

Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency

SGMA Educational Items

June 28, 2018

What is a Management Area?

- A management area can be used to:
 - Set different minimum thresholds
 - Set different measurable objectives
 - Set up different density and frequency of monitoring
 - Vary implementation of projects and management actions
- Management areas are optional but may be established at GSA's discretion
- Management areas increase GSP complexity
- Potential reasons to form one:
 - Jurisdictional boundaries
 - Physical conditions

Theoretical Example

- Basin W:
- Two jurisdictions
 - A (orange)
 - B (purple)



Theoretical Example

- Basin W:
- Two jurisdictions
 - A (orange)
 - B (purple)
- River (blue)



Theoretical Example

- Could have 1 management area (GSP) covering entire basin
 - Both jurisdictions agree upon and coordinate management



Theoretical Example

- Could have 2 management areas, one for each jurisdiction
 - Each jurisdiction sets its own management



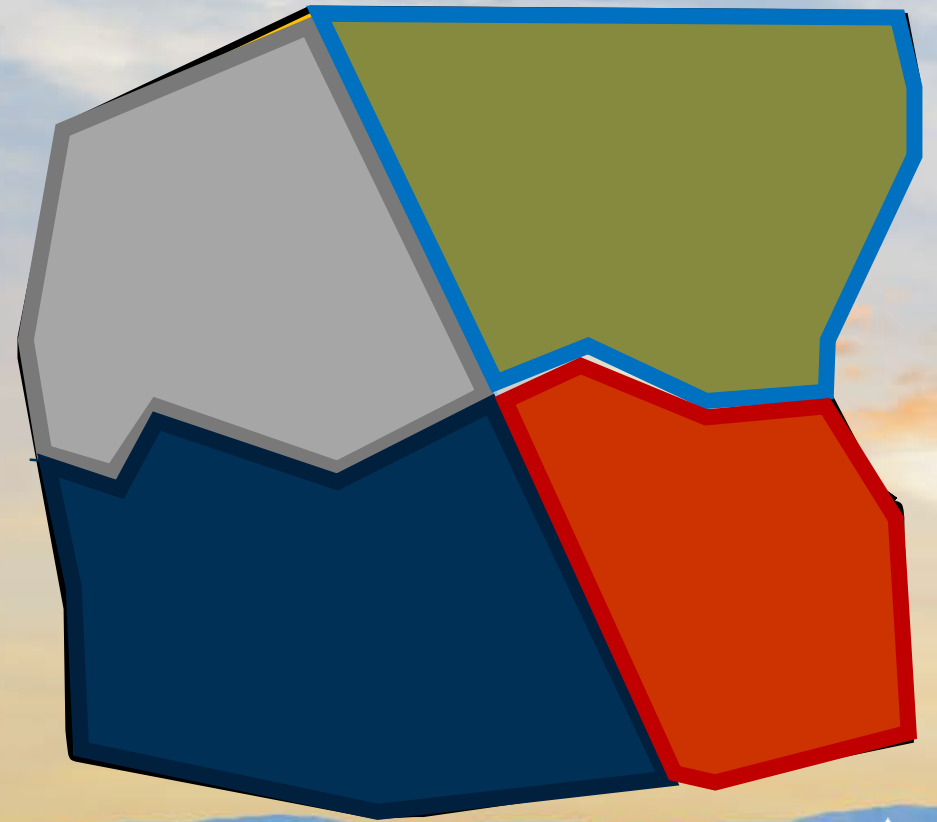
Theoretical Example

- Could have 2 management areas, one north of the river, and one south of the river
 - jurisdictions would agree and collaborate on management in each area



Theoretical Example

- Could have 4 management areas
 - Each jurisdiction establishes management for each MA in their area



For the Cuyama Groundwater Basin

- Potential Jurisdictional Boundaries
 - Cuyama Community Services District
 - Cuyama Basin Water District
 - Areas Outside Both Districts
 - Four Counties
- Potential Physical Boundaries
 - Russell Fault
 - Santa Barbara Canyon Fault