



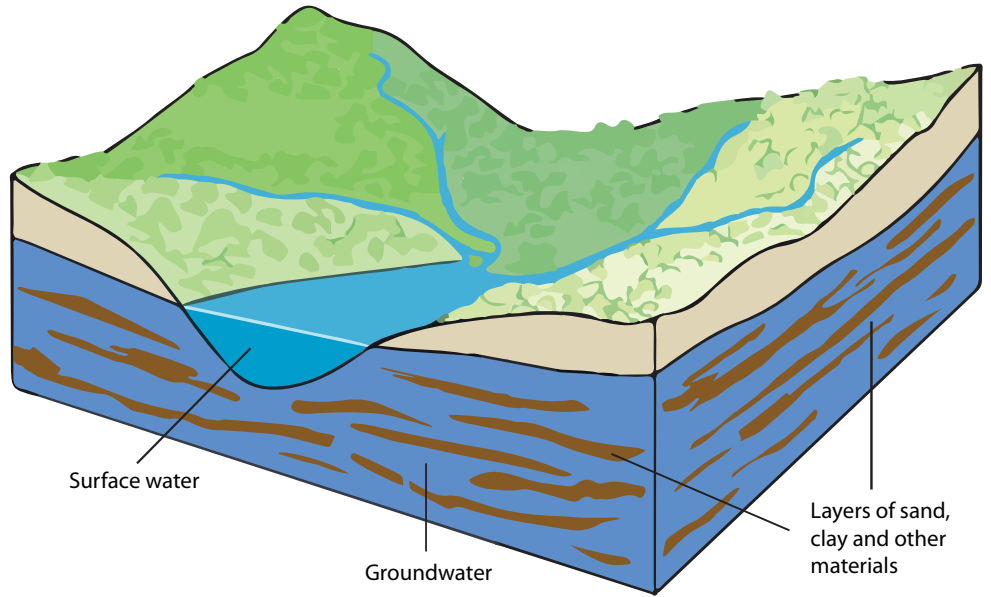
Water Management

Management Partnership Assures Best Use of Water Supplies

SBCWD works closely with the City of Hollister and the Sunny-slope County Water District, which deliver water to the Hollister urban area. Their work has included:

- Development of water treatment plants that allow direct use of Central Valley Project (CVP) water for municipal uses
- Water conservation programs, through the Water Resources Association of San Benito County
- Water recycling, which provides highly-treated recycled wastewater for landscape/irrigation purposes

These efforts contribute to a portfolio of water supply sources that are managed together, matching each type of water supply with its appropriate uses, and providing water supply reliability, which is particularly important during times of drought.



Where Does Our Groundwater Supply Come From?

San Benito County includes all or portions of more than a dozen groundwater basins that are important sources of agricultural and urban water supply, and support the environment. The San Benito County Water District (SBCWD) is responsible for water management throughout the county, including monitoring basin water levels and water quality, management of salts and nutrients in the water, recharge into the basins, and annual reporting on the status of groundwater.

Of the local basins, the most developed for water supply have been the Bolsa, Hollister, San Juan Bautista, and Tres Pinos Valley groundwater basins, managed comprehensively by SBCWD.

In 2019, these four basins were consolidated into the North San Benito Basin for the purposes of developing the GSP. The Basin is largely in San Benito County except for small areas in Santa Clara County.

How Surface Water is Used

SBCWD manages local surface water supplies, such as Hernandez and Paicines reservoirs, which are used for groundwater recharge (percolating water into the underground basin to maintain appropriate water levels). SBCWD also imports CVP surface

water, known as “blue valve” water due to the blue pipes and valves visible along some local roads. This water is delivered to agricultural, municipal, and industrial customers in Zone 6 (which overlies portions of the Hollister and San Juan Bautista management areas).

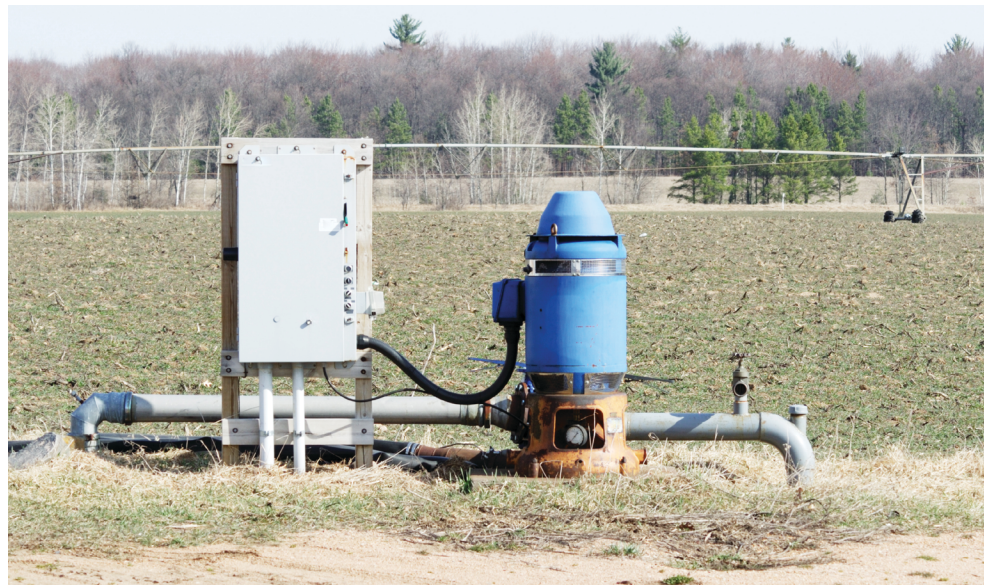


Basin Consolidation and Management Areas

In 2019, the key local groundwater basins—Bolsa, Hollister, San Juan Bautista, and Tres Pinos Valley—were consolidated into the North San Benito Basin to support comprehensive, cost-effective management including preparation of a unified GSP. With the unique circumstances and challenges in different parts of the Basin, four Management Areas—Southern, Hollister, San Juan, and Bolsa—have been defined to support local implementation.

Meeting Ongoing Groundwater Challenges through Local Management

There are multiple challenges to maintaining and ensuring groundwater sustainability, including increasing uncertainty about the future availability of imported water, climate variability, and competing demands from overdrafted basins elsewhere. In fact, during the last drought locally observed groundwater levels dropped significantly. The lack of imported water to keep the basin in balance, coupled with localized drought, had a big impact on our groundwater supply. With a couple of years of significant rain and large allocations of imported water we have seen the resiliency of our basin as water levels have risen to where it is almost full again. This really underscores the importance of imported water to our county.



Groundwater Storage Ensures a Reliable Water Supply

In addition to being a source of water supply, groundwater basins in San Benito County also provide water storage, which is critical in ensuring a reliable water supply through drought periods. After a documented historical high groundwater level in 1913 (prior to significant groundwater pumping), groundwater levels declined as agricultural and urban pumping

increased during the early 20th century, reaching historical lows during the drought in the late 1970s. Subsequently, groundwater levels recovered and stabilized as a result of SBCWD's management of the groundwater, including recharge activities, and the increased use of CVP water in lieu of groundwater.

SGMA Requires New Tools for Long-term Groundwater Management

California's Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) of 2014 is intended to directly address groundwater management and assist local water managers to achieve sustainability of their groundwater basins. Since 2014, SBCWD has been actively engaged in adaptation of its groundwater management into the framework provided by SGMA.

With the reliability of CVP water becoming more problematic, and with increasing water demand, an up-to-date management plan that incorporates

SGMA tools and requirements is beneficial. SGMA's rigorous, required processes will build on SBCWD's solid foundation of management practices, with additional information and analyses, review of basin conditions considering new sustainability criteria, update of basin modeling, and renewal of the planning process. SGMA also broadens the groundwater management scope to relatively extensive basin areas, requiring expansion of data collection, monitoring, and management to a wider area.