San Dieguito River Park
Joint Powers Authority
18372 Sycamore Creek Road
Escondido, CA 92025
(858) 674-2270 Fax (858) 674-2280
www.sdrp.org

AGENDA
SAN DIEGUITO RIVER VALLEY REGIONAL OPEN SPACE PARK CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE VIA TELECONFERENCE ONLY
Friday, March 4, 2022 ~ 10:30 A.M.

Pursuant to the State of California Executive Order N-29-20, and in the interest of public health, San Dieguito River Park is temporarily taking actions to reduce the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic by holding the Citizens Advisory Committee Meeting via teleconference. All members and staff will be participating remotely.

To join this meeting via Teleconference
Topic: SDRP CAC meeting
Time: March 4, 2022 10:30 AM Pacific Time (US and Canada)

https://zoom.us/j/96894531823

Meeting ID: 968 9453 1823
One tap mobile
+16699009128,96894531823# US (San Jose)
+13462487799,96894531823# US (Houston)

Dial by your location
+1 669 900 9128 US (San Jose)
+1 346 248 7799 US (Houston)
+1 253 215 8782 US (Tacoma)
+1 646 558 8656 US (New York)
+1 301 715 8592 US (Germantown)
+1 312 626 6799 US (Chicago)
Meeting ID: 968 9453 1823

It is highly recommended to call in **at least** 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the meeting.

Introductions and Announcements

Approval of the Minutes of February 4, 2022 (Page 3)

Chair's Report	Chair
Executive Director's Report	Staff
Public Comment	Public

DISCUSSION/ACTION

1. Presentation: San Pasqual Valley Groundwater Sustainability Plan (Page 6)
2. Presentation: Olivenhain Municipal Water District's Proposed San Dieguito Valley Groundwater Desalination Project (Page 15)
3. Committee Reports
    a. Project Review Committee
    b. Trails Committee
    c. Interpretation Committee

INFORMATION

4. Park and Project Status and Updates (oral)

Adjournment

The next meeting is scheduled for April 1, 2022
If you have any questions, please call Christal Ames at (858) 674-2270 Ext. 10

SAN DIEGUITO RIVER PARK
CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Minutes of February 4, 2022

MEMBERS PRESENT	REPRESENTING
Chris Khoury	CAC Chair
Jeff Barnouw	CAC Vice Chair, Coastal Property Owner
Rich Risner	American Society of Landscape Architects
Phil Pryde	Audubon Society
Jan Fuchs	Carmel Valley Planning Board
Linda Oster	Del Dios Town Council
Maggie Brown	Friends of the San Dieguito River Valley
Judy LaVine	Lake Hodges Native Plant Club
Liz Gabrych	League of Women Voters
Dorothy McLin	Lomas Serenas Property Owners
Robin Kaufman	Rancho Bernardo Planning Board
Hannah Gbeh	San Diego County Farm Bureau
Jeremy Blackspear	San Diego Mountain Biking Association
Carol Kerridge	San Dieguito Lagoon Committee
Sharon Fogg	San Dieguito Planning Group
Joseph Rivera	San Dieguito River Valley Conservancy
Bill Michalsky	Sierra Club
Jim Smith	Torrey Pines Community Planning Group

VISITORS/STAFF PRESENT	
Shawna Anderson	San Dieguito River Park JPA
Christal Ames	San Dieguito River Park JPA
Ayden Zielke	San Dieguito River Park JPA
Kelly Harless	JPA Board – Solana Beach
Dwight Worden	JPA Board Chair – Del Mar
Claudia Valenzuela	SDG&E
Deanna Spehn	Staff for State Senator Toni Atkins

Introductions and Announcements

Chair Khoury convened the remote Zoom teleconference meeting at 10:35 a.m. and confirmed a quorum of 16 in attendance by roll call. Joseph Rivera, Interim Conservation Manager for San Dieguito River Valley Conservancy introduced himself as CAC Conservancy representative. Hannah Gbeh, Executive Director of the San Diego County Farm Bureau introduced herself as their CAC representative.

Approval of Minutes

Chair Khoury asked for a motion to approve. Liz Gabrych moved to approve the minutes of January 7, 2022. The motion was seconded by Maggie Brown. All members voted in favor.

Chair's Report – Chair Khoury expressed his thanks to Jeff Barnouw for his continued service as CAC Chair for six years and congratulated him on his appointment to CAC Vice-Chair. Chair Khoury shared his personal background and history with the Conservancy as a volunteer and former board member.

Executive Director's Report – Executive Director Anderson welcomed Chris Khoury as Chair, and Jeff Barnouw as Vice Chair, and for serving as the CAC Chair for three terms. She offered an SDRP orientation for new members of the CAC. Director Anderson announced that JPA staff is preparing a

custom plaque on behalf of the CAC for Jacqueline Winterer. Future presentations planned for upcoming CAC meetings include: Olivenhain Municipal Water District's groundwater project, the City of San Diego's San Pasqual Ground Water Sustainability Project, and the San Dieguito Railroad Bridge Platform Project. Anderson stated that the City of San Diego's El Camino Real Bridge Replacement Project is planned for construction starting in 2023, and includes a CTC trail underpass. Director Anderson also summarized the January 21, 2022 JPA Meeting.

Public Comment - no comments

DISCUSSION/ACTION

1. **SDG&E Del Mar Reconfiguration Project Presentation** – Presentation given by Claudia Valenzuela, SDG&E.

2. **E-bike Discussion -** Director Anderson said that CAC member Linda Oster requested this topic be placed on a CAC agenda since the previous attempt was unsuccessful with no meeting quorum. CAC Trails Committee Chair Jeremy Blakespear began by clarifying the difference between classes of e-bikes. It was noted that many of the Class 2 and Class 3 e-bikes are modified with a throttle, and that it's difficult to determine what class e-bikes are, as they generally look the same. Director Anderson stated that JPA staff policy is to follow the e-bike rules in the jurisdiction where the trail is located such as e-bike rules in County of San Diego and in Del Mar and San Diego, which all allow e-bikes on trails within those jurisdictions.

   Linda Oster moved that all motorized vehicles be prohibited on trails within the San Dieguito River Park. It was clarified that motorized vehicles are already prohibited on trails and that the motion could be more specific to e-bikes. The motion was reworded by Linda Oster to: All e-bikes be prohibited on trails within the San Dieguito River Park. Motion was seconded by Bill Michalsky. The issue was debated for a lengthy period, concerns raised included speed, signage, liability, safety, excluding trail users, state law, and other concerns. Point of Order was requested by Phil Pryde to Call the Question. He reminded CAC members that they represent individual organizations, and he does not know if he has the authority from his own organization to take a position on e-bikes without their input and therefore will abstain.
   Others voiced the same concern. Vote was called.

   Aye: Risner, Fuchs, Oster, Smith
   No: LaVine, Kaufman, Gbeh, Blakespear, Barnouw
   Abstain: Pryde, Brown, Gabrych, Kerridge, Fogg, Riviera, Michalsky

   Motion did not pass.

3. **Committee Reports**

   a. **Project Review Committee** – Jan Fuchs reported that the Horse Park property has a new lessee that is an equestrian organization and will maintain equestrian activity.

   b. **Trails Committee** – Jeremy Blakespear shared information on a planned site visit on 2/8/22 with JPA staff. For planning purposes, they are scouting the planned trail area along San Dieguito Road, through Fairbanks Ranch.

   c. **Interpretation Committee –** Liz Gabrych, there was no meeting to report, however it was determined that focus is on an Interpretation Master Plan, and they would like to expand their membership base.

INFORMATION

4. **Park and Project Status and Updates (oral)**

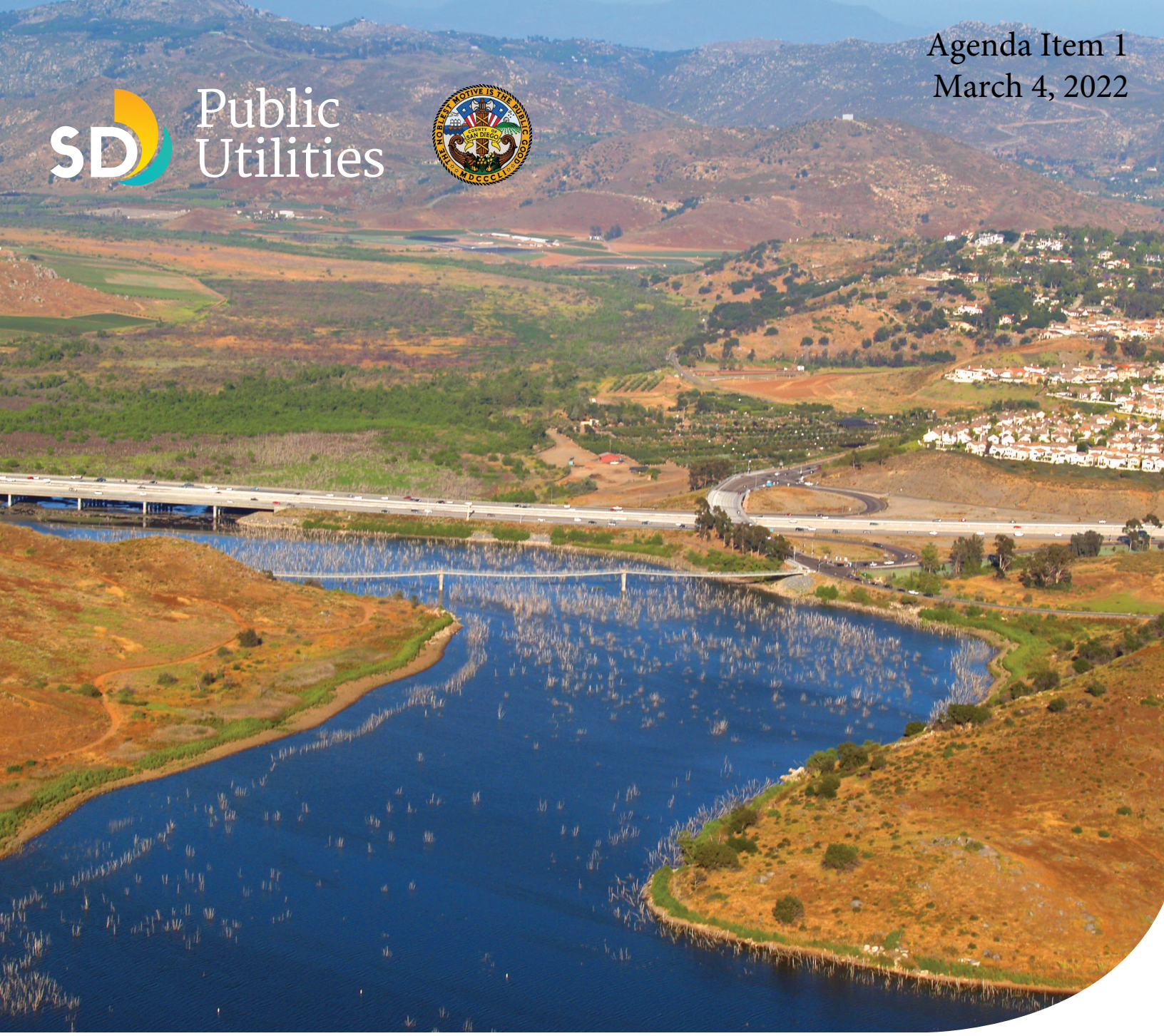
   a. **Osuna segment of CTC Trail-** Executive Director Anderson reported that staff submitted a permit application to the City of San Diego.

   b. **San Dieguito Lagoon Restoration Phase II (W-19)** –Executive Director Anderson reported that the project contractor is finishing clearing and grubbing and will begin excavating material in April, placing it at the disposal site. The disposal site will be contoured and restored consistent with the surrounding environment; and planted with coastal sage scrub.

Moved to Adjourn:

Chair Chris Khoury adjourned the meeting at 12:25pm

SD Public Utilities



Final

San Pasqual Valley Groundwater Basin

Groundwater Sustainability Plan

Volume 1: Plan

September 2021

Prepared by

WOODARD &CURRAN

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The San Pasqual Valley Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) appreciates and acknowledges the funding contribution from the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). Funding for this San Pasqual Valley Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) has been provided in part by the Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014 through an agreement with DWR.

San Pasqual Valley GSA

The City of San Diego and the County of San Diego comprise the San Pasqual Valley GSA.

San Pasqual Valley GSP Advisory Committee

- Carole Burkhard – Small Landowner
- David L. Toler – San Pasqual Tribe
- Eric Larson – San Diego County Farm Bureau
- Frank Konyn – Agricultural/Animal (City Lessee)
- Lisa Peterson – San Diego Zoo Safari Park
- Mark Dederian – San Pasqual Academy
- Matt Witman – Agricultural/Crop (City Lessee)
- Rikki Schroeder – Rancho Guejito (Large Landowner)
- Trish Boaz – San Dieguito River Valley Conservancy

San Pasqual Valley GSP Technical Peer Review

- Matt Wiedlin – Wiedlin & Associates
- Will Halligan – Luhdorff & Scalmanini
- Peter Quinlan – Dudek

San Pasqual Valley GSP Consulting Team

Lead Consultant - Prime contractor responsible for GSP development, groundwater conditions and hydrogeologic conceptual model, undesirable results and sustainability criteria, projects/management actions and implementation plan.

Modeling - Subcontractor responsible for development of numerical flow model and approach for incorporating climate change into modeling. Lead author for water budgets, depletions of interconnected surface waters, and model documentation.

Geology - Subcontractor responsible for preparing cross sections provided in hydrogeologic conceptual model.

Technical Advisor - Subcontractor responsible for providing professional independent technical review and input on GSP development.

Technical Advisor - Subcontractor responsible for providing professional independent technical review and input on GSP development.

Stakeholder Outreach - Subcontractor responsible for AC and TPR meeting facilitation.

Technical Editing – Subcontractor responsible for technical editing.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The San Pasqual Valley Groundwater Sustainability Agency (SPV GSA), which comprises the City of San Diego (City) and the County of San Diego (County), developed this Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) to comply with California's Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) and its requirement to sustainably manage the San Pasqual Valley Groundwater Basin (Basin). SGMA, which became effective January 1, 2015, provides a framework to regulate groundwater for the first time in California's history by requiring local agencies to form GSAs and providing those GSAs with the necessary tools to manage groundwater use (California Water Code [CWC] Section 10720, et seq.).

The overarching aim of SGMA is to establish and achieve the "sustainability goal" for the Basin through the development and implementation of a GSP. SGMA defines sustainable groundwater management as "the management and use of groundwater in a manner that can be maintained during the planning and implementation horizon without causing undesirable results" (CWC Section 10721). The GSP is required to include measures to achieve sustainable conditions by 2042.

The City Council and the County Board of Supervisors each adopted the *Memorandum of Understanding: Development of a Groundwater Sustainability Plan for the San Pasqual Valley Groundwater Basin* establishing the SPV GSA as the single multi-agency GSA for the Basin. The Memorandum of Understanding further clarified the collaborative approach to developing and implementing the GSP with stakeholders' input. SGMA requires both the County and City to adopt this GSP by January 31, 2022. Similarly, future GSP amendments must be adopted by both the City Council and County Board of Supervisors.

While groundwater use in the Basin is currently sustainable, this GSP includes monitoring requirements, established thresholds, and projects and management actions that, once implemented, would ensure the sustainable management of groundwater resources in perpetuity.

Introduction and Agency Information

This section of the GSP contains background information such as contact and authority information, and a summary of outreach efforts performed during GSP development.

The GSA consists of the City, which has land use and water supply authority, and owns the land within its jurisdiction; and the County, which has land use responsibilities and implements the County's Groundwater Ordinance outside of the City's jurisdiction in the Basin. While the City will implement the GSP within City jurisdiction (90 percent of the Basin), and the County will implement the GSP within County-only areas (10 percent of the Basin), the City and County remain committed to collaboratively implementing a single GSP for the entire Basin. A "Core Team" comprised of GSA staff are responsible for developing and implementing the GSP for the Basin.

SGMA mandates that steps be taken to ensure the broadest possible public participation in the GSP development process. From its inception, the GSA has been focused on soliciting and receiving input from stakeholders in the Basin. In order to consider the interests of all beneficial uses and users of groundwater, the GSA formed an Advisory Committee comprised of nine representatives and groundwater users in the Basin to provide input to GSA staff on key components of the GSP. The GSA also formed a Technical Peer Review Group comprised of three technical experts, to aid in the preparation of a scientifically sound GSP. From June 2019 to July 2021, these groups met approximately quarterly in meetings open to the public, and provided feedback to the GSA in the development of the planning and policy recommendations contained in this GSP.

Plan Area

This section describes jurisdictions of the GSA and a description of existing planning and monitoring programs in the Basin.

The Plan Area for this GSP and the jurisdictional boundary of the GSA are coterminous with DWR's Bulletin 118 boundary for the Basin (Basin No. 9.010). The Basin (Figure ES-1) is located approximately 25 miles northeast of downtown San Diego within the San Pasqual Valley. Approximately 90 percent of the Basin is City-owned and designated and managed as an agricultural preserve as documented in City of San Diego Council Policy 600-45. The Basin underlies portions of Cloverdale Canyon, Rockwood Canyon, and Bandy Canyon along Highway 78. The San Pasqual Valley is sparsely populated and includes row crop, orchard, nursery, and dairy operations. Guejito Creek flows into Santa Ysabel Creek and Santa Maria and Ysabel Creeks coincide with the start of the San Dieguito River, which flows southwest into Hodges Reservoir.

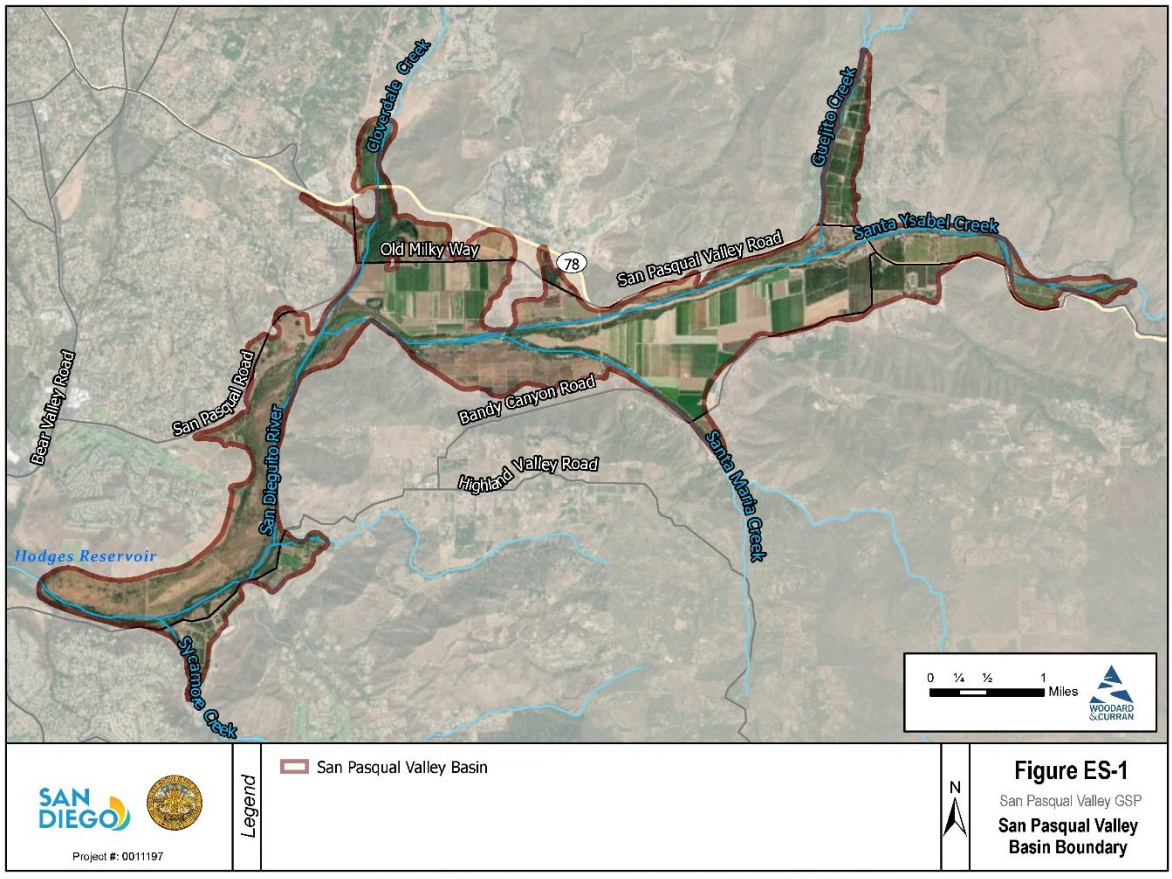


Figure ES-1. San Pasqual Valley Basin Boundary

Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model

This section describes the Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model, which includes the Basin's physical geology, regional structural settings, and Basin boundaries. This section was developed using information from Section 4, *Groundwater Conditions*, and in Section 5, *Water Budgets*. This is an important tool to clearly communicate an understanding of Basin conditions.

The 5.5-square mile Basin is comprised of Quaternary Deposits and is underlain by discontinuous Residuum. The Quaternary Deposits range in thickness from 75 to 250 feet thick and consist mainly of sand and gravel. The residuum ranges from 10 to 110 feet thick where it is present and consists of decomposed bedrock. Fractured crystalline igneous rocks underly the Basin and comprise the hills around the Basin and are present underneath the Quaternary Deposits and Residuum. The Basin has one principal aquifer composed of Quaternary Deposits and Residuum.

Groundwater Conditions

This section describes the amount and movement of groundwater through the Basin, changes in historical levels, contour maps, and groundwater quality. The interconnection of rivers and streams to groundwater and potential groundwater-dependent ecosystems are also discussed.

Groundwater levels in the Basin have been monitored for over 15 years and are generally deeper and fluctuate in the eastern portion of the Basin in response to dry and wet periods. Groundwater levels in the western portion of the Basin are shallower and less prone to significant fluctuations.

Groundwater quality analysis indicates constituent concentrations are correlated and likely highly dependent on the quality of surface water flowing into the Basin. Historically, total dissolved solids and nitrates have been the primary constituents of concern, with evidence suggesting that nitrate levels are tied to evapoconcentration and fertilizer use both within the Basin and contributions from streamflows that originate in the watershed upstream from the Basin.

Water Budgets

This section provides information about the amount of water moving through the Basin historically. It also provides projections of water movement through the Basin, based on sets of assumed future climate and operational conditions. Water budgets help quantify the volumetric rate of water entering and leaving the Basin through the surface water system, land system, and groundwater systems via processes such as precipitation, streamflow, pumping and groundwater recharge from irrigation.

Water budgets were quantified with the aid of the SPV GSP Integrated Groundwater/Surface Water Flow Model (SPV GSP Model), which is a numerical model that builds off the hydrogeologic conceptual model and incorporates future climate change, as required by SGMA regulations. Historical groundwater pumping in the Basin between 2005 and 2019 was estimated to range from 4,740 to 6,741 acre-feet per year (AFY). Groundwater levels during this historical period were deemed to be sustainable, and the Basin's sustainable yield is expected to be more than historical groundwater pumping.

Given inherent uncertainties in groundwater models, the SPV GSP Model is not being used to predict the Basin's sustainability. Groundwater level monitoring data will be used to confirm Basin conditions and inform the GSA as to whether or not implementing management actions is needed. During the GSP implementation period, the sustainable yield will be reevaluated and updated as additional data are analyzed and as knowledge of the hydrogeologic conceptual model evolves.

Undesirable Results

This section describes the GSP's sustainability goal, which is to avoid undesirable results while providing a sustainable groundwater resource for beneficial users in the Basin. To guide the establishment of a monitoring network and sustainability thresholds, undesirable results statements are included. Additionally, this section concludes that no undesirable results are currently occurring in the Basin.

The four out of six undesirable results applicable to this Basin include:

- Reduction of groundwater storage
- Chronic lowering of groundwater levels
- Degraded water quality
- Depletions of interconnected surface water

Seawater intrusion and land subsidence were both found not applicable to this Basin.

Monitoring Networks

This section describes the rationale for selecting/designing the monitoring networks, and how the proposed networks would support the SPV GSA in determining whether undesirable results are present in the future. The areas of potential improvement to the GSP's data collection and monitoring networks are also summarized. The GSP includes one monitoring network to detect changes in groundwater levels with 15 representative wells and another monitoring network with 10 representative wells to detect changes in groundwater quality. While improvements to the monitoring networks could be made, the SPV GSA has not identified any data gaps that would affect the ability to monitor groundwater conditions and assess sustainability for the Basin.

Minimum Thresholds and Measurable Objectives

This section describes the established thresholds that link monitoring network data to the determination of undesirable results and associated need to implement management measures. Minimum thresholds were established for groundwater elevations at levels protective of well infrastructure. Groundwater quality thresholds were established for both total dissolved solids and nitrate (as NO_3N) in the Basin, and take into consideration of local water users, drinking water standards, and concentrations of these constituents flowing into the Basin. If a certain percentage of the sites in the monitoring networks exceed the minimum threshold for a specified duration, an undesirable result may occur. Measurable objectives are established for groundwater levels and groundwater quality as the targets for basin management.

This GSP uses a non-regulatory threshold to assist the GSA with planning project and management action implementation by creating a planning threshold. A planning threshold acts as an early warning system that allows the GSA to implement management actions in an attempt to avoid threshold exceedances.

Projects and Management Actions

This section describes the GSP-related projects and management actions considered by the GSA and identifies and analyzes which projects or actions may be selected for implementation. The GSA has designated a City management area and a County management area in the Basin (Figure ES-2). Projects and management actions occurring in these management areas would be overseen by the GSA according to their respective management area jurisdictions.

The Basin is currently sustainably managed, and no projects or management actions are needed to achieve sustainability. However, projects and management actions can enhance management capability and improve understanding of the groundwater system to maintain sustainability into the future.

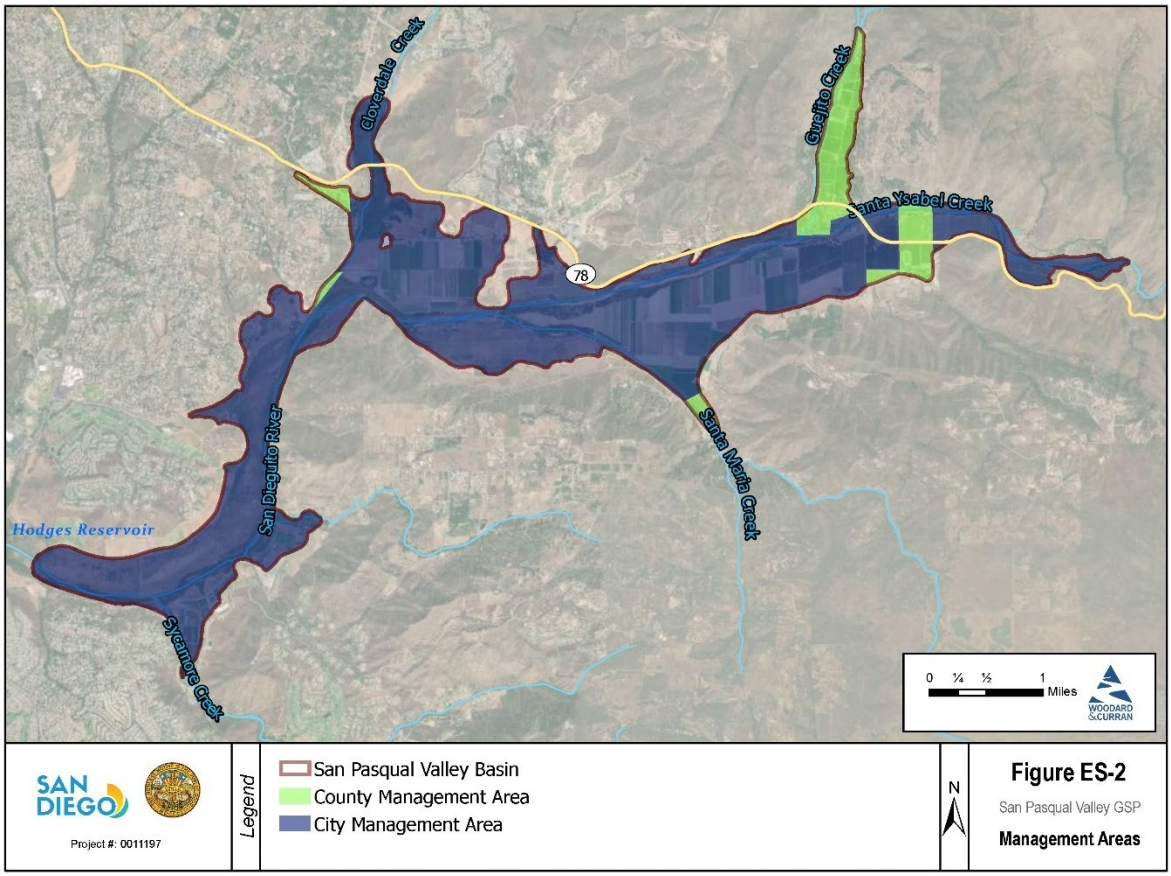


Figure ES-2. Management Areas

The projects and management actions (PMAs) are grouped into tiers (Figure ES-3) that correlate with different Basin conditions and thresholds for implementation (Figure ES-4) to help keep the Basin sustainable.

- Tier 0 PMAs could be implemented at any time upon adoption of the GSP and include, for example, groundwater monitoring, and education and outreach activities for water quality.
- Tier 1 PMAs could be implemented if planning thresholds for groundwater levels are exceeded as described in Section 8, *Minimum Thresholds and Measurable Objectives*. Tier 1 PMAs include a study of potential groundwater dependent ecosystems, a well inventory, a basin-wide metering program, and the development of a pumping reduction program.
- Tier 2 PMAs could be initiated if minimum thresholds for groundwater levels are exceeded and Tier 1 PMAs have been considered. Tier 2 PMAs include implementation of the pumping reduction program developed in Tier 1.

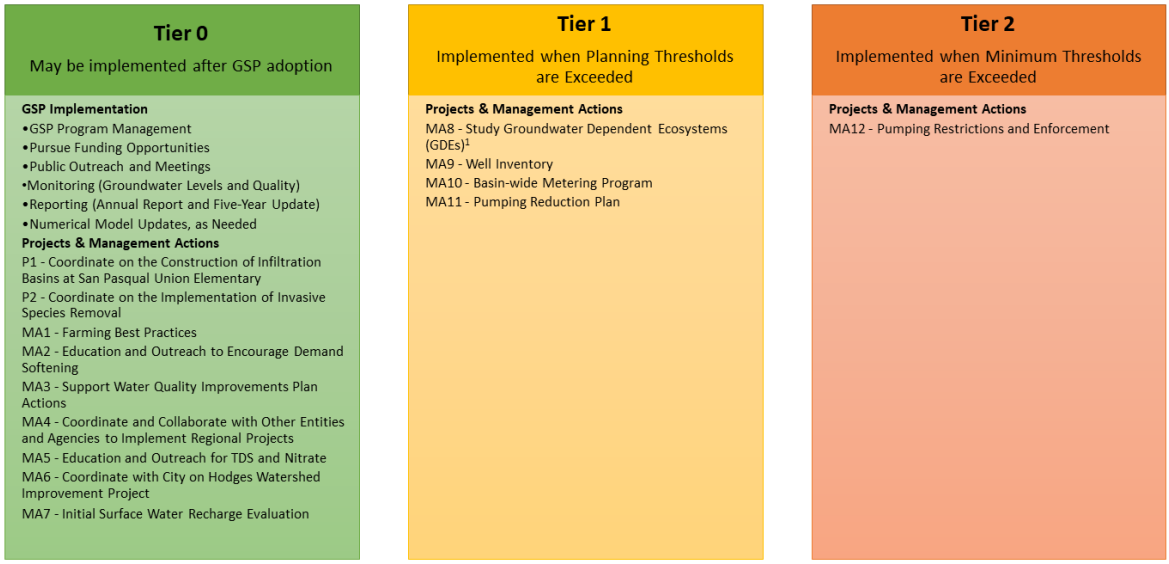


Figure ES-3. Project and Management Action Tiers

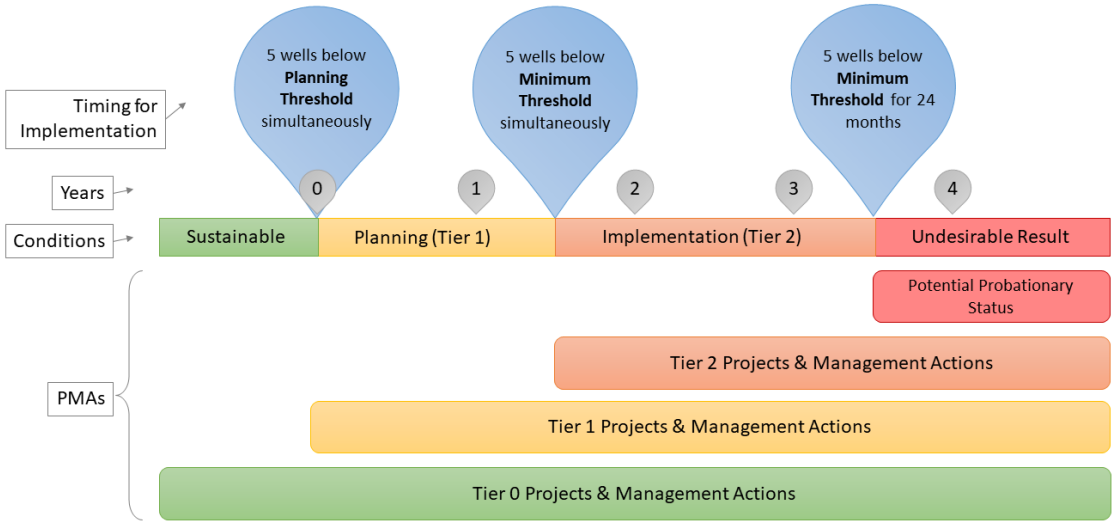


Figure ES-4. Relationship between Project and Management Actions and Basin Conditions

Plan Implementation

This section includes a schedule of GSA operations activities, a table of PMAs, anticipated costs to be incurred by the GSA during implementation, and how implementation costs will be funded by the GSA.

Since the Basin is currently sustainable, the GSA will continue monitoring groundwater conditions and implement the GSP, as necessary, to maintain sustainable groundwater conditions. The GSA will submit annual and more detailed 5-year evaluation reports to DWR by April 1. The annual reports will document new data being collected to track groundwater conditions within the Basin and monitor progress on implementation of PMAs. The 5-year evaluation reports provide the GSA an opportunity to evaluate the success and/or challenges in GSP implementation. If knowledge of Basin conditions changes based on updated data, if management criteria (e.g., sustainable yield or minimum thresholds) need to be modified, or if projects and management actions need to be modified or added, the GSP may be updated.

The total estimated GSP implementation cost for the anticipated 20-year implementation period is expected to range from about $5.9 to $11.3 million. Actual costs are subject to change, depending on Basin conditions and detailed scoping information. This estimate includes management, administration, and monitoring costs; annual and 5-year evaluation reports; and projects and management actions. In general, the GSA may fund GSP implementation using a combination of existing City/County funds, administrative pumping fees, assessments/parcel taxes, and/or grants.

The GSA intends to continue public outreach and provide opportunities for engagement during GSP implementation. This will include providing opportunities for public participation (including beneficial users) at public meetings, and providing access to GSP information online on the SPV GSP website.

From: Joseph Randall
To: Joseph Randall
Subject: OMWD - San Dieguito Valley Brackish Groundwater Desalination Project Update
Date: Wednesday, December 22, 2021 2:21:03 PM

Dear Stakeholders,

Since our April 27, 2021 project community meeting, Olivenhain Municipal Water District (OMWD) has completed several tasks and is planning a few more in the near future. In April, we reported that:

- The 2017 Feasibility Study concluded that a 1 million gallon per day brackish groundwater desalination project was feasible and sustainable.
- A test well was constructed and a pump test was performed from December 2019 to December 2020 (Design Pilot Phase).
- Groundwater levels and quality were monitored during the test.
- Iron and Manganese removal equipment was successfully tested.
- The groundwater computer model was updated and successfully calibrated.
- The model indicates that the proposed project will have a minimal effect on available groundwater with an impact of less than one percent of the groundwater basin's capacity.

A video recording of the above mentioned community meeting can be viewed here.

Additional project updates are as follows:

Report of 1 Year Pump Test - OMWD's groundwater consultant, Geoscience Support Services, Inc. completed the report of design pilot testing, which can be found by clicking on the following link to OMWD's website. The report provides details on the test well drilling, well construction, the one-year pump test and the associated water levels and water quality, the groundwater model update and the evaluation of the proposed project. Key results of the design pilot phase include:

- Pumping in the deep aquifer does not impact groundwater levels in the shallow aquifer, and therefore, surface water in the San Dieguito River.
- Total dissolved solids, a common measure of water quality in the groundwater remained constant during the test.
- The proposed project may affect groundwater levels in nearby deep aquifer wells, but should not affect overall production of those wells. These impacts can be mitigated.

Pump, Well, and Pipeline Maintenance – In February 2021, OMWD notified this stakeholder group that routine maintenance was planned on the test well. In early March 2021, OMWD removed the temporary well pump and replaced it with a more efficient District-owned pump. This work was completed over parts of two days with negligible, if any, impact to the surrounding area.

In late December 2021, OMWD will be completing additional project maintenance that includes placing the well discharge pipeline underground and removing the temporary aboveground pipeline used for the pump test. Like the pump maintenance, the pipeline work will have negligible, if any, impact to the surrounding area. The planned schedule is:

- Start Work – December 27, 2021
- Complete Underground Pipeline – January 4, 2022 (weather permitting)

The work will be completed by OMWD staff and will involve the use of trenching equipment to excavate approximately two feet wide by four feet deep trench, and various other equipment to

install the pipeline, backfill the trench, and restore the site. Work hours will be 7:30 AM to 4 PM Monday through Thursday.

-

Sustainability, Regulatory, and Economic Studies – These studies that will investigate the sustainability of the water supply, regulatory constraints and the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project, have been initiated. Staff expects to brief the OMWD Board of Directors and stakeholders on the results on March 30, 2022. Additional information on the studies will be made available to the public ahead of the discussion with the Board.

OMWD appreciates your interest in the project. As always, please contact me if you have any questions.

Happy Holidays!

J.Randall
Assistant General Manager
Olivenhain Municipal Water District
(760) 753-6466 x148
www.olivenhain.com