

COMMENTS RECEIVED OCTOBER 29, 2020 to DECEMBER 30, 2021

Number	Chapter	Table	Page	Figure	Date	Commenter	Comment	Response	Action
1					11/4/2020	Robin Lee	I was wondering if you have any info on how many people had trouble with their wells between 1995 and 2019. Do you have any data from the health department or WRA about domestic wells with water quality issues, for whatever reason, the wells' elevations were significantly lowered, or went dry, or had nitrate issues.	Abby Ostovar: We reached out to both the health department and WRA, and other stakeholders. We haven't gotten clear answers. There have only been three requests to drill domestic wells since most recent drought. Another potential, some of these wells were drilled a while ago, if people just switched to small systems. We haven't gotten any answers back. We do know there hasn't been a huge uptick in domestic wells drilled.	
2					11/4/2020	Caroline Chapin	I think the supplemental hydrographs were interesting. Some hydrographs are relatively level, and another nearby shows a dramatic drop. It shows the qualities of the aquifer and how it is highly variable. There are also older domestic wells mixed in with newer systems.	Abby Ostovar: Most of the elevations were about the same or declined slightly, and some went up in elevation.	
3					11/4/2020	Robin Lee	With all the variability in the well elevations, the hydrographs are all over the place. Did you do the average of variability? People have suggested using individual wells due to the variability. With such variability, it's hard to pinpoint a line on a graph.	Abby Ostovar: This hydrograph takes into account all the representative monitoring wells.	
4					11/4/2020	Caroline Chapin	I agree, it's difficult with the variability. We have to make a decision and move forward. As we get into discussing projects, we can keep in mind those outliers.	Comment received.	
5					11/4/2020	Colby Pereria	I agree. One of the things we're reminded of is that SGMA allows us to go back in and do course correction as we learn more.	Comment received.	
6					11/4/2020		Groundwater Elevation SMC: Motion to select 2019 for the minimum threshold and 2010 for the measurable objective.	Motion was passed by Committee and will be incorporated into GSP.	This will be incorporated into GSP development as a strategic comment.
7					11/4/2020	Tom Adcock	I am ALCO water service. I know we don't have any facilities in the Langley area at this time. They were sold to the Sunny-Mesa in 2007 or so. Oak Hills seems high and Pajaro Sunny Mesa seems low.	Abby Ostovar: Maybe you can help us pair reports from the state with the boundaries with the water systems. I'll touch base so you can help us clarify.	
8					11/4/2020	Robin Lee	It'd be helpful to overlay the water system map with the wells. I could see what wells are impacted with the type of water system.	Abby Ostovar: We don't have the wells for the water systems, only the service boundaries. We have addresses, which are not the well locations. It would have been misleading. It was better to have the system boundaries. The wells analysis that was done was for domestic wells.	
9					11/4/2020	Robin Lee	There's another shopping center in Prunedale, Prunetree. That's another vast impervious surface that wasn't mentioned.	Comment received.	
10					11/4/2020	Colby Pereria	As we look at projects on or near subbasin borders, have we talked about any real or perceived benefit from using the 11043 surface water permit? I wonder if we're looking at it in the ES, if it could be a peripheral project for Langley.	Comment received.	
11					11/4/2020	Caroline Chapin	I have some thoughts. I think the dry wells concept is a good one. In your discussion, you talk about how they should be used with retention basins. There are a lot of retention basins in the subbasin in neighborhoods and on ag lands primarily as a flood control and erosion control project. The use of those in conjunction with a dry well could be a pretty powerful tool. I'd like to look into that more.	Abby Ostovar: Do you know of any data source that notes the location of those retention basins?	
12					11/4/2020	Caroline Chapin	MCRMA would be a good place to start (permits are required, especially for grading). I think it could have a direct impact on recharge. I think this could also work in the ES as well. It's worth following up on.	Abby Ostovar: We're also thinking about what the role of the GSA is as well: pilot well, or recharging, or analyzing the subsurface. Who should we encourage and how should we encourage?	
13					11/4/2020	Caroline Chapin	On the shopping centers, Prunetree is every bit the same size as Prunedale. Because they are privately owned, I wonder how they would feel about the projects because they might disrupt their operations for a while.	Abby Ostovar: It would be challenging to cross CalTrans land.	
14					11/4/2020	Caroline Chapin	The localized GW trigger, even though it doesn't help us with our SMCs, is still needed in this area. Simply drilling another well is so expensive for well owners. Having a resource for people to turn to is important for public outreach and involvement.	Comment received.	
15					11/4/2020	Caroline Chapin	Regarding the Hoot system, the county with their updated development standards, push for more shallow leach fields. It's very cost prohibitive for home owners or even a group of home owners to do this. It also takes more maintenance. It's very challenging and the water stays very shallow. I don't know if it helps us reach our objectives. I think there are other, inexpensive ways to reach our goals like rooftop harvesting. We're seeing those advanced systems going in more. But I don't know if that helps us meet our goals.	Comment received.	

16					11/4/2020	Brett Malone	On the trigger system, based on the information you were able to find on domestic wells, what could we do to create a trigger system that would come before a well go dry? At that point it's too late, the well is dry. I think we should look at which wells, where elevations are going down. There's a lack of data, or communication, to do that. I would encourage us to think about how we can get ahead.	Abby Ostovar: This is a tough one. Part of why it's challenging is that there is a lot of variability. Some wells may be drilled into the granite, the could be clay lenses, etc. It's challenging to predict when a well will go dry. We're open to ideas.	
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17					11/4/2020	Brett Malone	What about having more real time data from the systems. How can the really small systems be more a part of this, or with BMPs to get ahead of it.	Abby Ostovar: Would small systems want to participate in that? It could be an additional burden to supply that data. It might be helpful, but it may also be a burden.	
18					11/4/2020	Brett Malone	It's kind of like the wild west, we wait for the well to go dry and then we think about solutions. We can't take all of that on, but we're trying to address the sustainability of the aquifer. It's hard to help people to understand what we're trying to do and how it relates to them providing water.	Emily Gardner: Part of this too is where we set the SMC. We can set it at the highest level for the max protection, but then we're on the hook. We can do this earlier with how we set the SMC. This approach is trying to set a reasonable task for GW elevations, but also address the variability in the subbasin. We can revisit the SMC discussion for the more protective approach.	
19					11/4/2020	Caroline Chapin	Whether small systems would be interested in participating. It's how you package it. The average small system or domestic well owner are not going to participate if it's mandated. If we package it as a resource, and voluntary, then it could be a win-win. Maybe it would result in targeted data and patterns. I think people will want to participate because this is a resource that wasn't there before. My opinion with projects, we're not going to find big payoff projects for this area. It's going to take a lot of small efforts all over.	Comment received.	
20					11/4/2020	Robin Lee	The Prunedale shopping center, they redid their septic system. There might be information there about what they put in and why related to percolation. I would not use the term rain barrels, I'd use cistern. Add collection rainfall from rooftops. You want households to collect enough to be useful. Also graywater, if you irrigate right away, you don't need a permit. I encourage a lot of the little projects. There are a lot of catch basins all around, you could put in a dry well. Prunedale shopping center also has a basin, a small one.	Abby Ostovar: Who does hear about these issues?	
21					11/4/2020	Caroline Chapin	Every septic system that goes in required perc testing, for approximately 20-30 feet. MC Department of health would have that shallower perc data. Another resource.	Comment received.	
22					11/4/2020	Brett Malone	The leader of MOCOWS is Marla Anderson. I want to follow up on how to frame the outreach, thinking about the trigger system. I think part of the frustration is that people get asked for data from different agencies and they don't know how it's being used. I think explaining the different agencies and roles, and engaging people is important.	Comment received.	
23					11/4/2020	Robin Lee	The reason I bring up the Rancho San Juan project was to find out where the recharge locations were going to be. They had an ag reserve, they found an area where they could percolate water. It's near the school, up in the corner. It may be in the Eastside Subbasin.	Comment received.	
24					11/4/2020	Robin Lee	You could tie it in with the IRWP projects with Gabilan creek. It would be a big flood control project. Bolsa Knolls is very susceptible to flooding, because of the strawberries up there. That would be a multi-benefit program. That's why I've been pushing it hard. It's infiltration, habitat restoration, and flood control. We've had heavy rains in the past that have posed problems.	Abby Ostovar: Your local knowledge adds a lot to the conversation.	
25					11/4/2020	Caroline Chapin	I'd like to see more a cost analysis for the Gabilan Creek projects.	Comment received.	
26					11/4/2020	Robin Lee	I'm not in favor of diversion because the ES basin relies so much on the runoff. If you divert, it cuts off recharge for the ES basin. I am in favor of bringing back flood plains and letting nature do its thing. It happens slowly over time. But if you do a diversion, you effectively have a dam. It would take a dam.	Abby Ostovar: It wouldn't be a dam, it would be a diversion structure for over 90% flows.	
27					11/4/2020	Robin Lee	If you opened up that farming area, you have huge percolation potential. I think this is more the Mud Creek area, outside the Langley. I think there are some more areas where you can reestablish the flood plains. The channels are so incised. Look at this, and see how much it would take to restore them.	Abby Ostovar: We'll do some digging. That you all for your feedback. It's very helpful.	