University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources

UC DAVIS WATER MANAGEMENT LAB

CIWR

California Water Course

Water System Self-Assessment

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Water System Self-Assessment

Introduction

This self-assessment is designed to determine the current conditions, future threats and alternative water management strategies of your water systems by gathering information and data that will improve your understanding of the water system of your interest.

Keep responses brief enough and provide references (weblinks/webpages, citation of document/papers and others whenever they are available) so that you can quickly dive deeper, if necessary. In cases where you do not have information, simply acknowledge what you do not know and discuss it with the instructor during the in person meetings how can you get that information. Do not get discouraged if you cannot find information right away, contact your classmates and ask where they found similar information. Remember that 80% of the time is typically spent in gathering information.

Each of the four sections will likely be completed by using the references, databases and websites provided in this document. However, if a website link, document or database does not work, please report it with the instructor and look for alternative information sources. Remember that you will be gathering information from different data sources, so, chances are that not all those sources may be available. You can also ask some of the organizations (through email) about the information that you are looking for, there is no harm in requesting information. A spreadsheet format is available upon request. When using multiple copies of this document, please list your name and date of last version on the header of each document.

Module 1 – gathers the basic data related to your water system and its spatial extent. This information come from local, state and national databases and resources already available. This information is important because it will provide you a deeper understanding on the natural and human-made aspect of your water system. You will also identify current threats that your community, tribes and local disadvantaged communities are likely to experience due to climate change, economic activities, etc. At the end of this module, you will have a deep understanding of the natural and human components and threats of your water system.

Module 2 – identifies the water policies and related that apply to your water systems, they are dependent on the location of your water system. This information come from statewide databases, state legislation, local ordinances, among others. This information is important because you will recognize and comprehend the array of policies your water systems is subject to, as well as the different decision making bodies that have an influence in your water system. At the end of this module you will identify, evaluate and maneuver the water policies that apply to your water system.

Module 3 – identifies the water management plans already developed for your water systems. Using a water balance approach, you will perform a diagnostic for your water system, what are the current threats and solutions already thought. The water plans evaluated in this section comes from: the California Water Plan Updates, California Groundwater Plans

(Bulletin 118), integrated regional water management (IRWMs) plans, Urban Water Management (UrWM) plans, Irrigation Districts Water plans, Groundwater Sustainable Plans (GSPs), among others. Analyzing all these plans is important because they provide a diagnostic of the conditions of your water system. At the end of this module you will develop a water diagnostic for your water system that identifies current management strategies and you will propose alternative water management strategies.

Module 4 – applies Module 1, 2 and 3 data and information to draft a public comment letter. Public comment letters can take many forms, but they all play a vital role in the decision-making process and advocating for change in local, state, and federal water systems. Communicating clearly, factually, and persuasively – citing water data and policies — can make a big difference in ensuring policymakers consider your comment. By the end of this module, you will know how to construct a public comment letter and apply your knowledge from Module 1, 2 and 3 in practice.

Module 5 (only for Indigenous Water Guardians) – provides instructions on how to collect stories that are a relevant part of the identity and culture of tribal California communities. Using a tribal autoethnographic method, you will be able to identify resources for collecting your story(ies), develop a knowledge map, obtain consent for story collection, analyze the stories (storywork) and synthesize the indigenous knowledge. At the end of this module, you will be able to analyze indigenous stories and connect them with Module 4 Public Comment Letter, so the stories collected can be used for the protection, restoration and defense of water and other natural resources.

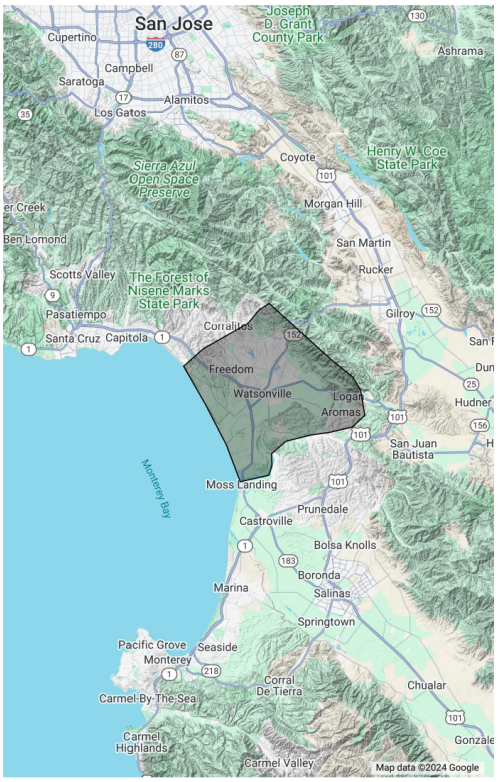
Question? Suggestions? Contact Dr. Samuel Sandoval Solís at samsandoval@ucdavis.edu

Other relevant courses of Water in California

(1) California Water Virtual Tour for overview of water conditions in several regions of the state of California,
(2) WELL untapped program focused on training local elected officials on obtaining relevant information, delivered by Water Education for Latino Leaders.
(3) Educate to Lead Program is an initiative designed for mid-level managers in California's water and energy sectors. The program equips professionals with the skills, knowledge, and confidence needed to meet their professional career goals.
(4) Water Education Foundation Water Tours providing experiential knowledge on California Water Systems,
(5) Community Water Leaders Network (CWLN), a water leadership course for community members lead by the Community Water Center. Also, this center provides the drinking water guide, an outstanding guide for community members and water advocates to defend their right for access to safe, clean, affordable and accessible water.
(6) Self-Help Enterprises, Environmental Defense Fund and Rural Community Assistance Corporation. Water Leadership Institute, a water leadership course for community members,
(7) Central Valley Partnership has training programs for community member related with water, labor and land,
(8) California Indian Water Commission provide training and support to tribal and non-tribal members related to issues related water rights, water quality, quantity, access, natural resources stewardship, among others.
(9) Delta Leadership Program. is a joint effort of the Delta Protection Commission and the Delta Leadership Foundation to support sustained leadership development in the region.
(10) Growing water smart for linking land use and water management, delivered by the Sonoran Institute

Module 1: Characterization of your water system

Resources: *Guidebook (page 4 to 5) OR videos (1 and 2).*

Defining your water system	Response		Notes or specific numbers
1. What is the name of the water system that you are interested?	Pajaro Valley		
2. Why are you interested in your water system?	Because it has water issues since 1950 due to sea water intrusion that has been caused by groundwater overdraft		
3. Provide a map with the location and spatial extent of your water system			
4. In which basin is your water system located?	Pajaro River Basin		
5. In which sub-basin is your water system located? (if applicable)	Pajaro River		HUC 8 number(s): 18060002 HUC 10 name(s): Pajaro River HUC 10 number(s): 1806000208 HUC 12 name: Lower Pajaro River HUC 12 number(s): 180600020805
6. Are there any groundwater basins or aquifers in your water system?	Yes	No	
	X		
7. List all the groundwater basins or aquifers in your water system (If applicable)	Corralitos – Pajaro Valley, Gilroy – Hollister Valley (Llagas Area, North San Benito), Santa Ana Valley, Quien Sabe Valley, San Benito River Valley, Hernandez Valley		
8. List all the Disadvantaged Communities (DACs) located in your water system	Watsonville – Watsonville City		
9. List all the tribes that are located in your water system	1. Tribal homelands: Ohlone and Popeloutchom (Amah Mutsun) 2. Currently located: There are no tribal land area representation in my water system		

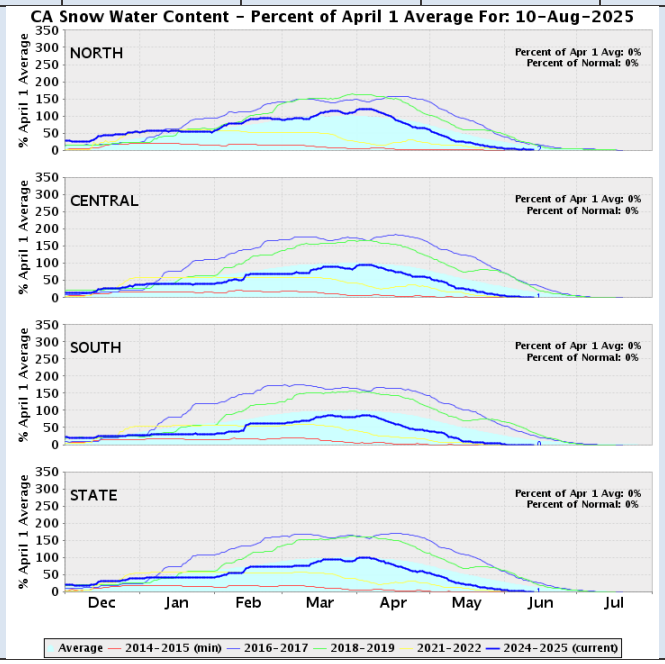
Resources: Guidebook (page 5 to 6) OR video(3).

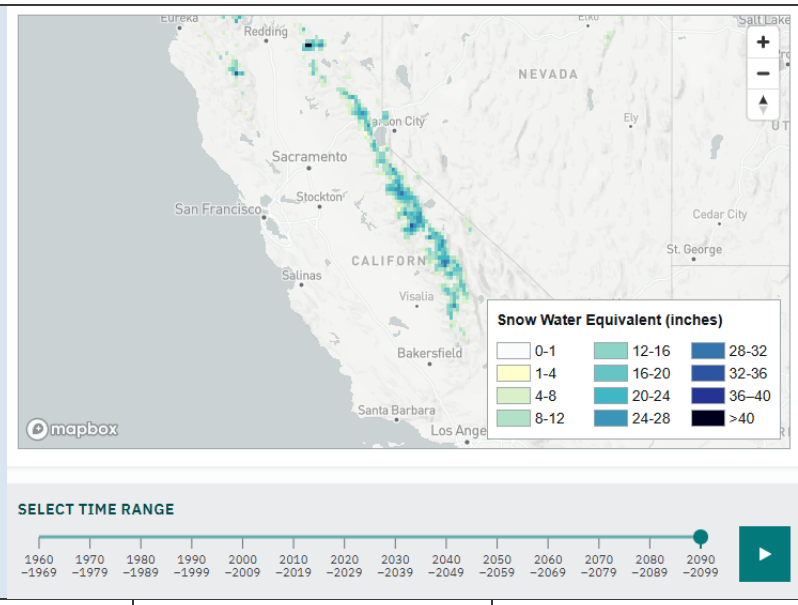
Defining the Natural Elements	Response
10. What is(are) the main natural landscape(s) of your water system?	Within: Pajaro Valley. North: Santa Cruz Mountains. West: Monterey Bay and the Pacific Ocean. East: Coastal Range and San Andreas Fault. South: Monterey.
11. Describe the main orographic features of your water system	To the east are the Coastal Range and the San Andreas Fault. The Pajaro river crosses the San Andreas fault at ### constraint.
12. List relevant soil types in your water system	LS – Arenoso Franco, SL – Franco Arenoso, L - Franco, CL – Franco Arcilloso , C - Arcilla, SICl – Franco Arcillo Limoso
13. List the land cover and vegetation of your water system	Agriculture: Strawberries, Lettuce, Artichokes, Truck, Nursery, Berry Crops, Brussel Sprouts, Processing Tomatoes, Apples, Bush Berries. Annual Grassland. Coastal Oak Woodland. Coastal Shrub. Redwood. Urban,

14. Select the climate(s) that are present in your water system	Semi-arid			Arid		Mediterranean			Cool/Cold		Highland
	BSh	BSk	BSkn	BWh	BWk	Csa	Csb	Csbn	Dsb	Dsc	H
							X	X			

15. Select the natural ecosystem(s) that are present in your water system	Coastal	Valley	Wetland	Riparian	Mountainous	Desert
	X	X		X	X	

Resources: Guidebook (page 9 to 11) OR video (5).

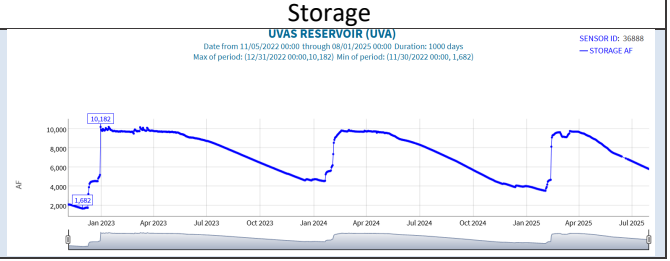
Event of the Water Cycle	Response				
16. Statistics for Precipitation	1900-1960	1981-2010	1961-1990	2035-2064	2070-2099
	Avg: 22.5	Avg:22	Avg: 20.09	Avg: 22.9	Avg: 22.7
			Range: 8.0-51.1	Range: 6.4-77.1	Range: 7.6-50.5
17. Sierra Nevada Current Snowpack					

18. Sierra Nevada Predicted Snowpack	

19. Temperature	1961-1990	2035-2064		2070-2099	
	Avg. 68.8	Low Emiss.	72	Low Emiss.	73
		High Emiss.	72.8	High Emiss.	75.9

20. Evapotranspiration	ETo Zone	Annual ET_0	Avg. Precipitation mid-century
	3	46.3 inches/year	22.9 inches/year

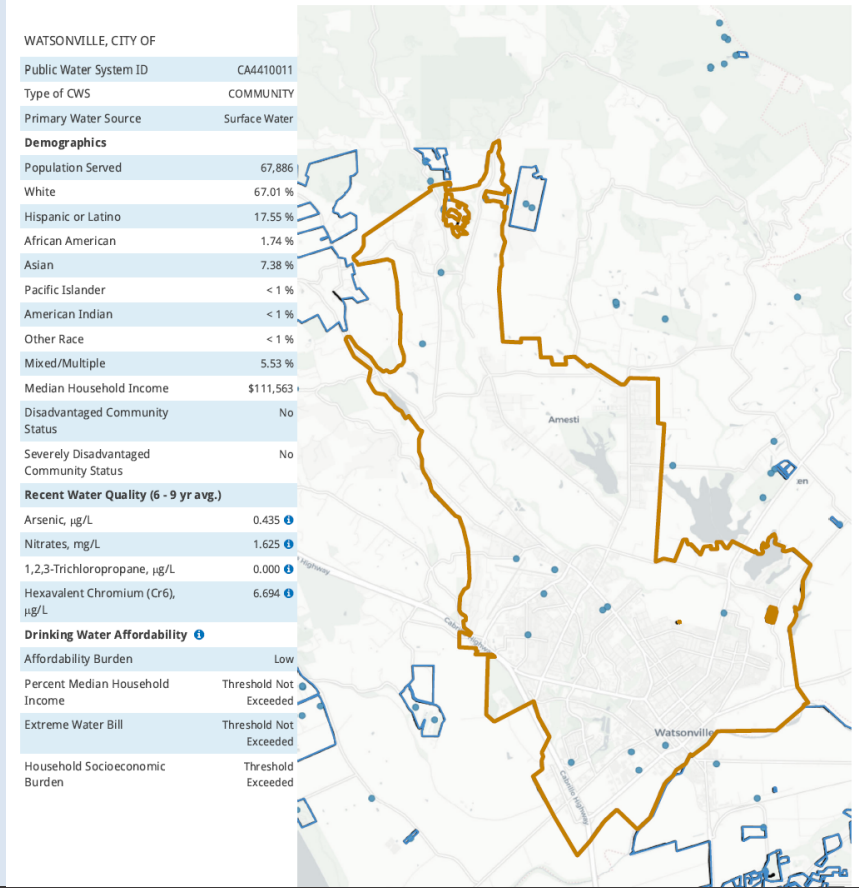
21. Aquifer Storage	Elevation 2014 (fasl)	Elevation most recent year (fasl)	Overall increase, decrease or about the same
	-11.77	12.4	Increase

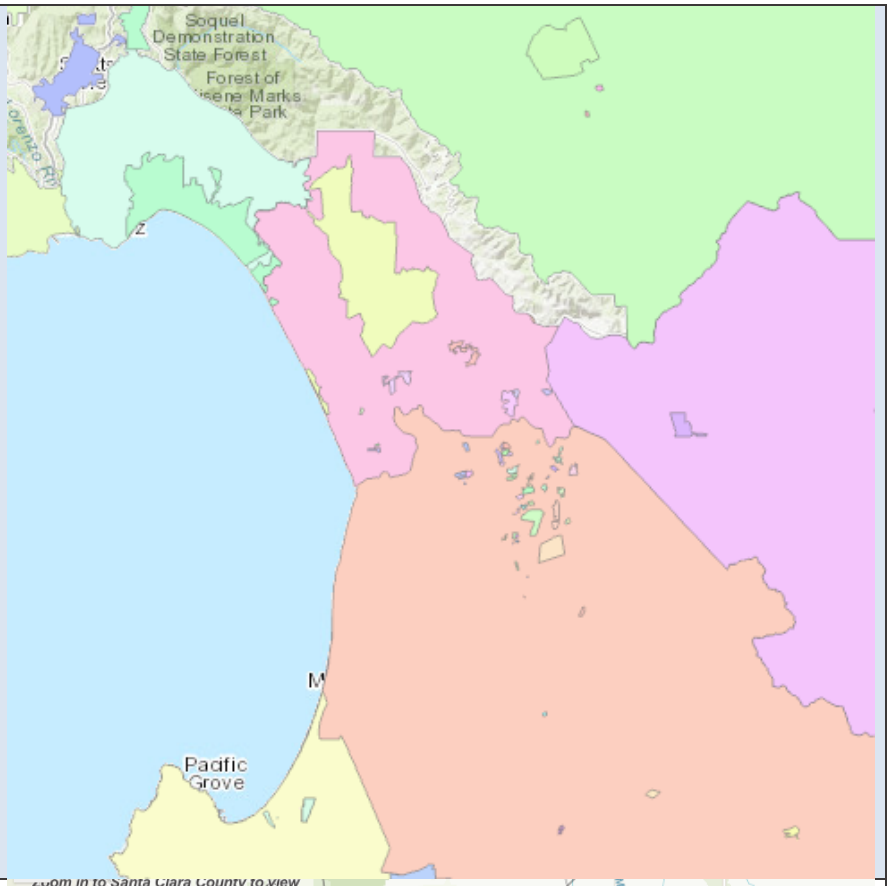
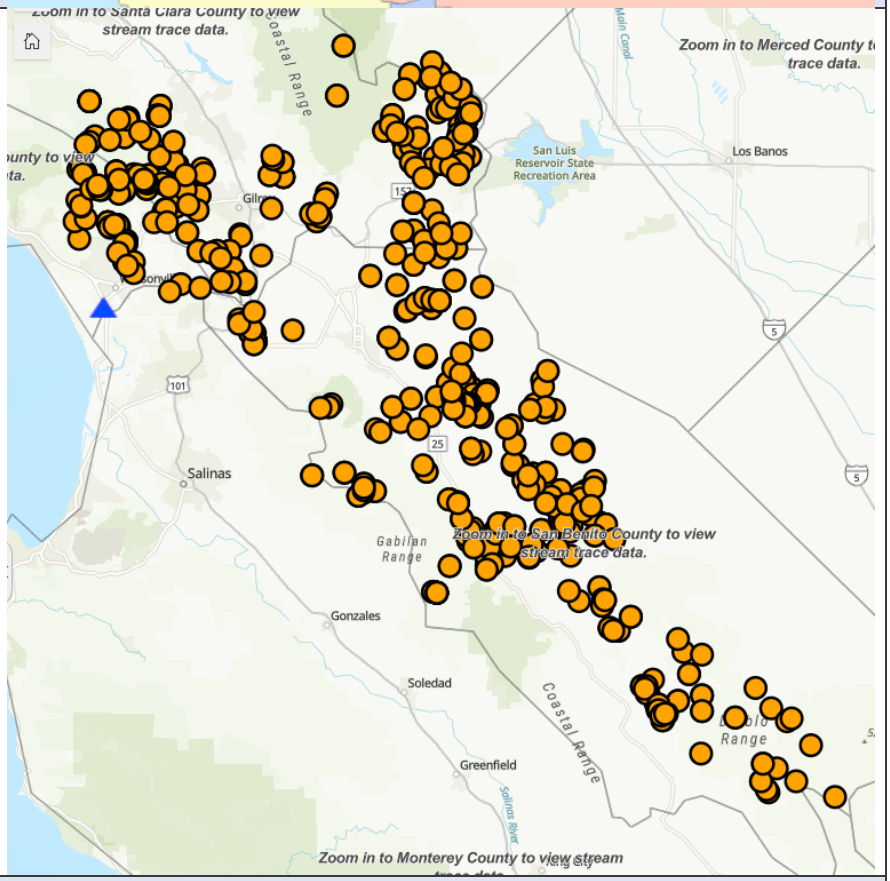
22. Water Storage	Reservoir(s)	Storage
	UVA – Uvas Reservoir	

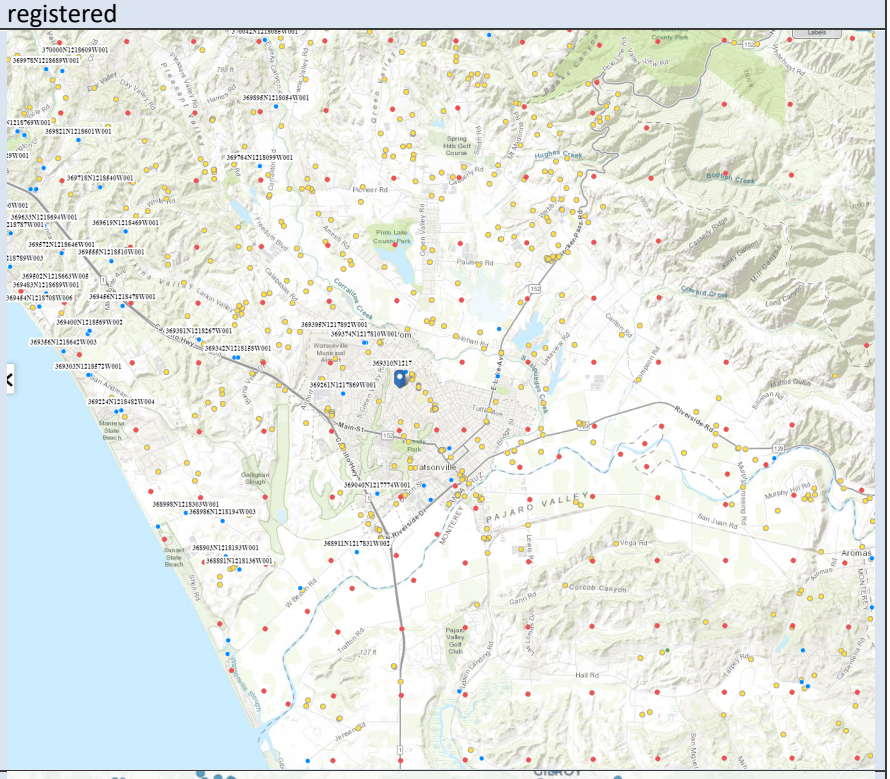
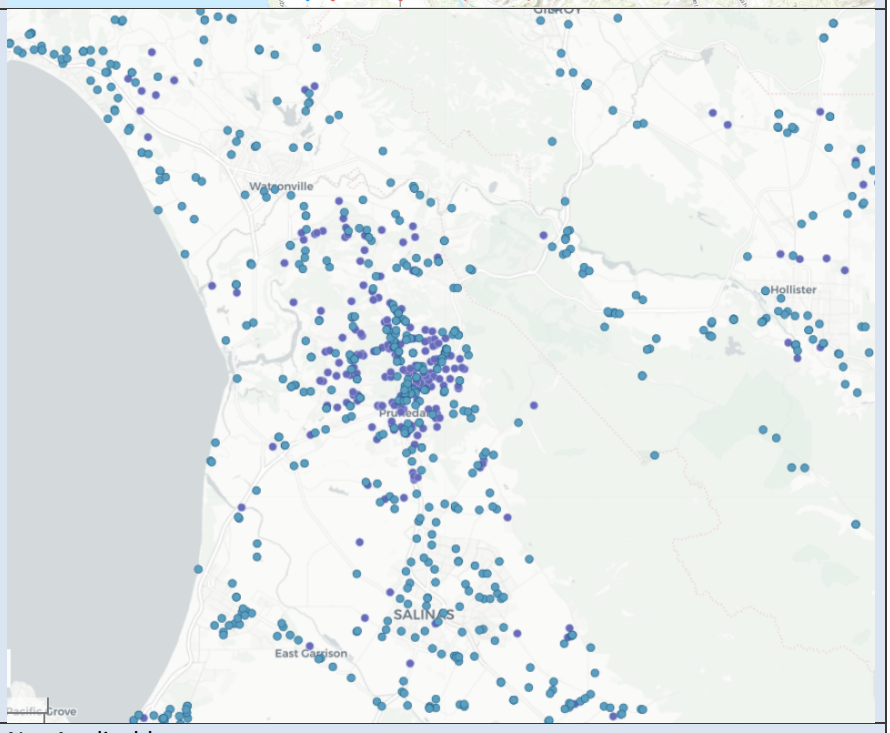
Natural Streamflow Classes	Response								
23. Major drivers of the natural streamflow classes in your water System	Snow Driven		Rainfall Driven			Rain and Aquifer (Low Elevation)			
			X			X			
24. Select the natural streamflow classes that are present in your water system	SM	HLP	LSR	WS	FER	HSR	GW	PGR	RGW
				X	X			X	X
25. List and describe the type of streamflow classes that are located in your water system	WS – Winter Storm, FER – Ephemeral Flashy Rain PGR – Perennial Groundwater and Rain RGW – Rain and Seasonal Groundwater								

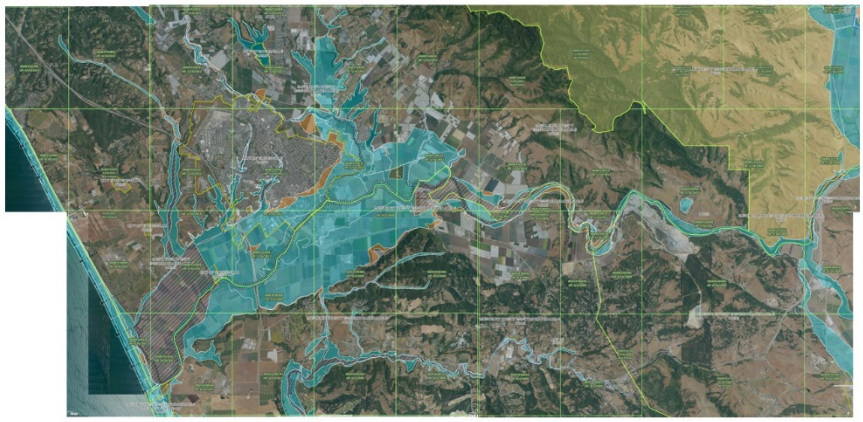
Defining the Human-made Elements	Response
26. Does your water system is supplied of water from a large water infrastructure project?	( ) Central Valley Project. Dams: Shasta, Trinity, Friant, Whiskeytown, Keswick, San Luis, Folsom, New Melones, Black Butte. Conveyance: **Delta-Mendota Canal**, Madera Canal, Friant-Kern Canal, Madera Canal, Tehama Colusa Canal, San Luis Canal, Pacheco Conduit, Santa Clara Conduit, Hollister Conduit, Corning Canal, Coalinga Canal, Contra Costa Canal, Clear Creek Tunnel. Clifton Court Forebay. Tracy Pump Plant (Fig. ES-4, Pg. 9). Mostly Agriculture.

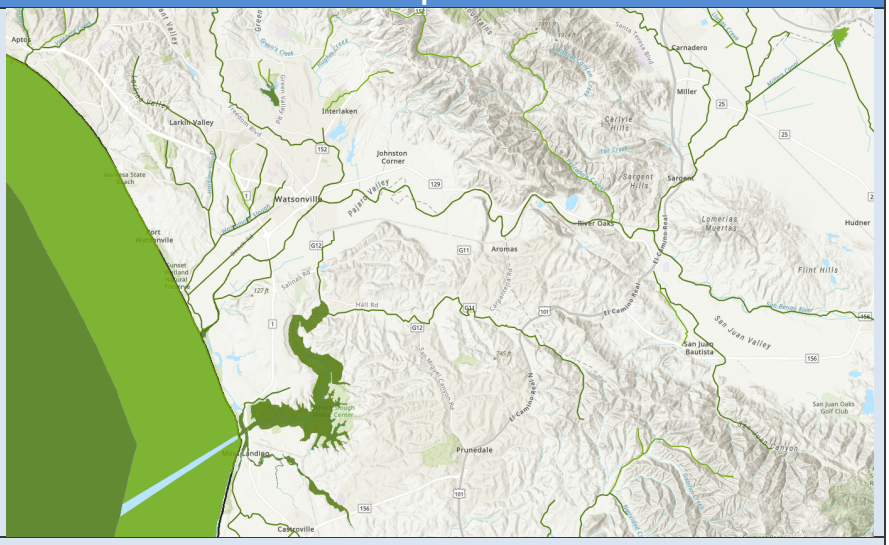
	( ) Other Federally built infrastructure. Dams: Pine Flat, Kaweah Lake, Lake Success, Lake Isabella, New Melones Lake, Lake Berryesa, Lake Sonoma, Lake Mendocino, East Park Reservoir, Stony Gorge Reservoir, Cachuma Reservoir, Lake Casitas, Twitchell Reservoir. Mostly Agriculture with Urban users. ( ) State Water Project. Dams: Oroville, Antelope Lake, Frenchman lake, Lake Davis, Pyramid Lake, Castaic Lake, Silverwood Lake, Lake Mathews, Lake Perris, Diamond Valley Lake, Lake Skinner. Aqueduct: **California Aqueduct**, North Bay Aqueduct, South Bay Aqueduct, Coastal branch, East branch, (Fig. ES-4, Pg. 9). Both, Agriculture and Urban uses ( ) Colorado River. Dams: Lake Havasu. Conveyance: **Colorado River Aqueduct**, San Diego Aqueducts. Urban: Los Angeles and San Diego ( ) Imperial and Coachella. Dams: Imperial, Pilot Knob, Lake Cahuila. Conveyance: **All American Canal**, Coachella Canal. Agriculture: IID, CVID, PVID ( ) Los Angeles Aqueduct. Dams: Mono Lake, Grant Lake Reservoir, Lake Crowley, Owens Lake, Bouquet Reservoir. Conveyance: **Los Angeles Aqueduct** ( ) San Francisco, SF Bay, Hetch Hetchy System. Dams: **Hetch Hetchy reservoir**, Lake Eleanor, Lake Lloyd. Urban: San Francisco and BAWSCA. ( ) Mokelumne Aqueduct. Dam: Comanche Reservoir. Conveyance: Mokelumne Aqueduct. ( ) Eel River – Russian River. Dams: Scott Dam, Van Arsdale, Lake Mendocino. Conveyance: Potter Valley Project. ( ) North Marin (County) Aqueduct. Dams: Mendocino Lake, Sonoma Lake. Conveyance: Sonoma Water transport pipelines. (**X**) Not Applicable	
27. If it applies, include a map of your large water infrastructure system	Not Applicable	
28. Does your water system is supplied of water from a small water system?	Yes or No	If yes, name(s) of your small water system(s):
	Yes	City of Watsonville, Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency

29. If it applies, include a map of the small water systems in *Your Water System*	
30. Write down the names of the irrigation/water district that are located in *Your Water System*	Name(s) of the water district(s) that are located in your water system: Pajaro Valley Water Management District (in pink), City of Watsonville (in yellow), Pajaro Sunny Mesa Community Service District, Monterey County Water Resources Agency

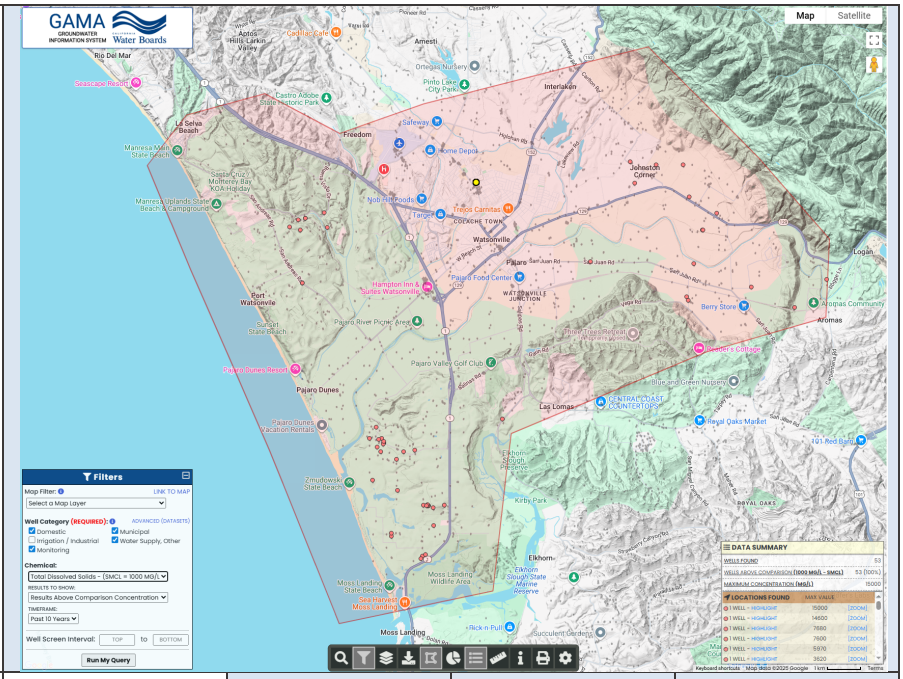
31. If it applies, include a map of the water systems that are located in *Your Water System*	
32. Include a map of the PODs shown CalWATRS Stream Trace	
33. Name of your downloaded PODs file	PODs_Pajaro_Valley.xls

34. Point of Diversion (PODs) that are: active, approved, permitted and registered?	568 Point of Diversion (PODs) that are active, approved, permitted and registered
35. Location of the Groundwater Wells in *Your Water System*	
36. Location of wells supplying water to Public and State Small Water Systems	
37. Is there a flood management reservoir in your water system?	Not Applicable

38. Floodplain area.	

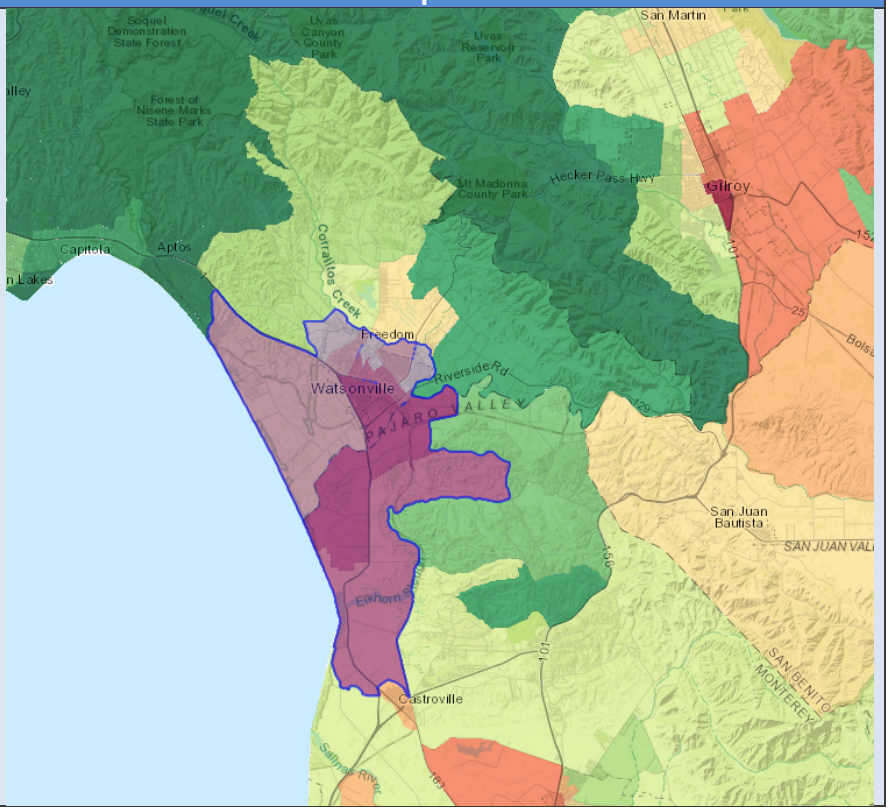
Water Quality	Response
39. Map of water bodies listed [] for not meeting water quality standards who has a process for developing a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)	
40. For one water body that is in the 303 (d) list, write down the primary and/or secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) that have been exceed or are of concern.	Nameof the river: **Pajaro River** Diazon – Delist Fecal Coliform -Delist Chromium – Delist DDD (Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane) – Do not delist DDE (Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene) – Do not delist DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) – Do not delist Dieldrin – Do not delist Escherichia coli (E. coli) – Do not delist Imidacloprid – Do not delist PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls) – Do not delist Turbidity – Do not delist pH – Do not delist Chlorpyrifos – Do not delist Nitrate – Do not delist Oxygen Dissolved – Do not delist Toxicity – Do not delist Sedimentation - List

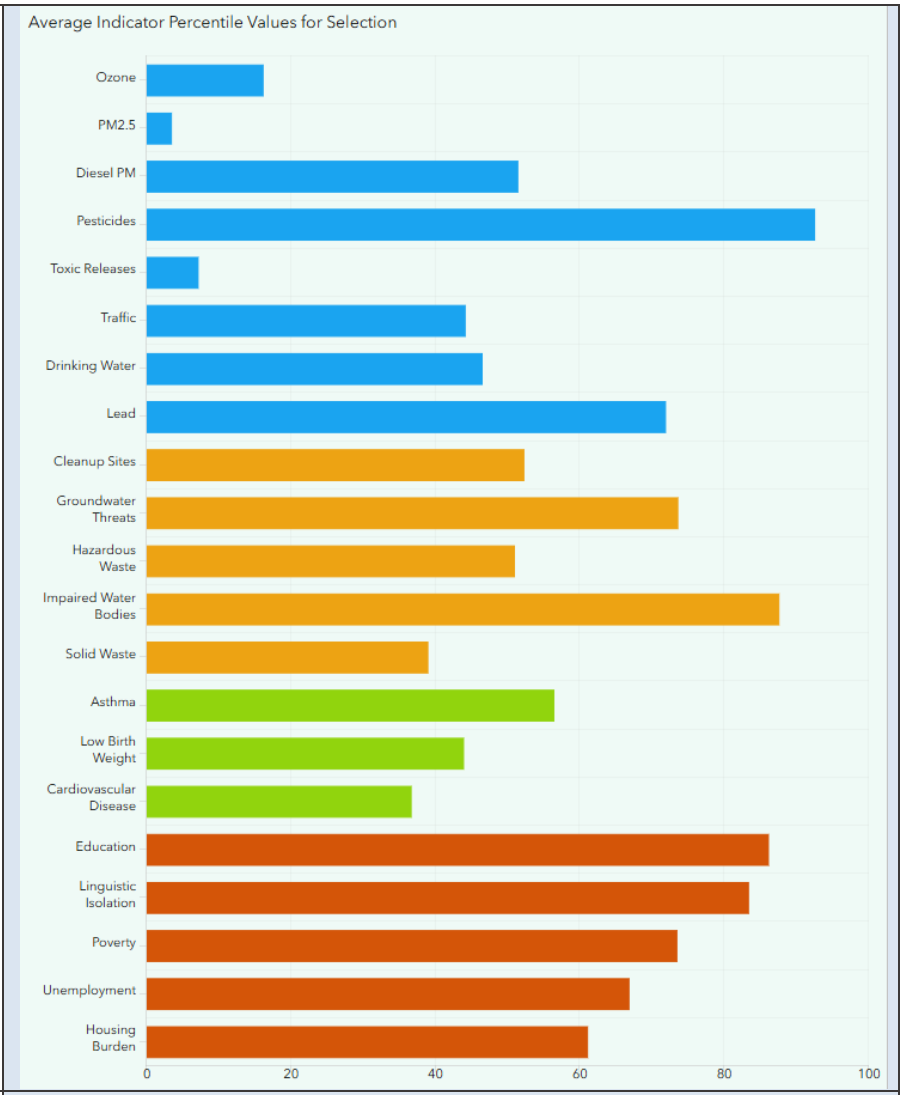
41. Map of wells with groundwater quality data



42. Number of wells exceeding an MCL

Chemical	1,2,3 TCP	Nitrate	TDS
# of Wells	48	122	53

Optional – Overall Environmental Risk	Response
43. Take a screenshot of the map in the CalEnviroScreen Data Dashboard of your water system.	

44. CalEnviroScreen indices	
45. List the three largest value indicators.	Pesticides, Impaired Water Bodies and Education.

Congratulations! You have completed Module 1 of 4!

Instructions to fill the Module 1 section

Defining your water system

Resources: Guidebook (page 4 to 5) OR videos (1 and 2).

In this activity, you will define "*Your Water System*." This can be an iterative process as you move forward in the course, so don't feel bad if you re-define your water system later. What we are looking in this activity is that you name a place and define an **area** of your interest that you will analyze throughout this course. We will provide you tools and databases to find most of the information that you need, such as natural and human-made elements, components of the water cycle, and policies that may apply. However, it is very important that you *have some familiarity* with the water system of your interest, so it is easy to find and describe your water system. Remember the definition of a water system:

"*A **water system** is a group of natural and human-made elements in a **basin** that are linked naturally or because of human intervention where the water cycle occurs*"

There can be different types water systems, such as your own home, the ranch or a property that you are interested, the city that you live or that you are interested in knowing more about, the county that you lived, a basin (e.g. Los Angeles River) or a larger region (e.g. Southern California).

Some examples of water systems can be found here:

- My own home
- City of Davis
- Pajaro Valley
- Russian River
- Clear Lake
- Sacramento basin

1. Write the name of the water system that you are interested to learn more about.
2. Provide the rationale for why you selected the water system. There can be plenty of reasons, such as:
   - it is the region that you live,
   - it is a region that you are aware it has problems with water (quantity and/or quality),
   - it is a region that has environmental degradation,
   - It is a region where diverse communities do not have adequate access to water as other more affluent communities
3. Provide a map of the water system that you are interested to know more about.
   - First, make a internet search for a map of the water system that you are interested to know more. If you find a map please copy the figure into this question and provide at the end the citation or link from where you found the map.
     - If you can't find a map, there are different ways in how you can create your own map. Of course, you use specialized software (ArcGIS, QGIS) to create a map. However, there is an easy way that you can do this in My Maps of Google Maps. This webpage shows how to create a polygon in google maps that you can use to show the extent of your water system. Here is a link of a video that we create to show you how to draw your own map.

Identifying your basin

4. Identify the main basin that your water system is located. Here we will use a specialized tool: Online ArcGIS. Go to the following link of Online ArcGIS. We will need to add the following layers, so it will make it clear which rivers are draining each basin: North America Lakes and Rivers. To add this layer, click on the "Add" icon below the layer "California WDB HUC8 Watersheds" and in the "Search" tool type "North America Lakes and Rivers" and then click on "+ Add". Now, click on the location of your Water System and a window will pop up with the name. This video shows how to do this procedure.
5. Identify the sub-basin that your water system is located. Here you will continue using Online ArcGIS. You will need to add the layer "Watershed Boundary Dataset HUC10s" and "**Watershed Boundary Dataset HUC12s**" as you did in the previous question. Please make sure to write the HUC10 number, **HUC12 number AND name.** This video shows how to do this procedure for HUC10.

6. Now that you are more familiar with your water system, basin and sub-basin, you have to identify if there is any groundwater resources (groundwater basins and/or aquifers) in your water system. Go to the following page and look for aquifers that are located within your water system. Instructions. Scroll down and accept the terms. On the bar menu on the left, click on "Reference Layers" that is at the bottom left corner of the page. Select "Bulletin 118 Groundwater Bains – 2018". When this layer is activated, you can see all the groundwater basin in the state of California. Make a zoom to the location of your water system. Also activate the layers of "Watersheds" and "Major Rivers and Creeks" you can made them more transparent or opaque with the scrolling bar. This video shows an example of this task and the following two.
7. Identify all the groundwater basins that are located within your basin and write them down in this question.
8. Identify all the Disadvantaged communities that are located in the basin where your water systems is located and write them down. This video shows an example of this task.
9. Since time immemorial, tribes lived in California. First, go to the Native Land map, zoom into your water system and identify the territories of the tribes whose homelands are located in your water system. Second, identify all the Tribal communities that currently are located in your water systems and write them down. Go to the SGMA Data viewer, open the tab of "Reference Layers", go to the section of "Political" and click on "Tribal Representation Tracts", "Tribal Land Area Representation", and "Tribal Leaders Directory". Zoom into your water system and identify the different Tribes that are located within your water system.

Defining the Natural Elements

Guidebook (page 5 to 6) OR video(3).

10. Identify what are the main natural landscapes that are located within and surrounding your water system. This is where the familiarity with your water system becomes handy. This map shows the main landscape in California, which is a starting point. Look on internet for the natural landscapes that are located within and surrounding your water system.
11. Identify what are the main orographic features that are located within and surrounding your water system. This is where the familiarity with your water system becomes handy. This map shows the main orographic features in California, which is a starting point. Look on internet for the natural landscapes that are located within and surrounding your water system.
12. Identify what are the main soil types that are located within and surrounding your water system. This website shows some of the soil type properties. In the upper tabs, click on "Properties" then on "Physical" and scroll down and click on "Soil Texture (0 - 25 cm)". Then zoom in the location of your water system. This map shows the different soil textures for the first foot of soil. Click on the "?" icon right next to the Soil texture triangle to read about the different soil texture classes. Write down and identify the main soils textures of your water system. This video shows an example on how to do this task.
13. Identify the Land Cover(s) that are present in your water system. You can use the information in this website to identify the land cover in 2010. Click on the "Open in Map" and wait some time for the database to upload. Then, zoom on the region where your water system is located and click on the "*i*" icon on the horizontal menu bar. The "*i*" icon or *identify* will pop up a window where it will display the category of the land use (e.g. Raster.WHRNAME Agriculture) and the sub-category (e.g. Raster.Class Strawberries). Also, you can take a look at the SGMA Data viewer, open the tab of "Water Budget", go to the section of "Land Use Datasets" and click on the most recent year when land use data is available. Zoom into your water system and identify the different land uses and crops that are gown in your water system.
14. Identify the climate(s) that are present in your water system. You can use the information in this document (page 15) to select the climates that are relevant for your water system.
15. Identify the natural ecosystem(s) that are present in your water system. You can use the information in this website to select the ecosystems that are relevant for your water system.

What are the key event of the water cycle to remember?

Guidebook (page 9 to 10) OR video(5).

Precipitation

16. We will explore three data sets so you have an idea of how much precipitation has changed.
1900 – 1960. Go to Data Basin in the following link to access the Average Annual Precipitation for California, for the period 1900 to 1960. Click on "Open in Map". On the upper left side of the map there is a menu with "Datasets" and the

dataset that we are visualizing, "Average Annual precipitation for California, USA (1900-1960)" Click on the arrow to the right that is right next to the previous text, then click on "transparency" and change to "60%". Now zoom on the region where your water system is located, click on the information icon "i" ( ) and click on one location of your water system. A window should pop-up showing the pop, the field of "PRECIP" displays the average annual precipitation in inches for that location for the period of 1900 to 1960. Write this value down. If you want to explore different locations, write them down, but make sure you click on the same locations.

1981 – 2010. Go to the link of the Online Arc GIS that we used before. Click on "Open in Map Viewer". On the right hand menu change in "Appearance" the "Transparency" bar to 35% and zoom into the region of your water system. Now click on the same location(s) of the previous dataset. A window should pop-up showing the average annual precipitation in inches per year. Write it down.

1961-1990, **2035 – 2064** and **2070 – 2099**. Now, we will visit Cal-adapt, it is an amazing data tool to explore mid- and end-century projected data considering climate change (medium and high emission scenarios). Click on the following link of Cal-Adapt Annual Averages, click on "Change Location", a Window should pop-out. In the map of the left move to the region where your water system is located. Click on the grid that is the closest to the locations that you used before and in the menu at the bottom click on "Confirm". This action should retrieve the annual averages for that grid. Below the map of the right there should be a drop-down menu to "SELECT THE CLIMATE VARIABLE". In this drop down menu select "Precipitation". Now the window shows the Annual Average Precipitation of the baseline period (1961-1990), Mid Century (2035-2064) and End-Century (2070-2099) for Medium Emissions (RCP 4.5). Write down the "30 YEAR AVG" for all these periods. Also write down the "30 YEAR RANGE" values, which shows how much precipitation will range. For California, many times it is not that the average precipitation will change dramatically, what it changes is the range or in other words, its variability. Now, change the emission scenario, on the right menu in the "SELECT SCENARIO" section click in "High (RCP 8.5)" and write down the "30 YEAR AVG" and "30 YEAR RANGE" for the high emission scenario.

Snowpack

17. **Current Snowpack**. Almost every community, city, or place in California depend (directly or indirectly) in the Sierra Nevada snowpack. Let's take a look at the historic and predicted snowpack for the Sierra Nevada. Go to the interactive snowpack webpage of DWR, and select the current year, two wet years [wettest: 2016-2017 , 2018-2019) and two dry years (driest: 2014-2015 and 2021-2022) and click on "Draw Chart". For a quick summary of the snowpack with respect to the statistical average, take a look at this DWR webpage.
18. **Predicted Snowpack**. Go to CalAdapt - Snowpack and explore the snowpack. Go to the tab of "Map" then on the left menu select "Medium (RCP 4.5)", select the month of "April", select the period of "10 years" and select any climate model of your preference. Then click Play ( ) below the legend's figure. You will see a depiction of how much snow (as snow equivalent) has historically happened and is predicted until the end of the century. We selected April because April's snowpack is the maximum amount of snowpack that is available for summer considering that all the large storms have already passed and it is the beginning of the snowmelt season. Copy in your form a picture of the snowpack at the end of the century.

Temperature

19. Let's explore the impact of temperature in your water system. Go to CalAdapt – Climate Change Snapshot, in the map, zoom into the location of your water system, select "Watershed (HUC10)" and click on the HUC that is related to your water system. Then click on "GENERATE SNAPSHOT". Write down the "30yr Average" temperature in the form. For temperature, trends are upward, no matter in which part of the state your water systems is located. Increased temperatures will have an effect in other events of the water cycle, such as evaporation, evapotranspiration, etc. Also, increased temperatures will affect disproportionally disadvantaged communities that may not access to adequate air conditioning or whose jobs are exposed to temperature, e.g. farm workers. In the same webpage, in the dropdown menu of "SELECT CLIMATE INDICATOR" you can choose "Extreme Heat Days" and you can see how many extreme heat days will occur by mid and end of century.

Evapotranspiration

20. We are lucky to have CIMIS in the state of California. CIMIS (California Irrigation Management Information System) is a group of weather stations that calculate reference evapotranspiration throughout the state. Open the Reference Evapotranspiration Zones Map, go to the map on page 2, identify in which Reference Evapotranspiration (ETo) zone your

water system is located and write it down on the form. Then go to page 3 take a look at the monthly average reference evapotranspiration. Write in the form the total reference evapotranspiration (value of the last column), which is the average annual vale. From the section of temperature (#18) copy the average precipitation for the mid-century. Compare this two values. Many time the reference evapotranspiration is greater than the precipitation, meaning that a well-watered grass uses more water than what it rains in that given location. Also, many crops use more water than a well-watered grass, meaning that rainfall not only falls in winter when is not needed for crops, but also that if we were able to capture all that water, it would not be enough to meet the crop water requirements.

Aquifer Storage

21. It is very difficult to estimate aquifer storage because it is very difficult to estimate que water storage in aquifers. However, one way to estimate how much water an aquifer has it to compare the water levels (the water table) through time. Go to the SGMA Data viewer, click on the "Ground water Levels" tab, in the section of "Seasonal Reports" select "Elevation", select the season of "Fall" and "Select year" 2014. The check the box of "Elevation Points" , it will show the feet above sea level (fasl). What you are seeing is the estimated groundwater elevation in 2014. Zoom to the location of your water system and identify a well that is close to your water system. Write down the elevation, sometimes you can have negative elevations when the water table is below the mean sea level. Then go to the most recent year and write down the groundwater elevation. Then compare if the groundwater elevation has increased, decreased or about the same.

Water Storage

22. There are plenty of surface water reservoirs in the state of California, more than 1,000! Now, let's identify the reservoirs that are located in your basin. Go to the CDEC-DWR Daily Reservoir Reporting Stations and look for the reservoir(s) that are located in your basin. When you identify the reservoir in your basin, click on the "ID" of the reservoir, it is a three letters acronym of the reservoir that is right next to its name. A new window should show up, that shows the Date, reservoir elevation (RES ELE), Storage (STORAGE), and reservoir change. Click on "STORAGE". A window with a graph should appear, then change the "Span:" to 1000 days, so we can take a look at the last three years of storage. Take a screen shot of the graph and past it on your form.

How water moves naturally in California?

Guidebook (page 9 to 10) OR video(5).

23. Take a look at this map (you can also download it) of the natural streamflow classification of California, and roughly identify the natural streamflow classes that are located in your water system.
24. Go to the eflows website and click on "Hydrology". On the map of the left, zoom into your water system location and with your mouse, hover over the rivers. You will see that the name of the natural river classification on the mouse cursor. On the list of river on the left you can see the name of the streamflow classification as well as its abbreviation in parenthesis. Using the abbreviation, select the natural streamflow classes that are located in your water system.
25. Using the following table of the natural streamflow classification, write down the names of the classes located in your water system and briefly describe/summarize the information from the table that are relevant to your water system. Just for your reference (you don't have to read them), all the information for this section is explained in the following peer-reviewed documents: Lane et al. (2018), Patterson et al. (2020).

What are the Human-made Elements of my water system?

Here comes the tricky part, which is to identify the human made elements considering that there has been a lot of infrastructure built throughout the state. Please take a look at the figures and text of this cartoon pamphlet that provides a good overview of the California water system. The first step is to evaluate if your water systems is supplied by large water projects, and the second step is to evaluate if it is supplied by more local water project.

Large water infrastructure and small water systems

26. **Large Water Infrastructure Projects**. Take a look at the executive summary of the California Water Plan Update (**pages ES-9 to ES-10**) where the large water systems projects are depicted (page ES-9) and all the rivers and places that share their waters through infrastructure to other region for agriculture and cities (page ES-10). This can provide you a first pass to identify if the location of your water system is supplied by large water infrastructure systems. Take a look at the

maps of TNC's whitepaper (**pages 14 to 31**) that provide a closer look to the different large water project infrastructure in California. Now in this section of your form, you have links of figures for every large water infrastructure project. Identify if any of them supply water to your water system. Select the large water system if it applies to your water system.

27. If it applies, include a map of the large water infrastructure that your water system receives water from.
28. **Small Water Systems**. Your water system may be supplied from a small water system. The Community Water Center (Centro Comunitario para el Agua) Drinking Water Tool is a great tool to identify small water systems. When you open the CWC Drinking Water Tool scroll to the bottom and click on "Your Water Data" and select the language of your preference. A pop-up window should appear, go to the section of "Step 1" and type an address, the name of a city, or the zip code. In "Step 2" select if your water system is supplied from a "Water System" or a "Domestic Well". If you are not sure about the water source, then click "Water System". Four results will be displayed: (1) Who manages my water?, (2) What about water supply?, (3) What about water quality? And (What about drinking water treats?. For now, let's focus on "Who manages my water?" This section will tell you who manages the surface and groundwater of that region. Write the name of the agency(ies) and the source of water for your system.
    Important: If it doesn't come any results in Step 1, you can go back to the CWC Drinking Water Tool scroll to the bottom and click on "California Water Data", select the language of your preference. Select "Skip" and on the menu of the left select toggle "Water Systems". Then zoom in to your water system and click on the location. It should show the small water systems and the agency that is providing the service to your water system. Write it down. Click on the print icon (Print) to print the data of your small water system. Download these data as a pdf file. Include a screenshot of the file in your form for # 27.
29. Click on "Explore the Map", check the box of "Public and State Small Water System Boundaries", "Public Supply Well Locations" and activate "Water System" toggle. Now click on the location of your water system. On the menu bar of the left it should come the information of your water system. Right next to the name of your water system, there should be an icon (Print) to print the data of your small water system. Download these data as a pdf file. Include a screenshot of the file in your form.

Irrigation and water districts

30. **Irrigation/Water Districts**. The largest user of water is agriculture (for consumptive use). Thus, it is important to know the water and irrigation districts that are located in your water system. Go to the data basin website, click on "Open in Map" and this map shows you the different water districts in California. Zoom to your water system and click on a given location. If there is a water district, a window will pop up with the number of water districts that have jurisdiction over your region. Notice that there are arrows ">>" on the upper right corner of the pop up window, so you can see how many water districts have a jurisdiction over the location that you clicked.
31. If it applies, take a screen shot of the water systems that are located in your water system and paste this picture in your form.

Surface water users

32. **Surface Water Diversions - Map of Point of Diversions**. Now we will explore the surface water Points of Diversion (**POD**) on our water system, meaning the locations where surface water is diverted for a beneficial use. You will have to go to CalWATRS, and create an account by clicking on "Access CalWATRS now". Fill in your personal information, and in the last question, where it asks about "Are you creating this account as an individual or as part of an organization (such as a company, agency, or group)?" please select "Individual". They will send you an email to confirm your email. Make sure to save/write down your username (email) and password. Then, you will have to login CalWATRS. You will land in the "Home" webpage (identified in the upper left menu). Go to the "Map Viewer" section located in the upper menu bar. Once there, select "Stream Trace" which it will bring you to a GIS interface. First, you will have to zoom in to the location of the river that you are interested, make sure that you can see clearly the location in the map. Second, on the right panel click on "Add Point" icon, your cursor should have a red box, place your cursor on top of the location on the river that you are interested and click on it. Then, click "Submit" on the right panel. The right panel should have changed with other type of information. Third, zoom out on the map, and you will see the locations of all the Points of Diversion (PODs) associated with surface water right permits upstream of the point along the stream that you selected. Take a screen shot of the map.

33. **Downloading PODs records.** On the right side panel, click on "Download Table Data as CSV" located in the upper right corner. Make sure to remember where you save this file, as we will need it later in Module 2. This is a very important file, because it contains the PODs the data of all the legal point registered to diver surface water in your water system. I recommend that you save it as an excel file (extension xlsx) because currently is in "csv" format (comma separated value). Write down the name of the file in your form.
34. **Number of PODs**. Now, let's explore this file. Now you know the name of the individuals or companies with a POD (Column F), if this permit is active, approved, etc. (Column I), and the water right type (Column J), just to mention a few. Please, filter these data in excel. Then in column I select those that are "Active", "Approved", "Permitted" and "Registered"; and write it down on the number of PODs in your form.

Groundwater users

35. **Groundwater Diversions**. We will use two databases to identify the wells in your water system that are the groundwater diversions points. In the SGMA Data viewer, in the left bar, go to "Groundwater Levels", then go to the "Well Completion Reports" section and select "Well Completion Reports". You have to zoom in to see the wells. The map will show the location of wells that have been drilled since 1949. This map provides a good idea on the number of wells located in your water system. Also, in the same section of "Groundwater Levels" , subsection of "Monitoring Network" select "DWR GW Measurements", it will show the location of monitoring wells maintained by DWR. Take a screen shot of the map and paste it on your form. Now you know the location of the wells in your water system.
36. **Public Supply well and State Small Water Systems wells**. Now let's identify what are the location of the public supply and small water systems wells. In the Drinking Water Tool of the Community Water Center (Centro Comunitario por el Agua), select "California Water Data" at the bottom of the webpage. on the left bar, in the "Groundwater Users" section, check the boxes of "Public Supply Well Locations" and "State Small Water Systems". Zoom in to the location of your water system. This dataset shows you the location of well that are supplying water to public and state small water systems.

Floodplain areas

37. **Flood Management Reservoirs**. Let's switch gears here a little bit. Now, let's identify if there are dams in your water system that are operated for flood management. Go to the US ACE website (United States Army Corps of Engineers) and identify if there is a reservoir that is owned or operated by the USACE (Section 7) that influence your water system. If so, write its mane in the form.
38. **Floodplain Inundation Maps.** Now, let's explore the flood inundation maps using the National Flood Hazardous Layer (NFHL Viewer) of FEMA. Zoom in the location of your water system. Maps of the floodplain area will appear as you are zooming in to your water system. Take screen shots of the floodplain area of your water system. If you water system is larger that the screenshots, then take several screenshots and overlap them in power point to create a mosaic of figure to show all your water system.

Water Quality

Rivers and Water Bodies

39. **Water Quality in Rivers**. The SWRCB has the Surface Water Quality Assessment Program that reports water quality in surface water bodies. This program puts surface water bodies (e.g. rivers, reservoirs, lakes, estuaries, and even ocean waters) in a list [303(d)] that initiates the process to develop a TMDL (Total Maximum Daily Load) or another restoration project to restore or maintain water quality standards. This program also develop a report, "305(b) report" that assigns an overall water quality condition to all water bodies, it is submitted the US EPA for the National Water Quality Inventory Report. Go to the latest California Integrated Report Map, and explore the surface water bodies (e.g. rivers, lakes, etc.) of your water system. Zoom in your water system. The main menus of this GIS tool are located in the upper right corner. If you click on the legend icon "" you will see that water bodies are depicted in two types of green: (1) dark green color for those water bodies listed in the 303(d) list of which a TMDL should be developed, and (2) light green color for those water bodies not listed. If you click on a water body (e.g. river or lake) a window should pop up providing information related to the regional water quality board, and the listing status: listed or not listed. If you keep scrolling down in this window, a link of the "More info" should come up, click on it and you will see a list of all the test done for primary and

secondary Maximum Contaminant Loads (MCLs), the Line of Evidence (LOE), and if the water body is: listed, do not delist, not listed, or delisted for a given MCL. Take a screenshot of the map and paste it in your form.

40. **Impaired water quality constituents**. Click on a surface water body of your interest in your water system, for example, the mainstem of the river that passes through your water system. Then, scroll down on the pop-up window that came up and click on "More info". Typically, the impaired pollutant or the impaired water quality parameter are listed at the top of this screen. Every pollutant is identified by a green horizontal bar displayed across the window. In your form, write down the name of the river and the list of pollutants or water quality constituents that are impaired (list, do not delist) or those that have been delisted.

Groundwater Quality

41. **Groundwater Quality**. The SWRCB in their GAMA (Groundwater Ambient Monitoring Assessment) program provides the groundwater quality data of well throughout the state. GAMA GIS is an excellent way to explore groundwater quality data. IMPORTANT: Keep in mind that there are Primary and Secondary MCLs. Now, please access the GIS interface of GAMA and zoom into your water system. You should have a window on the lower left corner and a menu bar on the bottom center of the window. In the bottom menu, click on the polygon icon "" and draw a polygon of the area of your water system. This action will retrieve results from wells that are located within the polygon. On the bottom left menu, in the "Well Category" section select "Domestic", "Municipal", "Monitoring", "Water Supply, Other"; in the section of "Chemical" select one of the Top ten Chemicals in California, e.g. "Nitrate as N" or "123-Trichloropropane (1,2,3 TCP)TCP", then in the drop down menu of "RESULTS TO SHOW" select "Results Above Comparison Concentration" which is the MCL. In the lower right corner there is a window that shows you the number of wells that have results for that chemical selected, and the percentage of well above the comparison level (which is the MCL). If you click in "HIGHLIGHT" it will highlight the well that exceeded the vale. You will be able to identify wells that have exceed the chemical that you selected within your water system. In your form, copy and paste the map of the wells with groundwater quality parameters.
42. Chose three groundwater quality parameters and evaluate how many wells exceed the chemical parameter (MCL) that you selected.

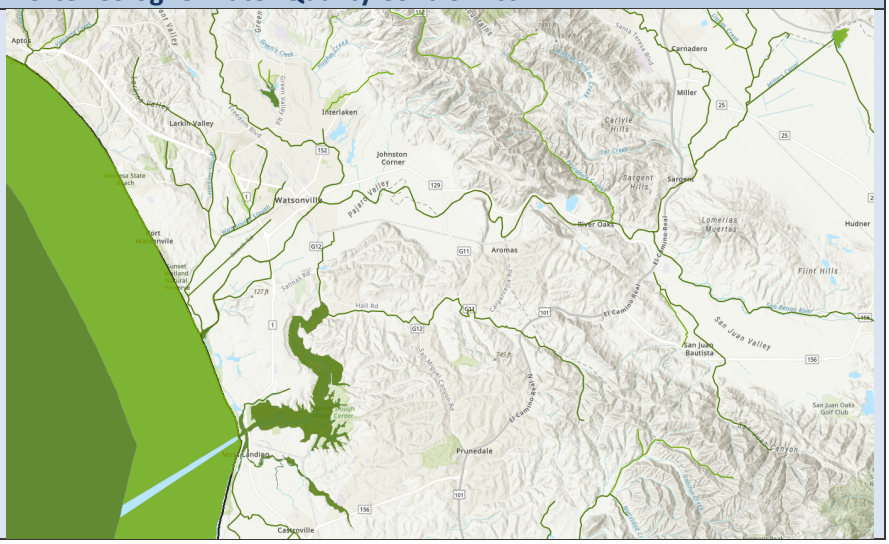
Optional Extra Knowledge - Overall Environmental Risk

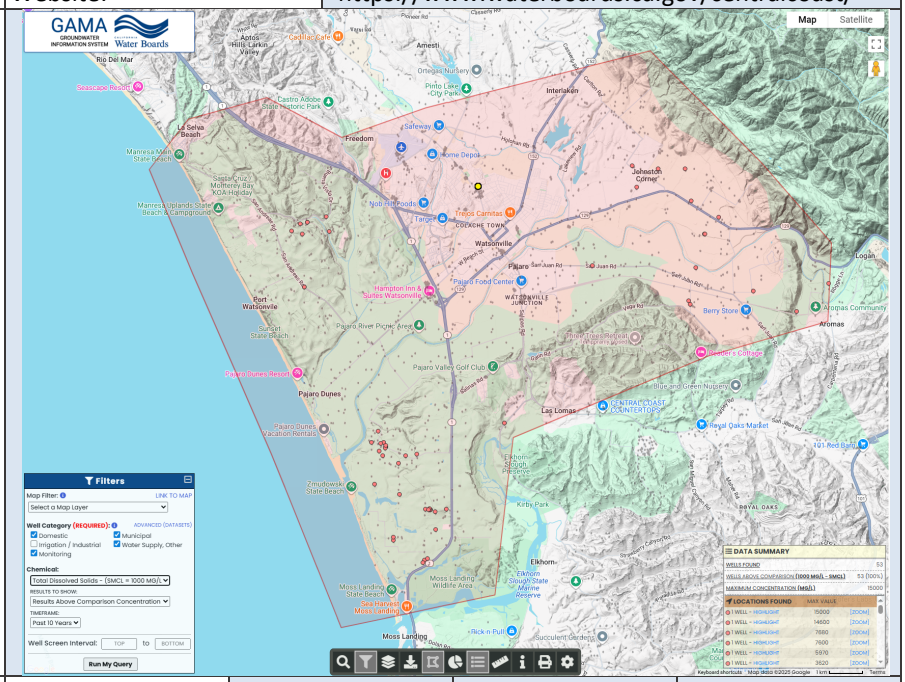
43. Water issue are not isolated, they are compounding issues that challenges that occur with other challenges. The CalEnviroScreen is a tool that summarizes environmental risks at the census track level, this tool shows the compounding effects that communities throughout the state are facing. This dashboard analyses the pollution burden and population characteristics to come up with one summary value, the greater the value of the overall indicator, the worse. The description of this summary index and all the indicators in described in the CalEnviroScreen report. Take a look at this video for a quick tutorial on how to use the dashboard. In the Open the Data Dashboard and zoom in to the location of your water system. You have two main panels, the panel on the left where all the "Area, Indicator, and Rece/Ethnicity Filters*" are located and the right panel where results are shown. In the upper left corner of the map there is a icon of a wrench (), click on it, a menu should appear. If you click on the ">>" icon, then the legend of the tools should appear, click on the "Lasso" tool. Then, on the map, create a polygon (by right-clicking and dragging the mouse) that selects all the census track polygons of your water system. On the right panel, it should appear the summary results of the tracks that you selected. Click on the "Indicators" tab in the bottom right, and now you can see all the values for the different indicators that are used. You can see that water is included with three indicators: drinking water, groundwater threats and impaired water bodies. Also, notice that are other indicators such as Ozone, Pesticides, Lead, Hazardous Waste, Asthma, Cardiovascular Disease, Education, Poverty, etc. The values of this indicator show the percentile of where these indices fall compared to the entire estate. For example, a value of 92.6 in the category of Pesticide means that these region falls into the 92.6% of most use of pesticides, when compared with all the census tracks in the state, the larger the number the worse conditions. Take a look at their report for further clarifications of the indicators. Take a screenshot of the map with the census tracks selected of your water system and pase it in your form.
44. Take a screenshot of the indices of your water system and pase it in your form.
45. List the three largest value indicators.

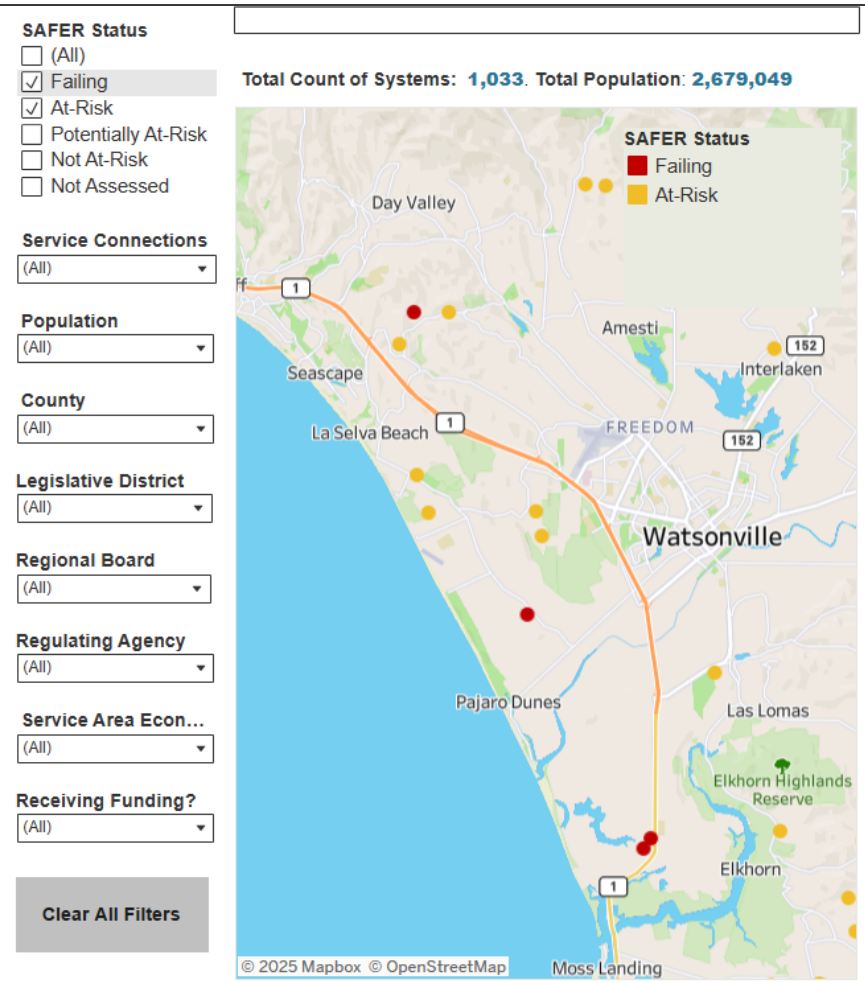
Congratulations! You have completed Module 1 of 4!

Module 2: Water policies that apply to your water system

Resources: *Guidebook (page 23 to 24)*

Policies that apply at all times	Response							Notes or specific numbers
Beneficial and reasonable use								
1. What are the beneficial uses in *Your Water System*?	Domestic	Municipal	Agriculture	Power Gen	Recreation	Navigation	Environ.	
	[X]	[X]	[X]	[X]	[X]	[ ]	[X]	
2. List the names of the major beneficial uses:	Domestic:	Small cities of Pajaro, Freedom, Interlaken, Corralitos, La Selva Beach						
	Municipal:	City of Watsonville						
	Agricultural:	All Pajaro Valley Agricultural región						
	Power Gen.:	Watsonville (Non-operational), Indalex West Inc (abandoned), Ameresco Santa Cruz Energy (Active – LFG Land Fill Gas)						
	Recreation:	Sunset SB, Manresa SB, Pajaro River Mouth Natural Preserve						
	Navigation:	Recreational: Harkins Slough and Pajaro River						
	Environmental:	None SWRCB. I would like: Pajaro River						
Water is owned by all people living in California								
3. Who **owns** the water in *Your Water System*?	**All people** living in California			Individuals, companies, cities, etc.				
	[X]			[ ]				
Public Trust Doctrine								
4. Is there any public use that can be protected by the Public Trust Doctrine in *Your Water System*?	Environmental	Navigation	Fishing	Recreation	Other			
	[X]	[X]	[X]	[X]	[ ]			
5. If in the previous question you identified a public use to be protected, explain in this section the rationale.	Environ.:	I would love to see a healthy, clean, flowing Pajaro River.						
	Navigation:	I would love that people in the area have protected access to recreational navigation in Pajaro River and Harkins Slough						
	Fishing:	I would like to protect recreational fishing in Pajaro Valley						
	Recreation:	I would like to protect for all people to the Sunset SB, Manresa SB, Pajaro River Mouth Natural Preserve						
	Other:	N/A						
Clean Water Act – Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act								
6. Map of surface water bodies listed for not meeting water quality standards who has a process for developing a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) – Same response as in Module 1 Q. 40								

7. List of water bodies not meeting water quality standards of the Clean Water Act – Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act	Pajaro River, Corralitos Creek, Harkins Slough, Gallighan Slough, Pinto Lake,			
8. Write down the Regional Water quality Control Board	Regional Wat. Qual. Control Board:	Regional Board 3 - Central Coast Region		
	Website:	https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/		
9. Map of wells with groundwater quality data - Same response as in Module 1 Q. 42				
10. Number of wells exceeding an MCL – Same response Module 1 Q. 43	Chemical	1,2,3 TCP	Nitrate	TDS
	# of Wells	48	122	53
11. Have you downloaded the Basin Plan?	Yes:	[X]	Link:	
	Section:	3.3.4. Objectives for Groundwater	https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/docs/2024_basin_plan_r3.pdf	
12. What is the agency and department/branch that you should contact to address pollution in water bodies?	Reg. Wat. Qual. Con. Board:	Regional Board 3 - Central Coast Region		
	Board members:	Jane Gray, Jean-Pierre Wolff, Alex Rodriguez, Stephanie Harlan, and Anne Hoskins		
	Next Board Meeting Dates:	October 9-10, 2025 in Santa Barbara		
	Website for accessing remotely the meeting:	https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/board_info/remote_meeting/index.html		
Safe Drinking Water Act – Human Right to Water (HR2W)				

13. Provide a map of the drinking water systems that are Failing or At-Risk of failing in *Your Water System*	

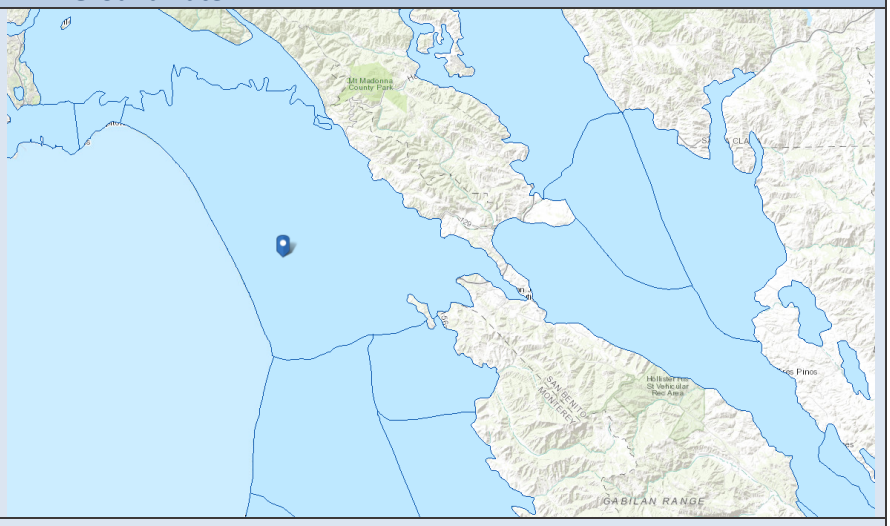
14. Is there any water system Failing or At-Risk of failing for the Safe Drinking Water Act and Human Right to Water *in Your Water System*?	Yes	No
	[X]	[ ]

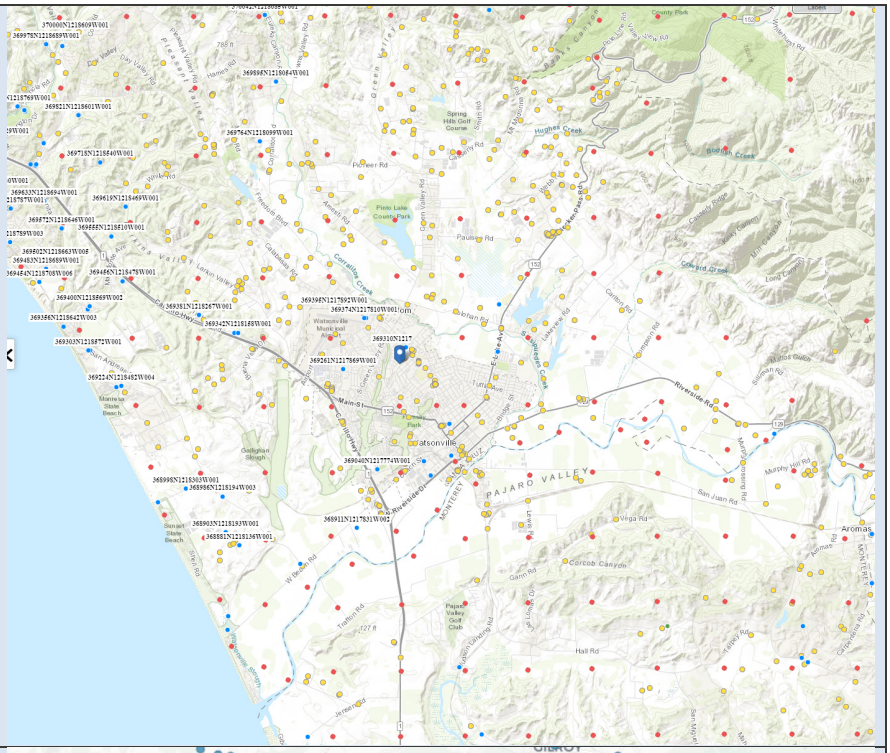
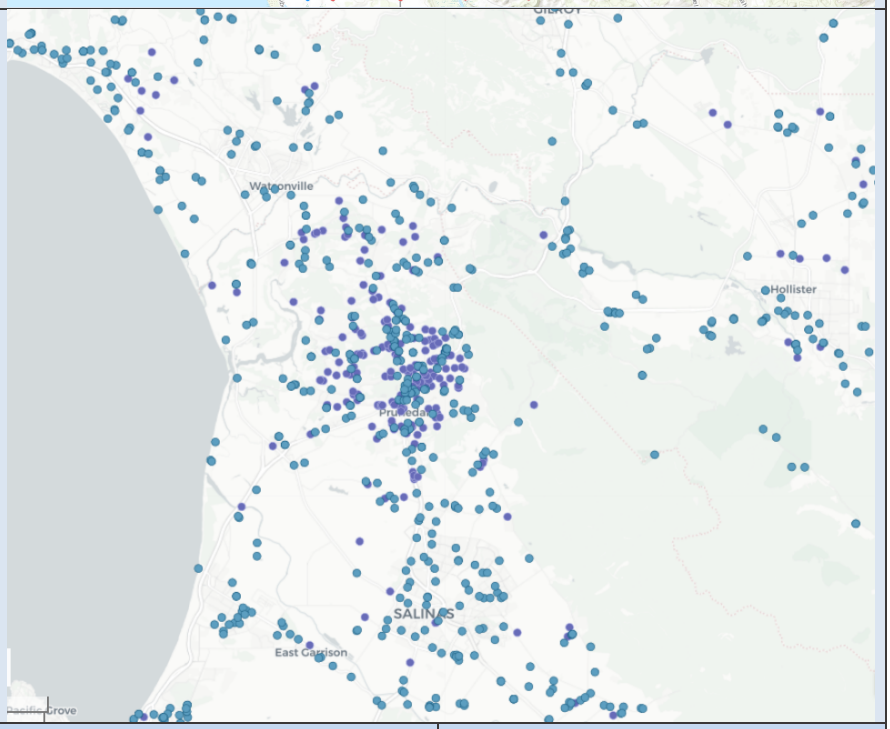
15. List the drinking water systems Failing and At-Risk to meet the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Human Right to Water	Failing:	Rancho San Andreas
	At-Risk:	Buena Vista Migrant Center, Rountree facility (Previous Sheriff's Rehab)

16. What is the agency and department/branch that you should contact to address this drinking water issue?	Gov. Institution	SWRCB – Division of Drinking Water District Offices
	District:	District 05 Monterrey
	Contact Person:	Jonathan Weininger. Address: 1 Lower Ragsdale Dr. Bldg.1, STE 120 Monterey, CA 93940 (831) 655-6939
	Email:	DWPDIST05@waterboards.ca.gov

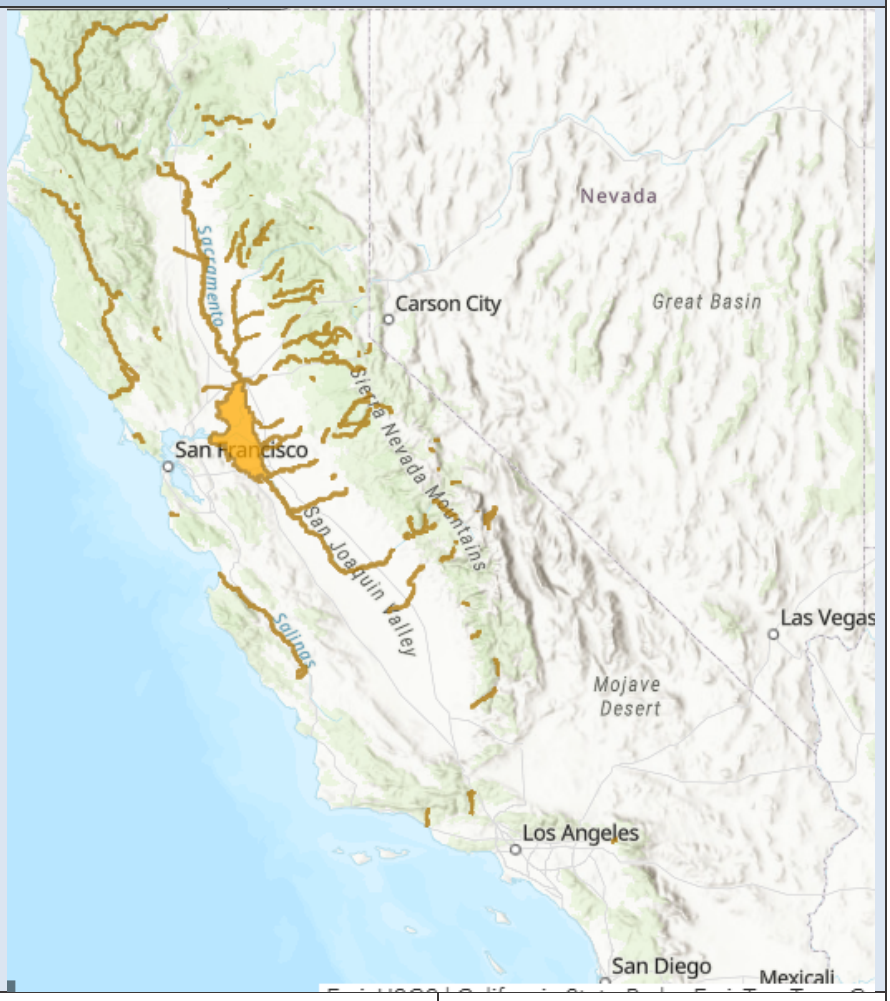
17. List the funding opportunities for failing/at risk drinking water systems.	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, Small Community Drinking Water Funding Program, Safe and Affordable Funding for Equity and Resilience, Proposition 50, Proposition 84
Endangered Species Act (ESA) and California Endangered Species Act (CESA)	
18. Is there any endangered, threatened or candidate species in *Your Water Systems*	Coho Salmon, Steelhead, California Tiger Salamander, Foothill Yellow Legged Frog, Mountain Lion

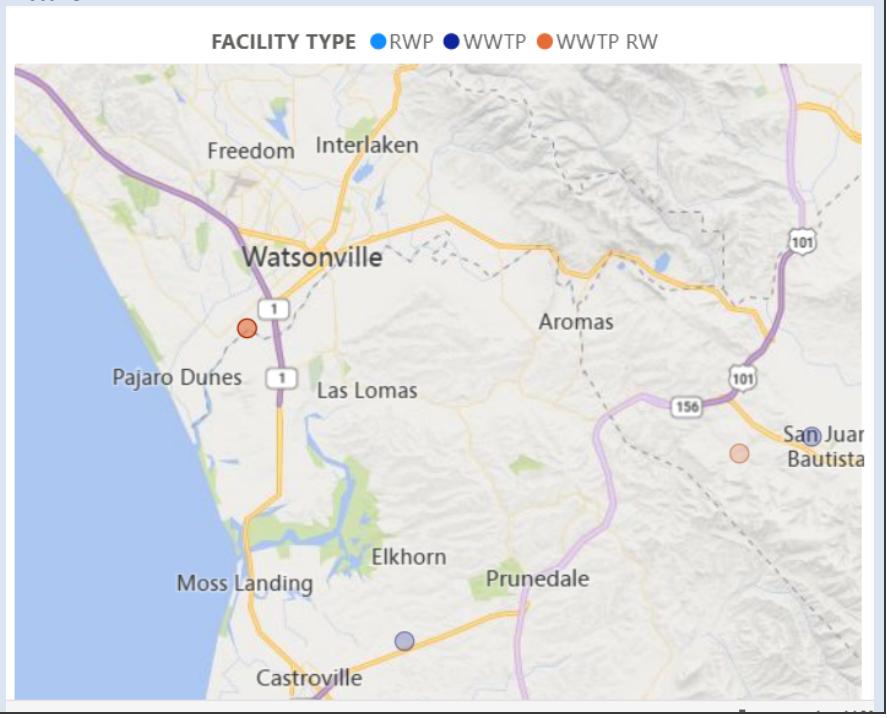
Resources: *Guidebook (page 25 to 34)*

Policies by type of water source	Response, descriptions or specific numbers
Surface Water	
19. How many **riparian water right holders** are in *Your Water System*?	47
20. List three individuals/institutions that have a **riparian water right** in *Your Water System*.	Magginetti Ranch
	Baumgartner Ranch
	Taylor Farming LLC
21. How many **appropriative water right holders** are in *Your Water System*?	31
22. List three individuals/institutions that have an **appropriative water right** in *Your Water System*.	Monte Vista Christian School Inc.
	Vajrayana Foundation
	Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency
Groundwater	
23. Provide a map of the groundwater basins in *Your Water System*.	
24. List the groundwater basins or aquifers or aquifers in *Your Water System*.	Pajaro Valley

25. Provide a map of the wells located in *Your Water System* – Same figure of Module 1 Q. 36	
26. Provide a map of the wells supplying water to Public and State Small Water Systems - Same figure of Module 1 Q. 37	

27. Does the two maps of Module 2 Q.26 and Q.27 show the Overlaying Groundwater Right holders in your water system?	Yes	No	
	[X]	[ ]	
28. Does your system have Appropriative groundwater right holders?	Not Applicable	Yes	No
	[X]	[ ]	[ ]
29. Is your groundwater basin located in a **Groundwater Adjudication** region?	Yes	No	
	[ ]	[X]	
30. If yes to 30, then write the name of the groundwater adjudicated basin.	Not Applicable		

31. Is your groundwater basin located in a **SGMA (sustainable Groundwater Management Act)** region?	No	Yes	Yes - Alternative Plan
	[ ]	[ ]	[X]
32. If yes to 32, then write the name of the groundwater basin associated with **SGMA**.	3-002.01 Pajaro Valley		
33. List the name(s) of the GSA(s) associated with your groundwater basin.	Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency		
34. Groundwater Sustainable Plan (GSP) and name of the contact person for the GSP	Agency:	Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency	
	Contact Person:	Brian Lockwood	
	Address:	36 Brennan Street, Watsonville, CA	
	Email:	lockwood@pvwater.org	
	SGMA portal Link	https://sgma.water.ca.gov/portal/alternative/print/22	
	Link of GSP:	https://sgma.water.ca.gov/portal/service/alternativedocument/download/375	
Water for the Environment – Instream Flow Criteria			
35. Provide a map of the existing instream flow requirements for the State of California			
36. Is there an instream flow requirement located in *Your Water System*?	Yes	No	
	[ ]	[X]	
37. If yes for 36, provide the name of the name of the instream flow requirement	N/A		
38. Is there an environmental flow criteria already developed by CDFW for *Your Water System*?	Yes	No	
	[X }	[…]	

39. If yes for 37, list the environmental flow criteria study	Name:	Corralitos Creek Watershed		
	Link:	https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=195626&inline		
40. Is there an instream flow criteria already developed by CEFF for Your Water System?	Yes		No	
	[X]		[ ]	
41. Download the recommended instream flow provided by CEFF	Stream:		Flow Metric:	Dry-season baseflow
	Pajaro River		Value:	8.18 cfs
Tribal Water				
42. Is there a Tribe Reservation in Your Water System?	No			
43. Are there any Federally Reserved Rights in Your Water System?	Yes		No	
	[ ]		[X]	
Recycled Water				
44. Is there a recycled water facility in your water system?	Yes		No	
	[X]		[X]	
45. If yes to 44, provide the name or the picture of that recycled water facility	Name:	Watsonville WWTP	Type:	WWTP RW
	Picture: 			

Congratulations! You have completed Module 2 of 4!

Instructions to fill the Module 2 section

Identifying the policies that apply *Your Water System*

Resources: Guidebook (page 23 to 34) and California Water Policy Map

In this activity, you will identify the policies that apply to *Your Water System*. For this module you will use the knowledge and answers from the previous module, the California Water Policy Map, and your guidebook.

Please locate *Your Water System* in the *California Water Policy Map* and as it will help you to identify what policies apply in that location.

Policies that apply everywhere in California

Beneficial and reasonable use

1. This is a general knowledge question of *Your Water System*. You can use your responses from Module 1 Questions 26 to 31 to identify if what are the beneficial uses of water in *Your Water System*. Select the beneficial uses that you have identified in Your Water System.
   Domestic: consider if there are small communities
   Municipal: consider any major city(ies)
   Agriculture: consider any agriculture in your water systems, from small to large farms and/or orchards
   Power Generation: consider any power plant that is located in *Your Water System*
   Recreation: consider any recreational park (National, state, county city)
   Navigation: consider any navigation
   Environmental: consider any environmental use of water in rivers and creeks
2. Write down the names of the major beneficial uses that you have identified in Your Water System.
   Domestic: Use google maps to identify small cities in Your Water System and write down their names.
   Municipal: Use google maps to identify larger cities in Your Water System and write down their names.
   Agriculture: Use google maps, use satellite data, to identify agriculture in Your Water System. You can also use the SGMA Data Viewer, go to the tab of "Water Budget" on the left menu, and select the Statewide crop mapping of a recent year.
   Power Generation: This website from CEC (California Energy Commission) provides the location of power generation plants throughout the state. Zoom in to the location of *Your Water System,* identify if there is any power plant and click on every power generation plant. A pop up window will appear, it will provide you information if the plant is Operational/Non-operational, as well as the Primary Energy Source, e.g. NG (Natural Gas), SUN(sun), WAT (water), etc.
   Recreational: You can find the California state park in the SGMA Data Viewer, go to "Reference Layers" on the Left menu, then under the section of "Jurisdictions" you can find the layer of "State Parks"
   Navigation: Write down the names of any river that is you are aware of is used for recreational or commercial navigation
   Environmental: The Existing Flow Requirements webpage of the SWRCB provides a map of all the rivers that already have an instream flow (environmental flow). Also, you can write the name of a river or a creek that you would like to have some environmental protection.

Water is owned by all people living in California

3. This is a simple question if you read the Guidebook Module 2 Whose water is it? (Page 23)

Public Trust Doctrine

4. Select the public uses that can be protected through the Public Thrust Doctrine in *Your Water System*. If you want to add one public use, write it in the "Other" portion of this question.
5. Explain the rationale for why you selected those public uses to be protected.

Clean Water Act – Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act

6. Copy and paste the map of Module 1 Question 40 here. This question relates to The Clean Water Act – Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, specifically to the guidebook question; "What law protects any water body (e.g. rivers, aquifers lakes or wetlands) for being contaminated?". This map shows the water quality impaired bodies, according to the Clean Water Act and Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act.
7. Go to the latest California Integrated Report Map,of the Surface Water Quality Assessment Program and explore the surface water bodies (e.g. rivers, lakes, etc.) of your water system. Zoom in your water system. The main menus of this

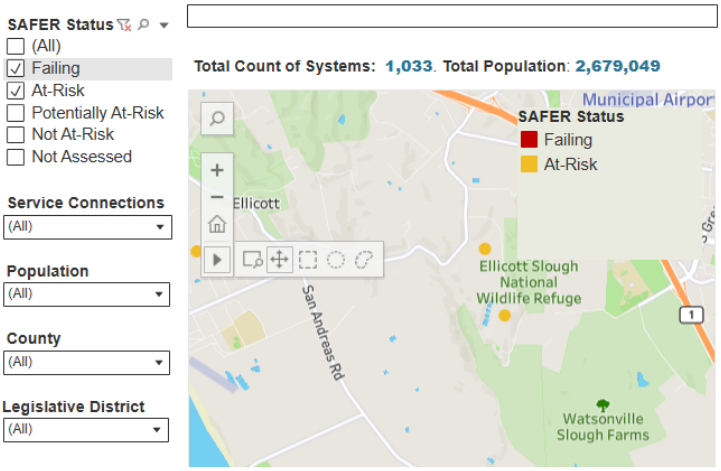
GIS tool are located in the upper right corner. If you click on the legend icon "" you will see that water bodies are depicted in two types of green: (1) dark green color for those water bodies listed in the 303(d) list of which a TMDL should be developed, and (2) light green color for those water bodies not listed. Click on the rivers and water bodies that are **dark green colored**, a window will pop up. Write down the names of the rivers and water bodies listed (dark green colored) in this question, and take a note of the board name that these bodies are regulated by.

8. Using the same website of the previous question, write down the board name of the water bodies listed. Find out what is the Regional Water Quality Control Board that they are assigned to in this map. Click on the Regional Water Quality Control Board that *Your Water Systems*, a window will pop up with the name of the region, and if you click on "Website More Info" you can also find the website link of the regional water quality control board that your water systems is regulated by. You can also use the *California Water Policy Map* (Regional Water Quality Boards located in the top of the map)
9. Copy and paste the figure of Module 1 Question 42 where it is shows the map of all the wells with groundwater quality data
10. Copy and paste the figure of Module 1 Question 42 where it is shows the map of all the wells with groundwater quality data
11. In the website of each Regional Water Quality Control Board, in the section of "Programs" (upper horizontal menu), click on "Basin Plans". The basin plans provide strategies on how water quality issues will be resolved. Look for the section of "Groundwater objectives" or "Groundwater Strategies" where each RWQCB define their approach to solve groundwater quality issues. Download the file, identify the section where groundwater issues and discussed and the proposed objectives, and copy the link of this basin plan.
12. To answer this question take a look at your guidebook, Question: "What law protects any water body (e.g. rivers, aquifers lakes or wetlands) for being contaminated?". You have to write down:
    Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB): You have already identified it in Module 2 Q. 8
    Board Members: In the RWQCB webpage, on the upper horizontal menu select "Regional Board" and "Board Members" and you will go to the webpage with the board members assigned to your RWQCB. Copy their names.
    Next Board Meeting Date: In the RWQCB webpage, on the upper horizontal menu select "Regional Board" and "Meeting Calendar, Agenda, Minutes" and you will go to the webpage with the past and upcoming meetings for the current year. Copy the date of when is the next meeting and where. Notice that many RWQCB meeting can be attended remotely (e.g. through zoom), look for the instruction on how to make a public comment on those meetings.
    Website: copy and paste the link of the how you can attend the meeting remotely.

Safe Drinking Water and Human Right to Water

13. Go to the SAFER Dashboard provided by the SWRCB shows the water systems that are Failing or At-Risk of failing for the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Human Right to Water. On the map of California, zoom in to the region where *Your Water System* is located, on the "SAFER Status" column select only the "Failing" and "At -Risk" systems and then take a screenshot of the map showing these systems. Copy and paste this figure in your Water System Self Assessment.
    Important tip: The map is small and difficult to navigate. You can use the tools provided that eventually make it easier to work. Click on the Triangle below the "Home" icon to access the zoom tools. The Square with the magnifying glass allows

you to do a zoom window. The Cross allow you to pan throughout the map.



14. Select the adequate box if you identified if there is any drinking water system that is Failing or At-Risk of failure.
15. Click on the systems Failing and At-Risk and write down their names. Hover the mouse on top of the yellow and red circles that identify systems At-Risk and Failing respectively, and a window will come up with the name of the water systems, among other information. Write the name(s) of the systems Failing and At-risk in your self-assessment. You can download the entire list of systems failing, at-risk and others in this link.
16. In the webpage of the SAFER Dashboard, on the horizontal top menu, Click on the "Drinking Water" right next to Home, and then click on the "Field Operations Branch": "The Field Operations Branches (FOB) are responsible for enforcing the federal and California Safe Drinking Water Acts (SDWAs) and overseeing about 7,500 public water systems." Click on the "Field Operation Branches map and Contact Information" (If the previous doesn't work use this link). You can get the information of the district associated with *Your Water System*. Pro-tip. Download the pdf file and right click on top of the District title with blue text, and then select "Copy email address", that's how you can get the email information of your district office.
17. Identify the different funding opportunities for the failing and at-risk water systems in the Funding Opportunities for Public Water Systems webpage of the SWRCB.

Endangered Species Act (ESA) and California Endangered Species Act (CESA)

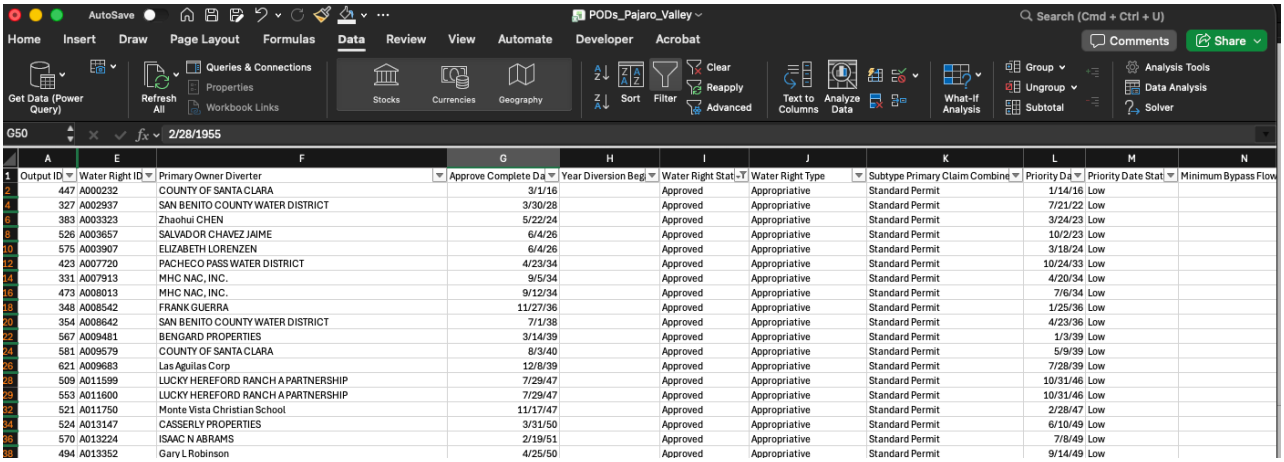
18. Go to the California's Threatened and Endangered Species webpage of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and take a look at the Threatened or Endangered Animal Species and Plant Species lists for California. In the Animal Species list (link here), focus on the Fishes and Amphibian section and identify in the common name if there is an animal species in the region where your water systems is located. For example, in the case of Pajaro Valley I looked for "Central Coast" species by doing a "Ctrl+F" and the "central" and a couple of species came up. Look for yours!

Policies that apply according to the water source

Surface Water Sources

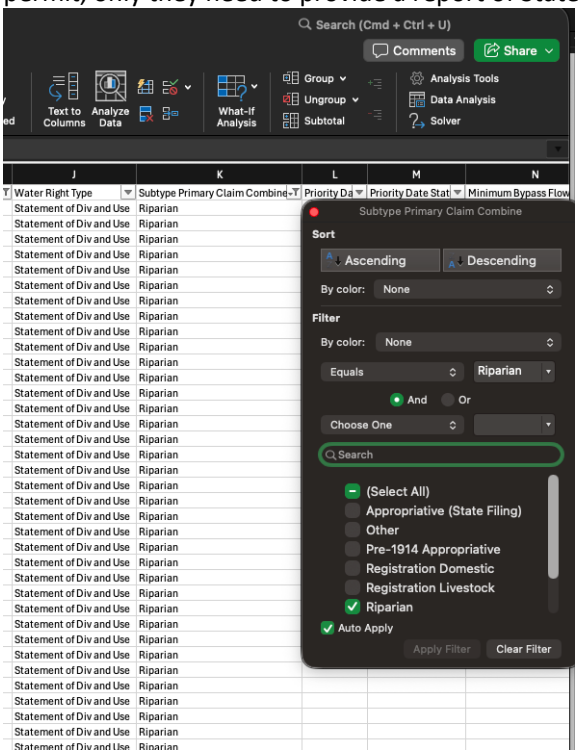
19. You will use your response of Module 1 Q. 33. "Name of your downloaded POD files". Open your file, and select the first row, then in the upper menu select "Data" "Filter" and you will have a filter tool in your excel file. This video also shows

how to create a filter in the first row.

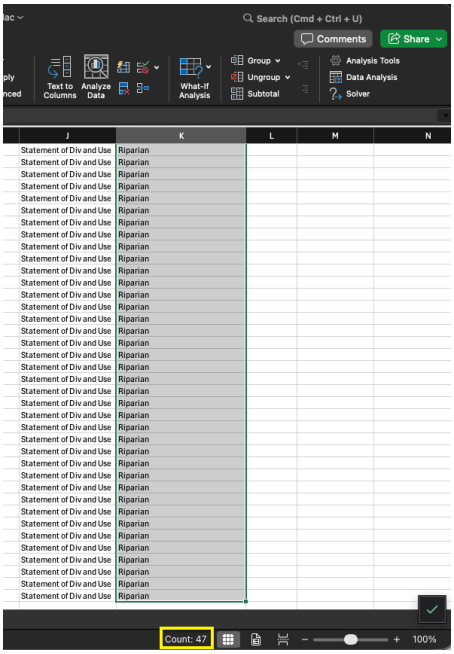


	A	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1	Output ID	Water Right ID	Primary Owner Diverter	Approve Complete Da	Year Diversion Beg	Water Right Stat	Water Right Type	Subtype Primary Claim Combine	Priority Da	Priority Date Stat	Minimum Bypass Flow
2	447	A000232	COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA	3/1/16		Approved	Appropriative	Standard Permit	1/14/16	Low	
4	327	A002937	SAN BENITO COUNTY WATER DISTRICT	3/30/28		Approved	Appropriative	Standard Permit	7/21/22	Low	
6	383	A003323	Zhaohui CHEN	5/22/24		Approved	Appropriative	Standard Permit	3/24/23	Low	
8	526	A003657	SALVADOR CHAVEZ JAIME	6/4/26		Approved	Appropriative	Standard Permit	10/2/23	Low	
10	575	A003907	ELIZABETH LORENZEN	6/4/26		Approved	Appropriative	Standard Permit	3/18/24	Low	
12	423	A007720	PACHECO PASS WATER DISTRICT	4/23/34		Approved	Appropriative	Standard Permit	10/24/33	Low	
14	331	A007913	MHC NAC, INC.	9/5/34		Approved	Appropriative	Standard Permit	4/20/34	Low	
16	473	A008013	MHC NAC, INC.	9/12/34		Approved	Appropriative	Standard Permit	7/6/34	Low	
18	348	A008542	FRANK GUERRA	11/27/36		Approved	Appropriative	Standard Permit	1/25/36	Low	
20	354	A008642	SAN BENITO COUNTY WATER DISTRICT	7/1/38		Approved	Appropriative	Standard Permit	4/23/36	Low	
22	567	A009481	BENGARD PROPERTIES	3/14/39		Approved	Appropriative	Standard Permit	1/3/39	Low	
24	581	A009579	COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA	8/3/40		Approved	Appropriative	Standard Permit	5/9/39	Low	
26	621	A009683	Las Aguilas Corp	12/8/39		Approved	Appropriative	Standard Permit	7/28/39	Low	
28	509	A011599	LUCKY HEREFORD RANCH A PARTNERSHIP	7/29/47		Approved	Appropriative	Standard Permit	10/31/46	Low	
29	553	A011600	LUCKY HEREFORD RANCH A PARTNERSHIP	7/29/47		Approved	Appropriative	Standard Permit	10/31/46	Low	
32	521	A011750	Monte Vista Christian School	11/17/47		Approved	Appropriative	Standard Permit	2/28/47	Low	
34	524	A013147	CASSERLY PROPERTIES	3/31/50		Approved	Appropriative	Standard Permit	6/10/49	Low	
36	570	A013224	ISAAC N ABRAMS	2/19/51		Approved	Appropriative	Standard Permit	7/8/49	Low	
38	494	A013352	Gary L Robinson	4/25/50		Approved	Appropriative	Standard Permit	9/14/49	Low	

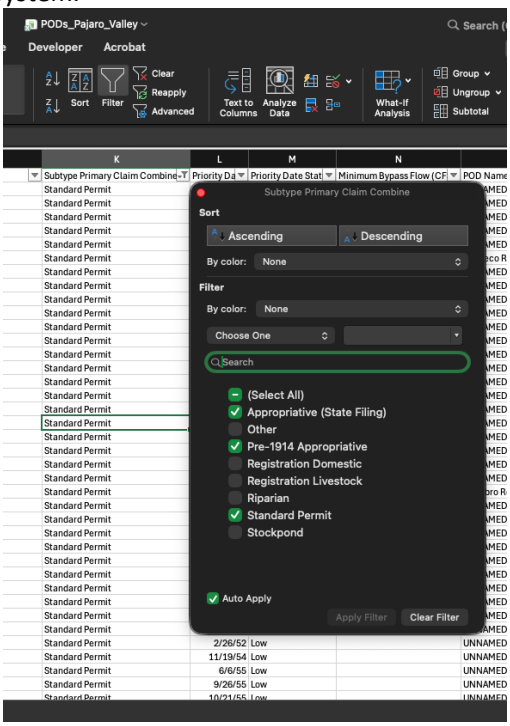
Go to column I “Water Right Status” and select “Active”, “Approved”, “Permitted” and “Registered”. Then in Column K “Subtype Primary Claim Combined” select only “Riparian”, this will select only the riparian water users. Notice that in column J only appear the label “Statement of Div and Use”. Remember that Riparian water right holder do not need a permit, only they need to provide a report of Statement of diversion and use, which is their legal instrument.



Now you can select the cells in Column K and in the bottom of the window excel will count how many cell are selected. You can use this as the number of riparian water rights in *Your Water Systems.* You can see from which river they are diverting water in column S “HUC 10 Watershed Name”



20. From Column F, you can select the names of three riparian water right holders.
21. Once again, from column K “Subtype Primary Claim Combined”, use the filter to select only “Appropriative (State Filling)”, “Pre-1914 Appropriative” and “Standard Permit”. These are all the appropriative water right holders in your water system. You can go to column L and use the filter to select “Ascending”. In this way, now you have all the appropriators listed by priority from highest priority (i.e. most senior) at the top to the least priority (i.e. most junior) at the bottom. Also notice that the “Pre-1914 Appropriative” water right holders are sorted at the bottom of the list. These are the individuals/institutions with the highest priority. You can use column S and T to further refine your filter by basin (watershed) and sub-basin (sub-watershed). Select column K and in the bottom of the window excel will count how many cells are selected. You can use this number to count the number of water right appropriators are in Your Water System.



22. From Column F, you can select the names of three appropriative water right holders

Groundwater sources

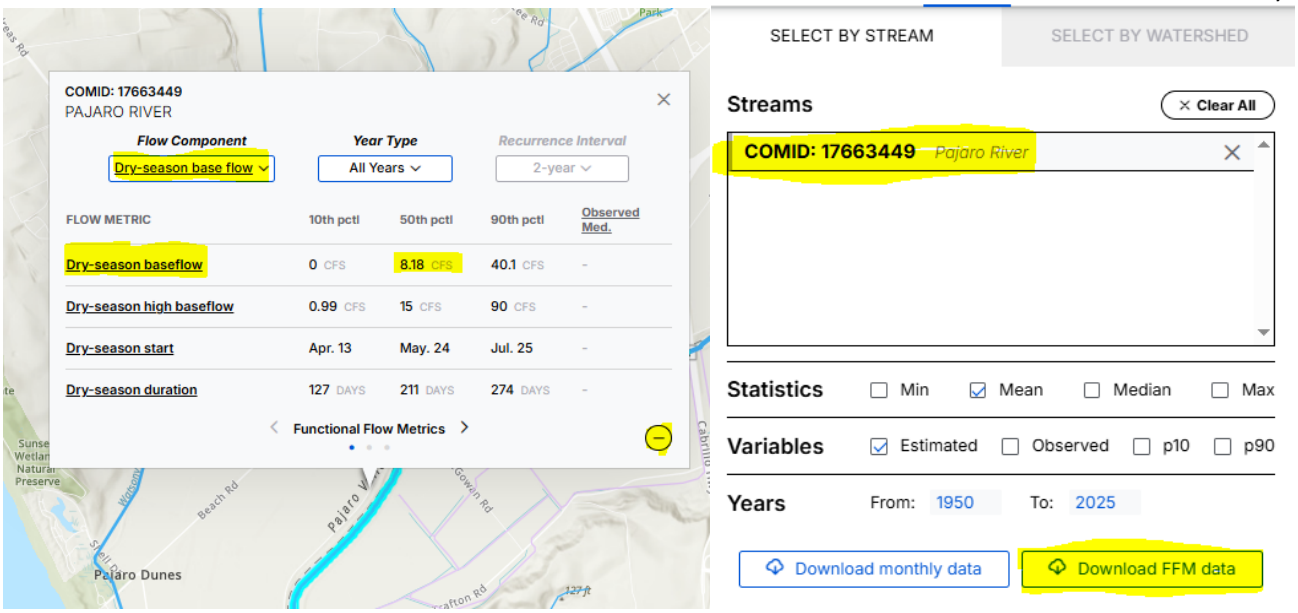
23. Go to the SGMA Data Viewer, on the left categories menu select "Reference Layers" and select the most recent Bulletin 118 Groundwater Basins layer. Get a screenshot of the map with your groundwater basins.
24. Use the sigma viewer and click on top of the polygons of the groundwater basin. In will appear a window at the bottom showing the names of the groundwater basins. Write them down in your self-assessment.
25. Copy and paste the figure that you have in Module 1 Question 36 that shows the map of the wells located in Your Water System.
26. Copy and paste the figure that you have in Module 1 Question 37 that shows the map of the wells supplying water to Public and State Small Water Systems
27. Read your guidebook Module 2 question "What is an **overlaying groundwater right**?" and respond accordingly.
28. This is a more difficult question. If your waters system is located in the counties of Shasta, Tehama, Butte, Glenn, Colusa, Sutter, Yolo, Sacramento, Yuba and Solano, then you have to look into this resource document and contact the person/website listed to see if there is an **appropriative groundwater right** holder.
29. Go to the SGMA Data Viewer, on the left categories menu select "Reference Layers" and select "Adjudicated Areas". Get a screenshot of the map with your groundwater basins. Identify if *Your Water System* is located in an adjudicated area.
30. If *Your Water System* is located in an adjudicated area, write down its name, otherwise write down "Not Applicable"
31. Go to the SGMA Data Viewer, on the left categories menu select "Reference Layers" and select "Groundwater Sustainability Areas", and "Approved Alternative Plans". These plans are the areas managed by SGMA.

    Also, there are agencies that have been working towards sustainable groundwater management plan before the passing of SGMA and they have submitted Alternative Plans. In the SGMA Data Viewer, "Reference Layers" select
    If your water system is located in an alternative also mark "X" on the "Alternative Plan" column, if not, then write "N/A"
32. In the SGMA Data Viewer, once you are selected the layers from the previous step, click on top of the groundwater basin polygon(s) where *Your Water Systems* is located and write down the name of groundwater basin shown in the field of "Basin_Subbasin_Name".
33. If you responded:
    "**No**" in the previous question, then *Your Water System* is not managed by SGMA write down "N/A".
    Otherwise, go to the. If you responded only
    "**Yes**" then go to the SGMA portal, in the upper menu select "GSP / Plans / All Submitted", then look on the list and select the groundwater basin that you wrote in the previous question. Click on that your groundwater basin(s). From the information in the section of "GSP INITIAL NOTIFICATIONS" and "NOTICE OF THE PUBLIC HEARING" you can figure out the of the Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) for your water systems. Write them down.
    "**Yes – Alternative Plan**" then go to the SGMA portal, in the upper menu select "Alternative / All Submitted", then look on the list and select the groundwater basin that you wrote in the previous question. Click on your groundwater basin. Write down the submitting agency.
34. From the webpage results of the previous step, your can access the information on this section. If the GSA submitted and alternative plan, then look for the "BMP – Basin Management Plan".

Water for the Environment - Instream Flows

35. Go to the Existing Flow Requirements of the SWRCB and take a screen shot of the map showing the river that already have instream flows in the state of California.
36. Based on the map of the Existing Flow Requirements from the previous question, determine if there is an instream flow requirement already established in your water system.
37. If your answer was not to the previous question, then write ""N/A". If your answer is yes, then in the Existing Flow Requirements webpage click on the reach segment(s) that passes through *Your Water System*, a pop up window come, click on the right arrow, another pop up window should appear, then copy and past the name of the existing flow requirement provided there.
38. Now, let's take a look if CDFW (California Department of Fish and Wildlife) have determined a recommended flow criteria or study in the region of *Your Water System*. Click in the Flow Criteria Map website of CDFW and identify if there is flow criteria or a study in Your Water System. Select Yes or No.
39. If the previous question was Yes, then go to the Flow Criteria Map and click on the watershed(s) that has the study and write its name and get the link of the study.

40. Now, let's take a look at the Natural Flows Database that provide instream flow recommendations for every river in California! Click on Explore data. In this database you will find recommended instream flows for every stream in California, so I am pretty confident that your will find recommended flow criteria for Your Water System. Please respond accordingly.
41. For this section you only need to download the recommended streamflows for one river reach. These recommended instream flows are based on the Functional Flows Approach, watch this video. First, zoom into the location of *Your Water System*, and click in the main river of your system. A window will pop up, you can keep the flow component of change it in the "Flow Component" drop down menu. You can copy from here the metric and value requested in this question (e.g. Dry-season baseflow, 8.18 cfs). To download the file you need to click in the " + " icon in the bottom right corner. This segment will be added in the upper box called "Streams". Then click in "Download FFM Data" and you will have the list of Functional Flows that can be recommended as instream flows for the main river of Your Water System.



Tribal Water

42. You can copy the response from Module 1 Q.9. Also, you can identify if there is a reservation in the SGMA Data Viewer, on the left categories menu select "Reference Layers" in the section of "Political" select "Tribal Land Area Representation". Alternatively, the *California Water Policy Map* show the tribal land in Yellow.
43. If there is a tribe, then there should be Federally Reserved Rights for that tribe. If there is no tribe then the answer is No.

Recycled Water

44. Go to the Volumetric Annual Report of Wastewater and Recycled Water webpage of the SWRCB. There is an interactive map where you can zoom in and identify if there is a Recycle Water facility in *Your Water System*. Based on the previous map respond if there is a recycled facility in *Your Water System*.
45. If there is a recycled water in *Your Water System*, then hover your mouse on top of it and the name of the recycle water facility should appear. Write it down. There are three categories of recycled facilities: Recycle Water Producers (RWP) that do not receive raw wastewater, Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTP), and Waste Water Treatment Plants that produce Recycled Water (WWTP RW). Write down the category of the recycle water facility of your water system. Finally, take a screenshot of the map and paste the figure in your self-assessment.

Congratulations! You have completed Module 2 of 4!

Module 3: Water budget

[Module in progress]

Module 4: Writing a public comment letter for your water system

	Response							Notes or specific information
Selecting a Public Comment Topic								
1. What issue do you plan to address?	After 40 years of the creation of **groundwater management** in Pajaro Valley, the sea water intrusion continues to expand. I would like to express my concern that Seawater Intrusion is prevented to reach groundwater sustainability by 2040							
2. What sector is your public letter focused on?	Domestic	Municipal	Agriculture	Power Gen	Recreation	Navigation	Environ.	
	[X]	[X]	[X]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[X]	
3. List the major policies involved: See the California Water Policy Map	Policies Met at All Times:	Beneficial and reasonable (Article X, Section 2), CWC (§100) Water is owned by all people living in California, CWC (§102) Public Trust Doctrine Clean Water Act – Porter Cologne, CWC Div. 7: Wat. Qual. Safe Drinking Water Act (Safe Drinking Water Laws) Human Right to Water (California Assembly Bill 685) Endangered Species Act (Federal, State) Flood Control Act						
	Surface Water:	N/A, I will be focusing in groundwater management						
	Groundwater	Overlaying (*Katz v. Walkinshaw*) Groundwater Rights, SGMA (CWC Div. 6, Part 2.74) **I found the Pajaro Valley GSP (Link)**						
	Environment:	Endangered Species Act, Public Trust Doctrine						
	Tribal Water:	N/A, currently there are no reservations in Pajaro Valley, but they were the homelands of the Ohlone and Popeloutchom						
	Recycled Water	Yes, Use of recycled water						
4. What agencies are involved with this issue?	Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency (PVWMA) and DWR – SGMA Branch							
Intervening in a Public Comment Process								
5. Identify the process type for your comment:	Administrative			Legislative				
	[X]			[ ]				
6. Identify a solicitation for a comment:	PVWMA Board of Directors Meeting (Link)							
7. Identify the comment period deadline:	Already Passed, Submitted their GSP on 03/22/2022, they should submit an update plan in 2027, so I am planning to get involved in this GSP process							
8. How will you submit the comment?	Mail			Email/Electronic			In-Person	
	[ ]			[ ]			[PVWMA Request tome to Corin Hammond (corin@pvwater.org), Executive Assistant/Board Secretary]	
9. Are there public meetings scheduled?	Date(s):	11/19/2025						
	Time:	7 pm						
	Location:	Watsonville City Council Chambers located at 275 Main St, Watsonville, CA.						
	Zoom:	https://www.gotomeet.me/PVWater/board-of-directors Dial in at: 1 (877) 309-2073 Access Code: 347-473-301						
Locating Information for Comment Header								
10. Who will you address your comment to?	Name:	PVWMA Board of Directors						
	Phone Number:	N/A						

	Agency/Org.:	PVWMA
	Title:	N/A
	Address:	36 Brennan St. Watsonville, CA. 95076
	Email:	info@pvwater.org, corin@pvwater.org
11. (Optional): Title your comment.	Preventing domestic well go unusable due to Sea Water Intrusion	
Letter Paragraph 1: Opening, Position, and Context		
12. What is your position on the issue?	Seawater intrusion has not been solved because the focus has been on increasing water supplies (recycled water and College Lake) rather than reducing groundwater demand in ALL locations. Because seawater is heavier than freshwater by 10%, then groundwater uses should only extract 90% of the sustainable yield leaving that extra10% to stop the continuous seawater intrusion	
13. Who is this letter about?	The Disadvantaged communities living in Pajaro Valley and the City of Watsonville	
14. Why are you writing this letter?	I am have two worries: 1) I am genuinely worried that seawater intrusion will reach the location of the drinking water wells of the City of Watsonville and the City of Watsonville have to upgrade their treatment systems or drill a new well making the drinking water bill more expensive; 2) All domestic wells in the "Zone 2 Coastal" are unusable for drinking water purposes, and that more well will have the same issue soon as the seawater intrusion continues to expand inland	
15. What is the context? When and where?	PVWMA was created 41 years ago to prevent seawater intrusion, and yet, 41 years later seawater intrusion has expanded significantly and has left without drinking water all the domestic wells around the coast. Since the past of SGMA in 2015, there are 10 years under this regulation and it seems that there is not much progress on preventing seawater intrusion along the coast. While there have been policies to reduce groundwater use, the expansion of seawater intrusions shows that those efforts have to go further.	
16. Is there a personal story you can share?	In 2017 I provided a training to local residents (mostly latinos) in Buena Vista Road, close to Watsonville. Around 40 households (200 people) were left with no drinking water due to seawater intrusion and groundwater contamination from fertilizer and pesticides. By that time, this community was applying for SAFER (Safe and Affordable Funding for Equity and Resilience) to connect to another drinking water system nearby. The irony was that the water system that they were trying to connect also relied in groundwater and that if seawater intrusion is not solved, then, the well for the nearby community will also go unusable due to seawater intrusion. I saw the desperation of local residents that couldn't have drinking water and that their only alternative was to consolidate with another drinking water system that was also at risk. Whole I support that my taxpayer dollars go to provide drinking water to DACs, we will not stop this spending until we solve the root problem, the overuse of water from the agricultural sector.	
17. What policy(ies) will you reference?	Under SGMA [California Water Code, Div. 6, Part 2.74, Ch. 2, S 10.721.x(3)] significant and unreasonable seawater intrusion must be prevented. From the passage of SGMA (effective Jan. 1st, 2015) until now (Nov. 20th, 2025), seawater intrusion has expanded, as shown in Figure 7 of PVWMA GSP. This situation has left domestic wells without access to drinking water. Not addressing seawater intrusion is already having a significant and unreasonable consequence in the domestic wells located in the "Zone 2 Coastal". According to the Human Right to Water [California Assembly Bill 685), California Water Code 106.3], "every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water	

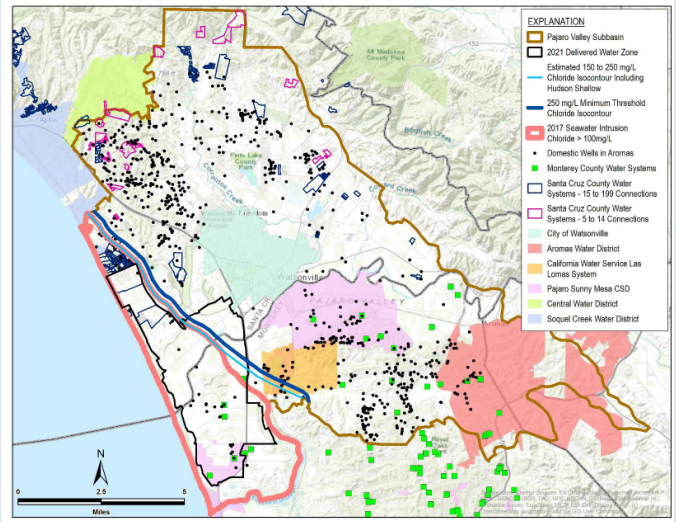
<table>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes”, and not addressing the seawater intrusion is preventing that small domestic well owners have access to safe, clean, affordable and accessible water.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">18. Three pieces of data that illustrate the issue:</td><td>Data Point #1</td><td>Figure 7 of the BMP showing the expansion of seawater intrusion


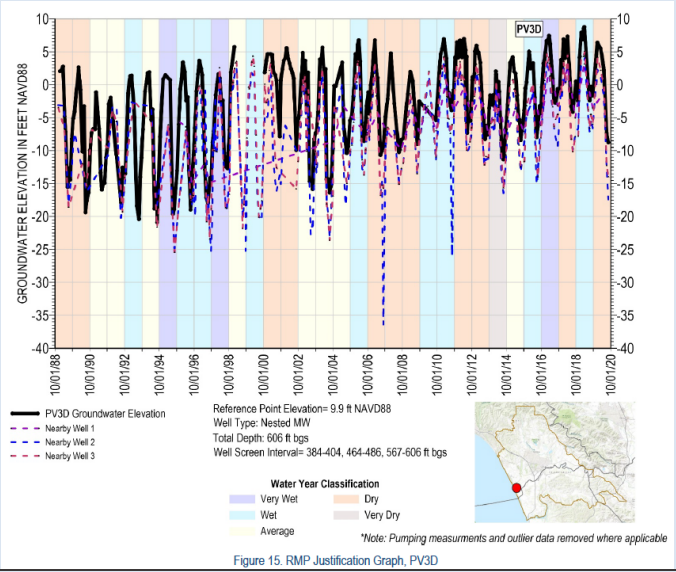
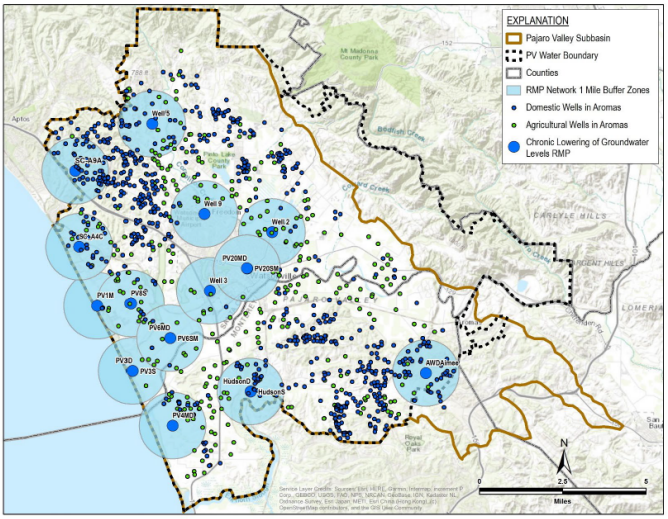
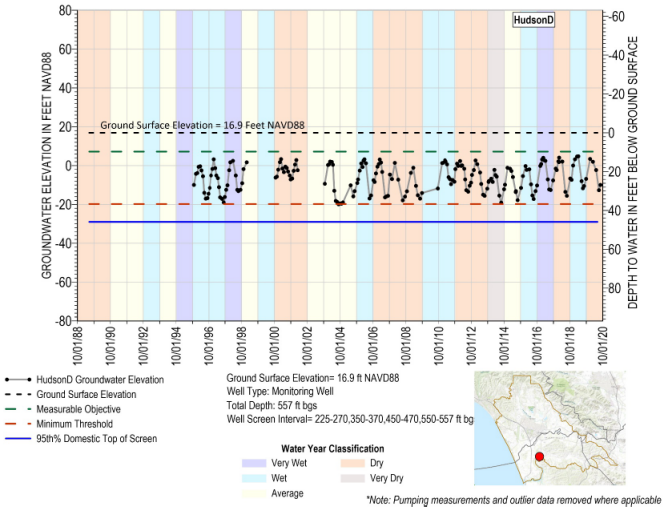
Figure 7. Minimum Threshold Isocontours, Water Systems, and Domestic Well Locations</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data Point #2</td><td>Figure 15 of the BMP showing that the water table goes below 0 ft below sea level quite often, pushing seawater inland


Figure 15. RMP Justification Graph, PV3D</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data Point #3</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Letter Paragraph 2: Supporting Information</td></tr>
<tr><td>19. Why does it matter to you/your community?</td><td>Example #1</td><td>Figure 17 - Domestic Wells affected by seawater intrusion. This picture shows the number of wells that are already affected by seawater intrusion whose water is no longer usable, and also it shows the number of wells close to the 250 mg/l contour line that declares water has reached levels not adequate for drinking. What are we going to do with the people relying on those wells? How are they going to get their drinking water? Are we going to give them bottle water? Who is going to pay for that? PVWMA is responsible</td></tr>
</table>

		to implementing SGMA and protecting the HR2W of these communities, thus, not meeting with these mandates make PVWMA economically liable?
	Example #2	What would you do if you don't have access to drinking water at home? Buy some bottle water? Why should the domestic well owner or the taxpayer dollars should pay for providing drinking water when a business enterprise (agriculture companies) are the economic activity causing these issues, but not paying for the externalities.
20. Is there data from Module 1 and Module 2 to support your argument and position?	Yes [ ]	No [X]
21. If yes, list data that supports your position	Data Point #1	 Figure 19. Identification of Aromas Aquifer Wells within 1 Mile of Representative Monitoring Points
	Data Point #2	 Figure 20. Measured Groundwater Levels, Minimum Threshold, Measurable Objective and Top of Screen 95th Percentile for HudsonD Representative Monitoring Point

Data Point #3

Table 6. Minimum Threshold, Measurable Objective, and Interim Milestones, feet NAVD88

Well Name	Minimum Threshold	2025 Interim Milestone	2030 Interim Milestone	2035 Interim Milestone	Measurable Objective
AWD_Aimee	0.7	20.5	21.4	24.3	26.1
HudsonD	-19.8	4.1	4.8	6.5	7.2
HudsonS	-3.9	6.8	7.5	9.5	10.2
PV1M	2.2	7.9	8.0	8.6	8.6
PV20MD	-12.0	6.3	7.0	8.6	9.2
PV20SM	-7.1	6.4	7.2	9.0	8.8
PV3D	-16.1	7.5	7.8	8.6	8.7
PV3S	-5.8	6.8	7.0	7.4	7.3
PV6MD	-18.4	6.8	7.4	8.4	8.7
PV6SM	-19.4	6.0	6.9	8.0	8.0
PV8S	1.7	10.2	10.3	11.1	11.1
SC_A4C	6.0	9.0	9.2	10.0	10.2
Well 2	-6.1	12.2	11.7	12.7	12.4
Well 3	-18.9	-1.4	-0.6	0.8	1.1
Well 5	61.8	90.2	90.8	92.4	93.1
Well 9	-9.5	5.4	5.8	7.2	7.8
SC_A9A	10.3	13.0	13.5	14.5	14.9
PV4MD	0.2	8.3	9.2	10.5	10.2

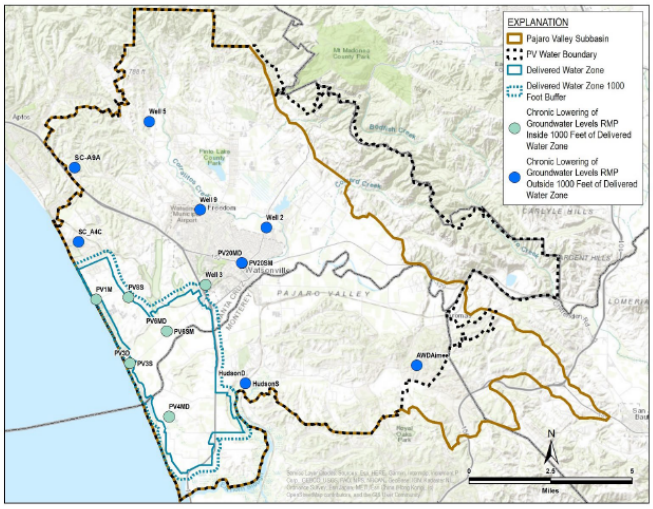


Figure 26. Grouping of Representative Monitoring Points for Undesirable Results Based on Delivered Water Zone

Letter Paragraph 3: Call to Action

22. What should the agency do about the issue?	Establish minimum thresholds at 0 above sea level or greater. Reduce Groundwater use, mostly from agriculture. Identify if lacking the enforcement of SGMA and affecting domestic well owners make PVWMA liable for the financial cost of making domestic wells unusable for drinking water, considering that they have to meet the HR2W.
23. What are some ideas for fixing the problem?	a) PVWMA already have monitoring wells, they should check their data more often and whenever the well is going below 0 ft above sea level requesting a pumping moratorium to wells nearby b) Reducing effective groundwater use for agriculture. Domestic and public use is of highest priority (CWC S106), thus, once theses users (City of Watsonville and domestic well have met their water need), then agricultural well should adjust their use to the water that is remaining without affecting the previous users. Another water conservation campaign must be implemented, there is no other long term solution. c) Because seawater is heavier than freshwater by 10%, then groundwater uses should only extract 90% of the sustainable yield leaving that extra10% to stop the continuous seawater intrusion
24. How do you want to see this issue solved?	I would like to make sure that everyone in Pajaro Valley has access to clean, safe and affordable water while still have a vibrant economy. Reduction in

	agricultural use must be done by all growers trying to minimize the impact on agricultural labor, there is no easy way to fix this, however, considering reduction in water use based on the labor that these industries provide, may be a good way to think on how to reduce agricultural water use.

Comment Template	
25. Complete the Comment Template	Dr. Samuel Sandoval Solis University of California Davis, UC ANR. 1 Shields Ave. Davis, CA, 95616 Samsandoval@ucdavis.edu 10/20/2025 PVWMA Board of Directors Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency 36 Brennan St. Watsonville, CA. 95076 Cc: info@pvwater.org, corin@pvwater.org, Re: **Preventing domestic well go unusable due to Sea Water Intrusion** Dear PVWMA Board of Directors: [PARAGRAPH 1: Opening of Letter] I am deeply concerned that seawater intrusion in the Pajaro Valley continues to worsen despite more than four decades since the creation of the Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency (PVWMA). While I applaud that PVWMA have developed projects related to increasing supply through recycled water (Delivery Zone) and surface water storage (College Lake), further efforts should be continued for reducing groundwater demand in every part of the Pajaro Valley region. Because seawater is about 10% denser than freshwater, groundwater extractions should be limited to 90% of the sustainable yield to halt the inland advance of saltwater. This ongoing intrusion is already rendering domestic wells in the Zone 2 Coastal area unusable and threatens to reach the drinking water wells that supply the City of Watsonville, which would impose costly upgrades or force new drilling due to raising water bills for disadvantaged residents. Figure 1 (modified from Figure 7 of the Groundwater Sustainability Plan submitted to DWR under the SGMA process) illustrates the domestic wells (dark dots within the red polygon) that are close to unusable conditions for drinking water purposes, a situation that violates the Safe Drinking Water Act (California Health and Safety Code §116270; California Code of Regulations, Title 22). In 2017, I witnessed firsthand the impacts on 40 households near Buena Vista Road, where seawater intrusion and contamination left families without potable water, forcing them to seek connection to another at-risk groundwater system. Under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (California Water Code §10721.x(3)) and the Human Right to Water (California Water Code §106.3, AB 685), failing to prevent significant and unreasonable seawater intrusion violates the mandate to provide safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water. I would strongly encourage you to address the root cause of the continual sea water intrusion moving inland, the excessive groundwater extraction by the agricultural sector that is affecting the disadvantaged communities that live close to the ocean in Pajaro Valley and Watsonville who are at risk of not having drinking water in the near future.

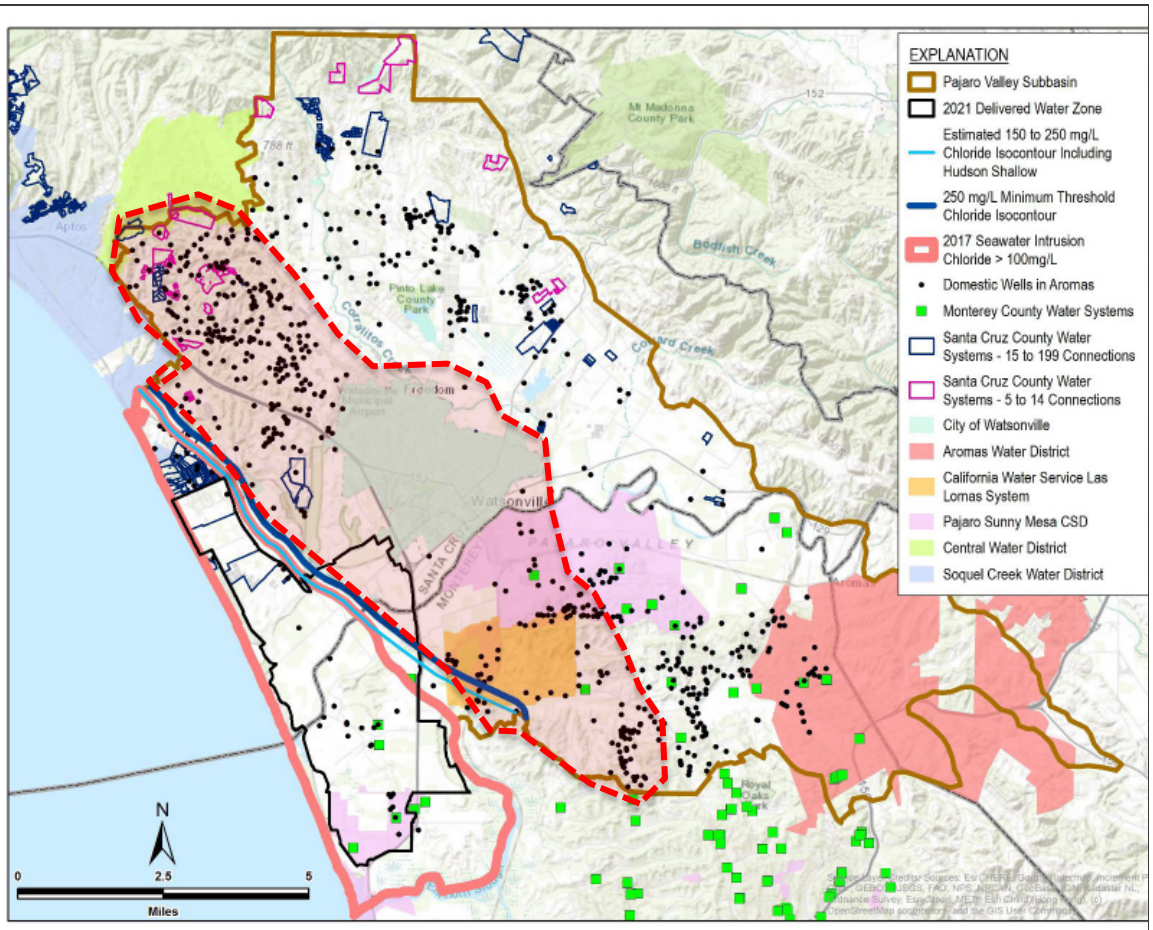


Figure 7. Minimum Threshold Isocontours, Water Systems, and Domestic Well Locations

Figure 1 – Red polygon showing domestic wells at risk of been unusable for drinking water. Adapted from Figure 7 of the GSP submitted to meet SGMA.

[PARAGRAPH 2: Supporting Information]

Figure 1 clearly illustrates the extent of domestic wells already impacted by seawater intrusion, as well as those near the 250 mg/L chloride contour line—an indicator that water quality has deteriorated beyond safe drinking standards. This raises an urgent question: what will happen to the families who depend on these wells? How will they obtain drinking water? Are these families going to purchase bottled water indefinitely? And who will pay for that? PVWMA, as the agency responsible for implementing SGMA and protecting the Human Right to Water, has both a legal and moral obligation to ensure that these communities are not left without access to potable water. It is unacceptable that domestic well owners and taxpayers bear the financial burden of supplying safe drinking water while large agricultural enterprises, whose over pumping drives this crisis, continue operating without accounting for the external costs they impose on others. If seawater intrusion continues to advance inland, PVWMA's inaction not only undermines the Human Right to Water but may also create economic liability for failing to prevent "significant and unreasonable" degradation of groundwater, as required under SGMA. Access to safe, clean, and affordable water should not depend on the location of one's home in the Pajaro Valley, but rather on responsible groundwater management that protects all residents.

Figure 2 shows the groundwater elevation of monitoring well PV3D since 2008. Its record demonstrates that groundwater levels have frequently fallen below sea level (0 ft on the right y-axis), even after the passage of SGMA in 2015. Figure 3 shows similar behavior in other monitoring wells

throughout the Pajaro Valley, confirming that this is a systemic problem rather than an isolated case. Whenever groundwater levels drop below sea level, seawater intrusion becomes inevitable. Evaluating only annual averages or long-term trends is therefore an inadequate measure for prevention. The groundwater table must remain above sea level at all times (0 ft on the y-axis), otherwise seawater will continue to move inland, which is an unavoidable outcome dictated by basic physical principles.

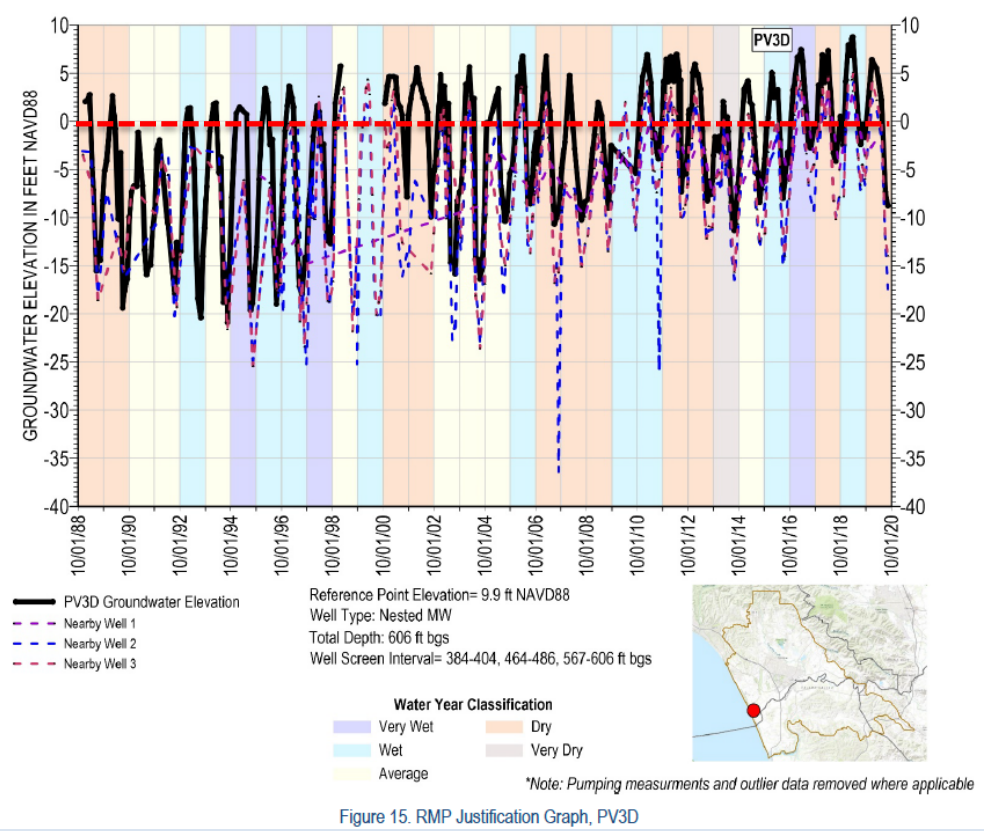


Figure 15. RMP Justification Graph, PV3D

Figure 2. Groundwater levels of monitoring well PV3D. Identical to Figure 15 of the GSP.

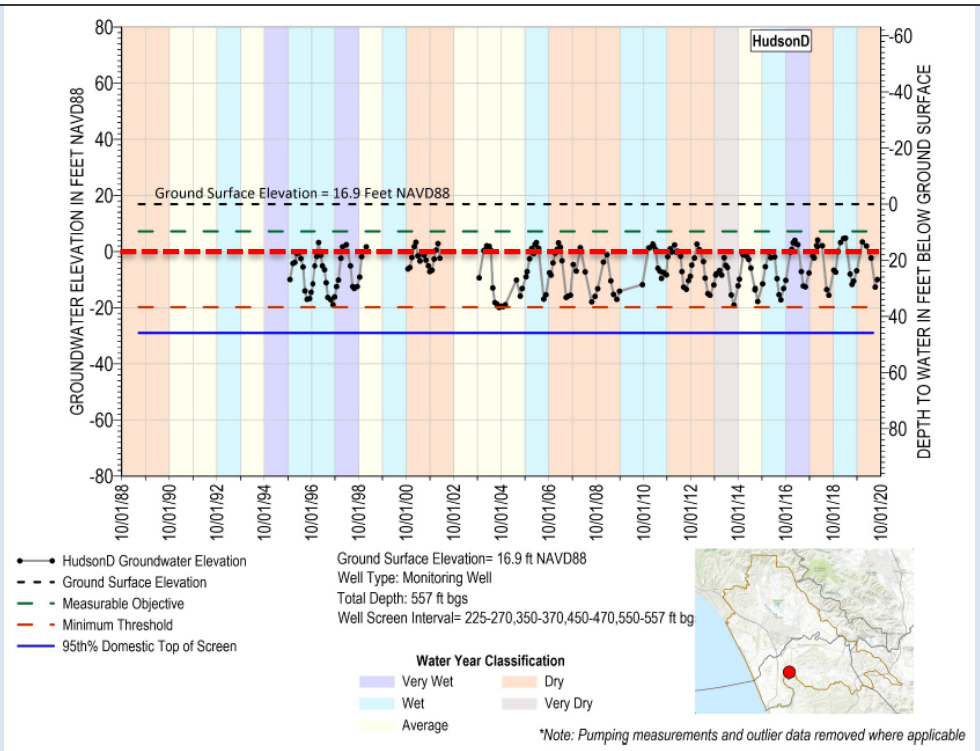


Figure 20. Measured Groundwater Levels, Minimum Threshold, Measurable Objective and Top of Screen 95th Percentile for HudsonD Representative Monitoring Point

Figure 2. Groundwater levels of monitoring well Hudson D. Identical to Figure 20 of the GSP.

[PARAGRAPH 3: Call to Action]
To effectively address this issue, PVWMA must take decisive action to meet its legal and moral responsibilities under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) and the Human Right to Water and the Safe Drinking Water Act.

1) PWMA should establish minimum groundwater elevation thresholds at or above 0 feet above sea level AT ALL TIMES, ensuring that seawater cannot migrate inland. Regular monitoring of groundwater levels must be enforced, and whenever data from existing monitoring wells show that the water table is approaching or dropping below sea level, **PVWMA should immediately request a temporary pumping moratorium for nearby wells to prevent further intrusion**. Not doing this action is acting against SGMA and the Human Right to Water Mandate. Table 1 shows that the minimum thresholds of the water table can go below the sea water level (below 0). With these thresholds it is impossible to prevent seawater intrusion.

Table 1 – Proposed minimum Thresholds and Interim Milestones for SGMA

Table 6. Minimum Threshold, Measurable Objective, and Interim Milestones, feet NAVD88

Well Name	Minimum Threshold	2025 Interim Milestone	2030 Interim Milestone	2035 Interim Milestone	Measurable Objective
AWD_Aimee	0.7	20.5	21.4	24.3	26.1
HudsonD	-19.8	4.1	4.8	6.5	7.2
HudsonS	-3.9	6.8	7.5	9.5	10.2
PV1M	2.2	7.9	8.0	8.6	8.6
PV20MD	-12.0	6.3	7.0	8.6	9.2
PV20SM	-7.1	6.4	7.2	9.0	8.8
PV3D	-16.1	7.5	7.8	8.6	8.7
PV3S	-5.8	6.8	7.0	7.4	7.3
PV6MD	-18.4	6.8	7.4	8.4	8.7
PV6SM	-19.4	6.0	6.9	8.0	8.0
PV8S	1.7	10.2	10.3	11.1	11.1
SC_A4C	6.0	9.0	9.2	10.0	10.2
Well 2	-6.1	12.2	11.7	12.7	12.4
Well 3	-18.9	-1.4	-0.6	0.8	1.1
Well 5	61.8	90.2	90.8	92.4	93.1
Well 9	-9.5	5.4	5.8	7.2	7.8
SC_A9A	10.3	13.0	13.5	14.5	14.9
PV4MD	0.2	8.3	9.2	10.5	10.2

2) Reducing groundwater use, particularly from the agricultural sector, is essential to long-term sustainability. According to California Water Code §106, domestic and municipal uses are the highest priority; therefore, groundwater allocations should first satisfy the needs of the City of Watsonville and domestic well owners before any water is made available for agricultural pumping.
3) The agency should continue to implement another comprehensive water conservation campaign to reduce overall groundwater demand, as there is no lasting solution without demand reduction. Because seawater is approximately 10% denser than freshwater, total groundwater extractions should not exceed 90% of the sustainable yield, leaving the remaining 10% as a protective buffer to halt the advance of seawater.

Ultimately, I would like to see a Pajaro Valley where everyone has access to clean, safe, and affordable drinking water while maintaining a vibrant agricultural economy. Reductions in agricultural groundwater use should be distributed fairly among growers, with attention to minimizing negative impacts on agricultural labor. While there is no easy solution, linking water use reductions to the level of employment each agricultural operation provides could offer a balanced and equitable approach. PVWMA's leadership is critical to ensuring that sustainability goals are achieved without sacrificing the well-being and livelihoods of the people who depend on this valley's water.

Sincerely,

Dr. Samuel Sandoval Solis
Professor University of California, Davis
Cooperative Extension Specialist in Water Resources, University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources
1 Shields Ave. Bldg. PES 1110, Davis, CA, 95616.
Email: samsandoval@ucdavis.edu

Congratulations! You have completed Module 4 of 4!

Instructions to fill the Module 4 section

Resources

For this module, you will use the knowledge and answers from the previous module, the California Water Policy Map, and your guidebooks to apply your knowledge in a public comment letter.

Selecting a Public Comment Topic

1. Review Module 1 and Module 2. Reflect on the information you collected and review key issues and challenges facing your water system. In the form, write a few sentences (2-3) on an issue you have an opinion on and would like to address with a policy agency (State Water Resources Control Board, Groundwater Sustainability Agency, etc.)

2. Check what sector or sectors the issue you identified falls under:

Domestic: Does the issue affect personal drinking water supplies?
Municipal: Does the issue affect city water supplies?
Agriculture: Does the issue affect agricultural interests?
Power Generation: Is the production of hydropower affected by this issue?
Recreation: Is recreation affected by this issue?
Navigation: Does the issue impair or affect navigation of waters?
Environmental: Are there ecological impacts from this issue?

3. From there, consider all of the specific policies involved in the issue. Consult Module 2 and the Water Policy Map, as needed. There will likely be multiple policies involved in any given issue, and you are encouraged to do additional research to search for policies that touch on other dimensions, such as public health. For instance, if you are looking at nitrate contamination in groundwater, a few policies you might list could include the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, the Human Right to Water, and also the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program. Be as thorough and expansive as possible.

4. List all of the agencies responsible for overseeing these policies. You have likely identified many of these agencies in Module 2. Again, for this portion of the exercise, it is likely you will identify more than one agency.

Intervening in a Public Comment Process

5. In California and elsewhere, there are generally two types of processes where comments are received: administrative and legislative. In this part of the worksheet, you will identify which process you plan to participate in.
    - **Administrative Process:** Comments on administrative issues involve regulatory executive branch agencies. These agencies are responsible for executing and enforcing the law. They make rules and regulations, at the direction of the Legislature, or they decide on water rights and water management. These agencies include: the State Water Resources Control Board, the Department of Water Resources, local Groundwater Sustainable Agencies, local Irrigation Districts, Local Water Districts, or your county's public health district. They often have rulemaking processes, where the public is invited to submit comments. Sometimes these agencies host hearings, playing a quasi-judicial role, where the public can also comment.

    - **Legislative Process:** These bodies are responsible for making the laws, and they include elected and appointed officials meant to represent local, regional, or statewide constituencies. The California Legislature is the most well-known legislative body, but your local City Council or the Board of Supervisors can serve legislative roles.

    - **NOTE:** In some cases, governmental bodies can take on multiple roles and wear multiple hats. Do not stress too much about how you answer this question. It is more to get you to think about what kind of process you are commenting on. Are you commenting on a process to enforce the law? Or a process to make the rules?

6. Here, you will identify the solicitation for public comment. How will you intervene in the process? To do this, you have to put on your research cap and poke around the websites of the agencies you listed in ***Question 4*****.** Look at their meeting agendas, notices, and announcements. Are they actively working on the issue you're focused on? Are there any processes in which they are accepting public comments? In addition to the local agency website, California lists all ongoing regulatory proceedings on the Office of Administrative Law. This could be another place to look. Here's one example of what a rulemaking may look like

   Once you have found a forum, solicitation or process to comment on (i.e., a public meeting, a hearing, or rulemaking), please put a link to that information in the form.

   ==== PUBLIC COMMENT AND HEARING ON REVISED DRAFT SACRAMENTO/DELTA UPDATES TO THE WATER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY/SACRAMENTO-SAN JOAQUIN DELTA WATERSHED ====
   https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/bay_delta/bay_delta_plan/docs/notice-baydeltaplanupdates-07-2025-en.pdf

CALIFORNIA Water Boards

GAVIN NEWSOM GOVERNOR

YANA GARCIA SECRETARY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

State Water Resources Control Board

NOTICE OF OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC COMMENT AND HEARING ON REVISED DRAFT SACRAMENTO/DELTA UPDATES TO THE WATER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY/SACRAMENTO-SAN JOAQUIN DELTA WATERSHED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board or Board) staff has released for public review and comment a revised draft of updates to the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Watershed (Bay-Delta Plan or Plan).[1] The changes are focused on the portions of the plan relevant to the Sacramento River watershed, Delta eastside tributaries (including the Calaveras, Cosumnes, and Mokelumne Rivers), and Delta (Sacramento/Delta) for the reasonable protection of fish and wildlife beneficial uses.

NOTICE IS ADDITIONALLY HEREBY GIVEN that the State Water Board will receive public comments on the July 2025 revised draft updates to the Bay-Delta Plan, both in writing and orally at a Board hearing, in accordance with this notice.

NOTICE IS ADDITIONALLY HEREBY GIVEN that the State Water Board will hold a public hearing to receive public comments on the revised draft updates to the Bay-Delta Plan beginning September 8 and continuing September 9 at the following locations:

September 8, 2025, beginning at 9:00 am
Joe Serna Jr. CalEPA Building
Coastal Hearing Room
1001 I Street, Second Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

7. If the process includes any dates or deadlines for the comment period, include them here.

8. List how you will submit your comment letter. Most comment letters are delivered by mail, email or an electronic system. Comments can also be delivered in-person at public meetings. According to the Brown Act, California's sunshine law, many governmental bodies with open meetings must provide a time for the public to comment on issues. In many cases, you need to send a request for speaking at these meetings, and they will allocate you around 3 minutes for your comment. Make sure you let the person organizing these meeting to know that you are requesting time, and they must assign you time for expressing your comment.

9. If a public meeting is scheduled, please include that information in the form.

Locating Information for a Public Comment

The following sections will focus on compiling the public comment letter. Before we get started, here are several resources that might be helpful in thinking about how to gather the information needed and format your public comment letter:

- Heal the Bay – How to Make Public Comments & Advocate for Clean Water
- Environmental Law Institute: Tips for Writing Effective Public Comments
- EJ Greenbook – Submitting Public Comments | Sample Public Comment Template
- California Dept. of Justice – Tips for Submitting Effective Public Comments

10. Identify the person or organization in charge of receiving public comments on the issue you are focused on. In some cases, you will be addressing a board of directors. In other cases, you may be addressing a program manager or the head, a legislative committee or an individual legislator. Use the link in ***Question 6*** to research who to address your comment to. Fill in the Name, Phone Number, Agency/Org., Position Title (if applicable), Address and Email.

11. Optional: Not all comments require titles. But in some cases, titles can be useful to those receiving the comment so they can organize it and respond appropriately. An appropriate title can be as simple as "RE: NAME OF EVENT/PROCESS." For example, "RE: HEARING ON REVISED DRAFT SACRAMENTO/DELTA UPDATES TO THE WATER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN"

Letter Paragraph 1: Opening, Position, and Context

12. Write 2-3 sentences outlining your position on the issue.

13. Write 2-3 sentences on who this letter is concerning. Does it involve you personally? Your organization? Your community? Use this as an opportunity to introduce yourself and your background.

14. In 2-3 sentences, condense why are you writing this letter?

15. Go through Module 1 and Module 2 to list any applicable context for the letter? When and where is the problem you're focusing on occurring? Use this as an opportunity to introduce your water system and important details about it.

16. Is there a personal story you can share? In public comments, anecdotes or personal stories can provide persuasive details for regulators. If not, you can skip this question. But please try to think about what you might be able to include.

17. What policies do you plan to reference? Please be as specific as possible. Effective comment writing typically relies on good citations and references to policies. You want to provide regulators with pathways to take action. See this example from the Environmental Law Institute about the importance of including specific references to policies.

Example 1: Suggestions for Content

Less Effective	More Effective
Identifying Violations in the Law	
The old farm at the end of our street has a rich history and may have many artifacts.	Under 40 C.F.R. 6.301, EPA must take steps to preserve historic resources. The old farm at the end of our street has a rich history and may have many artifacts. At a minimum, there should be a historical survey to assess the property and mitigation measures to preserve items of historical or cultural value.

18. Expanding on ***Question 15***, identify three data points you want to emphasize and best illustrate the issue at hand.

Letter Paragraph 2: Supporting Information

19. Provide two examples of why this issue matters to you and your community.

20. Is there data from Module 1 and Module 2 to support your argument and position?

21. If yes, provide three concrete data points.

Letter Paragraph 3: Call to Action

22. In 2-3 sentences, what should the agency do about this issue?

23. In 2-3 sentences, what are some of your ideas for fixing the problem?

24. How do you want to see this issue solved? Effective comments often end with a strong but respectful call to action.

See again the Environmental Law Institute Example for more on this.

Example 2: Style and Formatting Techniques

Less Effective	More Effective
Highlighting Major Concerns	
1. On page 12, there is a word missing in the first sentence of the last paragraph. 2. Adoption of the proposed regulation would immediately shut down all coal-fired power plants in the United States. 3. The map on page 56 is blurry.	MAJOR CONCERNS **Catastrophic Disruption of Power Supply**. Adoption of the proposed regulation would immediately shut down all coal-fired power plants in the United States.
Using Topic Sentences	
The draft EIS contains a lengthy discussion of the possible impacts on wildlife. **Nowhere, however, does the document address the Perdido Key beach mouse**.	**The draft EIS fails to address possible impacts on the Perdido Key beach mouse.**
Conveying a Respectful Message	
You call yourself the Environmental Protection Agency!	The proposed standards do not go far enough to protect sensitive aquatic organisms.

Comment Template

25. Bring it all together! Use your answers in Questions 10-24 to write your own public comment.

Congratulations! You have completed Module 4 of 4!

Module 5: Tribal Autoethnography

	Response		Notes or specific information	
Tribal and Community Knowledge				
1. What is the name of your tribal community?	Shasta and Athapascan Tribal communities			
2. What is the sources of your tribal knowledge?	Oral story	Archives	Elders	Other
	Yes	Yes		
3. List the community members, family members, Tribal Government officials, anthropologists, or others who you know.	Not Applicable,			
4. Develop your Knowledge map (by hand or using a software) Remember to show the connections between people and what information they may know of have heard	Not applicable, story documented			
5. Due to the diverse Tribal histories and experiences as well as individual circumstances we have created two paths for you to choose based on your own preference	(I) Develop a semi-structured interview with someone from your tribal community or someone associated with the tribe that you have listed in your knowledge map		(II) Select a documented (or told) story by an individual that you have selected	
			X	
Storywork				
6. From your community knowledge map select one individual who you would like to interview, OR If you selected a documented story, mention the name or citation of the story	Beginning of Coyote and the Beavers (Shasta) Copied from: Farrand, Livingston, and Leo J. Frachtenberg. "Shasta and Athapascan myths from Oregon." The Journal of American Folklore 28, no. 109 (1915): 207-242.			
7. Did you request consent for the interview?	Yes or No			
8. Document the story by transcribing/writing it out. What is the story? If you selected and interview, remember the following key questions: How do you know water? Or what is a significant memory of water? Follow up: Were you taught this? And by whom?	Ten miles up the Rogue River, Beaver and his five children were living together. Not far from them Coyote was living . One morning Coyote said to his wife in the sweat-house, "I am going away to-day." His wife said, "You better stay here!" but Coyote answered, "I am going, anyway." Mista'ne was Coyote's friend. Before departing, Coyote told him to watch for him at a certain rock, as he might not be back for a long time. "If you see a bone or anything dead," he said to Mista'ne, "know it will be my body. Bite it, and I will come to life again." Then Coyote departed, no one knew where. He approached Beaver's house from the north side. Beaver was hunting every day. He ate all kinds of wood and called it salmon. Only one kind, the m"ita'ltsis-wood ,8 he did not eat. His children were fat and strong. When Coyote came to the river, he shouted for Beaver to take him across. Nobody answered ! He shouted three times. At last			

<table>
<tr><td>What you know water from?
Follow up: Is it a place that we (the tribe) have connection to?

What are you interested in about water?
Follow up: Tell me more your interest?

How does water affect you?
Follow up: How do you connect or continue this?

Do you know any knowledge and stories about water?
Follow up: Is this a personal, familial, or community story?

Do you have or know any cultural attachment to water?
Follow up: How did you come to learn it?</td><td>Beaver's children came, and began to swim around him. Coyote decided to kill them : so he jumped into the river, and began to swim too. He swam across and came to Beaver's house. Old Beaver was not home. Coyote entered , and said to the children, " Children , don't be afraid of me ! I am your uncle. " Then he went outside, put rocks into a basket, and heated them. Then he took some wild cabbage, ground up a piece of mUa'ltsis-wood , put it into a pot, and gave this to the children, saying, " Here is fresh salmon your father left for you. It tastes good! " Then he pretended to eat this food.

Beaver's children ate it and died. Then Coyote took the dead bodies outside, placed them on heated rocks, and covered them with sand.</td></tr>
<tr><td>9. Describe as much as possible the following characteristics of the story.</td><td><table>
<tr><td>Landscape</td><td>Relationals</td><td>Actions</td><td>Other than Humans</td><td>Consequences</td><td>Locations</td><td>Reciprocity</td></tr>
<tr><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>10. Select and examine two characteristics of the story or knowledge and expand on them by analyzing and contextualizing the story in connection to waterways or communities</td><td>Describe characteristic #1. Locations: Beaver build his house near water. His selection of where to locate his home is significant as it is in relation to water. Home is a central part of any person. Shasta people historically and contemporarily build and focus on water ways as a cultural frame of refernence to location and ones world.

Describe characteristic #2. Consequences: Beaver and the Water in the story take action against Coyote. The harm inflicted through lying and eating the children is addressed through the actions of Beaver and the water. Relations of both Beaver and Water (as an entity) are to engage with the actions of Coyote. In this way Beaver and the Water are responsive to the bad relations and actions conducted by Coyote.</td></tr>
</table>