$	-	\$	-	
28	Task 11: GSP Intro, ES, Ref. & App.	\$	7,500	\$	15,000	\$	10,000	\$	-	\$	-	
	Category E - GSP Reviews and Approvals											
29	Task 12: GSP Review & Approvals	\$	-	\$	-	\$	50,000	\$	-	\$	-	
30	Loan Reimbursement	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	90,000	\$	-	
31	Total Expense	\$	564,345	\$	557,806	\$	459,078	\$	294,089	\$	210,011	
31	Total Expense	*	304,343	7	337,000	7	455,676	7	254,005	7	210,011	
	NON-FEE REVENUES											
32	Anticipated Grant Payments	\$	125,000	\$	213,000	\$	180,000	\$	112,061	\$	-	
33	Member Agency Contribution	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
34	Member Agency Loan	\$	90,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
335	Total Non-Fee Revenues	\$	225,052	\$	213,000	\$	180,000	\$	112,061	\$	-	
	RESERVE TARGET											
26	Reserve Target	ċ	74.000	ċ	98,000	ċ	122.000	ċ	122.000	¢	122,000	
36	reserve rarget	\$	74,000	Ş	98,000	Ş	122,000	Ş	122,000	Ş	122,000	

# ATTACHMENT 3 – CASH FLOW PROFORMA FY 2018/19 to FY 2023/24

		EV2010/10	EV2010/20	EV2020/21	EV2021/22	EV2022/22	EV2022/24
		FY2018/19	FY2019/20	FY2020/21	FY2021/22	FY2022/23	FY2023/24
			Expens	es			
1	Labor	\$22,600	\$43,736	\$45,049	\$46,400	\$47,792	\$49,225
2	Office	\$11,696	\$10,214	\$7,941	\$8,176	\$8,416	\$8,664
3	<b>Professional Services</b>	\$156,000	\$146,530	\$172,446	\$193,502	\$147,881	\$152,122
4 5	Grant Tasks Loan Reimbursement	\$118,600 \$0	\$289,865 \$0	\$308,370 \$0	\$187,000 \$0	\$0 \$90,000	\$0 \$0
6	Total Expenses	\$308,896	\$490,345	\$533,806	\$435,078	\$294,089	\$210,011
		Other	Sources o	f Revenue	s		
7	DWR Grant Revenue	\$0	\$125,000	\$213,000	\$180,000	\$112,061	\$0
8	<b>Scheduled Contributions</b>	\$249,200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
9	Member Agency Loan	\$0	\$90,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
10	<b>Subtotal for Other Sources</b>	\$249,200	\$215,000	\$213,000	\$180,000	\$112,061	\$0
11	Fee Revenue Requirement	\$0	\$339,294	\$344,806	\$279,078	\$182,028	\$210,011
12	Revenue Surplus / (Shortfall)	(\$59,696)	\$63,948	\$24,000	\$24,000	\$0	\$0
14	Beginning Fund Balance	\$69,748	\$10,052	\$74,000	\$98,000	\$122,000	\$122,000
15	Ending Fund Balance	\$10,052	\$74,000	\$98,000	\$122,000	\$122,000	\$122,000

## ATTACHMENT 4 – UVRGA ESTIMATED GROUNDWATER EXTRACTIONS

Operator Feet per Year		Source Data Period	Documentation/Comment				
Public Agency Operators							
Casitas Municipal Water District	188.2	2012, 2013, and 2017	Per Angelo Spandrio, Casitas MWD - average of 2012, 2013, and 2017 is proposed in- lieu of 2013-2017 average because low production in 2014-2016 is not representative. Reference: Email from A. Spandrio to b. Bondy dated 3/26/19				
City of San Buenaventura	2,384.0	2013-2017 Average	City Letter dated 3/8/19 states 2,384 AFY cited in the 1/10/19 presentation as the correct 5-yr average				
Meiners Oaks Water District	542.0	2013-2017 Average	Email from D. Engle to B. Bondy dated 4/17/19				
Ventura River Water District	858.4	2013-2017 Average	Email from B. Rapp to B. Bondy dated 3/19/19				
MWC Operators							
MWC-1	9.0	2017 Actual	Reported to State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water				
MWC-2	22.0	2017 Actual	Reported to State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water				
Other Private Operators							
Other Private-1	23.0	2017 Estimated					
Other Private-2	47.0	2017 Estimated	To determine how much each private pumper within the Basin pumped during 2017, the Agency has followed a multi-step process. For private landowners, the Agency				
Other Private-3	90.0	2017 Estimated	estimated extraction volumes primarily using aerial photography from 2017. Next,				
Other Private-4	54.0	2017 Estimated	letters were sent advising each pumper of the initial estimate and requesting any				
Other Private-5	70.0	2017 Estimated	data or information that should be considered in changing the estimate be provided to the Agency. The Agency also physically inspected a number of properties, as				
Other Private-6	14.0	2017 Estimated	necessary and appropriate, to verify type of crop and condition of wells and called or				
Other Private-7	12.0	2017 Estimated	met individually with as many landowners as possible to discuss estimated				
Other Private-8	2.2	2017 Estimated	extraction amounts. Initial estimates were revised, as appropriate, based on the results on the Agency's inquiries.				
Other Private-9	40.0	2017 Estimated	results on the Agency's inquiries.				

Total Estimated Extractions 4355.8 AF