

TULELAKE SUBBASIN GROUNDWATER CORE TEAM

CORE TEAM MEMBERS

Gary Wright, Tulelake Irrigation District
Kraig Beasley, Tulelake Irrigation District
Henry Ebinger, City of Tulelake
Matt Parker, Siskiyou County
Tiffany Martinez, Modoc County



Kraig Beasley
Chairperson

Tiffany Martinez
Clerk of the Core Team

**Tulelake City Hall
591 Main Street, Tulelake, CA 96134
(530) 667-2249**

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 2021 1:00 PM

**Alternate Meeting Locations:
204 South Court Street, Alturas, CA 96101**

Pursuant to California Governor Gavin Newsom's Executive Order N-25-20 & N-29-20 issued on March 12, 2020 and March 17, 2020, relating to the convening of public meetings in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Tulelake Sub Basin Core Team will be enacting social distancing procedures for the Tulelake Sub Basin Core Team Meetings to members of the public and staff. Additionally, members of the Tulelake Sub Basin Core Team are allowed to attend the meeting via teleconference and to participate in the meeting to the same extent as if they were present.

To protect the public, staff, and members of the Tulelake Sub Basin Core Team, members of the public are encouraged to participate in the Core Team meetings in the following ways:

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82796918418?pwd=VytPR3NaL0JWWFg2MFdBemRINGVFdz09>

Meeting ID: 827 9691 8418

Passcode: 051920

1-669-900-9128,,82796918418#,,,,*051920# One tap mobile

Public comments can also be e-mailed to clerkoftheboard@co.modoc.ca.us
by 5:00 p.m. on July 20, 2021 to be entered into the record.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 2021

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) established a new structure for managing California's groundwater resources at a local level by local agencies. SGMA requires, by June 30, 2017, the formation of locally controlled groundwater sustainability agencies (GSAs) in the State's high- and medium-priority groundwater basins and subbasins (basins). A GSA is responsible for developing and implementing a groundwater sustainability plan (GSP) to meet the sustainability goal of the basin to ensure that it is operated within its sustainable yield, without causing undesirable results.

1:00 PM Call to Order

Pledge of Allegiance

Public Comment - *This is the time set aside for citizens to address the Core Team on matters on the consent agenda and matters not otherwise on the agenda. Comments should be limited to matters within the jurisdiction of the Core Team. If your comment concerns an item shown on the agenda please address the Core Team after that item is open for public comment. By law, the Core Team cannot take action on matters that are not on the agenda. The chair reserves the right to limit the duration of each speaker to three minutes. Speaker may not cede their time.*

Agenda items with times listed will be considered at that time all other items will be considered as listed on the agenda or as deemed necessary by the Chair.

Approval or Additions/Deletions to Agenda

Correspondence

Consideration / Action

1. CONSIDERATION/ACTION: Requesting approval of the March 17, 2021 Tulelake Subbasin Groundwater Core Team meeting minutes. (Tulelake Core Team)
2. CONSIDERATION/ACTION: Introduction Draft Chapter 7 (Sustainable Management Criteria) and Draft Chapter 8 (Projects and Management Actions) of the Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP).
3. CONSIDERATION/ACTION: Approval of Notices of Preparation to Modoc County, Siskiyou County, City of Tulelake, and City of Newell.

Core Team Members Reports

1. Siskiyou County
2. City of Tulelake
3. Modoc County

ADJOURNMENT

Parties with a disability as provided by the American Disabilities Act who require special accommodations or aides in order to participate in the public meeting should make the request to the Clerk at clerkoftheboard@co.modoc.ca.us at least 48 hours prior to the meeting. POSTED AT CITY HALL, TULELAKE IRRIGATION DISTRICT, ONLINE, AND AT TULELAKE POST OFFICE ON JULY 16, 2021.

1 7 Sustainable Management Criteria (Reg. § 354.22-30)

2 This section of the Plan describes the sustainable management criteria (SMCs) for the Tulelake Subbasin.
3 The SMCs define conditions that constitute sustainable groundwater management for the Subbasin,
4 which include the sustainability goal, undesirable results, and minimum thresholds for each applicable
5 sustainability indicator. The Tulelake Subbasin is currently being sustainably managed, thus measurable
6 objectives were not identified as part of the development of this Plan. Below are definitions of key
7 terms described in the GSP Regulations.

8 **Sustainability Goal:** GSA’s objectives and desired conditions of the groundwater basin, how the basin
9 will get to that condition, and why the measures planned will lead to success.

10 **Sustainability Indicator:** sustainability indicators are the six effects caused by groundwater conditions
11 occurring throughout the basin that, when significant and unreasonable, are undesirable results. The
12 sustainability indicators are listed below:

- 13 • Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels
- 14 • Depletion of Interconnected Surface Water
- 15 • Degraded Water Quality
- 16 • Land Subsidence
- 17 • Seawater Intrusion (not applicable to Tulelake Subbasin)
- 18 • Reduction in Groundwater Storage

19 **Undesirable Results:** undesirable results occur when conditions related to any of the six sustainability
20 indicators become significant and unreasonable.

21 **Minimum Threshold (MT):** a minimum threshold is the quantitative value that represents the
22 groundwater conditions at a representative monitoring site that, when exceeded individually or in
23 combination with minimum thresholds at other monitoring sites, may cause an undesirable result(s) in
24 the basin.

25 Figure 7-1 below illustrates the relationship between the sustainability indicators, SMCs, MTs and
26 undesirable results.

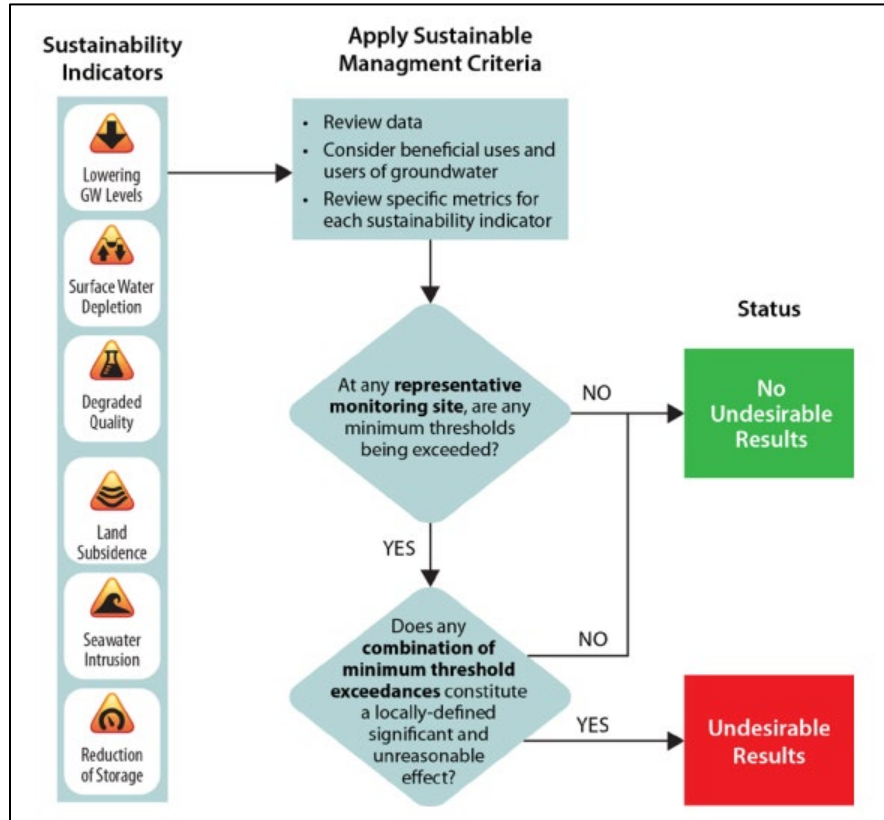


Figure 1: Relationship of Sustainability Indicators, SMCs, MTs and Undesirable Results (DWR).

27

28

29 7.1 Sustainability Goal

30 As described in this Plan, the primary use of water in the Subbasin is for agricultural purposes. In
 31 addition, Modoc County meets the requirements of a severely disadvantaged community. Similarly,
 32 Siskiyou County meets the requirements of a disadvantaged community. Therefore, the sustainability
 33 goal for the Tulelake Subbasin is to maintain a locally governed, economically viable, reliable and
 34 sustainable groundwater subbasin for current and future beneficial uses, without causing undesirable
 35 results.

36 The water budgets included in Section 6 of this Plan, show that the Subbasin is currently and projected
 37 to be sustainably managed. Therefore, the sustainability goal is achieved through continued local
 38 management of the Subbasin. In addition, implementation of measures to operate within the
 39 sustainable yield are not necessary. However, as described in Section 9 of this Plan, adaptive
 40 management will be utilized if necessary.

41 7.2 Undesirable Results

42 The SGMA Regulations require undesirable results definitions for each applicable sustainability indicator.
 43 In addition, GSPs are required to identify potential causes that would lead to undesirable results, criteria
 44 to define undesirable results based on MTs, and the potential effects on the beneficial uses and users of
 45 groundwater, on land uses and property interests, and other potential effects that may occur or are
 46 occurring from undesirable results.

47 **7.2.1 Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels**

48 *7.2.1.1 Description of the Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels*

49 The undesirable result of the chronic lowering of groundwater levels is a result that would cause
50 significant and unreasonable impacts to beneficial uses and users of groundwater over the
51 implementation period of this GSP.

52 *7.2.1.2 Potential Causes and Effects of the Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels*

53 As shown in Section 6 of this Plan, the Tulelake Subbasin is currently being sustainably managed. The
54 primary land use is agriculture and the GSAs do not anticipate changes in agricultural cropping patterns.
55 Thus, even when the effects of climate change are considered, water demand is not projected to
56 significantly increase. The primary water source in the Subbasin is surface water deliveries via
57 Reclamation. Therefore, if surface water supply were to decrease, groundwater extractions would likely
58 increase potentially leading to the chronic lowering of groundwater levels. Lowering of groundwater
59 levels would result in increased power costs to extract groundwater. In extreme cases, groundwater
60 levels may decrease to an extent where it becomes necessary to lower pump bowls and/or deepen the
61 production well.

62 *7.2.1.3 Criteria Used to Define Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels*

63 The GSAs elected to form an Ad Hoc Committee to discuss and define undesirable results and MTs. A
64 meeting summary is included in **Appendix X**. Below is the undesirable result definition for chronic
65 lowering of groundwater levels.

66 *Groundwater elevations dropping below the Minimum Threshold criteria at four representative*
67 *monitoring locations over three consecutive spring measurements.*

68 The Ad Hoc Committee agreed to use a combination of shallowest domestic wells depths within a 3-mile
69 radius of representative monitoring wells or the historical low groundwater level measurement at the
70 representative monitoring well plus a 10% buffer.

71 **7.2.2 Reduction in Groundwater Storage**

72 *7.2.2.1 Description of the Reduction in Groundwater Storage*

73 The undesirable result of the reduction in groundwater storage is a result of groundwater extraction
74 that would cause significant and unreasonable impacts to beneficial uses and users of groundwater over
75 the implementation period of this GSP. Reduction in groundwater storage is related to lowering of
76 groundwater levels. Reduction in groundwater storage would occur when outflows from the
77 groundwater system exceed inflows. This may occur on a short-term basis (e.g., during dry hydrologic
78 conditions), but is defined significant and unreasonable when groundwater levels are below the MT for
79 three consecutive spring measurements.

80 *7.2.2.2 Potential Causes and Effects of Reduction in Groundwater Storage*

81 As shown in Section 6 of this Plan, the Tulelake Subbasin is currently being sustainably managed. The
82 primary land use is agriculture and the GSAs do not anticipate changes in agricultural cropping patterns.
83 Thus, even when the effects of climate change are considered, water demand is not projected to
84 significantly increase. The primary water source in the Subbasin is surface water deliveries via
85 Reclamation. Therefore, if surface water supply were to decrease, groundwater extractions would likely
86 increase potentially leading to the reduction of groundwater storage. Reduction in groundwater storage

87 would result in increased power costs to extract groundwater. In extreme cases, groundwater levels
88 may decrease to an extent where the cost to pump water exceeds the value of the agriculture or effects
89 a large number of domestic wells.

90 *7.2.2.3 Criteria Used to Define Reduction in Groundwater Storage*

91 The GSAs elected to form an Ad Hoc Committee to discuss and define undesirable results and MTs. In
92 regard to reduction in groundwater storage, groundwater levels were identified as a proxy metric. The
93 use of groundwater levels as a proxy for this sustainability indicator is justified due to the correlation
94 between groundwater levels and groundwater storage.

95 **7.2.3 Land Subsidence**

96 *7.2.3.1 Description of Land Subsidence*

97 The undesirable result of land subsidence is a result of groundwater extraction that would cause
98 significant and unreasonable impacts to infrastructure, including water conveyance facilities, over the
99 implementation period of this GSP. As described in Section 2.2.2.7, there has been no noticeable
100 subsidence within the subbasin since at least 2001. Because of this experience with no known
101 subsidence even during period of decreasing groundwater levels, it is assumed that there are not soils
102 susceptible to compression within the subbasin.

103 *7.2.3.2 Potential Causes and Effects of the Land Subsidence*

104 As shown in Section 6 of this Plan, the Tulelake Subbasin is currently being sustainably managed. The
105 primary land use is agriculture and the GSAs do not anticipate changes in agricultural cropping patterns.
106 Thus, even when the effects of climate change are considered, water demand is not projected to
107 significantly increase. The primary water source in the Subbasin is surface water deliveries via
108 Reclamation. Therefore, if surface water supply were to decrease, groundwater extractions would likely
109 increase potentially leading to land subsidence.

110 Subsidence is known to cause damage to water conveyance facilities and flood control facilities. This
111 could potentially impact the canals and drains within the Tulelake Irrigation District and result in surface
112 water delivery inefficiencies and subsequent increases in groundwater use. Subsidence within the
113 vicinity of the Tulelake Sumps could impact the levees and flood control structures.

114 *7.2.3.3 Criteria Used to Define Land Subsidence*

115 The GSAs elected to form an Ad Hoc Committee to discuss and define undesirable results and MTs. In
116 regard to Land Subsidence, groundwater levels were identified as a proxy metric. The use of
117 groundwater levels as a proxy for this sustainability indicator is justified due to the correlation between
118 groundwater levels and land subsidence. Although the Groundwater Level Monitoring Network will be
119 used to monitor potential subsidence, the GSAs will also review DWR's active subsidence network. This
120 network includes InSAR data for the Subbasin. However, the data need to be processed and are not
121 made available in real time. The data will be reviewed as it becomes available to confirm the adequacy
122 of the Groundwater Level Monitoring Network.

123 **7.2.4 Depletion of Interconnected Surface Water**

124 *7.2.4.1 Description of Depletion of Interconnected Surface Water*

125 Shallow groundwater and surface water systems can be hydraulically connected. The surface water
126 bodies can either be gaining (receiving water from the groundwater system) or losing (losing water to

Tulelake Subbasin DRAFT GSP

July 16, 2021

127 the groundwater system). As shown in the water budgets (see Section 6), there is interaction between
128 the groundwater system and the land system within the Tulelake Subbasin. However, the majority of
129 surface water in the Subbasin consists of water within the Tulelake Irrigation District canals and drains
130 and the Tulelake Sumps as a result of deliveries from the Klamath Project.

131 *7.2.4.2 Potential Causes and Effects of Depletion of Interconnected Surface Water*

132 Because chronic lowering of groundwater levels is used as a proxy for depletion of interconnected
133 surface water, the causes of this undesirable result are the same as those for groundwater levels.
134 Lowering groundwater levels in the vicinity of the Lost River and the Tule Lake Sumps may result in
135 increased depletions from the surface water to the groundwater system. The Lost River is an
136 intermittent stream without minimum flow requirements. However, the water surface elevations in the
137 Tule Lake Sumps will continue to be met as required by the Biological Opinion.

138 *7.2.4.3 Criteria Used to Define Depletion of Interconnected Surface Water*

139 In regard to depletion of interconnected surface water, groundwater levels were identified as a proxy
140 metric. The use of groundwater levels as a proxy for this sustainability indicator is justified due to the
141 correlation between shallow groundwater levels and surface water. As identified in Section 5, the only
142 surface water within the Subbasin is a small portion of the Lost River, which terminates in the Tule Lake
143 Sumps. This system is highly regulated as part of the US Bureau of Reclamation's Klamath Project.
144 Therefore, a separate monitoring network for groundwater-surface water interaction has not been
145 developed. However, DWR Monitoring Well No. 48N04E22M001M is located adjacent to the Lost River
146 and is included in the Groundwater Level Monitoring Network. The Ad Hoc Committee identified the
147 following definition:

148 *Groundwater elevations dropping below the Minimum Threshold criteria at this representative*
149 *monitoring location over three consecutive spring measurements.*

150 **7.2.5 Degraded Water Quality**

151 *7.2.5.1 Description of the Degraded Water Quality*

152 The undesirable result of degraded water quality is a result of SGMA-related groundwater management
153 activities (such as groundwater extraction and groundwater recharge) and groundwater quality that
154 causes significant and unreasonable reductions in long-term viability of domestic, agricultural,
155 municipal, and environmental uses over the planning and implementation horizon of this GSP.

156 *7.2.5.2 Potential Causes and Effects of Degraded Water Quality*

157 There are no anticipated changes in water quality, and specifically, no anticipated changes in water
158 quality due to SGMA-related actions. Potential causes of degraded water quality could be the result of
159 significant increases in groundwater pumping, which is not projected to occur as described in Section 6.
160 In addition, there are no known significant water quality issues or contaminant plumes which could
161 spread through additional groundwater pumping.

162 If groundwater quality degraded to an undesirable result level, then the water may not be usable for
163 beneficial uses within the Subbasin (domestic and agriculture) without treatment. This would lead to an
164 economic burden on water users. In addition, changes in water quality could impact GDEs, damage
165 crops and/or result in changes to the crops grown, and cause other economic effects.

166 7.2.5.3 *Criteria Used to Define Degraded Water Quality*

167 The GSAs elected to form an Ad Hoc Committee to discuss and define undesirable results and MTs.

168 Below is the undesirable result definition for degraded water quality.

169 *Changes in groundwater quality due to SGMA-related groundwater management activities (such as*
170 *groundwater extraction and groundwater recharge) and groundwater quality that causes significant*
171 *and unreasonable reductions in long-term viability of domestic, agricultural, municipal, and*
172 *environmental uses over the planning and implementation horizon of this GSP as indicated by water*
173 *quality data measured in at least 50% of representative monitoring wells exceeding the minimum*
174 *thresholds for a groundwater quality constituent for two consecutive measurements at each location*
175 *during non-drought years.*

176 **7.2.6 Seawater Intrusion (not applicable to Tulelake Subbasin)**

177 The Tulelake Subbasin is not located near an ocean. Therefore, seawater intrusion is not present and not
178 likely to occur. Thus, SMCs are not required for seawater intrusion.

179 **7.3 Minimum Thresholds**

180 Minimum Thresholds (MT) are the quantitative values that represent the groundwater conditions at a
181 representative monitoring site that, when exceeded individually or in combination with minimum
182 thresholds at other monitoring sites, may cause an undesirable result(s) in the basin. MTs have been
183 established for each representative monitoring site.

184 **7.3.1 Groundwater Level Minimum Thresholds**

185 This section establishes the MTs for the four applicable sustainability indicators related to groundwater
186 levels: chronic lowering of groundwater levels, reduction in groundwater storage, land subsidence, and
187 interconnected surface water. These MTs were determined based on considerations for beneficial users
188 and uses of groundwater.

189 Two different sets of criteria were developed to establish groundwater level MTs for the representative
190 monitoring wells:

- 191 1. If the monitoring well is screened within the shallow aquifer and within three miles of a
192 domestic well or wells, then the MT is defined as the minimum domestic well depth.
193 2. If the monitoring well is screened in the deeper aquifer, then the MT is defined as the historical
194 low groundwater measurement plus a 10 percent buffer. (*Note: Due to the current very dry*
195 *hydrologic conditions within the Tulelake Subbasin, groundwater levels at the representative*
196 *monitoring wells will be re-evaluated at the end of the 2021 irrigation season, and the MTs*
197 *adjusted accordingly.*)

198 Table 7-1 shows the MT established for each representative groundwater level monitoring well.

199 *Table 7-1. Groundwater Level Minimum Thresholds*

State Well Number	Well Depth (ft)	Well Use	Historic Low (ft bgs)	Min. Domestic Well Depth (ft bgs)	Minimum Threshold (ft bgs)
48N05E35F001M	32	Domestic	10.3	32	32
48N04E31M001M	40	Domestic	30.1	29	30.1
48N04E19C001M	38	Domestic	14.8	38	38
47N05E04M001M	72	Industrial	10	33	33
47N05E01N001M	65	Domestic	21.9	65	65
46N05E21J001M	32	Domestic	12	32	32
46N05E01P001M	101	Domestic	12.4	24	24
41S12E19Q001W	65	Domestic	13.39	50	50
48N04E30F002M (TID Well 1)	740	Irrigation	54.4	-	59.84
48N04E13K001M (TID Well 5)	1570	Irrigation	191.41	-	210.551
48N05E26D001M (TID Well 8)	1810	Irrigation	275.48	-	303.028
46N05E22D001M (TID Well 14)	571	Irrigation	89.99	-	98.989
TL-T1 Q3B	500	Monitoring	30.2	-	33.22
TL-T3 GP	500	Monitoring	13.9	-	15.29

200

201 **7.3.2 Water Quality Minimum Thresholds**

202 This section establishes MTs for the wells in the representative water quality monitoring network. Each
 203 of these wells is operated and monitored by a public water system (PWS). MTs have been developed for
 204 two water quality constituents – nitrate and total dissolved solids (TDS) – based on federally established
 205 goals and standards. For nitrate, the MT is equal to the maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) of 10
 206 milligrams per liter (mg/L). For TDS, the MT is equal to the secondary drinking water standard of 500
 207 mg/L. These MTs are applied to all representative water quality monitoring wells.

1 **8 Projects and Management Actions to Maintain Sustainability (Reg. § 354.44)**

2 The projects and management actions identified in this section allow for continued sustainability in the
3 Tulelake Subbasin. In addition, they promote better understanding of the subbasin through additional
4 collected information, which will assist to fill data gaps previously identified in this plan. As shown in
5 prior sections of this plan, the Tulelake Subbasin is currently being sustainably managed. Therefore, no
6 projects or management actions are required to achieve sustainability; however, the Tulelake Subbasin
7 GSAs have identified the projects and management actions below to improve their understanding of the
8 groundwater subbasin. Due to the standing of the subbasin, these projects and management actions will
9 be implemented based on resource and funding availability.

10 **8.1 Projects and Management Actions**

11 The GSAs have identified the following projects and management actions for the Tulelake Subbasin,
12 which are in addition to ongoing water use efficiency projects undertaken by Tulelake Irrigation District
13 and the City of Tulelake. These projects do not rely on additional water from outside the jurisdiction of
14 the GSAs. Estimated costs of these projects range from \$ to \$, which is discussed in Section 9.X of this
15 Plan.

16 **8.1.1 Well Inventory**

17 Section 2.1.1.6 Inventory and Density of Wells Per Square Mile identified the inventory of wells within
18 the Tulelake Subbasin by county and type. DWR's well completion report database was utilized to
19 prepare the inventory. As noted in that section of the plan, it is unknown how many of these wells are
20 actively used or how many of these wells have been abandoned and/or destroyed as this information is
21 not always reported. The GSAs have identified a review of these reports as a project that will provide a
22 better understanding of existing wells. This review is scheduled to be completed within the first 5 years
23 of implementation.

24 **8.1.2 Groundwater Level Monitoring Wells**

25 Section 2.2.2.3 Vertical Gradients identified a lack of multi-completion wells within the Tulelake
26 Subbasin, which if present, would improve understanding of vertical movement of groundwater. The
27 GSAs have identified this as a data gap, which can be addressed with the installation of a multi-
28 completion well. DWR's Technical Support Services (TSS) office assists with this type of project.
29 Therefore, the GSAs plan to file an application with TSS for a monitoring well installation within the first
30 year of implementation.

31 Section 5.3.1.6 identified a lack of dedicated monitoring wells within the Subbasin. Therefore, the
32 installation of a multi-completion monitoring well will provide valuable data for the Subbasin.

33 **8.1.3 Water Quality Monitoring Network**

34 Section 5.3.2.4 identified a need for denser and more frequent monitoring. Therefore, the GSAs plan to
35 identify an additional two more wells to the water quality monitoring network. This process is scheduled
36 to be completed within the first year of implementation.

37 **8.1.4 Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems**

38 Section 2.2.2.9 Identification of Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems identified areas that remained
39 after filtering criteria were applied to the NCCAG dataset. The GSAs have identified this as a data gap,
40 which can be addressed with field inspections of these areas to better understand if there is vegetation

41 present and if so, analyze the availability of non-groundwater sources. These field inspections and
42 follow-up reviews are scheduled to be completed within the first 5 years of implementation.

43 **8.1.5 Adaptive Management Actions**

44 [To be developed]

45 **8.2 Public Noticing**

46 The purpose of the projects and management actions identified above is to improve the understanding
47 of the Tulelake Subbasin. These activities do not require public notice and outreach; however, the GSAs
48 plan to provide updates during Core Team meetings to allow for public comment. Updates on the status
49 of these activities will be provided in the annual reports.

50 **8.3 Legal Authority, Permitting and Regulatory Process**

51 The purpose of the projects and management actions identified above is to improve the understanding
52 of the Tulelake Subbasin. As identified in section 1.3 of this Plan, the GSAs have the legal authority and
53 resources to implement this GSP. Except for monitoring well installation, these activities do not have
54 permitting requirements. The GSAs will coordinate with DWR and local regulatory agency(s) for the
55 monitoring well installation.

56 **8.4 Expected Benefits**

57 The purpose of the projects and management actions identified above is to improve the understanding
58 of the Tulelake Subbasin. Therefore, the benefits from these activities will be continuous throughout
59 GSP implementation.

July XX, 2021

[City/County]

[Address]

[Address]

Subject: Notice of Intent to Adopt Tulelake Groundwater Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan

Dear [Contact]:

In accordance with California Water Code (CWC) §10728.4, the Tulelake Core Team (which consists of members of the Tulelake Irrigation District Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA), Modoc County GSA, Siskiyou County GSA, and City of Tulelake GSA) is hereby providing notice to the cities and counties within the geographic area covered by the Tulelake Groundwater Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan (Tulelake GSP) that it intends to adopt the Tulelake GSP no earlier than 90 days after your receipt of this notice. Public hearings will be held by each GSA to consider adoption of the Tulelake GSP. Once adopted, the Tulelake GSP will govern sustainable groundwater management actions within the Tulelake Subbasin.

The Tulelake Core Team will review and consider the comments on the Tulelake GSP from the recipients of this notice and will consult with a city or county that requests consultation within 30 days of receipt of this notice.

The GSP will be available for download at the Tulelake Irrigation District website at the following link: <https://tulelakeid.com/tulelake-subbasin-groundwater-sustainability-plan/>

Requests for consultation and/or comments should be submitted to Kraig Beasly, Chair, Tulelake Core Team.

Sincerely,

Kraig Beasly, Tulelake Core Team Chair