CUYAMA BASIN GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

STANDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

Committee Members

Brenton Kelly (Chair)	Jean Gaillard	John Caufield	Roberta Jaffe
Joe Haslett (Vice Chair)	Brad DeBranch	David Lewis	

AGENDA

February 26, 2026

Agenda for a meeting of the Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency Standing Advisory Committee meeting to be held on Thursday, February 26, 2026, at 5:00 PM at the **Cuyama Valley Family Resource Center 4689 CA-166, New Cuyama, CA 93254**. Participate via computer at: **https://shorturl.at/wVJUu** or by going to Microsoft Teams, downloading the free application, then entering Meeting ID: 220 650 258 876 88 Passcode: nm2qC2QV, or telephonically at (469) 480-3918, Phone Conference ID: 182 829 294#

The order in which agenda items are discussed may be changed to accommodate scheduling or other needs of the Committee, the public or meeting participants. Members of the public are encouraged to arrive at the commencement of the meeting to ensure that they are present for Committee discussion of all items in which they are interested.

Teleconference Locations:

4689 CA-166 New Cuyama, CA 93254	144 De La Costa Ave Santa Cruz, CA 95060	11601 Bolthouse Dr Suite 200 Bakersfield, CA 93311	300 Foothill Road Maricopa CA, 93252

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need disability-related modifications or accommodations, including auxiliary aids or services, to participate in this meeting, please contact Taylor Blakslee at (661) 477-3385 by 4:00 p.m. on the Wednesday prior to this meeting. The Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency reserves the right to limit each speaker to three (3) minutes per subject or topic.

1. Call to Order (Kelly) (1 min)
2. Roll Call (Bianchi) (1 min)
3. Pledge of Allegiance (Kelly) (2 min)
4. Meeting Protocols (Bianchi) (2 min)
5. Public Comment for Items Not on the Agenda | *At this time, the public may address the Committee on any item not appearing on the agenda that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Committee.*

ACTION ITEMS

6. Approval of January 8, 2026, Minutes (Kelly) (3 min)
7. Groundwater Sustainability Plan Implementation
   a) Discuss and Take Appropriate Action on DWR Review of GSP and Periodic Evaluation (Blakslee/Van Lienden) (30 min)
   b) Discuss and Take Appropriate Action on Potential Areas of Overdraft Outside the Central Management Area (Blakslee/Bianchi) (30 min)

c) Discuss and Take Appropriate Action on FY 2026-2027 Strategic Plan and Budget Components (Blakslee) (30 min)

d) Discuss and Take Appropriate Action on Water Year 2024-2025 Annual Report (Van Lienden) (15 min)

REPORT ITEMS

8. Technical Updates
   a) Update on Groundwater Sustainability Plan Activities (Van Lienden) (5 min)
   b) Update on Grant-Funded Projects (Van Lienden) (5 min)
   c) Update on January 2026 Groundwater Conditions Report (Van Lienden) (5 min)
9. Administrative Updates
   a) Report of the Executive Director (Blakslee) (5 min) – *Verbal*
   b) Report of the General Counsel (Hughes) (1 min) – *Verbal*
   c) Report on 2025 Basin-wide Groundwater Use, 2025 CMA Allocation Compliance, and CMA Groundwater Allocation Exchanges (Bianchi) (5 min)
   d) Board of Directors Agenda Review (Bianchi) (3 min)
10. Items for Upcoming Sessions (1 min)
11. Committee Forum (1 min)
12. Correspondence (1 min)
13. Adjourn (7:30 p.m.)

Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency Standing Advisory Committee Meeting

January 8, 2026

Draft Meetings Minutes

PRESENT:
Kelly, Brenton – Chair
Haslett, Joe – Vice Chair
Caufield, John
Jaffe, Roberta
DeBranch, Brad
Lewis, Dave

Bianchi, Grace – Project Coordinator
Blakslee, Taylor – Executive Director, Hallmark Group
Ceyhan, Sercan – Woodard & Curran
Dominguez, Alex – Legal Counsel
Van Lienden, Brian – Woodard & Curran

ABSENT:
Gaillard, Jean

1. **Call to Order**
   Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (CBGSA) Standing Advisory Committee (SAC) Chair Kelly called the meeting to order at 5:00 p.m.

2. **Roll Call**
   Ms. Bianchi called roll of the Committee (shown above).

3. **Pledge of Allegiance**
   Chair Kelly led the pledge of allegiance.

4. **Meeting Protocol**
   Project Coordinator Grace Bianchi provided an overview of the meeting protocols in facilitating a hybrid meeting.

5. **Election of Officers**

   MOTION
   Committee Member Jaffe made a motion to keep the current officers with Brenton Kelly as the Committee Chair and Joe Haslett as Vice Chair. The motion was seconded by Committee Member Caufield. A roll call vote was made, and the motion passed.

AYES:	Caufield, DeBranch, Haslett, Jaffe Kelly, Lewis
NOES:	None
ABSTAIN:	None
ABSENT:	Gaillard

6. Public Comment for Items Not on the Agenda

Chair Kelly opened the floor public comment.

Committee Member Jaffe expressed concerns about the allocation exchange policy and the variance pool for small farmers

Committee Member Lewis expressed concern about allocation process inadequacy for small pumpers.

ACTION ITEMS

7. Approval of October 30, 2025 Minutes

Committee Chair Kelly opened the floor for comments on the October 30, 2025, CBGSA SAC meeting minutes.

MOTION

Committee Member Haslett made a motion to approve October 30, 2025, CBGSA SAC meeting minutes. The motion was seconded by Committee Member Caufield. A roll call vote was made, and the motion passed.

AYES:	DeBranch, Caufield, Haslett, Jaffe Kelly, Lewis
NOES:	None
ABSTAIN:	None
ABSENT:	Gaillard

8. Groundwater Sustainability Plan Implementation

a. Discuss and Take Appropriate Action on the Plan and Timeline to Evaluate Allocations in the Ventucopa Management Area

Mr. Blakslee provided an overview on the plan and timeline for evaluating allocations in the Ventucopa Management Area.

Jim Strandberg (Woodard & Curran) provided an update on the Santa Barbara Canyon Fault Investigation.

Committee Chair Kelly asked if the investigation has provided a better understanding of the flow in the basin such as permeability and flow rate.

Mr. Strandberg responded that the faults are a barrier to flow, but once water has crossed over it flows until it hits another barrier. Mr. Ceyhan added that the new data will improve gradient resolution but impacts to flow can't be estimated without running the model.

Committee Member DeBranch asked if additional information to come is through the existing scope or if an additional study will be needed. Mr. Strandberg responded that the supplemental fault investigation scope ends in February. Mr. Van Lienden added that the next agenda item includes estimated costs for model improvements.

Committee Member Caufield asked whether the current groundwater model already incorporates faults in the Ventucopa area. Mr. Ceyhan explained that the model includes faults based on prior USGS interpretations, but the representation is simplified. He clarified that the

model treats the fault as a barrier below a defined depth and groundwater could flow over the fault at higher water levels.

Committee Member Caufield followed up by asking whether improved fault understanding would directly change model conductance assumptions. Mr. Ceyhan responded that improved fault characterization would likely reduce conductance values, increasing resistance to flow across the fault in the model.

Stakeholder Jim Wegis asked how the fault investigation results will benefit the Ventucopa Area and whether the updated information would indicate reduced groundwater inflow to the area. Mr. Ceyhan responded that the next model update would incorporate additional stratigraphic and fault data, which could change flow rates.

Committee Member Caufield asked for Mr. Strandberg's recommendation on identifying the lateral ends of the fault. Mr. Strandberg explained that limited flat terrain restricts traditional investigation methods. He described an ongoing student-led transect east of Highway 33 and noted that additional investigation north of Bollinger Canyon could be feasible.

Stakeholder Byron Albano questioned whether additional funding and time should be allocated to fully determine fault extents, given the potential implications for Ventucopa groundwater management. Staff acknowledged the concern and noted that prioritization would be considered in the context of overall model improvement planning and budget constraints.

Mr. Ceyhan presented preliminary recommendations for potential groundwater model improvements specific to the Ventucopa analysis and a range of estimated costs for each proposed improvement.

Stakeholder Jim Wegis asked when the next comprehensive model update is anticipated. Mr. Blakslee responded that staff is targeting 2027 to allow sufficient time for data collection, technical work, and review.

Committee Chair Kelly asked if the proposed model improvements could be completed within a budget year. Mr. Van Lienden responded that the proposed model improvements could be completed within a fiscal year.

Mr. Ceyhan recommended leaving proposed improvement #5 until the end and the other recommended improvements can be made individually.

Committee Member Haslett stated that model improvement #1, related to the Santa Barbara Canyon Fault should be prioritized, given the amount of work already completed. Mr. Ceyhan agreed that improvements addressing fault characterization and recharge dynamics are critical.

Mr. Ceyhan commented that improvement #2 is a critical item.

Stakeholder Jane Wooster expressed concern about the wide cost ranges presented and requested that refined cost estimates be brought back for consideration before major decisions are made.

Committee Member Caufield asked about the recommended level of effort for each proposed improvement , given the range of costs. Mr. Ceyhan responded that improvement #1, 2, 5 would best maximize budget.

Committee Member DeBranch emphasized that overdraft is a basin-wide issue and cautioned against viewing Ventucopa in isolation.

Stakeholder Byron Albano emphasized that improvements #1-2 addressing basin structure and fault behavior are foundational and should be prioritized.

MOTION
Committee Member Jaffe made a motion to recommend option 4 to defer model improvements to until the next model update. The motion was seconded by Committee Member Haslett. A roll call vote was made, and the motion passed.

AYES:	Haslett, Jaffe, Lewis, Kelly
NOES:	DeBranch, Caufield
ABSTAIN:	None
ABSENT:	Gaillard

b. Discuss and Take Appropriate Action on Options to Address New Pumping Outside the Management Area

Mr. Blakslee presented the draft approach to manage potential increased water use outside the Central Management Area (CMA). He provided an overview of the initial assessment that will rely on groundwater pumping, groundwater levels and well permits/land use permitting

Committee Member Haslett raised concern about relying on the two-feet-per-year overdraft criterion outside designated management areas. He questioned whether that threshold appropriately captures localized impacts and future risk.

Mr. Ceyhan responded that the model is calibrated in the Ventucopa area at a level comparable to the CMA. He explained that groundwater recovery assumptions play a much larger role in long-term projections outside the CMA.

Committee Member DeBranch emphasized that the basin functions as a single interconnected system. He stated that pumping increases outside the CMA still affect basin-wide sustainability and noted that cumulative pumping outside management areas could exceed what might otherwise be allocated under basin sustainable yield assumptions.

Stakeholder Jane Wooster noted that the coloring on the change in groundwater level map does not appear to be accurate and the contour coloring is not accurate.

Stakeholder Jane Wooster commented that the color gradients on the groundwater level change maps appeared misleading or inaccurate.

Technical Updates

a. Update on Groundwater Sustainability Plan Activities

Mr. Van Lienden noted that the update on GSP activities is provided in the SAC packet.

b. Update on Grant-Funded Projects

Mr. Van Lienden noted that the update on the grant-funded projects is provided in the SAC packet.

c. Update on Groundwater Conditions Report

Mr. Van Lienden reviewed the quarterly groundwater conditions report and annual groundwater quality reports.

d. Update on Adaptive Management Processes for Minimum Threshold Exceedances
Ms. Bianchi reported that three wells previously exceeding minimum thresholds had recovered. Mr. Van Lienden provided an update on Well 610 and noted changes to the well protection depth.

Committee Chair Kelly expressed concern that some nested wells showed recovery while overall trendlines remained downward.

9. Administrative Updates

a. Report of the Executive Director
Nothing to report.

b. Report of the General Counsel
Legal Counsel Alex Dominguez reported changes to general counsel.

c. Board of Directors Agenda Review
Mr. Blakslee noted the January 14, 2026, CBGSA Board Meeting agenda is provided in the SAC packet.

10. Items for Upcoming Sessions
Nothing to report.

11. Committee Forum
Nothing to report.

12. Correspondence
There was no correspondence.

13. Adjourn
Chair Kelly adjourned the meeting at 8:24 p.m.

STANDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE
CUYAMA BASIN GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

Chair Kelly: _____

ATTEST:
Vice Chair Haslett: _____

TO: Standing Advisory Committee
Agenda Item No. 7a

FROM: Taylor Blakslee

DATE: February 26, 2026

SUBJECT: Discuss and Take Appropriate Action on DWR Review of GSP and Periodic Evaluation

Recommended Motion
None – information only.

Discussion
On January 9, 2026, the Department of Water Resources issued a letter requesting additional information as part of its 2025 Periodic Review of the Cuyama Valley Basin, which is provided as **Attachment 1**.

On February 6, 2026, a board ad hoc (Directors Anselm, Bantilan, Jackson, Yurosek, Williams) met with staff and DWR to review a summary presentation of the letter and additional information requests, which is provided as **Attachment 2**.

Staff will work with the ad hoc to develop formal responses for review by the Board on May 6, 2026, prior to submitting to DWR by their requested deadline of July 31, 2026.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT OFFICE
715 P Street, 8th Floor | Sacramento, CA 95814 | P.O. Box 942836 | Sacramento, CA 94236-0001

January 9, 2026

Taylor Blakslee
Cuyama Basin GSA
4900 California Ave, Tower B, 2nd Floor
Bakersfield, CA 93309
tblakslee@hgcpm.com

RE: Cuyama Valley Basin (No. 3-013) - 2025 Periodic Review – Additional Information Request

Dear Taylor,

The Department of Water Resources (Department) is conducting its periodic review of the 2025 Periodic Evaluation and 2025 Amended Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP or Plan) for the Cuyama Valley Basin. The Department is requesting a meeting to explain the need for additional information the Department believes is necessary to inform that review.

During this meeting, Department staff will further specify details regarding each of the topics listed below and discuss the types of documentation and information needed to inform our review. Department staff will work with you to: (1) establish a reasonable schedule for providing the necessary additional information, (2) explain the process for submitting this additional information, and (3) determine whether a follow-up meeting is necessary. The GSA is not expected to respond to the information request during this meeting, nor does it need to prepare a presentation. However, it will be crucial for the GSA to provide the additional information requested within the agreed timeline for the Department to fully inform the periodic review.

Department staff will discuss with you the need for additional information regarding the following topics:

1. *Groundwater Levels (GWL) Sustainable Management Criteria (SMC)*
    - **SMC update justification:** Provide justification for the change in minimum thresholds, measurable objectives, and interim milestones for groundwater levels.
    - **Minimum thresholds:** Provide a discussion of how the updated minimum thresholds may impact beneficial uses and users.
    - **Relationship with other sustainability indicators**: Provide information regarding the relationship or effects the groundwater level minimum thresholds have with other sustainability indicators.

- **Measurable objectives and interim milestones:** Provide details regarding the process of establishing measurable objectives and interim milestones.

2. *Groundwater Quality: Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)*

    - **Significant and unreasonable effects:** Explain how undesirable result definition of two years will not cause significant and unreasonable impacts to beneficial uses and users.
    - **SMC update justification:** Provide justification on why it was necessary to update the water quality minimum thresholds.
    - **Minimum thresholds:** Provide a discussion of how the updated minimum thresholds may impact beneficial uses and users.

3. *Groundwater Quality: Nitrate and Arsenic*

    - **SMC development:** Provide justification for not establishing SMCs.

4. *Land Subsidence*

    - **Minimum thresholds:** Clarify and justify the current minimum threshold that appears to have an incremental 2 inches per year increase.
    - Identification of critical infrastructure.

5. *Monitoring*

    - **Coverage and measurements missed**: There are water quality (arsenic and nitrates) monitoring coverage concerns and how the missed measurements for groundwater levels were considered for identifying undesirable results.

6. *Plan Implementation*

    - **Management Action 2 – pumping allocations:** Clarify the timelines and the specific actions the GSA plans to take if it does not meet its allocation targets.

7. *Data Reporting*

    - **Extraction reporting:** Clarify and justify the use of modelled data over metered extraction data and reporting periods, i.e., water year, calendar year.

In addition, the Department is still reviewing GSA's approach to interconnected surface water, which may require interconnected surface water to be a topic of discussion in the meeting as well.

To schedule the meeting, please contact me at monica.salais@water.ca.gov by January 23, 2026.

Thank You,

Monica Salais

Monica Salais, PE
Supervising Water Resources Engineer
Groundwater Sustainable Review Section Lead
Sustainable Groundwater Management Office

Cuyama Valley Basin 2025 Periodic Review Additional Information

Basin No. 3-013

February 5, 2026

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT OFFICE

Agenda

1. Groundwater Levels Sustainable Management Criteria
2. Groundwater Quality: Total Dissolved Solids
3. Groundwater Quality: Nitrates and Arsenic
4. Land Subsidence
5. Monitoring
6. Plan Implementation
7. Data Reporting

1. Groundwater Levels Sustainable Management Criteria (SMC)

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1. Groundwater Levels SMC

Undesirable Results

- "This result is considered to occur during GSP implementation when 30 percent of representative monitoring wells … fall below their minimum groundwater elevation thresholds for two consecutive years." 2025 GSP, p. 286
- "The 30 percent of wells exceeding their MT for 24 consecutive months criteria included in the GSP allows the CBGSA the flexibility to identify the cause of MT exceedances and to develop a plan for response" 2025 GSP, p. 286
- Department staff cannot tell how an undesirable result is determined.
  - Is it 30% of the measured RMS that exceed minimum thresholds for four consecutive seasonal measurements?
  - Is it when there are 30% of the measured RMS that have 24 months or more of minimum threshold exceedances?
    - Note: This interpretation could mean that there can be 30% or more minimum threshold exceedances but only those with 24 months of exceedances are used in the undesirable result determination.

1. Groundwater Levels SMC

Undesirable Results

- "The 30 percent of wells exceeding their MT for 24 consecutive months criteria included in the GSP allows the CBGSA the flexibility to identify the cause of MT exceedances and to develop a plan for response" and "using 24 consecutive months allows the GSA time to address issues, perform investigations, and implement projects and management actions as needed." 2025 GSP, p. 286
  - As discussed in some of the Annual Reports, because several wells in the Basin are trending towards undesirable results, the CBGSA Board undertook efforts to review wells with threshold exceedances, investigated potential causes of the exceedances, and identified if any domestic or production wells were affected by declining groundwater levels. During the wet WY 2023, several wells with groundwater levels that previously exceeded minimum thresholds recovered to or above these threshold levels. Periodic Evaluation, Section 4.2.5, p. 63
- Overall, periodic evaluation, 2025 GSP, and annual reports did not provide the level of detail necessary for staff to understand the progress and implementation of the adaptive management actions underlined above (i.e., details as to the impacts, investigations, results of investigations, or specific actions that were taken to mitigate the impacts).

1. Groundwater Levels SMC

Undesirable Results – Impacts to Beneficial Uses and Users

- The use of the five methods for determining minimum thresholds verses the quantitative undesirable definition (30%) does not appear to be protective of all beneficial uses and users.
  - Example: Beneficial users (that are covered under well protection or GDEs) will have to rely on additional unrelated representative wells (to exceed minimum thresholds) for an undesirable result to be identified.

MT Calculation Method	Number of Wells	Percentage out of Total Wells (47)
Well Protection	**12**	**25%**
GDE Protection	**5**	**11%**
Glidepath	13	28%
Recent Deepest Measurement	15	32%
Saturated Thickness	2	4%

Undesirable Result Definition Reminder

Qualitative : A result that causes significant and unreasonable reduction in the long-term viability of domestic, agricultural, municipal, or environmental uses over the planning and implementation horizon of this GSP.

Quantitative : 30% of RMS (i.e., 15 of 47 wells) fall below their minimum thresholds for two consecutive years (or for 24 consecutive months)

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1. Groundwater Levels SMC

Undesirable Results

Additional Information Request 1:

a) Provide a detailed explanation for how the groundwater level (and water quality) quantitative definition is to be used to monitor conditions and determine when an undesirable result has occurred. Explain any differences between two years and 24 months. Clarify and provide assurances that future adaptive management actions include sufficient details of the triggering event(s), investigations and their results, and specific actions that were taken.

b) Explain how the current quantitative definition for an undesirable result is protective of beneficial uses and users. 23 CCR § 354.26(b)(3)

1. Groundwater Levels

Sustainable Management Criteria

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- Undesirable results were occurring between 2022 and 2024 under 2022 GSP sustainable management criteria, and none under the 2025 GSP sustainable management criteria.
- 2025 GSP minimum threshold changes resulted an average lowering of 36 ft to a max lowering of 235 ft

Year	2022 GSP				2025 GSP			
	Seasonal High		Seasonal Low		Seasonal High		Seasonal Low	
	# Exceed MT	% Exceed (of 60 RMS)	# Exceed MT	% Exceed (of 60 RMS)	# Exceed MT	% Exceed (of 47 RMS)	# Exceed MT	% Exceed (of 47 RMS)
2020	2	3%	21	35%	2	4%	5	11%
2021	21	35%	24	40%	3	6%	3	6%
2022	18	30%	19	32%	3	6%	5	11%
2023	12	20%	15	25%	2	4%	2	4%
2024	12	20%	22	37%	2	4%	5	11%

Source: Data submitted to Monitoring Network Module

1. Groundwater Levels

Sustainable Management Criteria – Justification

- Regulations require as part of the Periodic Evaluation:
  - 23 CCR § 356.4(f): A description of significant new information that has been made available since Plan adoption or amendment, or the last five-year assessment. The description shall also include **whether new information warrants changes to any aspect of the Plan**, including the evaluation of the basin setting, measurable objectives, minimum thresholds, or the criteria defining undesirable results.
- "Undesirable results conditions have not been reached within the Basin, however, there have been minimum threshold exceedances. As described in this Periodic Evaluation, the CBGSA intends to revise the minimum thresholds and update them based on new data and the updated model, which is anticipated to provide minimum thresholds and measurable objectives that better reflect conditions and hydrogeologic conditions within the Basin." Periodic Evaluation, Section 3.1.3, p. 35
- In 2025 GSP, a new threshold calculation for groundwater levels sustainable management criteria was used, which incorporated new data, potential impacts to beneficial uses and users of groundwater, and variations in local conditions in a consistent manner across the basin

1. Groundwater Levels

Sustainable Management Criteria

- The 2025 GSP and periodic evaluation does not specifically identify the data that was used to justify the changes from management areas to the five-method approach and the subsequent changes in sustainable management criteria.
- Additionally, the 2025 GSP and periodic evaluation did not describe the processes used to assess potential impacts to beneficial uses and users or how consistency was applied to the variations in local conditions across the Basin.
- Overall, the 2025 GSP and periodic evaluation did not explain how the new information warranted changes to the sustainable management criteria for groundwater levels. 23 CCR § 356.4(f)

Additional Information Request 1:

c) Clarify what new information was used and provide a detailed explanation on how this new information warranted changes to the sustainable management criteria for groundwater levels.

1. Groundwater Levels

Minimum Thresholds: Well Protection Method

- 2025 GSP provided a stepwise flowchart, but with no explanation on how it was used in practice at the 12 RMS for well protection.
  - Does not provide explanation for how wells were selected at individual RMS, i.e., how far from the RMS well; how more than one well type were handled in the process; and if any wells (domestic, production) were excluded.
- 2025 GSP did not provide definitions or data used for "Regional Median Well Protection Depth" and "Trendline calculation of known well depths vs. middle screen interval" for production wells.

Additional Information Request 1:

d) Provide a detailed explanation of how the well protection minimum threshold method was applied for each RMS. What was the criteria for identifying the well(s) being considered at individual well protection RMS? If there were multiple wells (types) that needed to be protected by a single RMS, how were they processed and what is their relationship to the MT?

1. Groundwater Levels

Minimum Thresholds: Well & GDE Protection Method

- The 2025 GSP indicates that the Well and GDE Protection methods were combined to create a protection interpolated surface
- Information was not provided in the 2025 GSP on how the data was combined, how the surface was created, or how the surface was used to establish sustainable management criteria at each applicable RMS.
- Five GDE representative wells were assigned a protection depth of 30 ft bgs; however, the minimum thresholds ranged from 47 to 63 ft bgs.

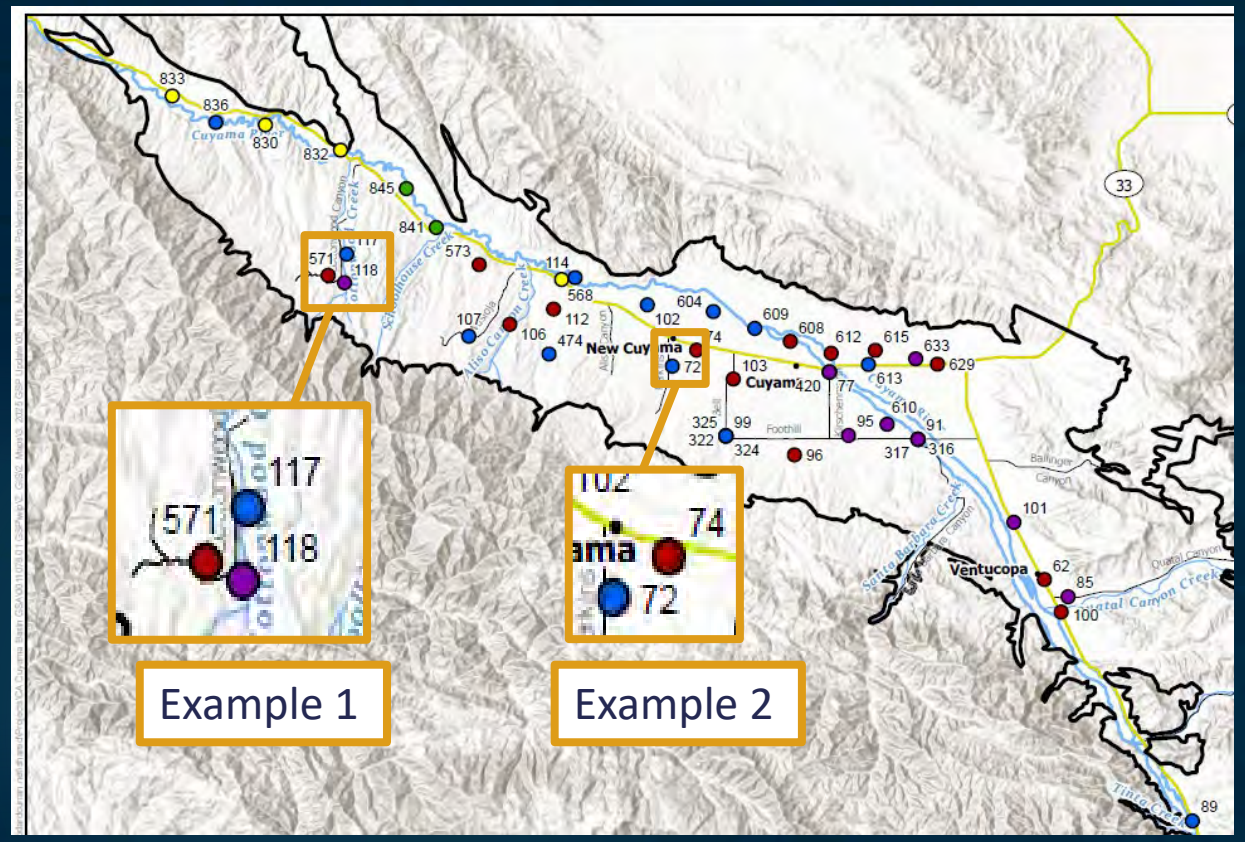
Additional Information Request 1:

e) Provide a detailed explanation of how the Well and GDE Protection interpolated surface was created and of how the interpolated surface was used to determine the sustainable management criteria (i.e., minimum thresholds). Provide a discussion on any expected impact on beneficial users (i.e., dry wells) because of the updated minimum thresholds.

f) Explain how the GDE protection wells minimum thresholds were established deeper than the protection depth of 30 feet bgs and explain how these deeper levels are protective of GDEs.

1. Groundwater Levels

Minimum Thresholds at a Basin-wide Level



Example 1: 120-ft difference

Well	Method	MT (ft bgs)
117	Recent Deepest Measurement	163
118	Well Protection	40
571	Glidepath	142

Example 2: 50-ft difference

Well	Method	MT (ft bgs)
72	Recent Deepest Measurement	373
74	Glidepath	322

Additional Information Request 1:

g) Explain how the individual methods were selected for each RMS and how the different methods may interact with each other across the basin.[23 CCR § 354.28(b)(1) and (4)]

1. Groundwater Levels

Sustainable Management Criteria

- 2025 GSP does not provide explanation for how the other sustainability indicators may have or have not been impacted by this change in sustainability management criteria.

Additional Information Request 1:

h) Provide a detailed explanation of how the changes to the groundwater level sustainable management criteria will not have an impact on other sustainability indicators (i.e., subsidence, depletion of groundwater storage, water quality, and depletion of interconnected surface water). 23 CCR § 354.28(b)(2)

1. Groundwater Levels

Sustainable Management Criteria

- 2025 GSP does not provide explanation for how the interim milestones and measurable objectives were established.
  - An explanation was provided in the 2022 GSP, however the content was removed and not replaced with updated explanation for the 2025 GSP updates.

Additional Information Request 1:

i) Provide the metric and associated data used to determine groundwater level interim milestones and measurable objectives. 23 CCR § 354.30(b), 23 CCR § 354.30(e)

2. Groundwater Quality: Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

2. Groundwater Quality – Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

Significant and Unreasonable Effects

- The 2025 GSP does not explain how the quantitative undesirable result definition of two years will not cause significant and unreasonable impacts to beneficial uses and users.

Reminder

Quantitative Definition: 30% of RMS (i.e., 9 of 29 wells) fall below their minimum thresholds for two consecutive years (or for 24 consecutive months) (p. 292)

Additional Information Request 2:

a) Explain how undesirable result definition of two years will not cause significant and unreasonable impacts to beneficial uses and users.

2. Groundwater Quality – Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

Sustainable Management Criteria

- The 2025 GSP and periodic evaluation explains that modifications were done to:
  - Expand the available data used to calculate each threshold (data from between 2020 to current update)
  - Ensure wells that had very low historic TDS levels were not unduly limited in the event of TDS concentration increases.
- Including recent data resulted in the minimum thresholds at:
  - 21 sites showing an increase, ranging from 3 to 200 mg/L.
  - Five sites being raised to 1,000 mg/L (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level for TDS)
  - Three sites being lowered or experiencing no change due to no new measurements since the 2020 GSP.
- The Plan and Periodic Evaluation do not provide a discussion of how the updated minimum thresholds may impact beneficial uses and users.
- Overall, the 2025 GSP and periodic evaluation did not explain how the new information warranted changes to the sustainable management criteria for groundwater quality. 23 CCR § 356.4(f)

2. Groundwater Quality – Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

Sustainable Management Criteria

Additional Information Request 2:

b) Provide a detailed explanation on how the new information warrants changes to the sustainable management criteria for TDS groundwater quality. Provide a discussion of how the updated minimum thresholds may impact beneficial uses and users.

- 2025 GSP does not provide explanation for how TDS interim milestones and measurable objectives were established.
  - 2025 GSP Table 5-2 no longer provides sufficient data to explain the updated sustainable management criteria.

Additional Information Request 2:

c) Provide the data and criteria relied upon to establish the updated minimum thresholds, interim milestone, and measurable objectives (ref: 2022 GSP Table 5-2).

3. Groundwater Quality Nitrates and Arsenic

3. Groundwater Quality – Nitrate and Arsenic

- 2020 GSP identified Arsenic and Nitrate as a constituent of concern.
- June 3, 2021 – Department issued a letter of potential corrective actions (#3 related to water quality).
- January 21, 2022 – Department issued incomplete determination with deficiency #3 related to water quality.
- May 25, 2023 – Department issued approval with recommended corrective actions related to Nitrate and Arsenic (pages 14-17 of the Staff Report)
  - RCA #3 had SMCs for arsenic as conditional if a suitable urban supply well for New Cuyama was not installed by 2025. The well has not been completed and no additional details concerning the installation has been provided. Therefore, per the RCA, arsenic SMCs are required.
  - RCA #4 required the establishment of SMCs for nitrates
  - RCA #5 required the GSA to establish monitoring for nitrates and arsenic

3. Groundwater Quality – Nitrate and Arsenic

- To date, SMC has not been established for Nitrate and Arsenic and activities identified by the GSA to take steps in this direction have not been carried out.
  - Improved Reliability of Water Supplies for Local Communities Project – Project has not been completed as indicated in the 2022 GSP, which Department relied on for past approval.
  - Outcome of baseline analysis for Arsenic and Nitrate has not been confirmed (See Section 4.3.2.3 of Department 2023 Staff Report). Baseline for arsenic and nitrates was to be completed in 2022. However, the project extended into 2023. Repeated every five years.
  - Leverage existing programs for monitoring arsenic and nitrate to supplement when the GSA is not monitoring (sampling every five years). However, the annual reports show the arsenic and nitrate measurements over a range of time, and it is not clear what year each data point comes from.

- Response between 2022 GSP to 2025 GSP and Periodic Evaluation has not changed.
  - "The GSP discussion noted that the CBGSA **does not have the ability or authority to perform actions to address nitrate or arsenic** levels in the Basin." – Cuyama Valley Periodic Evaluation, pp. 42-43.

3. Groundwater Quality – Nitrates and Arsenic

- Additional meetings may be necessary for us to discuss this matter prior to the GSA providing the following additional information.

Additional Information Request 3:

a) Provide an explanation for the lack of advancement on the development of sustainable management criteria for nitrate and arsenic.

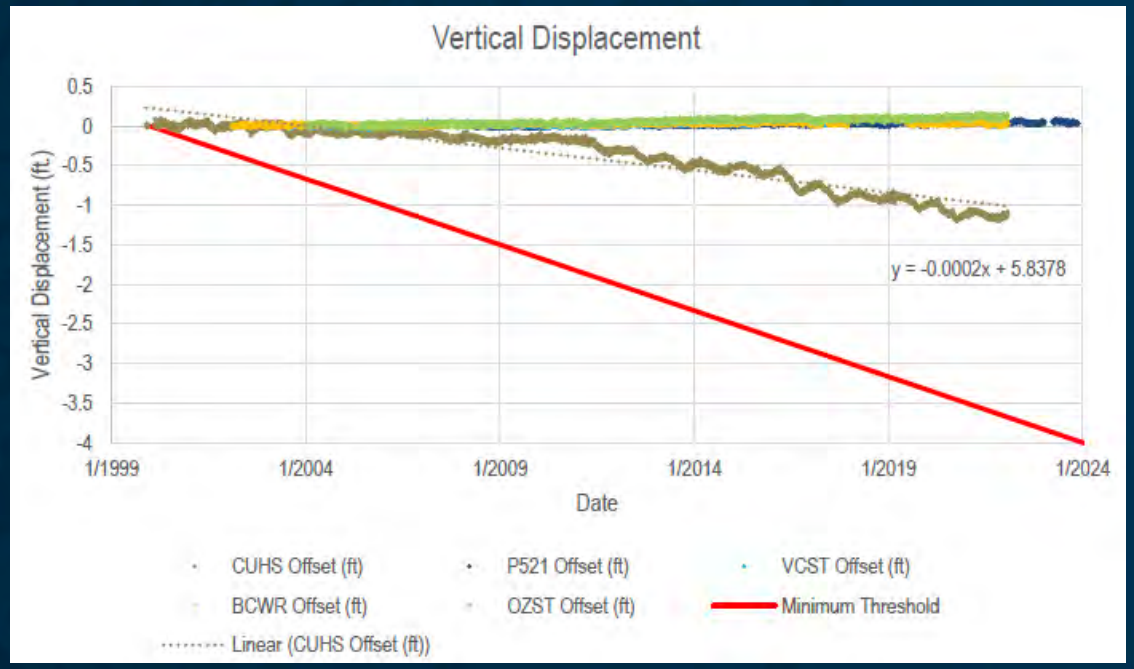
b) What is the status of the Improvement Water Supply Reliability for Local Communities project, the baselines establishment for arsenic and nitrates, and the establishment of a monitoring network as mentioned in the 2022 GSP which the Department highlighted in the 2023 Staff Report?

c) Establish sustainable management criteria and a monitoring network for Nitrates and Arsenic.[23] CCR § 354.26(d)

4. Land Subsidence

4. Land Subsidence

- In light of lowering MTs for groundwater levels, impacts to land subsidence should be re-evaluated.
  - Subsidence BMP provides guidance.
  - The 2025 GSP still indicates the same minimum threshold of 2-inch per year, which allows 6.6 feet of total subsidence by 2040.
  - Department staff are unclear what amount of Total Cumulative Subsidence is considered significant and unreasonable.



Source: Cuyama Valley Basin Periodic Evaluation

- (Implementation component) The 2025 GSP, annual reports, or periodic evaluation do not explain how the reported rate of subsidence is calculated annually.

4. Land Subsidence

Additional Information Request 4:

In light of changes to groundwater levels sustainable management criteria, explain impacts to subsidence, including:

- How the basin will be able to achieve the measurable objective of zero subsidence,
- The amount total cumulative subsidence which will avoid significant and unreasonable impacts,
- How a minimum threshold of 2 inches per year continues to be reasonable.

The Subsidence Best Management Practices provides guidance on this matter. Also provide an explanation of how the subsidence rate is calculated for implementation tracking clarity.

5. Monitoring

5. Monitoring – Measurements

- Over the years, the monitoring network has been refined to reflect measurable sites and collection improved (i.e., groundwater levels).
- Department staff cannot tell how missed measurements are factored into the undesirable results definition. Two different approaches appear to be presented in annual reports:
  - For groundwater levels, missed measurements appear not to be considered.
  - For groundwater quality, missed measurements appear to be considered.
- Example: 72% of the 29 WQ RMS measured annually since 2021-2024 is a lot of missed measurements.

Additional Information Request 5:

a) Clarify how missed measurements are factored when determining an undesirable result.

5. Monitoring – Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

- Throughout the 2025 GSP, annual report, and periodic evaluation documents, TDS monitoring network has been inconsistently reported. Department staff are unclear which wells are part of the network.
  - 2025 GSP Table 4-6 lists 28 total RMS
  - 2025 GSP Table 5-2 and Periodic Evaluation lists 29 total RMS
  - 2024 Annual Report list 29 total RMS, but several wells are different from the 29 identified in the 2025 GSP Table 5-2 and Periodic Evaluation
- Only the 2025 GSP Table 5-2 and Periodic Evaluation 29 RMS are consistently with each other.

Additional Information Request 5:

b) Reconcile the list of wells and provide the list of TDS water quality RMS wells; and consistently report on these wells in future periodic evaluations and annual reports.

5. Monitoring – Data Gaps

- The periodic evaluation mentions efforts to fill spatial data gaps identified in 2020 using funding from DWR's TSS and SGMA grant programs.
  - There are 22 new wells (Opti Wells 900 to 921) per DWR's SGMA Portal MNM that may include:
    - Three wells near groundwater dependent ecosystems (GDEs), six multi-completion wells at various locations within the Basin and two existing wells provided to the GSA by landowners for monitoring, which have been added to the groundwater levels monitoring network.
- Most of these monitoring additions are not clearly identified in the 2025 GSP or periodic evaluation.
  - Only Opti Wells 900 to 907 appear on a map[2025 Periodic Evaluation Figure 6-1, p. 85]
- The periodic evaluation states that the new wells have "filled all of the spatial data gaps identified in the 2020 GSP". However, the new wells are not considered representative monitoring sites and do not have sustainable management criteria established for them.

Additional Information Request 5:

c) Provide a schedule for migrating new wells, installed as part of the GSP implementation, to become representative monitoring sites with sustainable management criteria.

6. Plan Implementation

6. Plan Implementation

Management Action 2: Pumping Allocations

- Department staff understand that this management action is the main PMA for the basin.
- 2025 GSP presents allocations through 2029, which covers the Central Management Area (CMA) only.
  - The 2029 pumping target for CMA is 27,800 AF; goal is to reach CMA sustainable yield of 12,042 AF by 2038.
  - It's unclear to Department staff how allocations from 2030 to 2038 will be carried out.
- The baselines used to calculate the annual allocations changed between WYs 2023/2024, WY 2025, and WYs 2026 to 2029.
  - It is unclear to Department staff what the baseline was for WYs 2023 and 2024. However, it is reported that there was a targeted reductions of 5% each year (2,000 AF); no annual targets for pumping was provided; actual pumping was reported for WY 2023 (23,455 AF) only.
  - WY 2024 annual report explains that the baseline adjustment for WYs 2026 to 2029 was necessary to account for new management area boundary (additional parcels included as part of farming units) and the updated model. Additionally, the baseline adjustment included a change in the historical pumping period from 2021 used for WY 2025 to years 1998 to 2017 for WYs 2026 to 2029.

6. Plan Implementation

Management Action 2: Pumping Allocations

Overall, periodic evaluation, 2025 GSP, and annual reports did not provide the level of detail necessary for staff to understand the progress and implementation of Management Action 2: Pumping Allocations.

Additional Information Request 6:

Provide what the target and actual allocations through WY 2024 were for Management Action 2: Pumping Allocations and confirm the single baseline for the allocations. In addition, provide details on what the annual targets for reduced pumping will be through 2040. Also, ensure that future annual reports include target and actual allocation reduction results and an explanation for any future adjustments to the baseline.

7. Data Reporting

7. Data Reporting – Extraction Reporting

- Across annual reports, SGMA Portal annual report tabular data, and the periodic evaluation, groundwater extractions have been reported inconsistently.
- This information is necessary for our review, to verify Plan implementation is likely to achieve the sustainability goal for the basin.
  - Example: WY 2023 and 2024 groundwater extractions

WY 2024 Annual Report		SGMA Portal	Periodic Evaluation
2023: 49,900 AF 2024: 33,700 AF (Section 3.1)	2023: 34,100 AF 2024: 33,800 AF (Table 4-1)	2023: 49,900 AF 2024: 33,800 AF	2023: 49,900 AF 2024: not reported

  - 49,900 AF to 34,100 AF – 46% overestimation but the estimation (model) is reported to be 90-100% accurate
- The 2025 GSP provided graphs that shows the averages generalized by water year type (ex: Table 2-7, Figure 2-99) rather than measured annual water use data.

7. Data Reporting – Extraction Reporting

Additional Information Request 7:

Provide the measured extraction data for water years 2020 through 2024. If modeled data is the best available for the basin, please provide an explanation of how the modeled data is more accurate than measured extraction data.

In the future, the GSA should be providing the consistent accurate data with the best available science via annual reports, periodic evaluations, and any future GSP updates in a manner consistent with GSP Regulations.

Next Steps

- Method to address Additional Information
  - Letter, Technical Memorandum, updated periodic evaluation, or Amendment; method used must include evidence that GSA is aware and has approved the submittal to DWR
  - Deliverable to be emailed to roy.hull@water.ca.gov and CC monica.salais@water.ca.gov
- Schedule
  - Check-In Meeting by first week of March
  - Response by July 31
- Contact with Questions
  - roy.hull@water.ca.gov, CC monica.salais@water.ca.gov

TO: Standing Advisory Committee
Agenda Item No. 7b

FROM: Taylor Blakslee

DATE: February 26, 2026

SUBJECT: Discuss and Take Appropriate Action on Potential Areas of Overdraft Outside the Central Management Area

This item is still being finalized and will be distributed as soon as possible.

TO: Standing Advisory Committee
Agenda Item No. 7c

FROM: Taylor Blakslee, Hallmark Group

DATE: February 26, 2026

SUBJECT: Discuss and Take Appropriate Action on Fiscal Year 2025-2026 Budget Components

Recommendation
Board/SAC feedback requested.

Discussion
Staff prepared a Fiscal Year 2026-2027 budget component list to guide the development of the Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency's budget, which identifies required SGMA compliance activities, optional items for consideration, and It also reflects prior Board direction to revisit previously ranked projects. The draft budget component list (**Attachment 1**) outlines both required and optional items for Standing Advisory Committee to provide feedback on priorities for the Board consideration for inclusion in the draft budget.

Note: The budget ad hoc (Brian Grant, Mark Ellsworth, and Matt Young) is finalizing their review and their recommendations will be included for the Board meeting packet.

	Budget Item for Consideration	Description	Required	Score	Advantages	Disadvantages	Staff Recommendation
	Required						
1	Board/SAC Meetings		✓				
2	Annual Report Development		✓				
3	Response to DWR's Review of amended GSP/periodic eval		✓				
4	Monitoring	Collecting data loggers and uploading single monthly point to be consistent with other wells. Not evaluating to achieve static measurement.	✓				
5	Adaptive Management		✓				
6	Groundwater Extraction Fee Administration		✓				
	New Information						
7	DWR Subsidence Best Management Practice (BMP) Guidance Document	New guidance document from DWR requires adjustments to subsidence sustainable management criteria that is based on additional technical analysis.					Include in budget.
8	DWR Interconnected Surface Water BMP	Not released yet. Will likely require adjustments to sustainable management criteria that is based on additional technical analysis.					
9	New Legislation (new bills, etc.)	AB 339: Union noticing requirements for contracts.	✓				
	Previous Board Direction						
10	Evaluate carryover policy during budget process	In July 2025, the Board considered implementing a carryover policy however, decided to postpone implementation and consider at the next budgeting process.					
11	Consider improvements to allocation exchange policy and evaluate variance pool concept	In November 2025, the board approved a allocation exchange policy for landowners within the CMA including Farming Units. However, the policy was approved as a one-year pilot program with direction for the staff to work with the ad hoc to consider a variance pool					
12	Consider Ventucopa model update during budget process	In January 2026, W&C provided a list of recommendations for updating the model for the Ventucopa area. The board directed the ad hoc to consider the recommendations					
	Projects with score <5 to be evaluated during budget process in March 2026						
13	Ventucopa Management Area	Peform model updates in the Ventucopa region as recommended at the January 12, 2026 Board meeting.		7	Addresses whether Ventucopa meets the 2'/year overdraft threshold	Cost.	Include in budget (1/2 of overall cost in FY 26-27)
14	Evapotranspiration Study	Improve crop ET values used in model to estimate pumping.		6	Improve crop ET in model = better water use estimates.	Cost.	Include in budget (1/2 of overall cost in FY 26-27)
15	Irrigation Efficiency/Methods Study	Investigate irrigation methods and efficiencies in Cuyama and include in the model.		5	Improve irrigation efficencies used in the model = better water use estimates.	Cost.	Include in budget (1/2 of overall cost in FY 26-27)
16	Infiltration Rate Study	Improve infiltration rates used in the model.		4	Improve infiltration rates used in the model = better aquifer recharge estimates and water budget estimates.	Cost.	Include in budget (1/2 of overall cost in FY 26-27)
17	Reconsider Allocation Policy	Consider allocation methodologies (e.g. historic use, etc.)		4		Cost and would be expensive to rede	Do not include in budget.
18	ISW Depletion Study	Perform Analysis to Estimate ISW Depletion Caused by Groundwater Use (per DWR guidance)	✓	4	*Guidance not released yet*		
19	Basin-Wide Moratorium on New Wells	Consider developing a moratorium on new wells		4	*Considered during Nov 1, 2025 Board, but directed staff to perform annual evaluation of increased water use.*		
20	Flow Meter Calibration Program	Develop a flow meter calibration program including funding mechanism.		4	Improve accuracy of groundwater use reporting and reduce cost burden of landowners if funded by grant.	Cost.	Include in budget.
21	Historical Land Use Update	Land IQ to develop land use estimates for missing years in the model (1997-99, 2001-02, 2004-05, 2007-08, 2010-11, 2013, 2015, 2017) and provide improved data for other years based on improved understanding of land use in Cuyama.		4	Improve land use data for historical period in the	Cost.	Include in budget.
22	Deep Percolation Study	Review deep percolation assumptions and consider potential refinements		3	*Infiltration Rate Improvements would include this item.*		
23	3D Basin Map	Develop 3D geologic map of the basin		3			Do not include at this time.
24	Land Repurposing Grants / Incentives	*TBD*		3			*No recommendation*
25	New Monitoring Wells	Install new, dedicated monitoring wells to replace active pumping wells		3			Only include if grant funding received.
26	Water Age Testing	Perform water age testing using isotopic analysis		2			Do not include at this time.
27	Irrigation Efficiency Grants / Incentives	*TBD*		2			*No recommendation*
28	Santa Barbara Canyon Fault	Further investigations to determine fault location (e.g. north line) and permiability to improve understanding of geology and impact on groundwater flow		2	*Already performed.*		
29	Analyze Geochem of Water	Perform geochem analysis of groundwater wells to determine common sources of groundwater in the basin		2	*Performed for areas near fault sites.*		
30	Ozena	Additional investigation (not studied yet) to Improve understanding of geology and impact on groundwater flow		2			Do not include at this time.
31	ISW Sustainable Management Criteria and Monitoring Network	Develop udpated monitoring network and SMCs per DWR guidance to appropriately manage ISWs per DWR guidance	✓	2	*Guidance not released yet*		
32	Workshops	Periodic public workshops to educate and received feedback from the public to continue education/outreach/feedback to stakeholders		2			Include in budget, but pursue DWR facilitation services
33	Irrigation Water Run Off Study			2	*Irrigation Efficiency/Methods study would include this item.*		
34	Russell Fault	Investigate salinity changes on both sides of fault given water flowing over top to Improve understanding of geology and impact on groundwater flow		1	*Already performed.*		
35	Improve Reliability of Water Supplies for Local Communities (Ventucopa Wa	Consider opportunities to improve water supply reliability for VWSC to Improve water supply reliability		1			*No recommendation*
36	Flood and Stormwater Capture - Project Feasiblity Study	Perform detailed analysis of project pending results from water rights analysis to determine feasibility of stormwater capture project		1	*Already performed.*		
37	Prescriptive Burns	Consider a prescriptive burn policy to Improve water recharge in the basin		1			Do not include at this time.
38	Vegetation Management	Consider a vegetation management policy to Improve water recharge in the basin		1			*No recommendation*

	Budget Item for Consideration	Description	Required	Score	Advantages	Disadvantages	Staff Recommendation
39	Precipitation Enhancement - Project Feasibility Study	Perform detailed analysis of project pending results from DRI study to determine feasbility of precip enhancement project		1	*Board considered study in March 2025 and decided not to move forward with additional analysis*		
40	Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem Enhancement			1			Do not include at this time.
41	Irrigation Method Comparison			1			
42	Water Supply Transfers/Exchanges - Companion Project to Flood and Stormwater Capture	Consider this component as part of the Flood and Stormwater feasibility study to determine feasibility of water transfers/exchanges as part of a Storm Water capture project		0			
43	Newsletters	Newsletters to describe recent GSA activities to continue education/outreach to stakeholders		0			Only include if funded by grant
Optional							
44	Update process for local landowner use surveys	Staff is current processing landowners forms as PDFs; consider development of land use entry form and viewer to allow monthly input of land use data specific to crops and acreage. Staff is current processing landowner forms as PDFs			Will improve the accuracy and efficiency of processing local land use data.	Upfront cost (may result in long-term savings).	Reconsider with budget ad hoc/Board after cost estimate.
45	Land Use Surveys (Land IQ)	Contract with Land IQ to receive digitized land use data for irrigated fields.			Relatively low cost (~$15k) and fills in gaps for land use not supplied by landowners and is consistent with land use data for historical years to update the model annually for annual reports and major model updates.	Cost	Include in budget.
46	Telemetry in Wells	Install telemetry devices in approximately 22 dedicated monitoring wells at ~10 sites.			Reduce costs for contractor to visit well sites 3 out of 4 times per year.	Ongoing maintenance costs.	Reconsider with budget ad hoc/Board after cost estimate.
47	Water Quality Data Collection	Evaluate if annual water quality data (i.e. TDS and nitrates) can be collected by existing programs (i.e. Irrigated Land Program) as opposed to contracting out.			Reduce costs and potentially collection of additional water quality constituents.	Some current RMW sites may not be part of ILP and we would need to either drop wells from the water quality network (may result in data gaps) or have consultant to reduce scope for those wells. Also, unclear on availability and ease of collection for the data.	Reconsider with budget ad hoc/Board after cost estimate.
48	Evaluation of Promoting Dedicated Monitoring Wells as Representative Monitoring Well (RMW) Sites	Evaluate if non-RMW wells in the network should be promoted to representative monitoring well sites (preference from DWR).			Improve protection for beneficial uses and users since additional RMWs would require sustainable management criteria to be established.	Cost for technical analysis and setting sustainable management criteria and incorporating in quarterly groundwater conditions reports.	Include in budget.

TO: Standing Advisory Committee
Agenda Item No. 7d

FROM: Taylor Blakslee / Brian Van Lienden

DATE: February 26, 2026

SUBJECT: Discuss and Take Appropriate Action on Water Year 2024-2025 Annual Report

Recommended Motion
Approve the Water Year 2024-2025 Annual Report.

Discussion
In compliance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, annual reports on basin sustainability metrics and progress on Groundwater Sustainability Plan implementation must be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) by April 1st of each year.

A summary of the draft annual report for Water Year 2024-2025 (October 1, 2024 through September 30, 2025) is provided as **Attachment 1**, and the full report is provided as **Attachment 2** for consideration of approval.

Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Discuss and Take Appropriate Action on Water Year 2024-2025 Annual Report

February 26, 2026

HALLMARK GROUP Woodard & Curran

Annual Report Timeline

- DWR SGMA regulations require that an Annual Report be submitted each year by April 1st each year

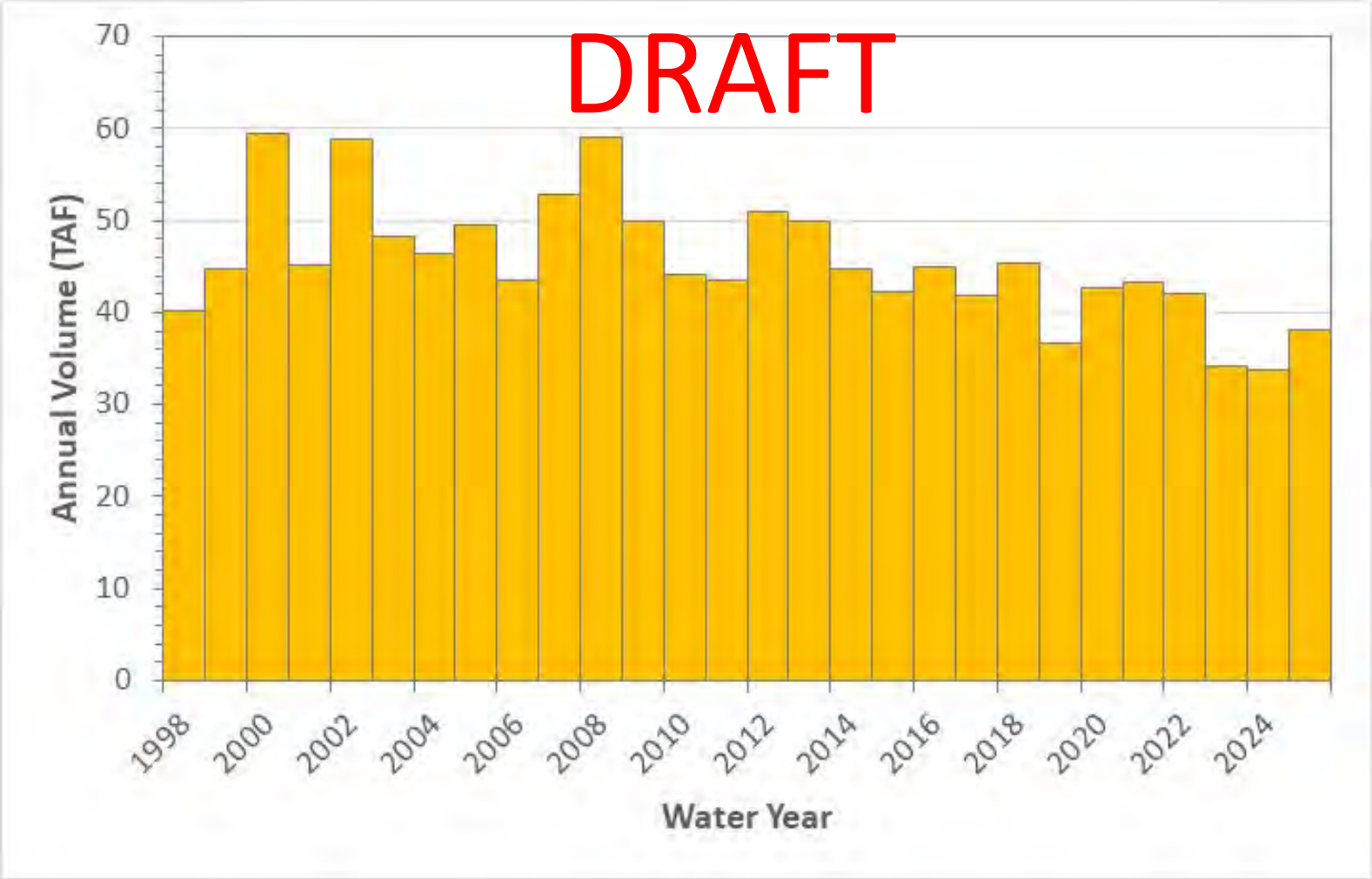
- **Staff is requesting approval of the Annual Report**

Data and Model Updates

- Groundwater elevations:
  - Available data collected for all wells in monitoring network through 2025
- Groundwater model update
  - Historical model period is extended through 2025
    - Annual Report model reflects the model updates that were completed in 2025
  - Updated land use, precipitation and evapotranspiration data collected for 2025
    - Updated land use data has been provided for 2025 period by local landowners
    - Data from LandIQ was used to supplement local landowner data

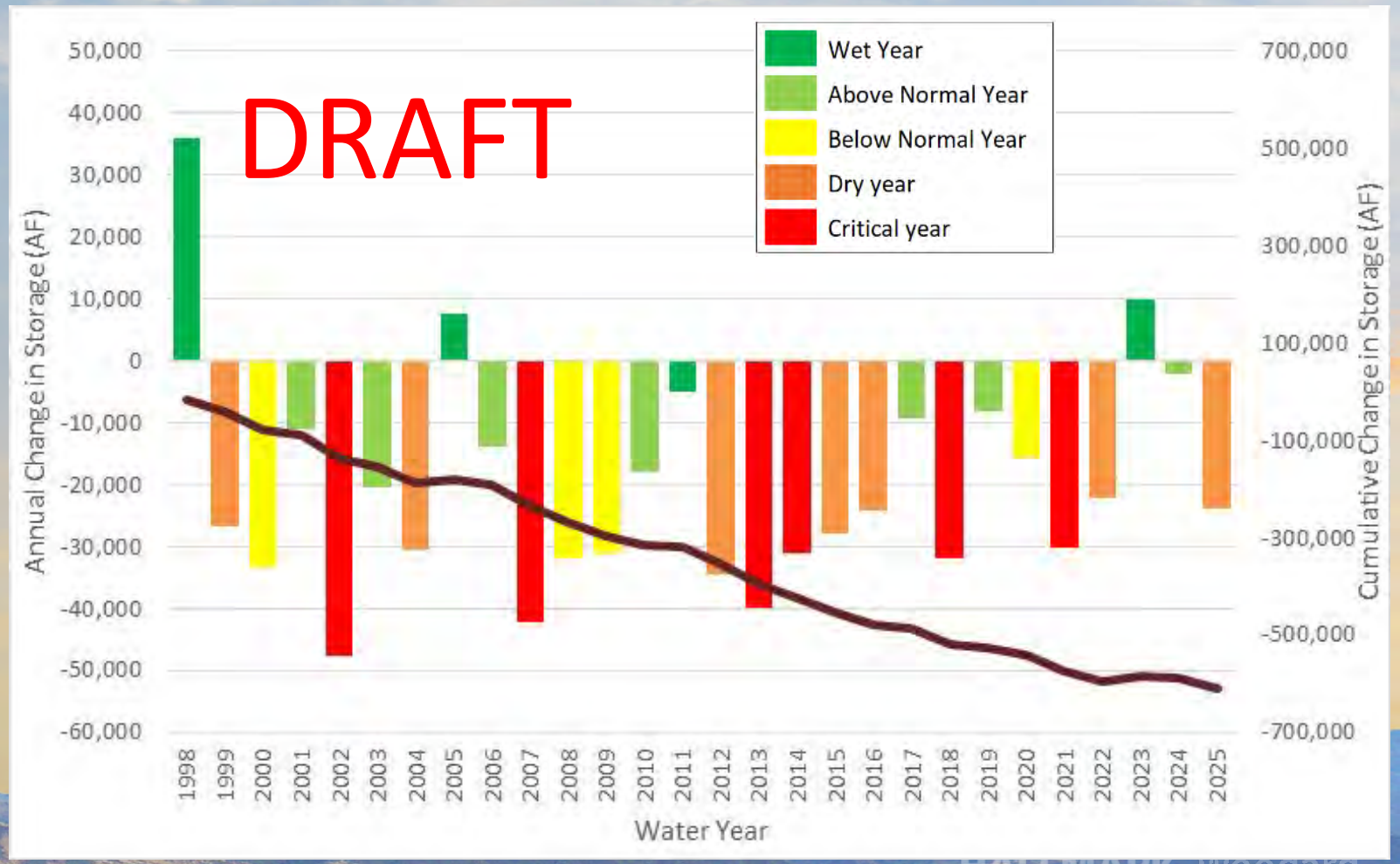
Estimated Groundwater Extraction

- Landowner reported groundwater extractions:
  - 2023: 34,387 AF
  - 2024: 36,118 AF
  - 2025: TBD
- Model estimated groundwater extractions:
  - WY 2023: 34,100 AF
  - WY 2024: 33,800 AF
  - WY 2025: 38,100 AF



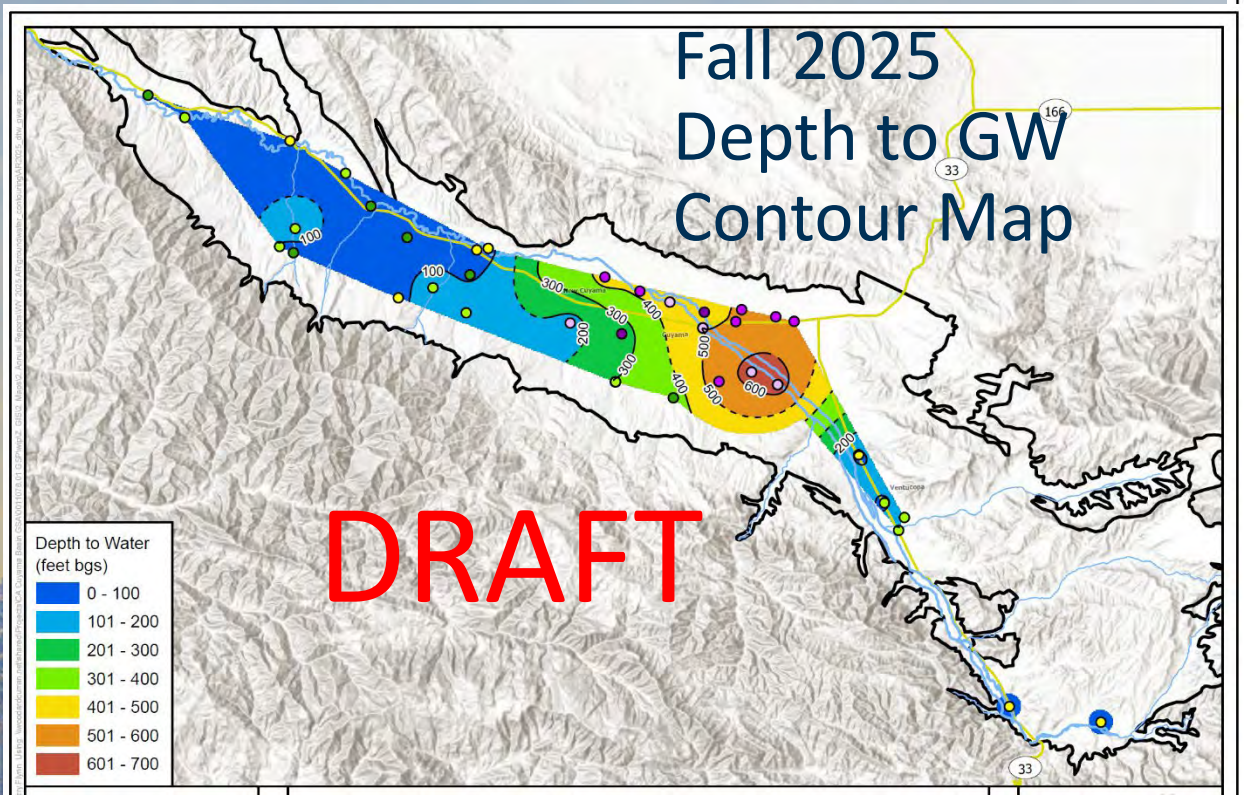
Change in Groundwater Storage

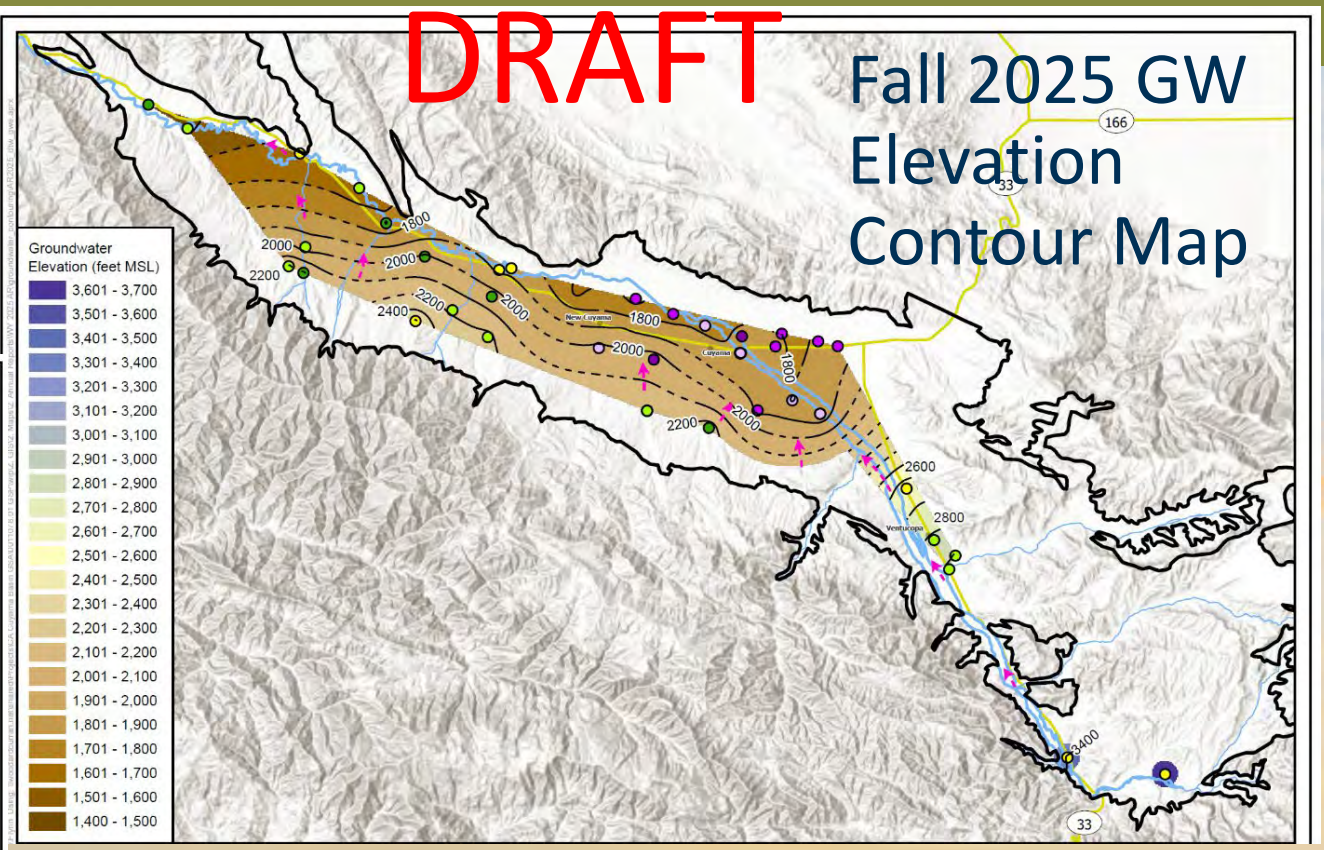
- Estimated change in storage:
  - 2023: +9,900 AF
  - 2024: -2,100 AF
  - 2025: -23,900 AF

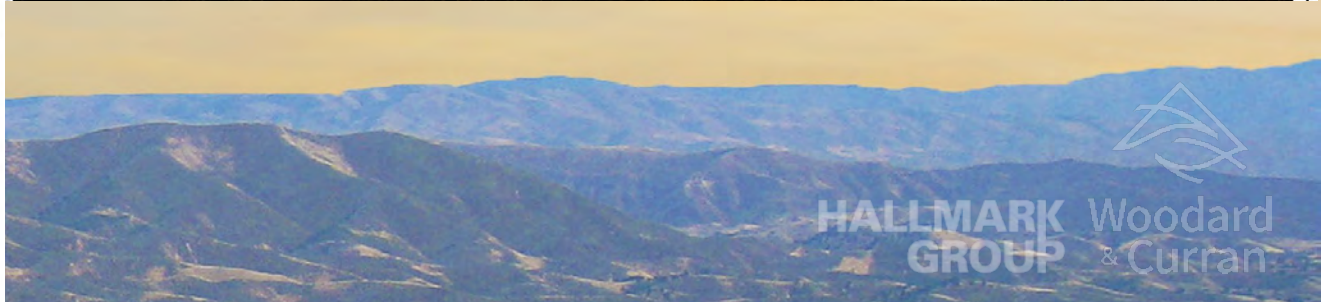


Updated Groundwater Conditions Figures

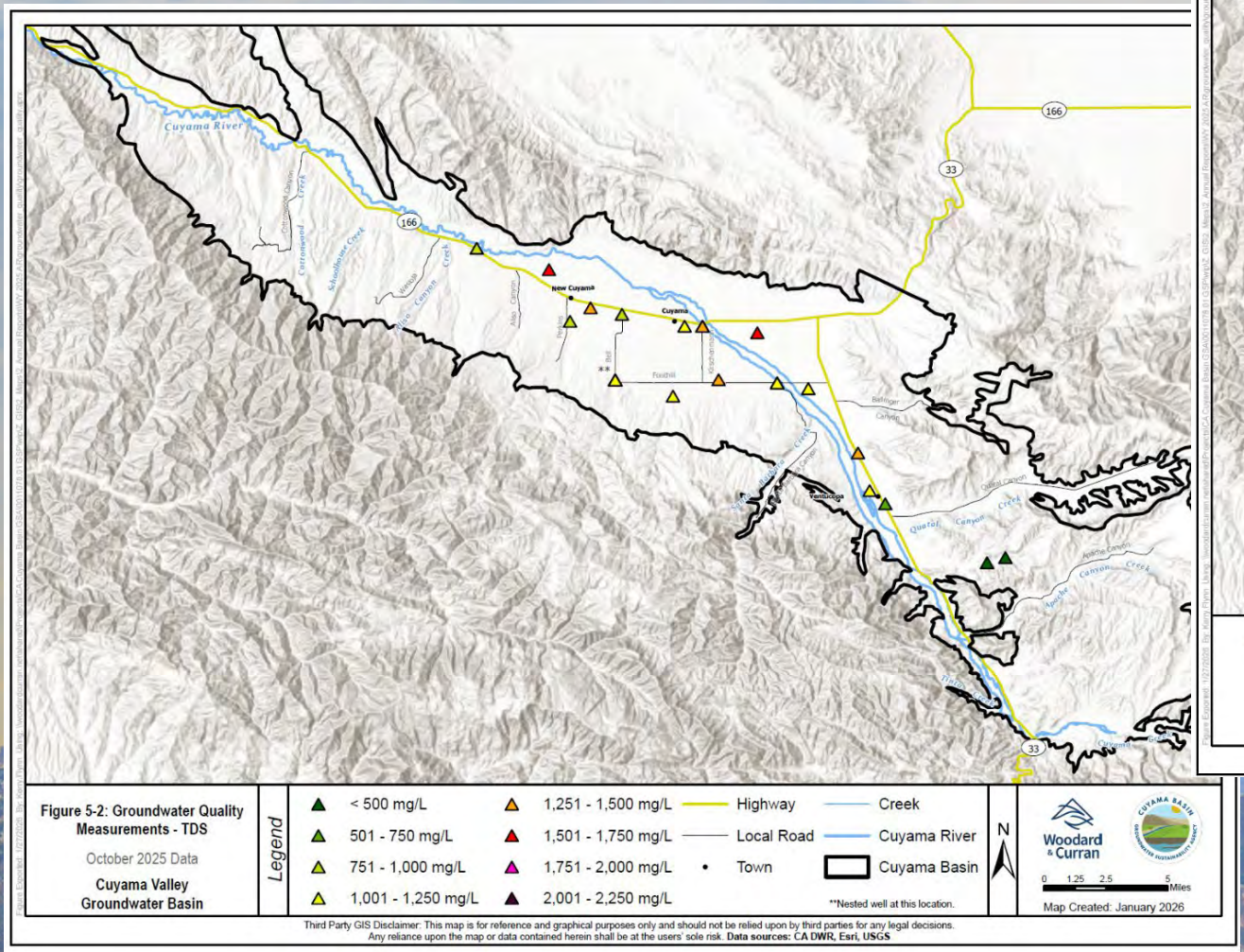
Updated Contour Maps were created for 2025 (Spring and Fall)

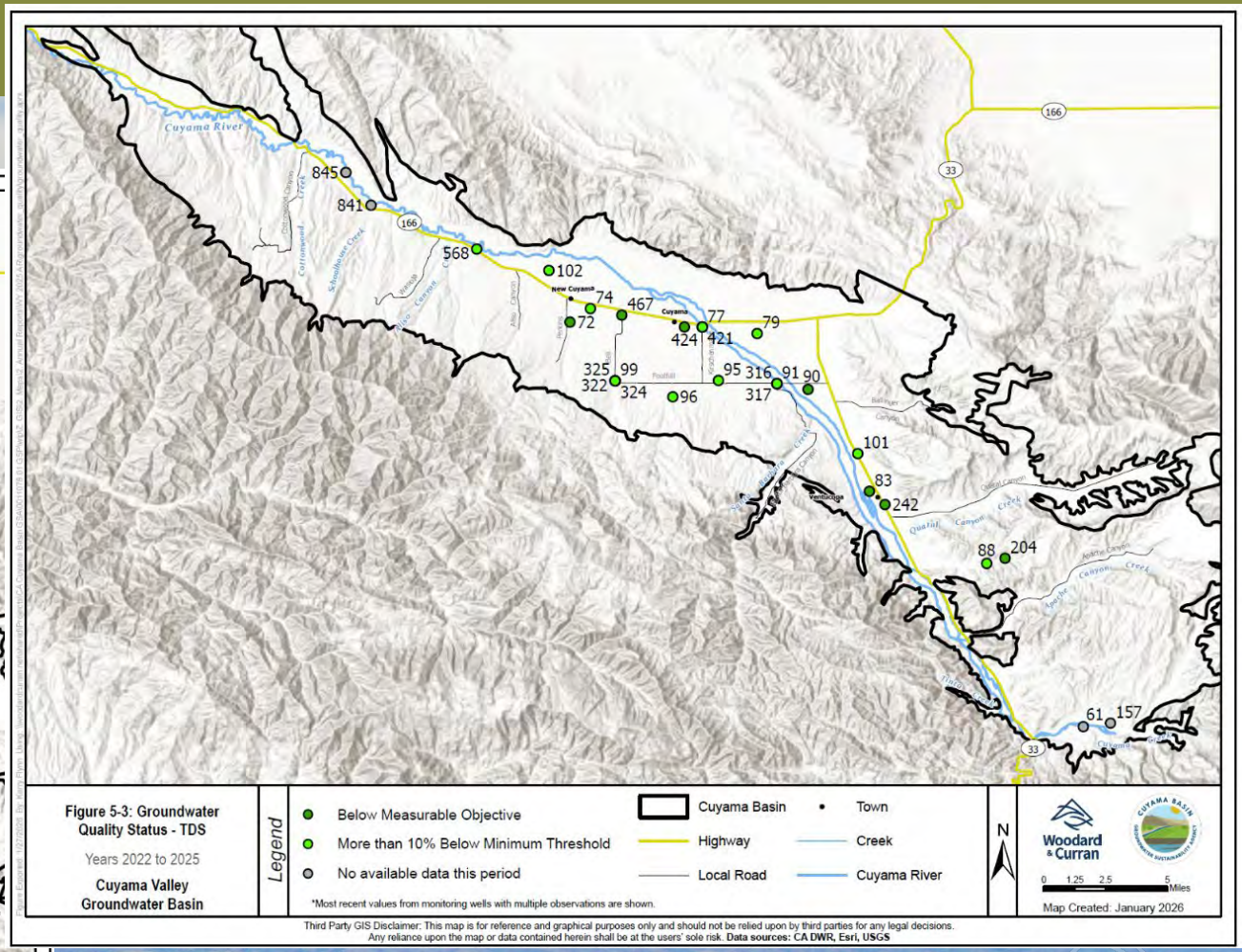


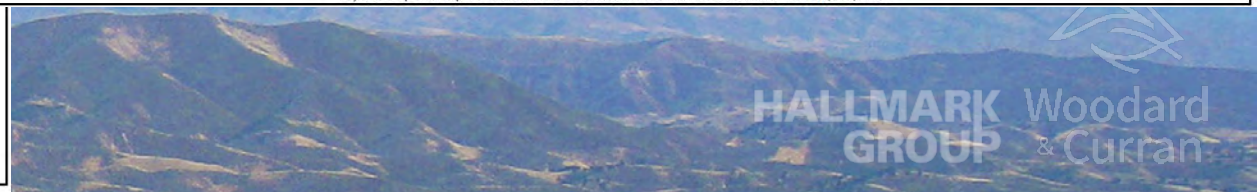




Salinity (TDS) Conditions Figures DRAFT







Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Plan— Draft Annual Report for 2024-2025 Water Year

Prepared by:

Woodard & Curran

March 2026

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Figures

Appendices

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AF	acre-feet
CBGSA	Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency
CBWD	Cuyama Basin Water District
CBWRM	Cuyama Basin Water Resources Model
CCSD	Cuyama Community Services District
DMS	Data Management System
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
MoOF	
SAC	Standing Advisory Committee
SBCWA	Santa Barbara County Water Agency
SGMA	Sustainability Groundwater Management Act
SR	State Route
TSS	Technical Support Services
USGS	United States Geological Survey

Executive Summary

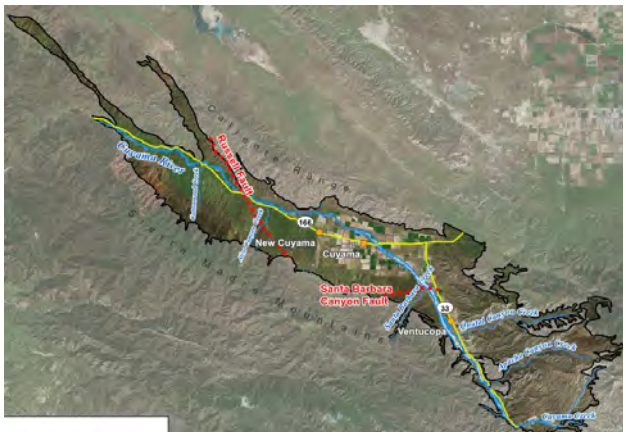
§356.2 (a)	General information, including an executive summary and a location map depicting the basin covered by the report.

ES-1 Introduction

In 2014, the California legislature enacted the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) in response to continued overdraft of California's groundwater resources. The Cuyama Groundwater Basin (Basin) is one of 21 basins and subbasins identified by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) as being in a state of critical overdraft. SGMA requires that a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) be prepared to address the measures necessary to attain sustainable conditions in the Cuyama Groundwater Basin. Within the framework of SGMA, sustainability is generally defined as the conditions that result in long-term reliability of groundwater supply and the absence of undesirable results.

In response to SGMA, the Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (CBGSA) was formed in 2017. The CBGSA is a joint-powers agency that is comprised of Kern, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Ventura Counties, plus the Cuyama Community Services District and the Cuyama Basin Water District. The CBGSA is governed by an 11-member Board of Directors, with one representative from Kern, San Luis Obispo and Ventura counties, two representatives from Santa Barbara County, one member from the Cuyama Community Services District, and five members from the Cuyama Basin Water District.

Figure ES-1: GSP Plan Area



The Draft Cuyama Basin GSP was adopted on December 4, 2019 by the CBGSA and submitted to DWR on January 28, 2020. SGMA requires that the CBGSA develop a GSP that achieves groundwater sustainability in the Basin by the year 2040.

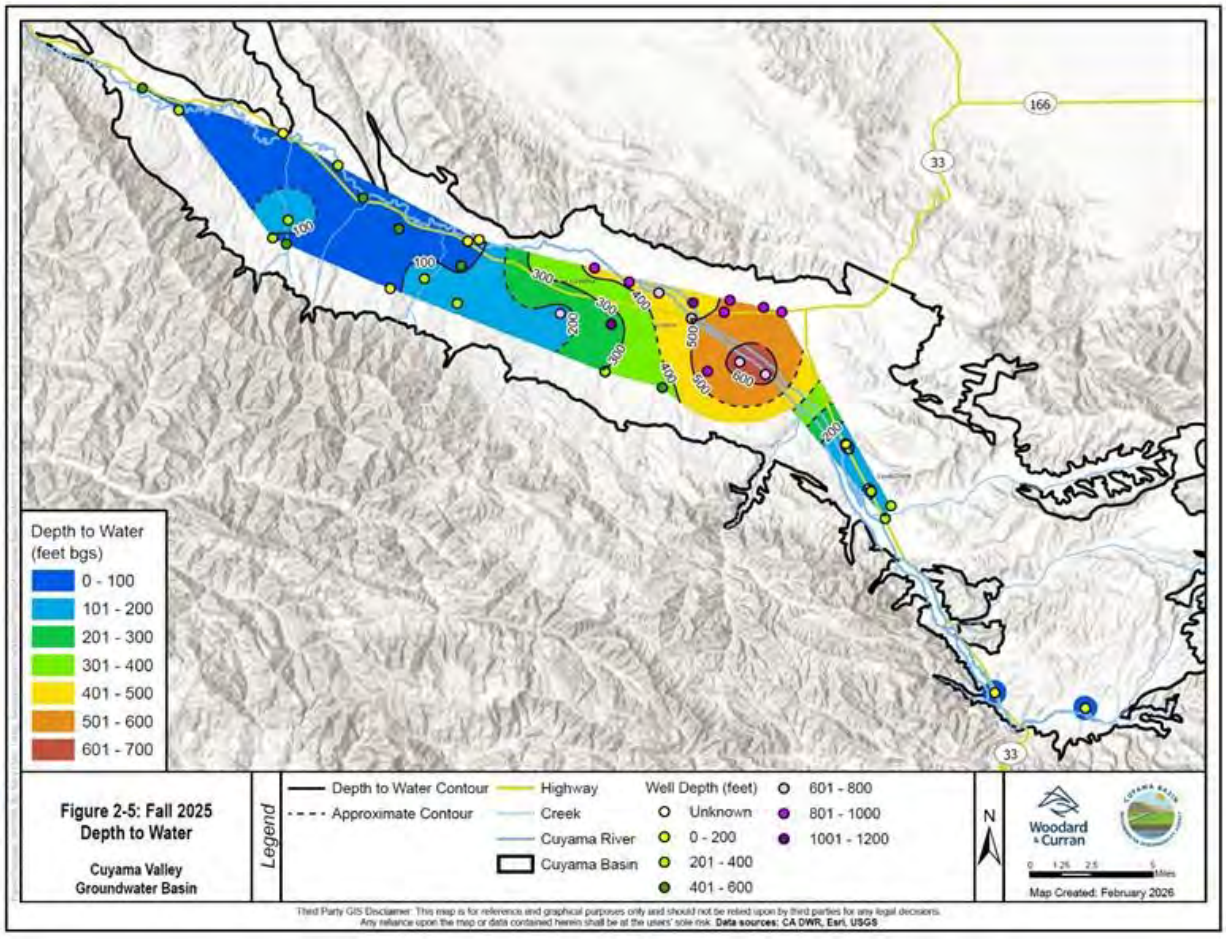
On January 21, 2021, DWR determined that the GSP was "incomplete" and recommended CBGSA to amend the GSP to address four corrective actions. To address these corrective actions, CBGSA developed supplemental sections to the GSP and resubmitted to DWR on July 18, 2022. On March 2, 2023, DWR announced that the Revised GSP had been Approved.

In compliance with SGMA Regulations the 2025 GSP Update was developed and approved by the CBGSA in November of 2024. The 2025 GSP update incorporated recent monitoring data, an updated groundwater model, new information and studies, and updated monitoring networks and sustainable management criteria (SMC). The updated GSP was submitted to DWR on January 29, 2025. The jurisdictional area of the CBGSA is defined by DWR's Bulletin 118, 2013, the 2016 Interim Update, and the latest 2020 update. The Cuyama Groundwater Basin generally underlies the Cuyama Valley, as shown in **Figure ES-1**.

ES-2 Groundwater Levels

The Annual Report for the 2025 water year includes groundwater contours for Spring and Fall of 2025, and updated hydrographs for the groundwater level monitoring network identified in the Cuyama Basin GSP. The Cuyama Basin consists of a single principal aquifer, and water levels in Basin monitoring wells are considered representative of conditions in that aquifer. Groundwater levels in some portions of the Basin have been declining for many years while other areas of the Basin have experienced no significant change in groundwater levels. Groundwater levels vary across the Basin, with the highest depth to water occurring in the central portion of the Basin (**Figure ES-2**). The western and eastern portions of the Basin have generally shallower depth to water. Generally, depth to water and groundwater elevation in 2025 have changed a small amount in the central basin compared to 2024 levels with little change in other parts of the basin.

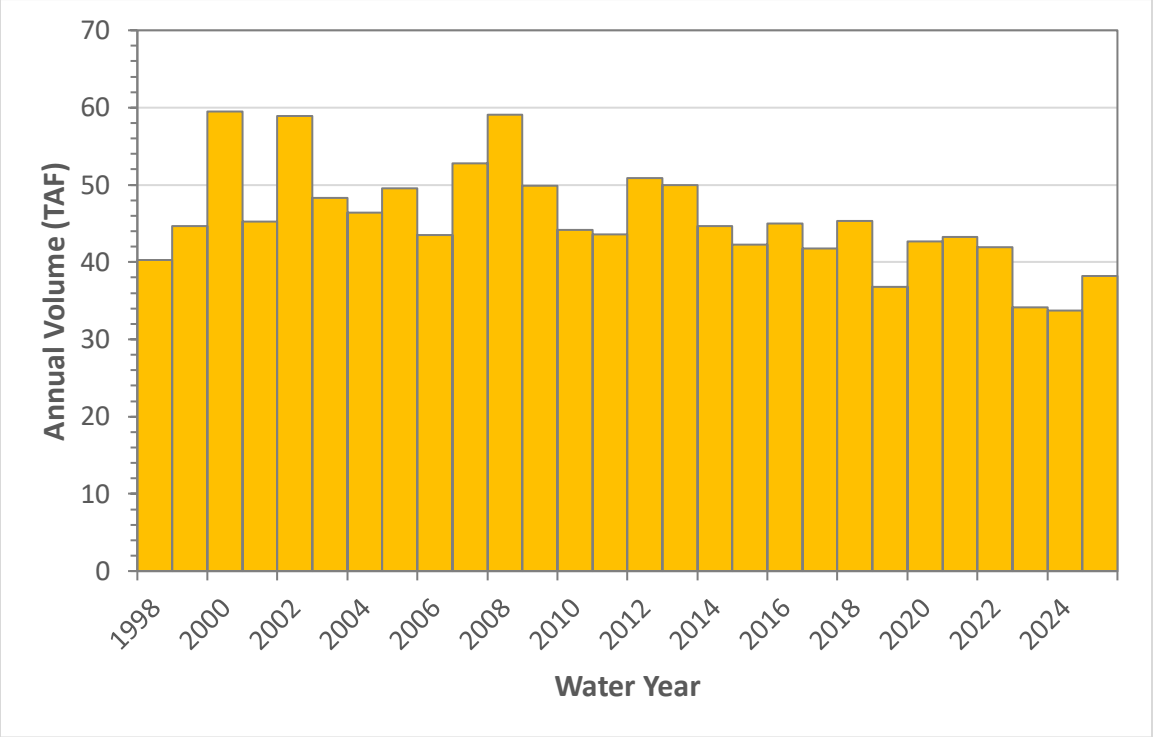
Figure ES-2: Cuyama Basin Depth to Water Contour Map (Fall 2025)



ES-3 Water Use

The Cuyama Groundwater Basin is supplied entirely by groundwater, with minimum surface water use. Groundwater pumping in the Basin is estimated to have been about 38,200 AF in WY 2025. This reflects an increase of about 4,500 AF as compared to WY 2024. (See **Figure ES-3**).

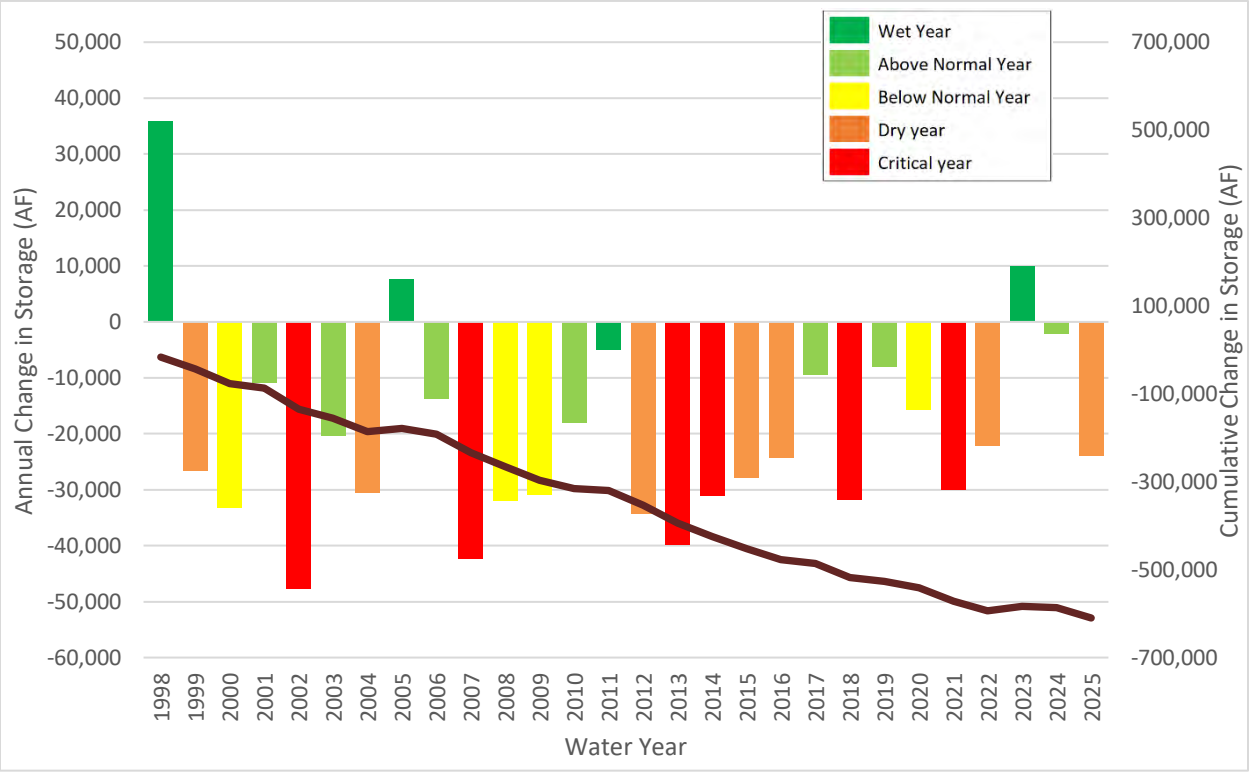
Figure ES-3: Annual Groundwater Extraction in the Cuyama Basin in Water Years 1998-2025



ES-4 Change in Groundwater Storage

It is estimated that there was a decrease in Basin groundwater storage of 23,900 AF in 2025. There continues to be a long-term trend of groundwater storage reduction in the Basin since 1999. **Figure ES-4** shows the historical change in groundwater storage by year, water year type,[1] and cumulative water volume in each year for the period from 1998 through 2025.

Figure ES-4: Change in Groundwater Storage by Year, Water Year Type, and Cumulative Water Volume



[1] Water year types are customized for the Basin watershed based on annual precipitation as follows:

- Wet year = more than 19.6 inches
- Above normal year = 13.1 to 19.6 inches
- Below normal year = 9.85 to 13.1 inches
- Dry year = 6.6 to 9.85 inches
- Critical year = less than 6.6 inches.

ES-5 Groundwater Quality

Only 86% (25 of 29) of monitoring wells were sampled for total dissolved solids (TDS) in 2025. Eight wells exceeded (were better) than their measurable objective, 17 wells were between the measurable objective and minimum threshold, and no wells exceeded (were worse) than the minimum threshold. 14% of wells were not sampled due to access limitations.

ES-6 Land Subsidence

Observed subsidence rates in the Basin are well below the minimum threshold, and thus undesirable results for subsidence are not occurring in the Basin.

ES-7 Plan Implementation

The following plan implementation activities were accomplished in 2025:

- Implementation of a groundwater extraction fee and supplemental fee, which is expected to generate revenue to cover the administrative costs of the CBGSA for the period from July 1, 2025 through June 30, 2026.
- A total of 14 public meetings were conducted at which GSP development and implementation was discussed.
- The Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (CBGSA) Board continued implementation of the groundwater levels monitoring network, includes quarterly monitoring at each monitoring well.
- The CBGSA continued to utilize the COD SGMA Implementation Grant for $7.6 million in funding for implementation activities.
- The CBGSA and Cuyama Basin Water District (CBWD) continued implementation of management actions in the Central management area.

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Section 1. Introduction

§356.2 (a)	General information, including an executive summary and a location map depicting the basin covered by the report.

1.1 Introduction and Agency Information

This section describes the Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (CBGSA), its authority in relation to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), and the purpose of this Annual Report.

This Annual Report meets regulatory requirements established by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) as provided in Article 7 of the California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Division 2, Chapter 1.5, Subchapter 2.

The CBGSA was created by a Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement among the following agencies:

- Counties of Kern, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura
- Santa Barbara County Water Agency (SBCWA), representing the County of Santa Barbara
- Cuyama Basin Water District (CBWD)
- Cuyama Community Services District (CCSD)

The CBGSA Board of Directors includes the following individuals:

- Steve Jackson – Chairperson, Cuyama Basin Water District
- Arne Anselm – Vice Chair, County of Ventura
- Cory Bantilan – Santa Barbara County Water Agency
- Mark Ellsworth– Cuyama Basin Water District
- Brian Grant – Cuyama Basin Water District
- Jimmy Paulding – County of San Luis Obispo
- Kyle Richardson – Cuyama Basin Water District
- Deborah Williams –Cuyama Community Services District
- Matthew Young – Santa Barbara County Water Agency
- Derek Yurosek – Cuyama Basin Water District
- Katelyn Zenger – County of Kern

The CBGSA's established boundary corresponds to DWR's California's Groundwater Bulletin 118 – Update 2003 (Bulletin 118) groundwater basin boundary for the Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin (Basin) (DWR, 2003). No additional areas were incorporated.

1.1.1 Management Structure

The CBGSA is governed by an 11-member Board of Directors that meets bi-monthly (i.e. six-times a year). A General Manager manages day-to-day operations of the CBWD, while Board Members vote on actions of the CBGSA; the Board is the CBGSA's decision-making body. The Board also formed a Standing

Advisory Committee comprised of nine stakeholders to provide recommendations to the Board on key technical issues which also meets regularly.

1.1.2 Legal Authority

Per Section 10723.8(a) of the California Water Code, the Santa Barbara County Water Agency (SBCWA) gave notice to DWR on behalf of the CBGSA of its decision to form a GSA, which is Basin 3-013, per DWR's Bulletin 118.

1.1.3 Groundwater Sustainability Plan

The CBGSA Board of Directors approved the first iteration of the Cuyama Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) on December 4, 2019. The GSP was submitted to DWR for approval on January 28, 2020.

On January 21, 2021, DWR determined that the GSP was "incomplete" and recommended CBGSA amend the GSP to address the following four corrective actions:

- Provide justification for, and effects associated with, the sustainable management criteria;
- Use of groundwater levels as a proxy for depletion of interconnected surface water;
- Further address degraded water quality; and
- Provide explanation for how overdraft will be mitigated in the basin.

To address these corrective actions, the CBGSA developed the following supplement sections to the GSP and resubmitted to DWR on July 18, 2022:

- Supplemental Section 2.2.7: Basin Settings, Groundwater Conditions, Groundwater Quality performed additional data collection efforts for nitrate and arsenic measurements.
- Supplemental Section 3.3: Undesirable Results, Evaluation of the Presence of Undesirable Results provided additional information regarding the rationale for the criteria used in the GSP to define the point at which Basin conditions cause significant and unreasonable effects to occur.
- Supplemental Section 4.10: Monitoring Networks, Depletions of Interconnected Surface Water Monitoring Network identifies a subset of groundwater level representative monitoring wells for use in ISW monitoring and provides a rational for their selection and adequate data collection and monitoring for ISWs.
- Supplemental Section 5.2: Minimum Thresholds, Measurable Objectives, and Interim Milestones, Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels performed two technical analyses to provide additional information related to the effects of the GSP's groundwater levels minimum thresholds and undesirable results on well infrastructure and on environmental uses of groundwater.
- Supplemental Section 5.5: Minimum Thresholds, Measurable Objectives, and Interim Milestones, Degraded Water Quality provides information on why groundwater management is unlikely to affect nitrate and arsenic concentrations.
- Supplemental Section 7.2: Projects and Management Actions, Management Areas provide additional information regarding the Ventucopa management area and the northwestern region of the Basin.
- Supplemental Section 7.6: Projects and Management Actions, Adaptive Management explains the circumstances of when adaptative management strategies may be also triggered for other reasons.

On March 2, 2023, DWR announced that the Revised GSP had been Approved.

The CBGSA prepared an updated GSP, which was approved in November 2024 and submitted to DWR in January 2025. The updated GSP incorporates newly collected data and updated groundwater model, updated sustainable management criteria, and updates to projects and management actions. The resubmitted 2022 GSP and Updated 2025 GSP are available for viewing online at http://cuyamabasin.org/.

1.2 Plan Area

Figure 1-1 shows the Basin and its key geographic features. The Basin encompasses an area of about 378 square miles[2] and includes the communities of New Cuyama and Cuyama, which are located along State Route (SR) 166, and Ventucopa, which is located along SR 33. The Basin encompasses an approximately 55-mile stretch of the Cuyama River, which runs through the Basin for much of its extent before leaving the Basin to the northwest and flowing toward the Pacific Ocean. The Basin also encompasses stretches of Wells Creek in its north-central area, Santa Barbara Creek in the south-central area, the Quatal Canyon drainage and Cuyama Creek in the southern area of the Basin. Most of the agriculture in the Basin occurs in the central portion east of New Cuyama, and along the Cuyama River near SR 33 through Ventucopa.

Figure 1-2 shows the CBGSA boundary. The CBGSA boundary covers all of the Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin.

[2] The 2003 version of Bulletin 118 section on the Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin incorrectly stated that the Basin area is 230 square miles. The estimate of 378 square miles shown here and in the GSP is consistent with the mapping shown on DWR's GSA Map Viewer.

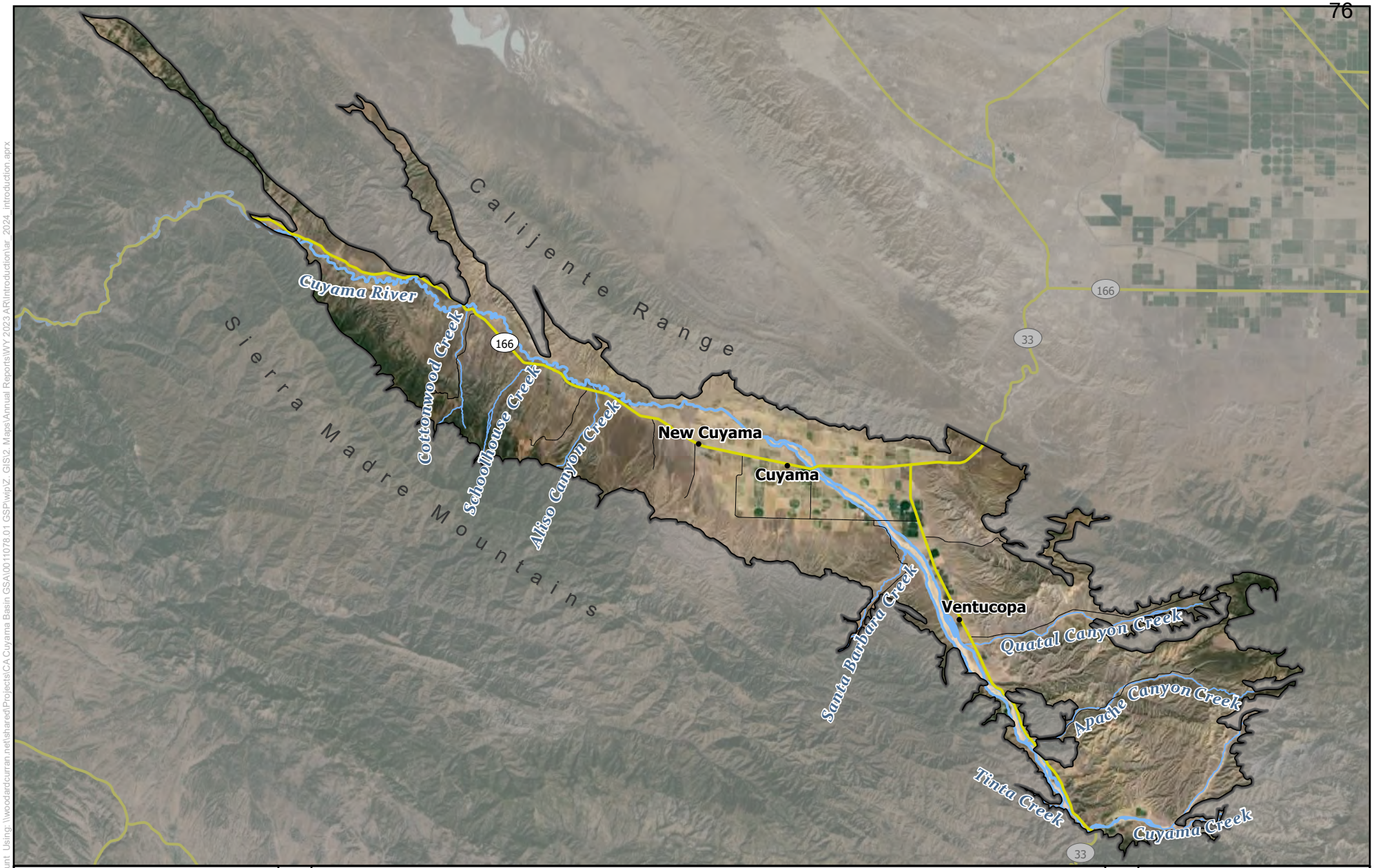

Figure 1-1: Groundwater Sustainability Plan Area

Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin

Legend

Cuyama Basin
Cuyama River
Creek
Highway
Local Road
Town

N

Woodard & Curran

0 1.75 3.5 7 Miles

Map Created: February 2024

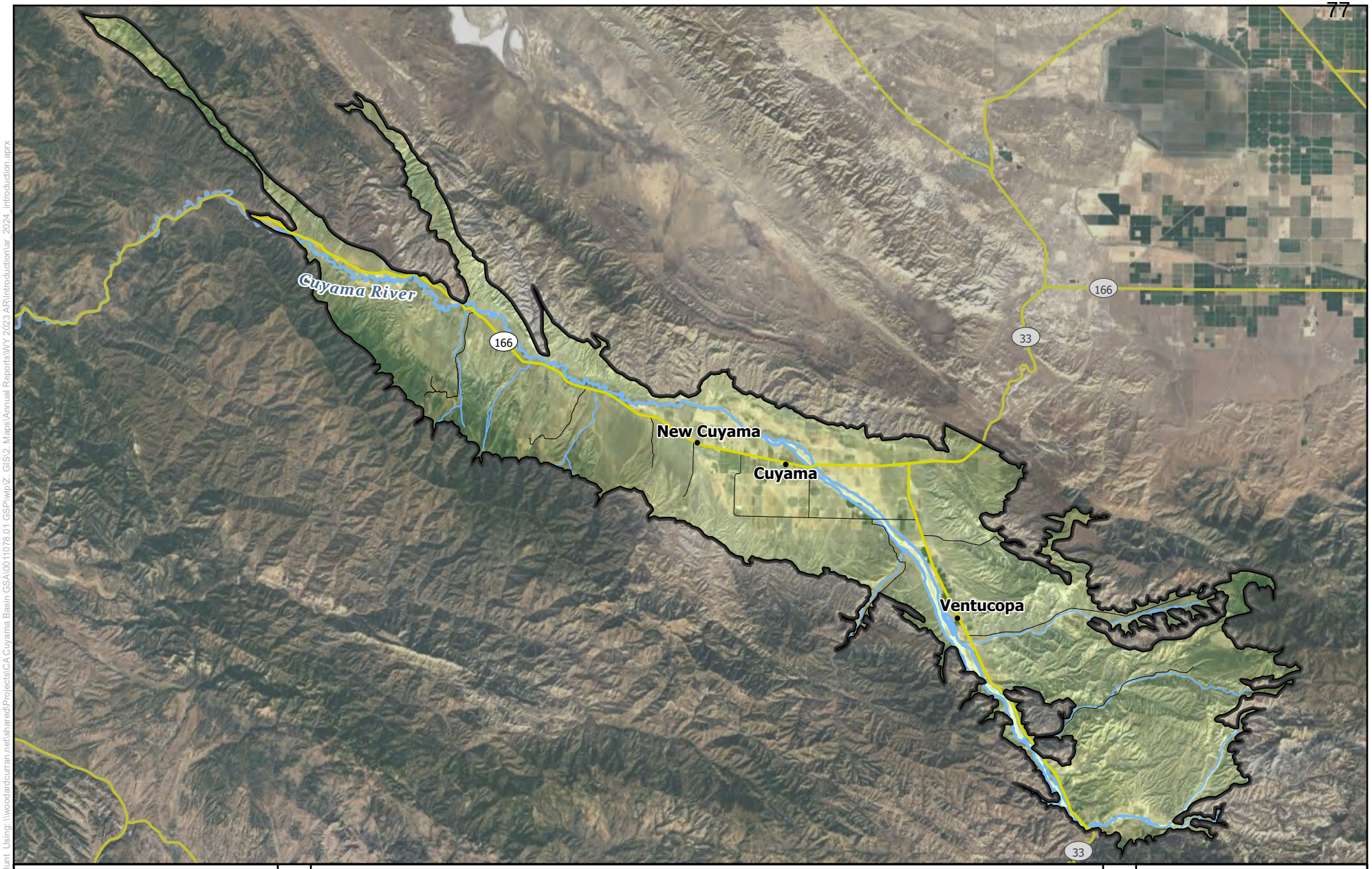

Figure 1-2: Groundwater Sustainability Agency Boundary

Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin

Legend

- Cuyama Basin
- Cuyama River
- Creek
- Highway
- Local Road
- Town
- Cuyama Basin GSA

N

Woodard & Curran

0 1.75 3.5 7 Miles

Map Created: February 2024

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Section 2. Groundwater Levels

§356.2 (b)(1)	Groundwater elevation data from monitoring wells identified in the monitoring network shall be analyzed and displayed as follows:
§356.2 (b)(1)(A)	Groundwater elevation contour maps for each principal aquifer in the basin illustrating, at a minimum, the seasonal high and seasonal low groundwater conditions.
§356.2 (b)(1)(B)	Hydrographs of groundwater elevations and water year type using historical data to the greatest extent available, including from January 1, 2015, to current reporting year.

2.1 Groundwater Levels Representative Monitoring Network

As required by DWR's SGMA regulations, a monitoring network and representative monitoring network were identified in the Cuyama Basin GSP utilizing existing wells. The current groundwater levels representative monitoring network that was approved by the CBGSA Board is shown on **Figure 2-1.** The Cuyama Basin consists of a single principal aquifer, and water levels in monitoring network wells are considered representative of conditions in that aquifer. The objective of the representative monitoring network is to detect undesirable results in the Basin related to groundwater levels using the sustainability thresholds described in the GSP. Other related objectives of the monitoring network are defined via the SGMA regulations as follows:

- Demonstrate progress toward achieving measurable objectives described in the GSP.
- Monitor impacts to the beneficial uses or users of groundwater.
- Monitor changes in groundwater conditions relative to measurable objectives and minimum thresholds.
- Quantify annual changes in water budget components.
- Monitoring that has occurred on the groundwater level monitoring network since the development of the Cuyama Basin GSP is included in this Annual Report. Collected groundwater level data has been analyzed to prepare contour maps and updated hydrographs, which are presented in the following sections.

In advance of the 2025 GSP Update, the CBGSA Board voted to modify the representative monitoring network to remove two wells for which the CBGSA has not been able to get a landowner agreement. In addition, CBGSA Board approved updated minimum thresholds and measurable objectives that take into consideration beneficial uses and users of groundwater and data collected over the last several years of Basin implementation. These changes have been reflected in the Updated 2025 GSP and in this Annual Report.

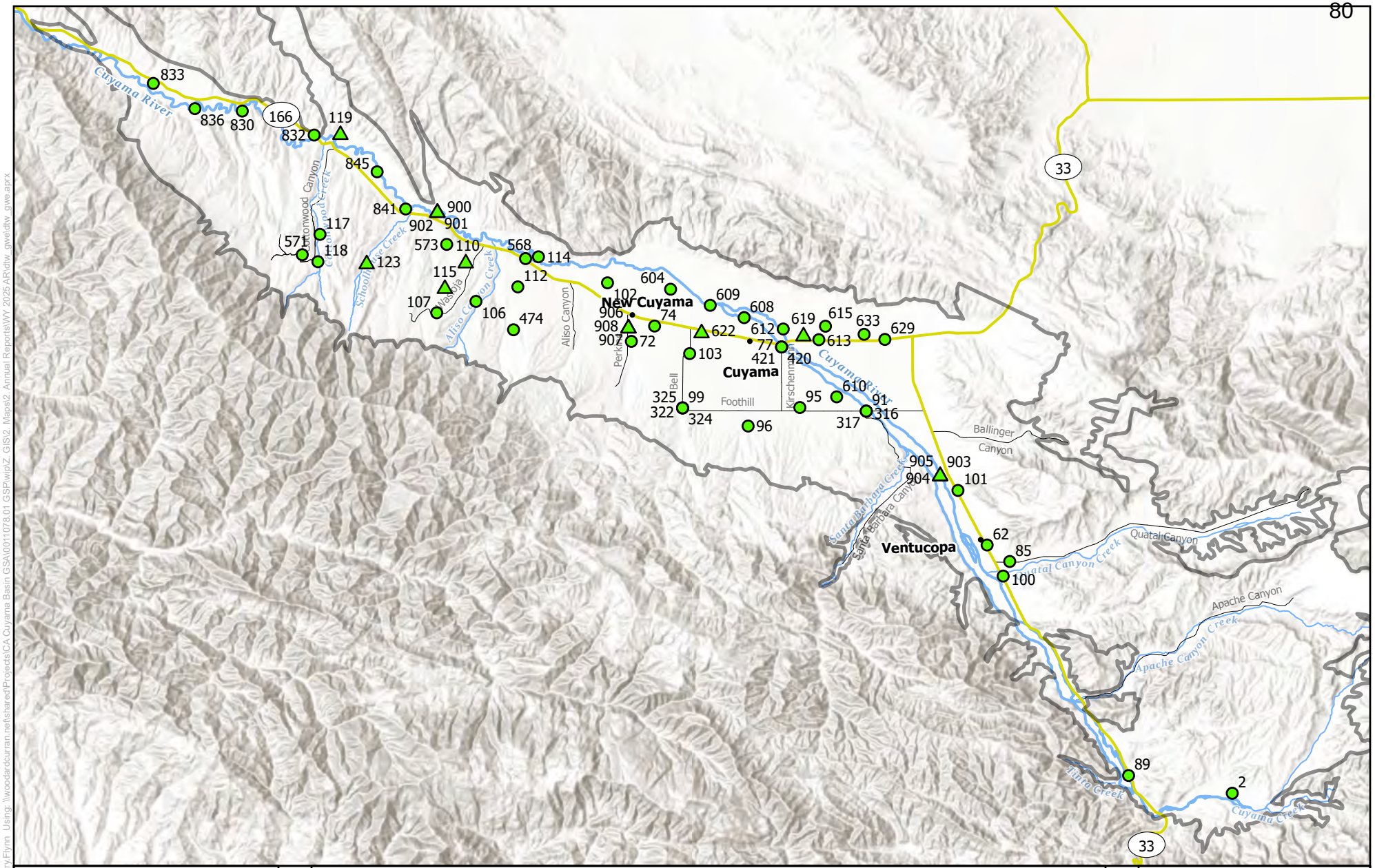


Figure 2-1: Updated Groundwater Level Monitoring Network

Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin

Legend

Network Well
- Representative Monitoring
- Non-representative Monitoring

Highway
Local Road
Town
Cuyama River
Creek
Cuyama Basin

N

Woodard & Curran

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles

Map Created: January 2026

Figure Exported: 1/26/2026 By: KerryFlynn Using: \\woodardcurran.net\shared\Projects\CA Cuyama Basin GSA\0011078.01 GSPwip\2_GIS\2_Maps\2_Annual Reports\WY 2025\AR\dtw_gweldtw_gwe.aprx

2.2 Groundwater Contour Maps

The Updated 2025 GSP submitted in January 2025, included contour maps up through the spring of 2024. The previous Annual Reports included contour maps for spring and fall of 2019 through 2024. For this Annual Report, analysis was conducted to incorporate data through October 2025 that was collected by the CBGSA and local landowners. Data was then added to the Data Management System (DMS) and processed to analyze the current groundwater conditions by creating seasonal groundwater contour/raster maps for the spring and fall of 2025 and hydrographs of Basin monitoring wells.

A contour map shows changes in groundwater elevations by interpolating groundwater elevations between monitoring sites. The elevations are shown on the map with the use of a contour line, which indicates that at all locations that line is drawn, the line represents groundwater at the elevation indicated. There are two versions of contour maps used in this section: one that shows the elevation of groundwater above mean sea level, which is useful because it can be used to identify the horizontal gradients of groundwater, and one that shows contours of depth to water, the distance from the ground surface to groundwater, which is useful because it can identify areas of shallow or deep groundwater.

Analysts prepared groundwater contour maps under the supervision of a Certified Hydrogeologist in the State of California for both groundwater elevation and depth to water for both spring and fall of 2025.

Each contour map is contoured at a 50-foot contour interval, with contour elevations indicated in white numeric label. The groundwater contours were also based on assumptions in order to accumulate enough data points to generate useful contour maps. Assumptions are as follows:

- Measurements from wells of different depths are representative of conditions at that location and there are no significant known vertical gradients. Due to the limited spatial amount of monitoring points, data from wells of a wide variety of depths were used to generate the contours.
- Measurements collected by the CBGSA monitoring program in April 2025 were used to develop the spring contours and in October 2025 to develop the fall contours. It is assumed that these measurements are representative of conditions during the spring or fall season, and conditions have not changed substantially from the time of the earliest measurement used to the latest.

These assumptions generate contours that are useful at the planning level for understanding groundwater levels across the Basin, and to identify general horizontal gradients and regional groundwater level trends. The contour maps are not indicative of exact values across the Basin because groundwater contour maps approximate conditions between measurement points, and do not account for topography. Therefore, a well on a ridge may be farther from groundwater than one in a canyon, and the contour map will not reflect that level of detail.

Figure 2-2 shows groundwater elevation contours for Spring of 2025. Based on data that was collected by local landowners and the CBGSA. The contours developed using the available data show two general trends in the Basin. First, in most of the Basin, groundwater generally reflects the topography of the Basin. For example, groundwater elevations decrease moving from the highest portions of the Valley in the Southeastern portion of the Basin towards the central portion, and groundwater also travels down slope in a northern direction off of the southern foothills towards the Cuyama River. The second trend and potential exception to the first, is the central portion of the Basin where there is a depression and deviation from the topography (more clearly seen in the following figure). Groundwater levels near the town of Cuyama and slightly towards the east are much deeper and do not match the surface topography. There is also a greater decline in groundwater elevations between the Ventucopa area and the central portion of the Basin.

Figure 2-3 shows the depth to groundwater contours for Spring 2025 and more clearly shows a depression in the central portion of the Basin greater than 600 ft below ground surface. Groundwater levels then increase toward the west reaching depths of less than 100 ft in the western portion of the Basin. These levels align with trends seen in previous contour maps provided in previous Annual Reports.

Figure 2-4 shows the groundwater elevation contours for Fall of 2025. Groundwater elevations show a depression in the central portion of the Basin and a steep gradient between the central portion of the Basin and the Ventucopa area, which is consistent with contour maps for 2015 through 2024 conditions and previous Annual Reports. Contours indicate a groundwater flow down the Basin from south to north before turning east to west generally following the Cuyama River in the central portion of the Basin, with a decrease in gradient through the central portion of the Basin.

Figure 2-5 shows the depth to groundwater contours for the Fall of 2025. Depth to water contours indicate a depression in the central portion of the Basin, and a steep gradient between the central portion of the Basin and the Ventucopa area, which is consistent with contour maps for 2015 through 2024 conditions and previous Annual Reports.

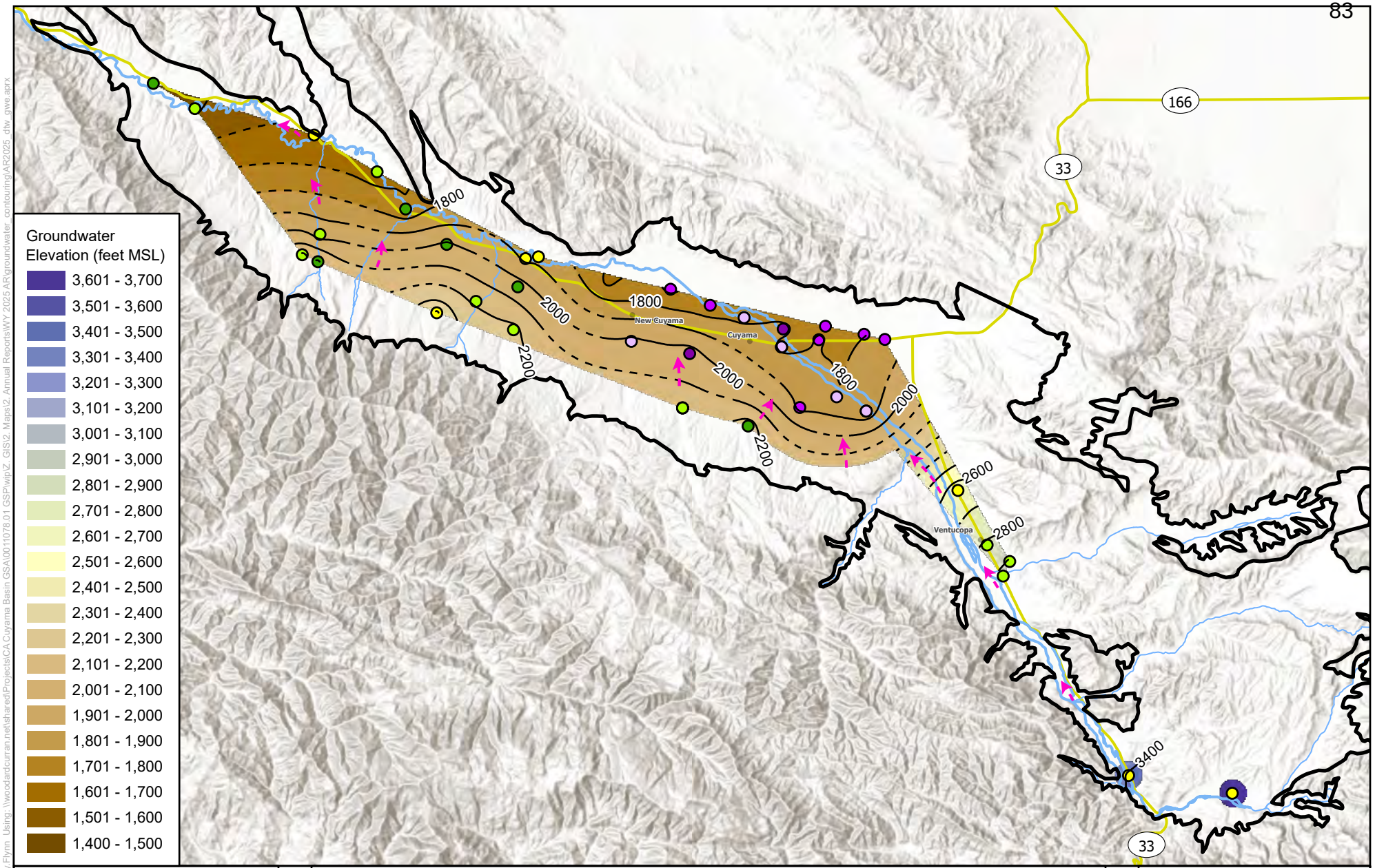


Figure 2-2: Spring 2025 Groundwater Elevation

Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin

Legend

- Groundwater Elevation Contour
- Approximate Contour
- Conceptual Flowline
- Highway
- Creek
- Cuyama River
- Cuyama Basin

Well Depth (feet)

- Unknown
- 0 - 200
- 201 - 400
- 401 - 600
- 601 - 800
- 801 - 1000
- 1001 - 1200

N

Woodard & Curran

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles

Map Created: February 2026

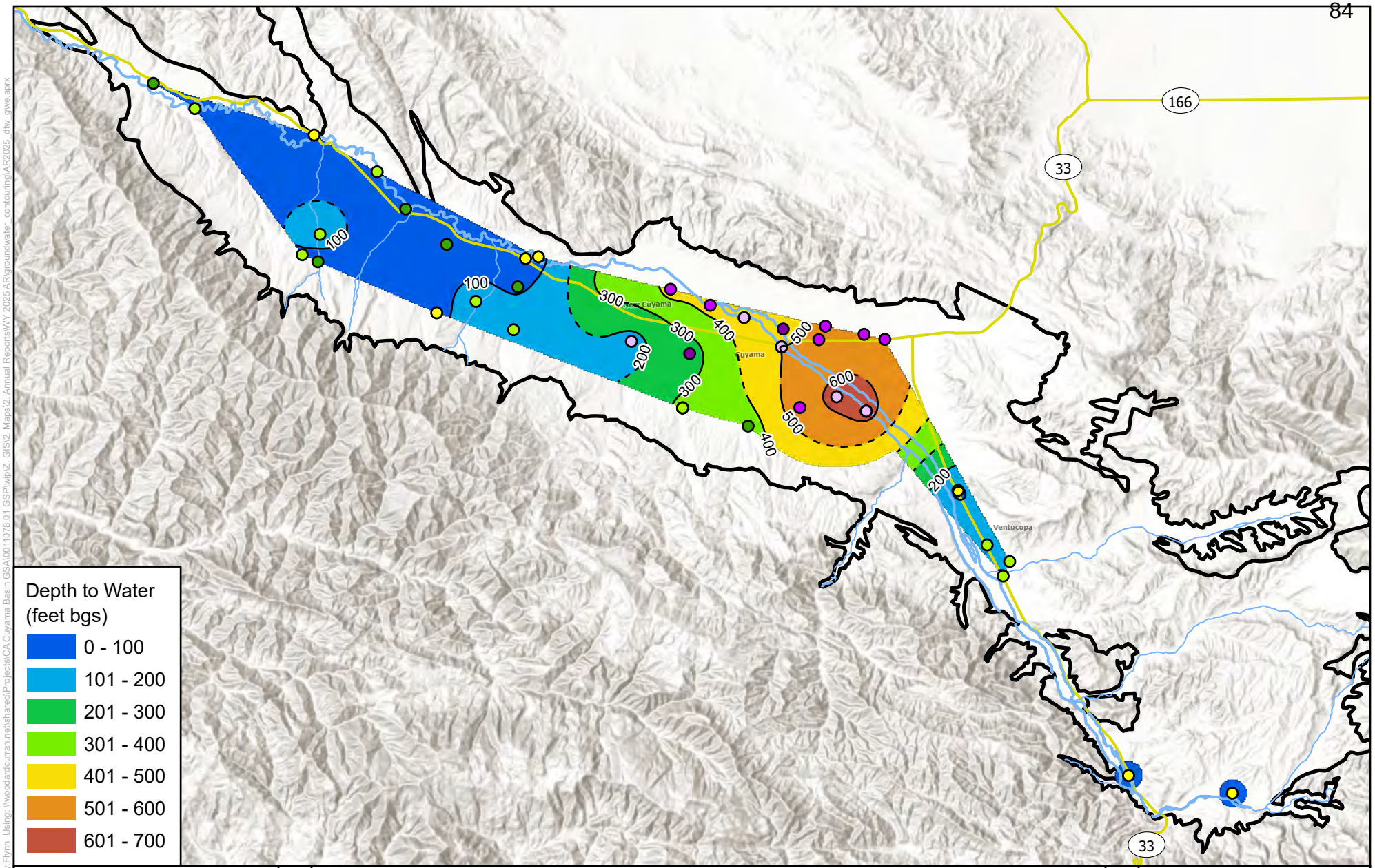


Figure 2-3: Spring 2025 Depth to Water

Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin

Legend

- Depth to Water Contour
- Approximate Contour
- Highway
- Creek
- Cuyama River
- Cuyama Basin

Well Depth (feet)

- Unknown
- 0 - 200
- 201 - 400
- 401 - 600
- 601 - 800
- 801 - 1000
- 1001 - 1200

N

Woodard & Curran

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles

Map Created: February 2026

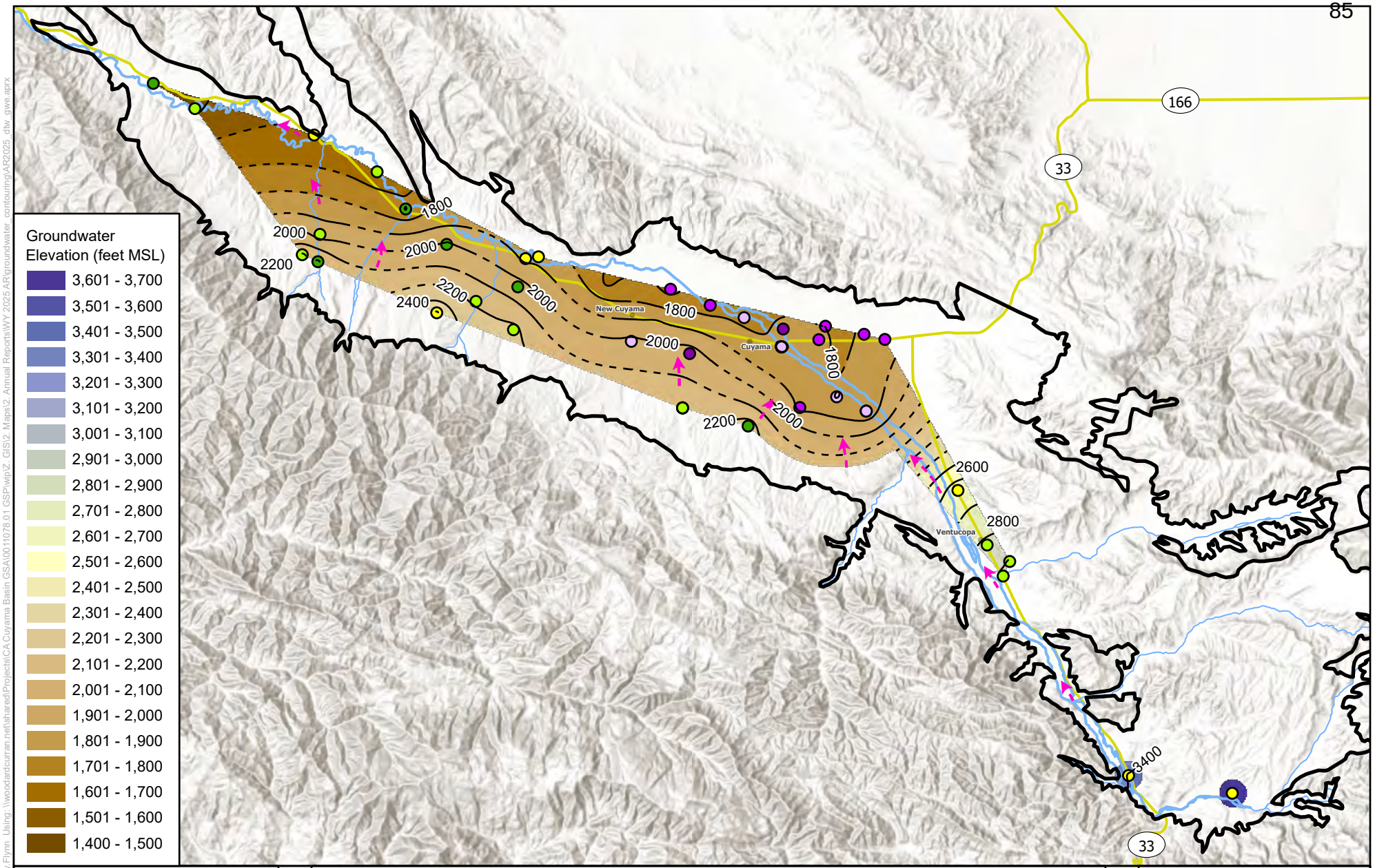


Figure 2-4: Fall 2025 Groundwater Elevation

Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin

Legend

- Groundwater Elevation Contour
- Approximate Contour
- Conceptual Flowline
- Highway
- Creek
- Cuyama River
- Cuyama Basin

Well Depth (feet)

- Unknown
- 0 - 200
- 201 - 400
- 401 - 600
- 601 - 800
- 801 - 1000
- 1001 - 1200

N

Woodard & Curran

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles

Map Created: February 2026

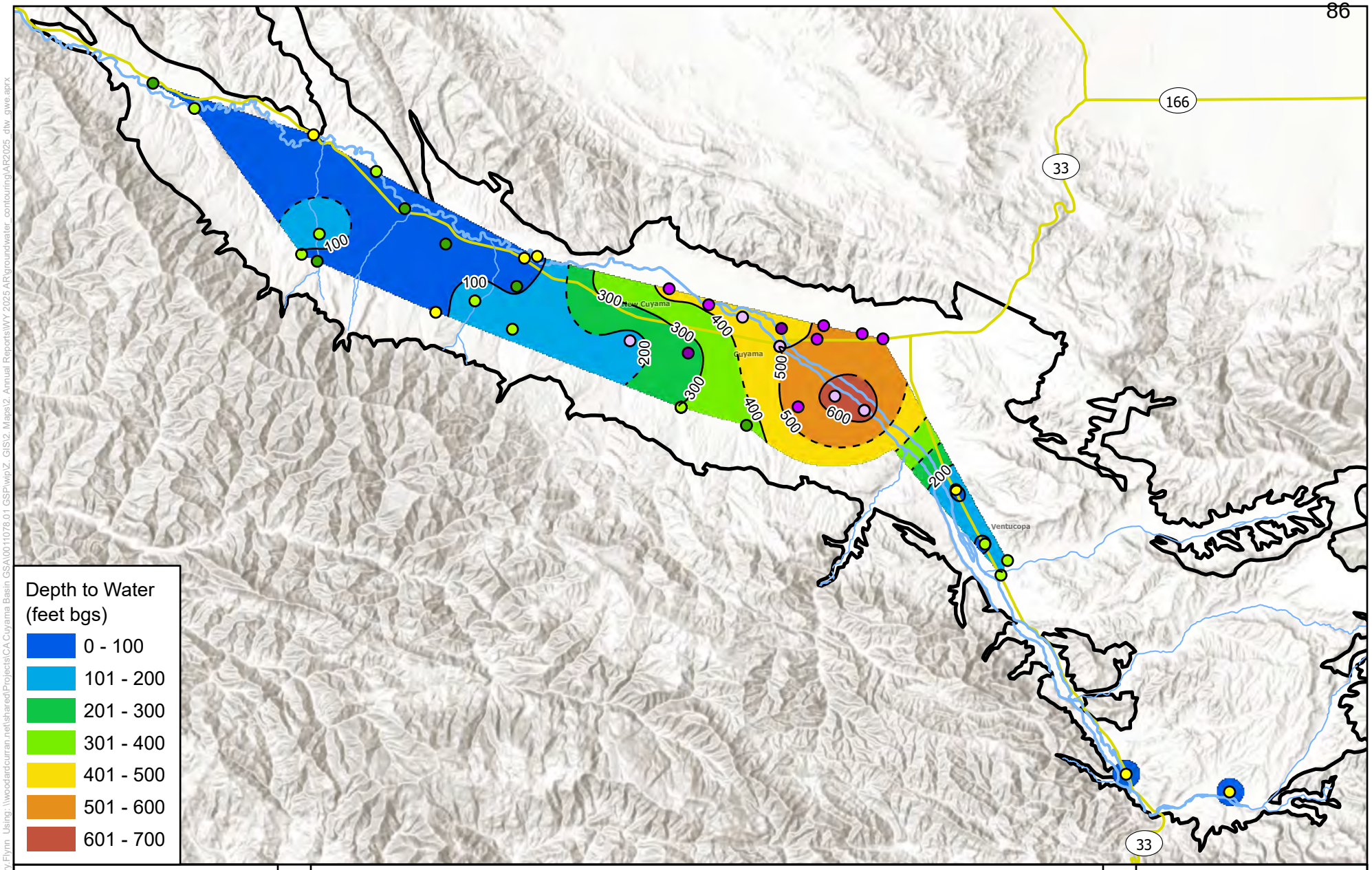


Figure 2-5: Fall 2025 Depth to Water

Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin

Legend

- Depth to Water Contour
- Approximate Contour
- Highway
- Creek
- Cuyama River
- Cuyama Basin

Well Depth (feet)

- Unknown
- 0 - 200
- 201 - 400
- 401 - 600
- 601 - 800
- 801 - 1000
- 1001 - 1200

N

Woodard & Curran

CUYAMA BASIN GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles

Map Created: February 2026

Figure Exported: 2/4/2026 By: Kerry.Flynn Using: \\woodardcurran.net\shared\Projects\CA Cuyama Basin GSA\0011078.01 GSP\wip\Z. GIS\2. Maps\2. Annual Reports\WY 2025 AR\groundwater_contouringAR2025_dtw_gwe.aprx

2.3 Hydrographs

Groundwater hydrographs were developed for each representative monitoring network well to provide indicators of groundwater trends throughout the Basin. Measurements from each well with historical monitoring data were compiled into one hydrograph for each well. A selection of wells from each threshold region are provided below, while hydrographs for every groundwater level representative network well are presented in Appendix A.

In many cases, changes in historical groundwater conditions at particular wells have been influenced by climactic patterns in the Basin. Historical precipitation is highly variable, with several relatively wet years and some multi-year droughts.

Groundwater conditions generally vary in different parts of the Basin. To provide a comparative analysis general groundwater trends are provided in **Table 2-1** and are accompanied by hydrographs for an example well in each threshold region. A map of threshold regions is provided in **Figure 2-6**, which also shows the locations of example wells used in each threshold region.

Table 2-1: Groundwater Trends by Threshold Regions

Threshold Region	Groundwater Trend	Example Well(s)
Northwestern Region	Seasonal trends with an overall similar levels seen in the previous water year. Although there are recent changes in land use that have begun to pump groundwater, levels have remained relatively similar over the past water year. Levels are approximately 100 ft above the Measurable Objective.	841 (**Figure 2-7**)
Western Region	Levels in this region showed a significant recovery due to previous wet water years to within 40 feet of ground surface. Current levels are approximately 20 ft above the Measurable Objective.	571 (**Figure 2-8**)
Central Region	Levels have historically had a steady downward trend with some seasonal fluctuations. This pattern remains for some wells but with slight bumps correlated with the wet year (Well 91) with trends continuing downward and, in some cases, levels surpassing minimum thresholds. There is some indication of recovery in some wells such as Well 74 where groundwater levels improved and then begin to level off.	74 and 91 (**Figure 2-9 & Figure 2-10**)
Eastern Region	This region has seen an overall decline over several decades. However, with the wet conditions, groundwater trends appear to be improving consistently and are far above the MO.	62 (**Figure 2-11**)
Southeastern Region	Levels in this relatively small region decreased slightly during the last drought but have recovered over the past few years and are well above the Measurable Objective.	89 (**Figure 2-12**)

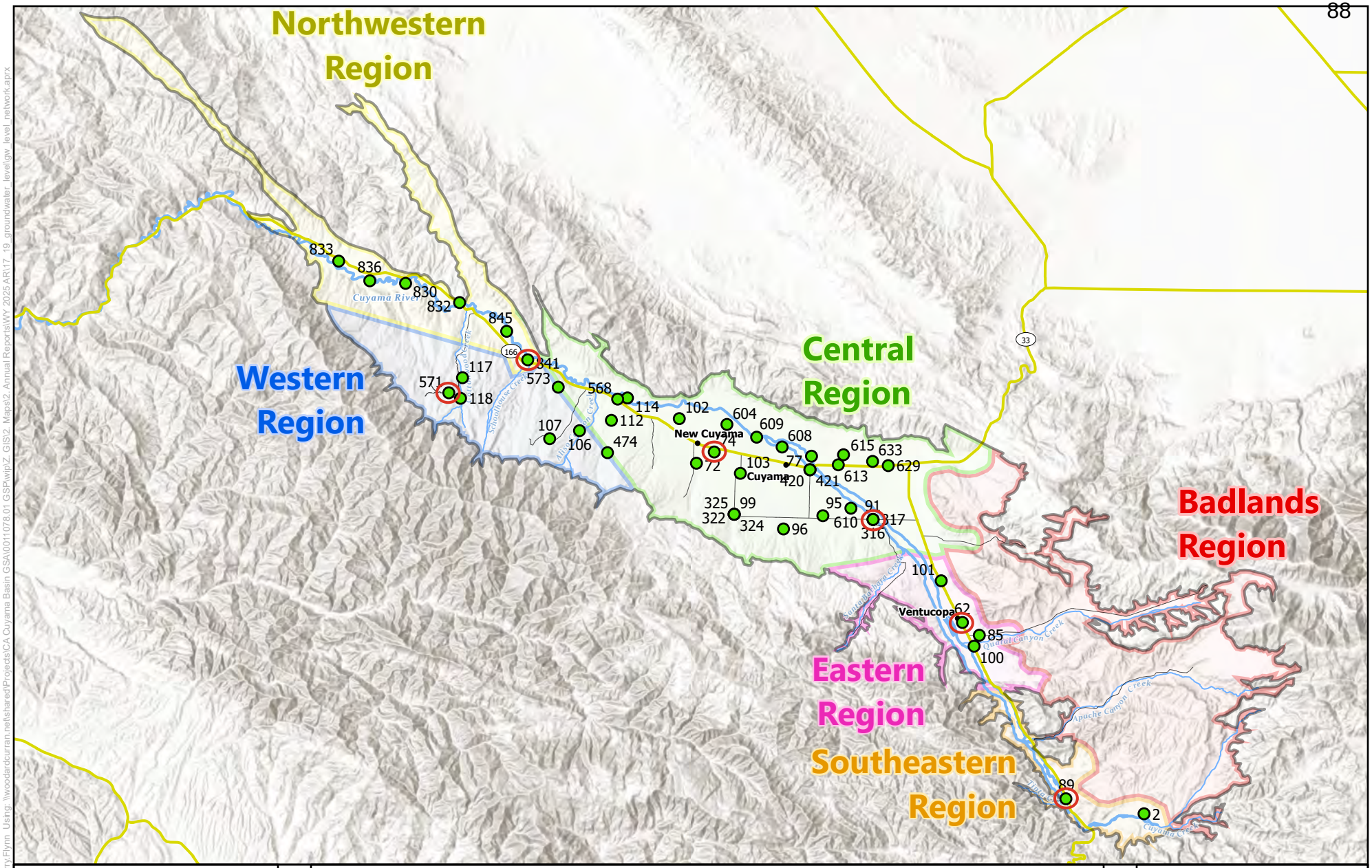


Figure 2-6: Representative Groundwater Monitoring Network and Threshold Regions

Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin

Legend

- Representative Well
- **Threshold Regions**
  - Badlands Region
  - Central Region
  - Eastern Region
  - Northwestern Region
  - Southeastern Region
  - Western Region
- Highway
- Local Road
- Town
- Creek
- Cuyama River
- Cuyama Basin

N

Woodard & Curran

0 1.75 3.5 7 Miles

Map Created: January 2026

Figure 2-7: Example Well Hydrographs – Northwestern Region

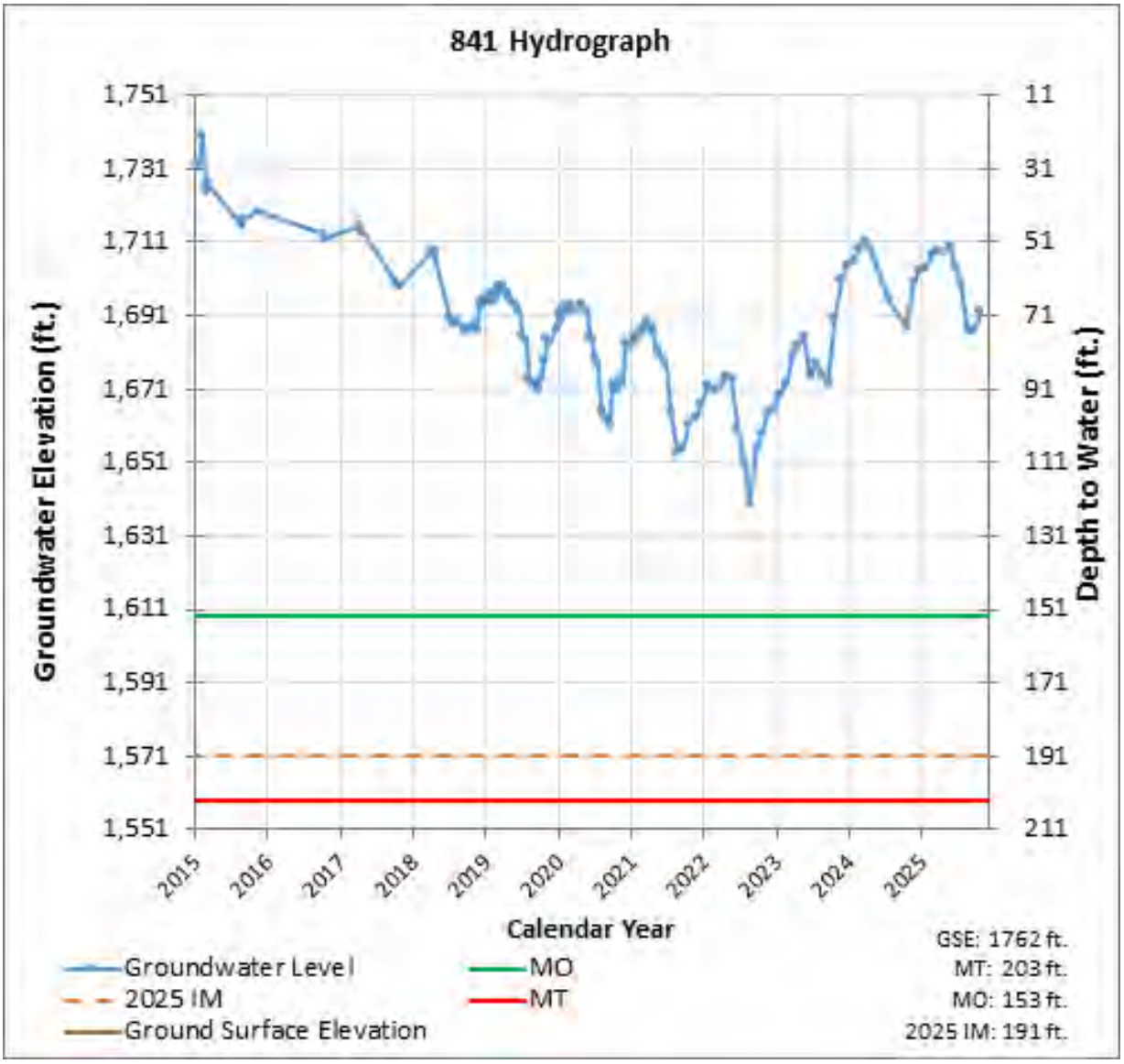


Figure 2-8: Example Well Hydrographs – Western Region

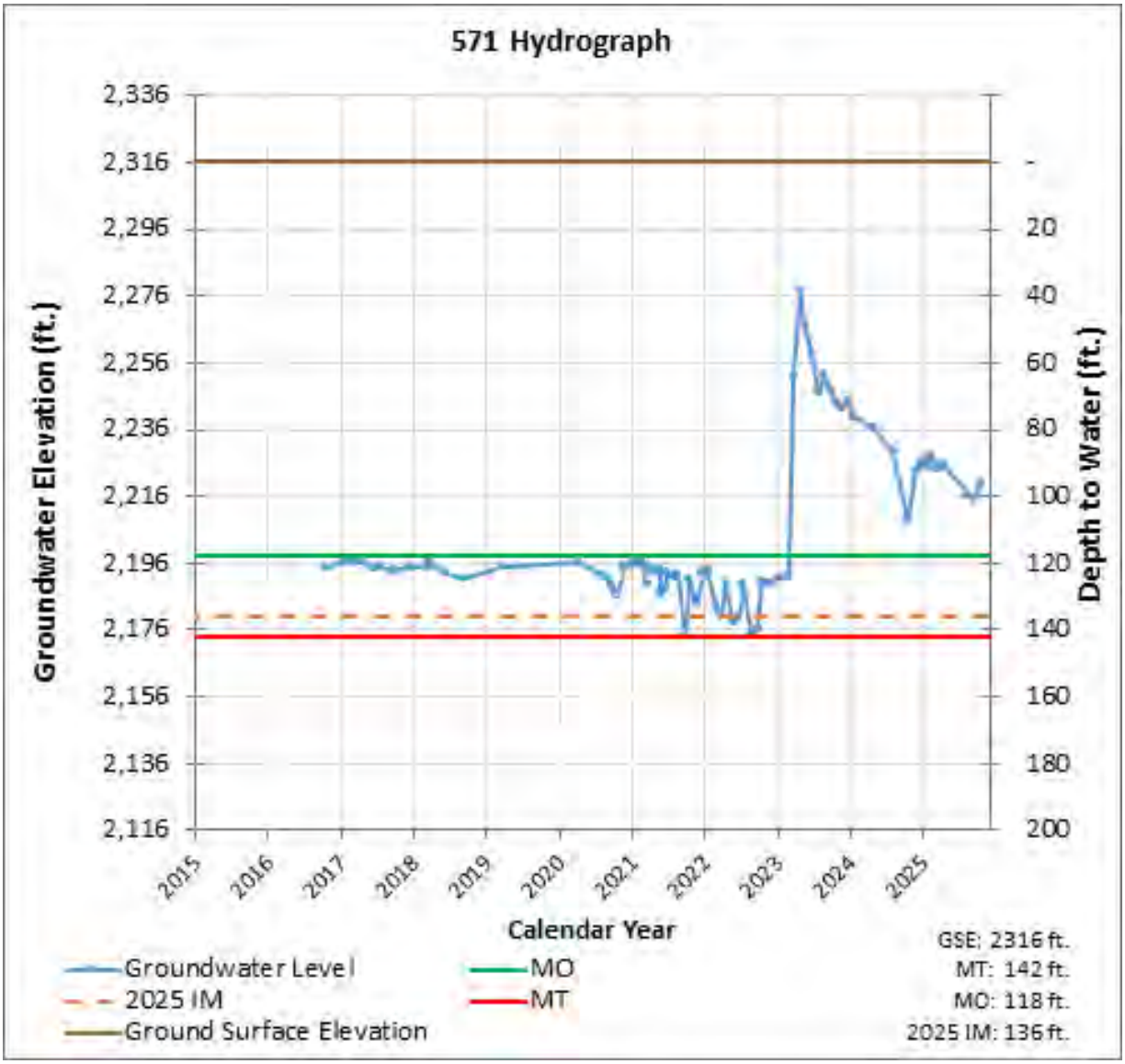


Figure 2-9: Example Well Hydrographs – Central Region

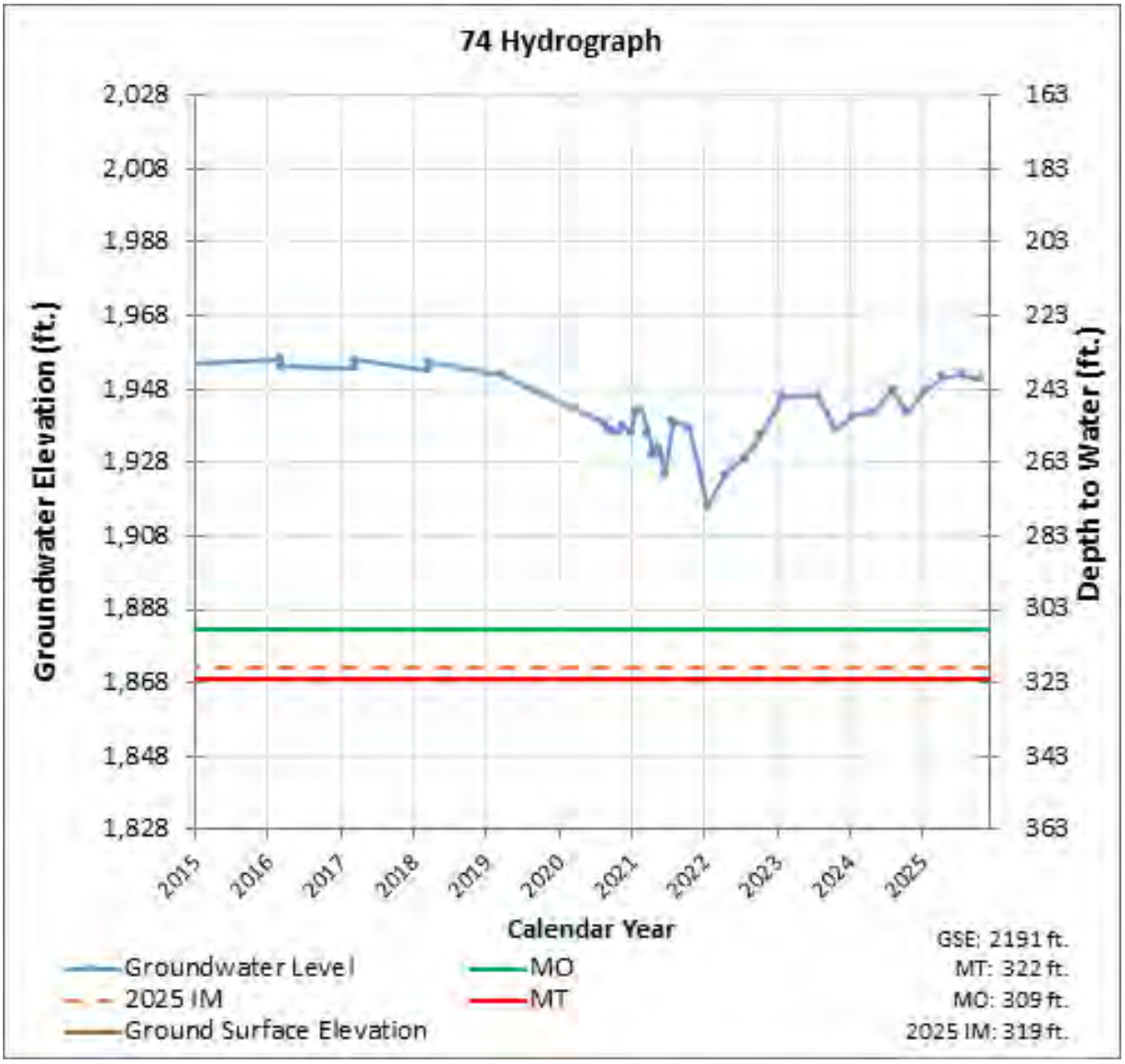


Figure 2-10: Example Well Hydrographs – Central Region

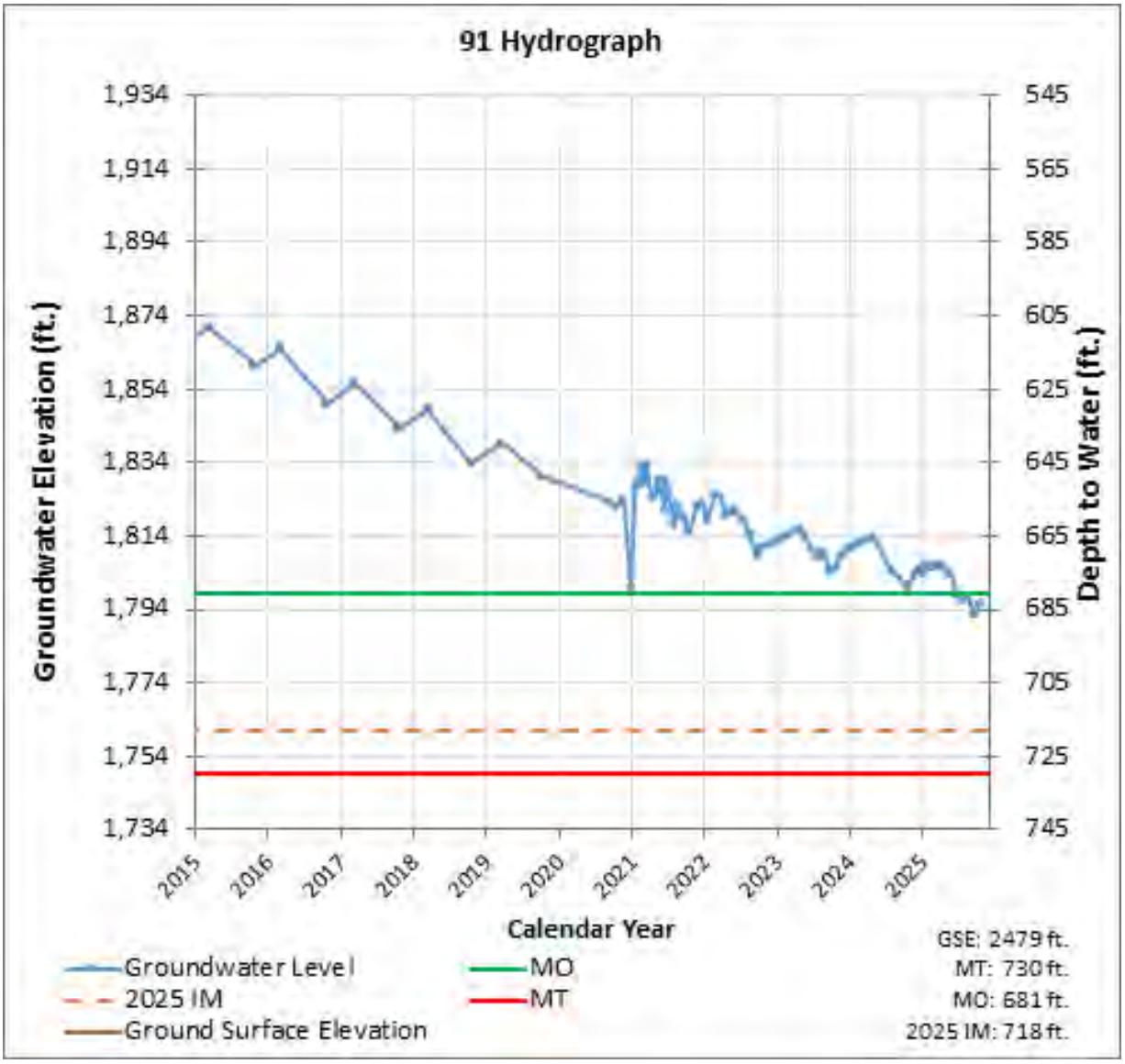


Figure 2-11: Example Well Hydrographs – Eastern Region

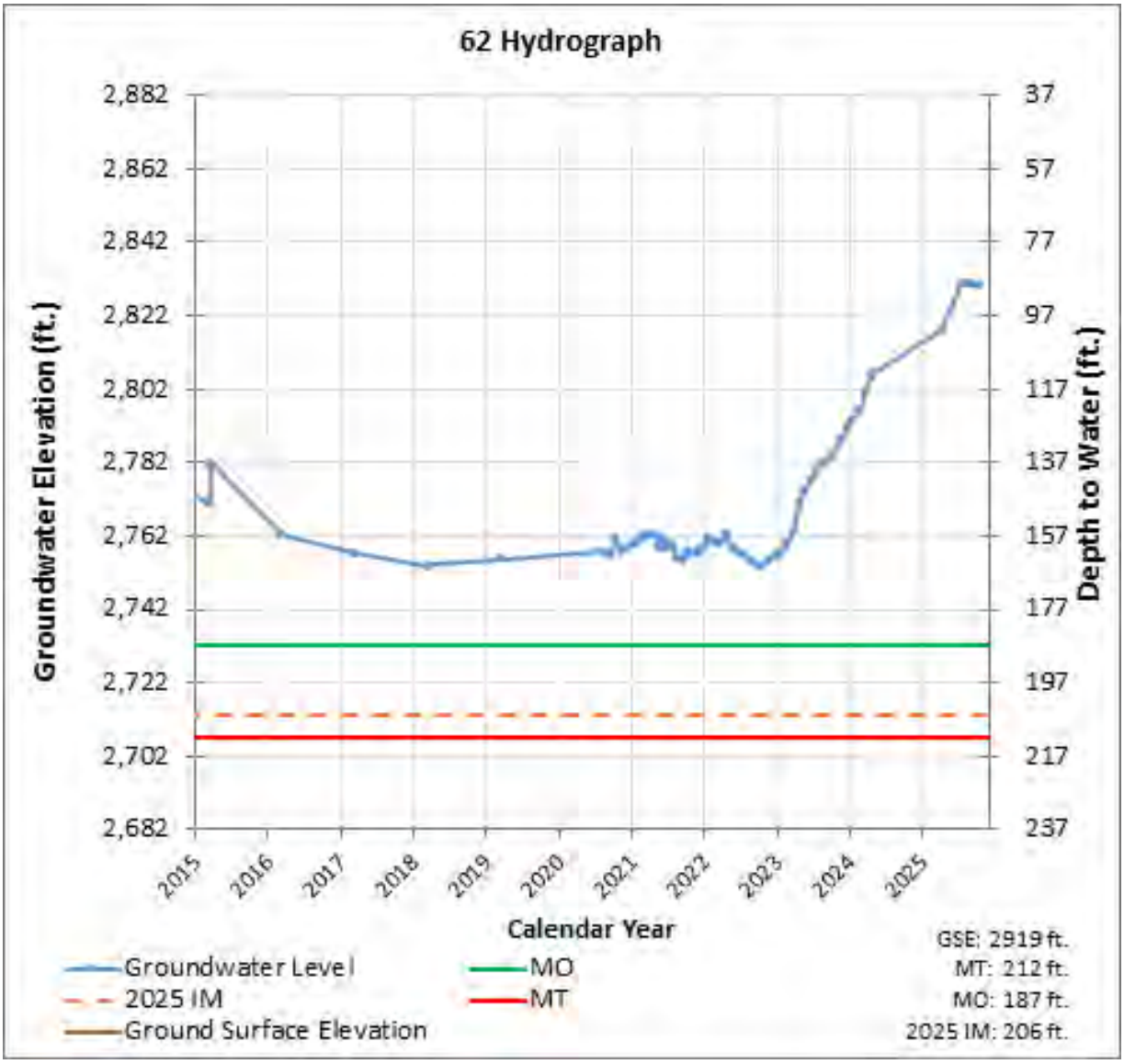
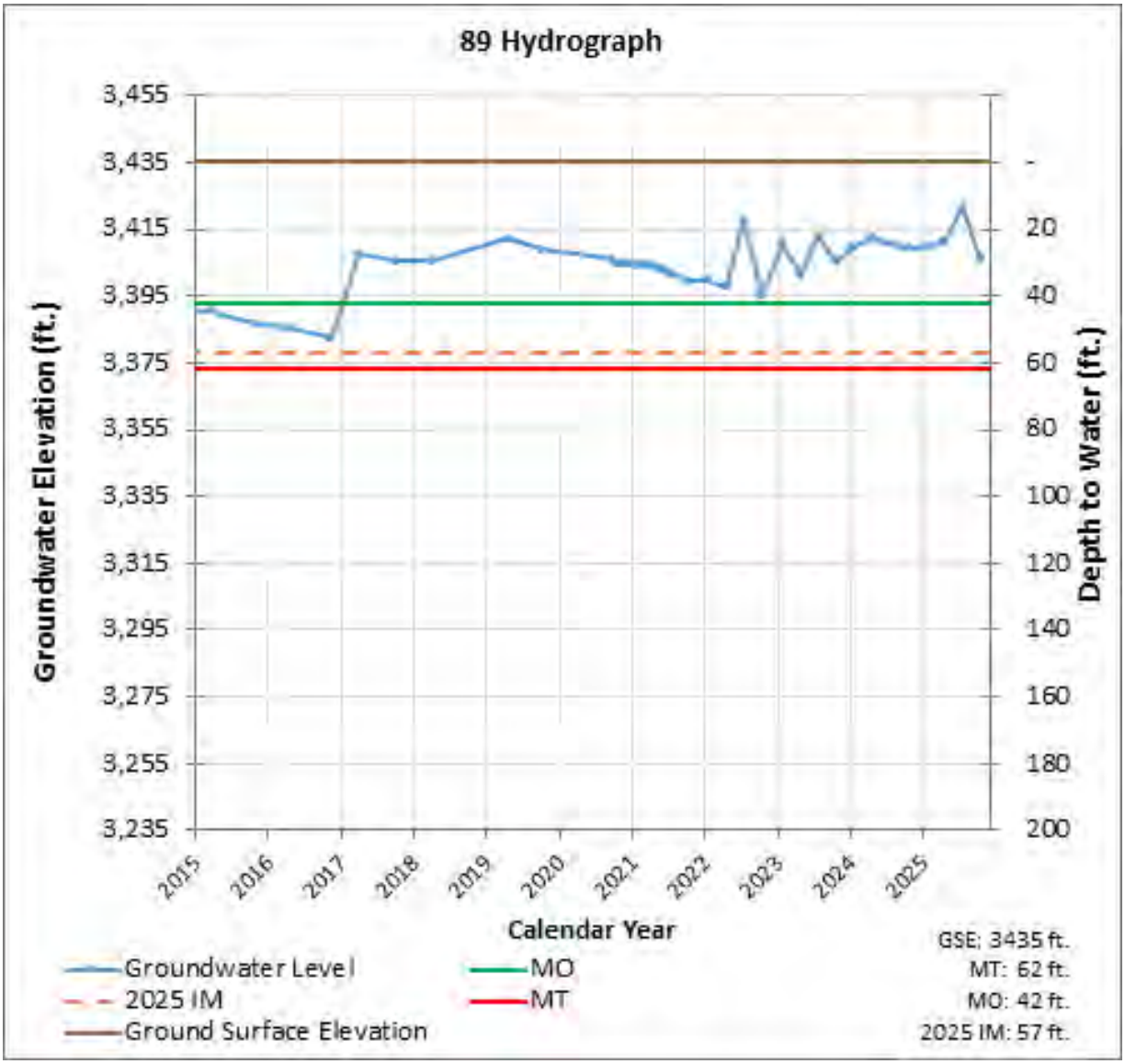


Figure 2-12: Example Well Hydrographs – Southeastern Region



Section 3. Water Use

§356.2 (b) (2)	Groundwater extraction for the preceding water year. Data shall be collected using the best available measurement methods and shall be presented in a table that summarizes groundwater extractions by water use sector, and identifies the method of measurement (direct or estimate) and accuracy of measurements, and a map that illustrates the general location and volume of groundwater extractions.
§356.2 (b) (3)	Surface water supply used or available for use, for groundwater recharge or in-lieu use shall be reported based on quantitative data that describes the annual volume and sources for the preceding water year.
§356.2 (b) (4)	Total water use shall be collected using the best available measurement methods and shall be reported in a table that summarizes total water use by water use sector, water source type, and identifies the method of measurement (direct or estimate) and accuracy of measurements. Existing water use data from the most recent Urban Water Management Plans or Agricultural Water Management Plans within the basin may be used, as long as the data are reported by water year.

3.1 Groundwater Extraction

The Annual Report provides both landowner reported groundwater extraction (on a calendar year basis) and modeled groundwater extraction estimates (on a water year basis). Landowner reported groundwater extraction volumes are used to set extraction fees, verify landowners are pumping less than or equal to their allocations, and to validate the groundwater model. Modeled extraction estimates are used to develop the basin water budgets.

3.1.1 Landowner Reported Groundwater Extractions

Landowners within the CMA have been required to report groundwater pumping on a calendar year basis since 2023. The total groundwater extraction volumes reported for each year are shown in Table 3-1 below. [Note: 2025 results will be compiled and included in table and discussion in final Annual Report.] Note that while these quantities are used to calibrate the model, they won't match exactly with the model reported values below because of the differences between calendar and water year reporting and because the model estimation of pumping is based on land use and evapotranspiration assumptions and may not exactly match real-world results in any given year.

Table 3-1: Basin-Wide Extractions Reported by Landowners

Calendar Year	Landowner Reported Extractions (Acre-feet)
2023	34,387
2024	36,118
2025	TBD

3.1.2 Model Estimated Groundwater Extractions

Water budgets in the Cuyama Basin GSP were developed using the Cuyama Basin Water Resources Model (CBWRM) model, which is a fully integrated surface and groundwater flow model covering the Basin. The CBWRM was used to develop a historical water budget that evaluated the availability and reliability of past

surface water supply deliveries, aquifer response to water supply, and demand trends relative to water year type. For the 2020 GSP, the CBWRM was used to develop water budget estimates for the hydrologic period of 1998 through 2017. An update of the model, including re-calibration based on recently available data, was completed for the 2025 GSP Update and is based on the best available data and information as of September 2023. An assessment of model uncertainty included in the GSP estimated an error range in overall model results of about +/- 10%. It is expected that the model will be refined in the future as improved and updated monitoring information becomes available for the Basin. For the current Annual Report, the CBWRM model was extended to include the 2025 water year, utilizing updated land use, reference evapotranspiration, and precipitation[3] data from those years.

Figure 3-1 shows the annual time series of groundwater pumping for the water years 1998 through 2025.[4] The CBWRM estimates a total groundwater extraction amount of 38,200 AF in the Cuyama Basin in the 2025 water year. This reflects a increase of about 4,500 AF as compared to 2024. Almost all groundwater extraction in the Basin is for agriculture use. There is approximately 200 AF of domestic use in each year, with the remainder in each year being for agricultural use.

The total pumping volume in the basin in water year 2025 was significantly higher than the sustainable yield of 16,800 AF estimated in the GSP. The GSP included a pumping allocations management action to reduce pumping levels to sustainable levels by 2040. See section 7.5.2 for an update on progress made to implement this management action.

[3] Precipitation data provided by PRISM was updated and there are minor changes to some historical (pre-2020) data reflected in the water budget results when compared to previous reports.

[4] Groundwater extraction estimates for years 1998 through 2024 may differ from estimates reported in previous Cuyama Basin Annual Reports due to the model update and re-calibration that was performed for the 2025 GSP Update.

Figure 3-1: Annual Groundwater Extraction in the Cuyama Basin in Water Years 1998-2025

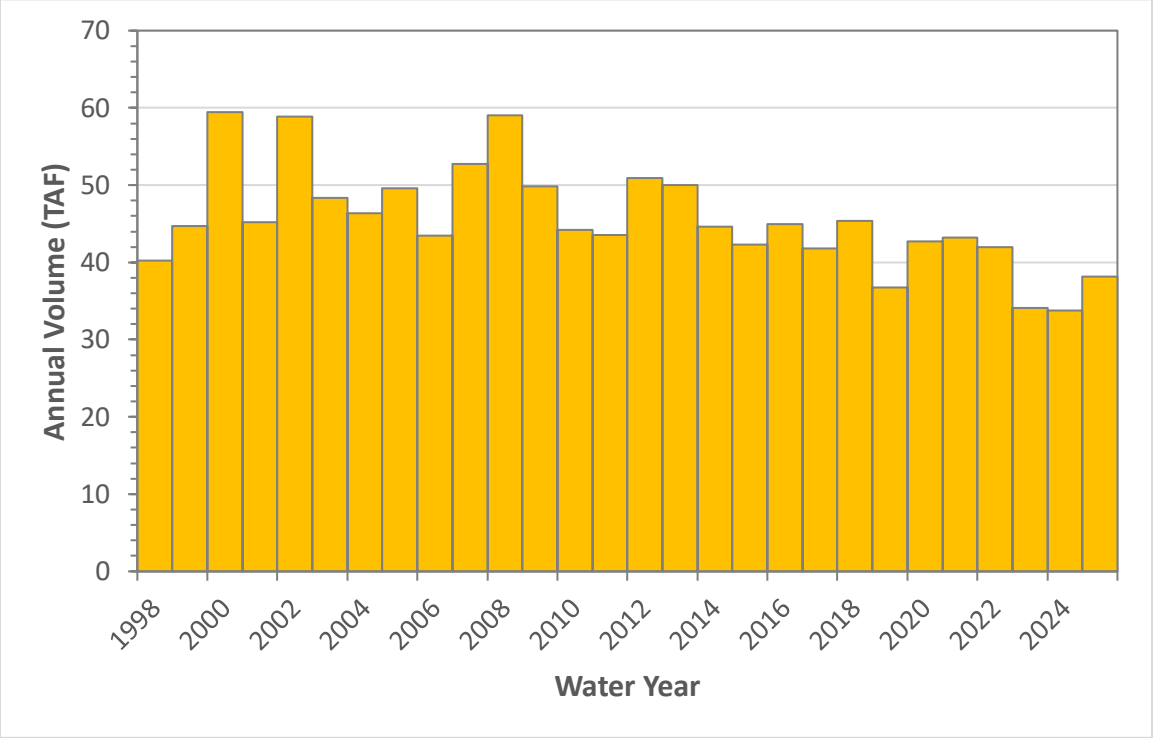


Table 3-2 shows groundwater extractions by water use sector. The primary use of groundwater extractions in the basin is agricultural, accounting for 99% of the groundwater utilized. Urban water use is primarily in Cuyama and New Cuyama for drinking water supply. Groundwater use for other sectors in the Cuyama Basin is minimal.

As shown in **Table 3-3,** the groundwater extraction estimates were developed using the CBWRM model developed by the CBGSA. The model uses crop acreage from local landowners and LandIQ to estimate crop demands.

Table 3-2: Groundwater Extraction By Water Use Sector (WY 2025)

Groundwater Extraction Sector	Total Water Use (Acre-feet)
Agricultural	38,000
Urban	200
Industrial	0
Managed Wetlands	0
Managed Recharge	0
Native Vegetation	0
Other	0
Total	**38,200**

Table 3-3: Groundwater Extraction Measurement Volume Methods and Accuracy Table

Groundwater Extraction Volume	Measurement Type	Method Description	Accuracy	Accuracy Description
38,200	CBRWM	Indirect estimate of groundwater extraction based upon a calculated demand. Crop demand is estimated using locally reported crops per field with the spatial support of LandIQ.	+/-10%	CBWRM utilizes available land use, precipitation, evapotranspiration, soil survey, geological survey, population and per-capita water use data in the subbasin. Since the primary water use sector is agriculture, LandIQ was correlated with local survey data to better estimate crop demand.

Figure 3-2 shows the locations where groundwater is applied in the Basin. The locations of groundwater use have not changed significantly since completion of the GSP.

Figure 3-3: Shows the active pumping wells within the Cuyama Basin Boundary.

3.2 Surface Water Use

Figure 3-2 shows some specific land areas in which landowners reported that surface water was supplied. In addition, there are some areas that are supplied by small seeps and washes but are not shown on the figure. However, overall surface water use in the Cuyama Basin was unmeasured and minimal in quantity during the reporting period.

3.3 Total Water Use

Since there is minimal surface water use in the Cuyama Basin, the total water use equals the groundwater extraction in each year, as shown in Section 3.1.

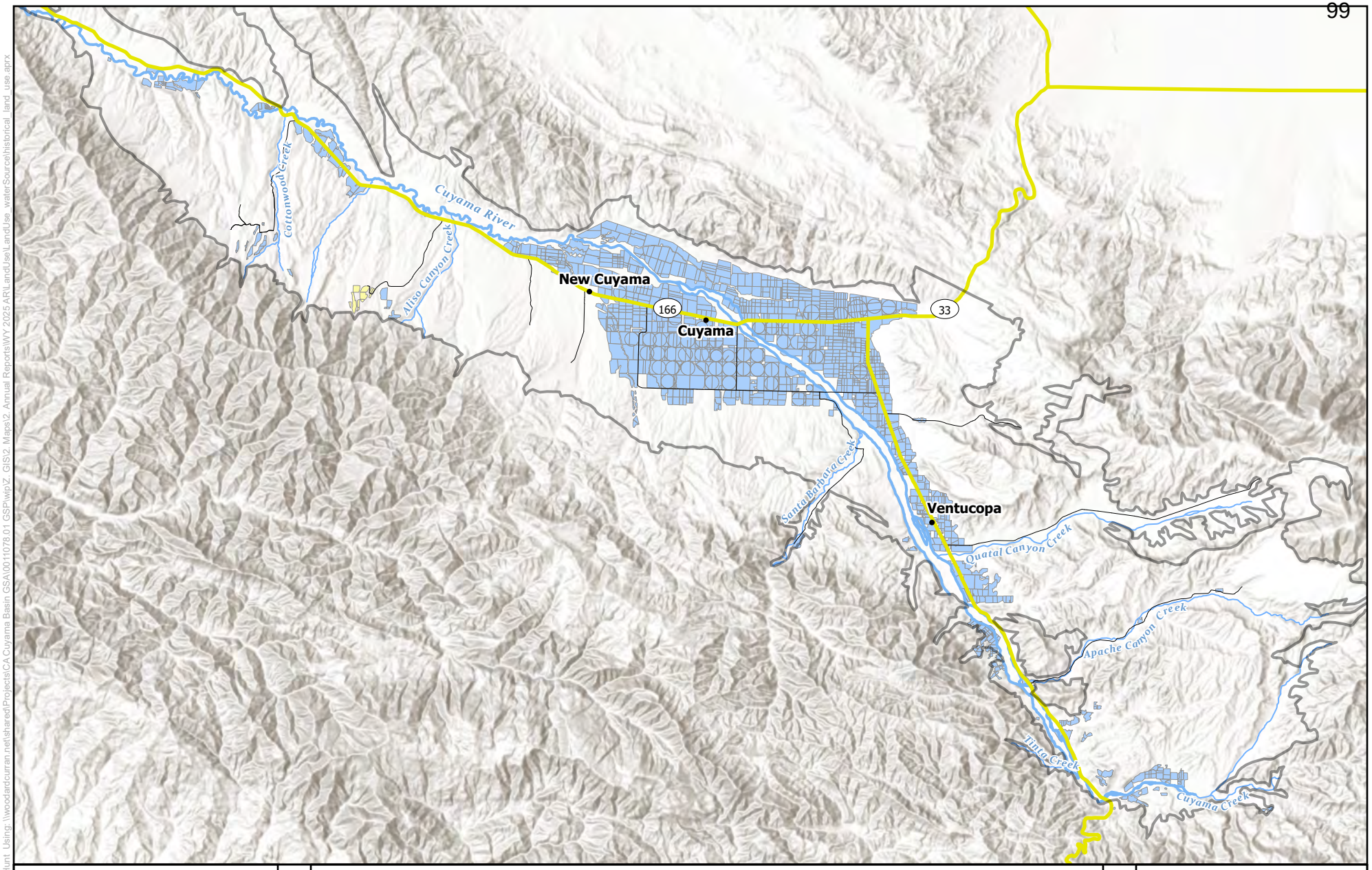


Figure 3-2: Land Use by Water Source

Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin

Legend

- Irrigated by Surface Water*
- Irrigated by Surface and Groundwater*
- Irrigated by Groundwater
- Highway
- Local Road
- Town
- Cuyama River
- Creek
- Cuyama Basin

*Some areas are supplied by small seeps and washes and are not designated as surface water on the map.

N

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0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles

Map Created: February 2026

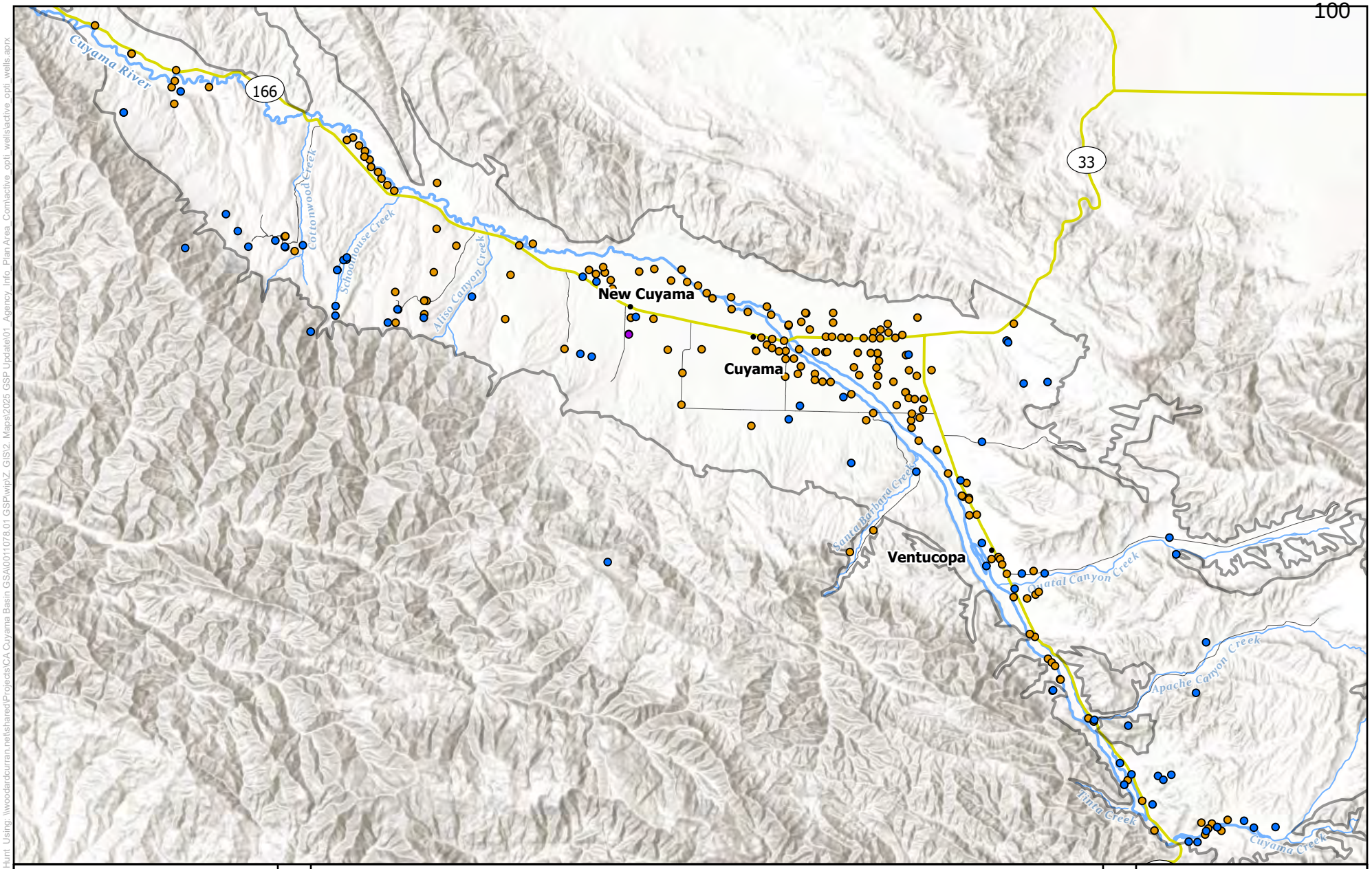

Figure 3-3: Active Wells in Network

Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin

Legend

Well Type
- Domestic
- Production
- Public

Highway
Local Road
Town
Cuyama River
Creek
Cuyama Basin

N

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0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles

Map Created: December 2023

Figure Exported: 12/26/2023 By: DHunt Using: \\woodardcurran.net\shared\Projects\CA Cuyama Basin GSA\001078.01 GSPwipZ GIS\2. Maps\2025 GSP Update\01_Agency_Info_Plan Area_Com\active_opti_wells\active_opti_wells.aprx

Section 4. Change in Groundwater Storage

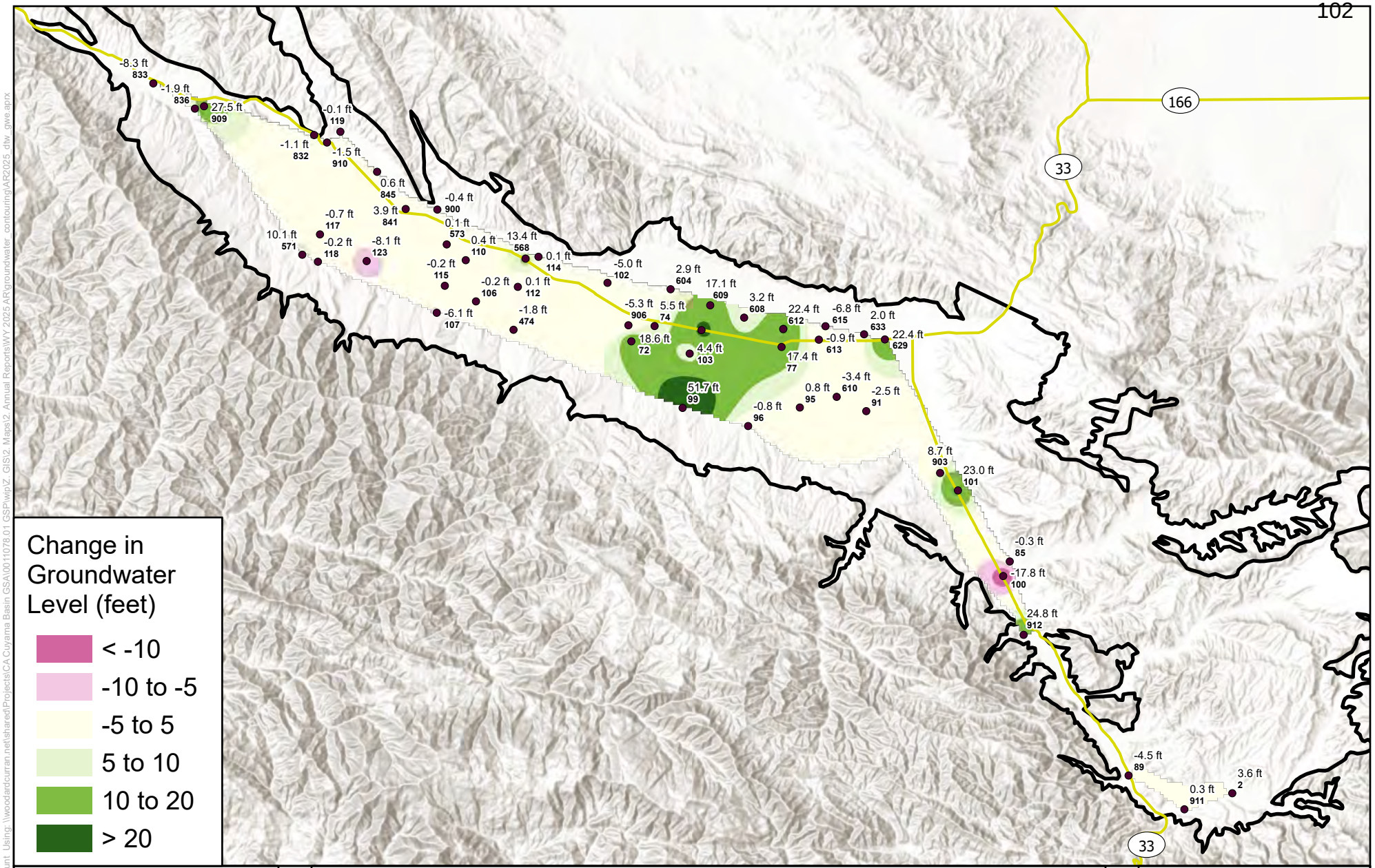
§356.2 (b) (5)	Change in groundwater in storage shall include the following:
§356.2 (b) (5) (A)	Change in groundwater in storage maps for each principal aquifer in the basin.
§356.2 (b) (5) (B)	A graph depicting water year type, groundwater use, the annual change in groundwater in storage, and the cumulative change in groundwater in storage for the basin based on historical data to the greatest extent available, including from January 1, 2015, to the current reporting year.

Figure 4-1 shows contours of the estimated change in groundwater levels in the Cuyama Basin between fall 2024 and fall 2025. The changes shown are based on historical measurements of groundwater elevations in Cuyama Basin representative wells that have recorded measurements in the fall period of each year. These contours are useful at the planning level for understanding groundwater levels across the Basin, and to identify general horizontal gradients and regional groundwater level trends. Additionally, the changes in groundwater levels as represented in **Figure 4-1** are influenced by the period range of sampling, local hydrologic and geologic conditions, localized groundwater extraction, and precipitation events. The contour map is not indicative of exact values across the Basin because groundwater contour maps approximate conditions between measurement points, and do not account for topography. The methodology behind the production of **Figure 4-1** has been updated as compared to previous versions. First, all measurements from multi-completion (or multi-depth) wells are no longer included in the figure, only the shallowest completion data is provided. This removes conflicting data from wells experiencing vertical gradients and provides more accurate storage data. In addition, the contours and symbology were updated so that storage changes between -5 and 5 feet are shown together as representing a range of nominal positive or negative change during the year.

The CBWRM model was used to develop a quantitative estimate of the annual change in groundwater storage. The CBWRM model was used to estimate the full groundwater budget for each year in the Cuyama Basin, which consists of a single principal aquifer. The estimated values for each water budget component in each of the past three years are shown in **Table 4-1**. The CBWRM estimates an increase in groundwater storage of 9,900 AF in 2023, a reduction of 2,100 AF in 2024, and a reduction of 23,900 in 2025.

Table 4-1: Groundwater Budget Estimates for Water Years 2023, 2024, and 2025

Component	Water Year 2023 (AFY)	Water Year 2024 (AFY)	Water Year 2025 (AFY)
Inflows			
Deep percolation	26,900	21,300	10,500
Stream seepage	11,800	8,100	2,200
Subsurface inflow	5,300	2,300	1,600
Total Inflow	44,000	31,700	14,300
Outflow			
Groundwater pumping	34,100	33,800	38,200
Total Outflow	34,100	33,800	38,200
Change in Storage	**+9,900**	**-2,100**	**-23,900**



Change in Groundwater Level (feet)

- < -10
- -10 to -5
- -5 to 5
- 5 to 10
- 10 to 20
- > 20

Figure 4-1: Groundwater Level Change - Fall 2024 to Fall 2025

Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin

Legend

- Measurement Well
- Cuyama Basin
- Highway

GWL difference was calculated from wells with measurements collected in both October 2024 and 2025. Opti ID numbers are located underneath the difference in groundwater level (feet) label - refer to individual well hydrographs for a more informative view of GWL change.

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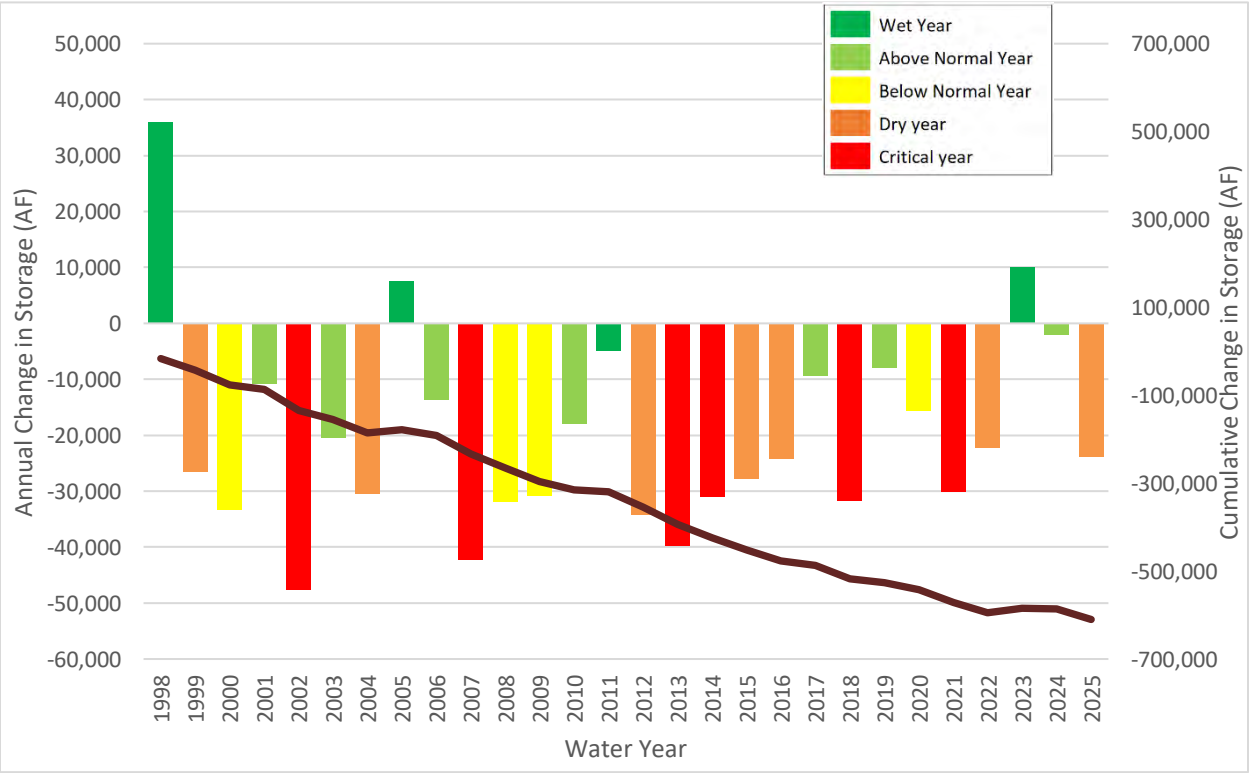
CUYAMA BASIN GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles

Map Created: February 2026

Figure 4-2 shows the historical change in groundwater storage by year, water year type,[5] and cumulative water volume in each year for the period from 1998 through 2025.[6] The change in groundwater storage in each year was estimated by the CBWRM model. The color of bar for each year of change in storage correlates with a water year type defined by Basin precipitation.

Figure 4-2: Change in Groundwater Storage by Year, Water Year Type, and Cumulative Water Volume



[5] Water year types are customized for the Basin watershed based on annual precipitation as follows:

- Wet year = more than 19.6 inches
- Above normal year = 13.1 to 19.6 inches
- Below normal year = 9.85 to 13.1 inches
- Dry year = 6.6 to 9.85 inches
- Critical year = less than 6.6 inches.

[6] Groundwater storage change estimates for years 1998 through 2024 may differ from estimates reported in previous Cuyama Basin Annual Reports due to model updates using the most recent land use data.

Section 5. Groundwater Quality

As discussed in Section 4.8 of the Cuyama GSP, the CBGSA's groundwater quality network is designed to monitor salinity levels (as total dissolved solids (TDS)). In 2023 a comprehensive review of the groundwater quality network was conducted after three years of annual sampling for TDS had been performed. Wells were evaluated with respect to the following issues: lack of landowner agreements for monitoring, access issues at well sites, access issues due to weather. Based on this analysis, the CBGSA board approved a revised water quality network in November 2023, which includes 29 representative wells and 12 non-representative wells, is shown in **Figure 5-1.** This revised network will take effect when the 2025 GSP Update is complete and will provide adequate coverage in the Basin while ensuring continued and consistent monitoring during the GSP implementation period.

In 2025, the CBGSA collected TDS measurements at 25 of the 29 representative wells (86%) in the groundwater quality monitoring network. The results are listed in **Table 5-1** and shown on **Figure 5-2.** Of the 25 representative wells measured in water year 2025, eight wells were lower (i.e. better) than their measurable objective, 17 wells were between the measurable objective and minimum threshold, and no wells exceeded the minimum threshold. 14% of wells were not sampled due to limitations in gaining access to well sites. Water quality results (as compared to minimum thresholds) can be found in **Table 5-1** and **Figure 5-3**. While TDS levels are relatively high in many parts of the Basin, they are consistent with historical measurements and therefore do not exceed the minimum thresholds established in the GSP. The CBGSA will continue to sample for TDS on an annual basis and will assess the appropriateness of sustainability criteria for TDS in the future.

The CBGSA conducts its own sampling for nitrate and arsenic once every five years. In the interim years the CBGSA leverages existing monitoring programs for nitrate and arsenic through California State Water Resource Control Board Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment (GAMA) Database, which includes in particular data from the Central Coast Regional Water Board's Irrigated Lands Program for nitrates as part of its database. Nitrate and arsenic data are shown on **Figure 5-4** for nitrate and on **Figure 5-5** for arsenic. These maps include data downloaded from GAMA and the sampling results from the CBGSA's sampling for these constituents conducted in 2022 and reported in the WY 2022 Annual Report. Because few measurements were available for WY 2023 through WY 2025, these maps include data for water years 2022 through 2025 in order to provide a more complete picture of the presence of each constituent in the Cuyama Basin.

These recent measurements for nitrate and arsenic can be compared to those that were reported in the 2025 GSP for the 2010-2020 period for nitrate (GSP Figure 2-80) and for arsenic (GSP Figure 2-81) to assess what changes may have occurred. As reported in the GSP, from 2010-2020, there were multiple wells with nitrate concentrations over the MCL, mostly located in the central part of the Basin. The more recent data from 2022-2025 shows fewer wells with high nitrate concentrations; these wells are also located in the central part of the Basin. For arsenic, both the data from 2010-2020 and that from 2022-2025 show high concentrations in wells located just south and east of New Cuyama. Therefore, the available data indicates that the wells with high concentrations of both nitrate and arsenic are at similar locations to historical measurements.

The CBGSA will continue to rely on these third-party sources as described in Chapter 2 of the 2025 GSP.

Table 5-1: Groundwater Quality Network Wells and TDS Measurements

	TDS						
Opti ID	Date	Measurement (mg/L)	MO (mg/L)	MT (mg/L)	MT Status	2025 Interim Milestone (mg/L)	Interim Milestone Status
61	-	-	585	1000	-	896	-
72	10/3/2025	895	900	1106	Below MO	1055	Below IM
74	10/3/2025	1340	1310	1872	Below MT	1732	Below IM
77	10/20/2025	1164	1120	1682	Below MT	1542	Below IM
79	10/2/2025	1620	1500	2318	Below MT	2114	Below IM
83	10/2/2025	1040	1120	1816	Below MO	1642	Below IM
88	12/3/2025	349	320	1000	Below MT	830	Below IM
90	10/2/2025	1170	1400	1596	Below MO	1547	Below IM
91	10/20/2025	1057	1020	1558	Below MT	1424	Below IM
95	10/2/2025	1340	1340	1950	Below MT	1798	Below IM
96	10/2/2025	1240	1100	1676	Below MT	1532	Below IM
99	10/3/2025	1100	1140	1658	Below MO	1529	Below IM
101	10/2/2025	1310	1210	1735	Below MT	1604	Below IM
102	10/2/2025	1660	1500	2551	Below MT	2288	Below IM
157	-	-	1360	2468	-	2191	-
204	12/3/2025	369	380	1000	Below MO	845	Below IM
242	10/2/2025	598	780	1656	Below MO	1437	Below IM
316	10/20/2025	1106	1060	1524	Below MT	1408	Below IM
317	10/20/2025	1120	692	1444	Below MT	1256	Below IM
322	10/3/2025	1220	1140	1504	Below MT	1413	Below IM
324	10/3/2025	749	740	1000	Below MT	935	Below IM
325	10/3/2025	1090	1070	1687	Below MT	1533	Below IM
420	10/20/2025	1119	1080	1560	Below MT	1440	Below IM
421	10/20/2025	1394	1280	1761	Below MT	1640	Below IM
424	10/3/2025	1230	1260	1658	Below MO	1559	Below IM
467	10/2/2025	926	1070	1846	Below MO	1652	Below IM
568	10/2/2025	931	860	1118	Below MT	1054	Below IM
841	-	-	561	1000	-	890	-
845	-	-	1250	1250	-	1250	-

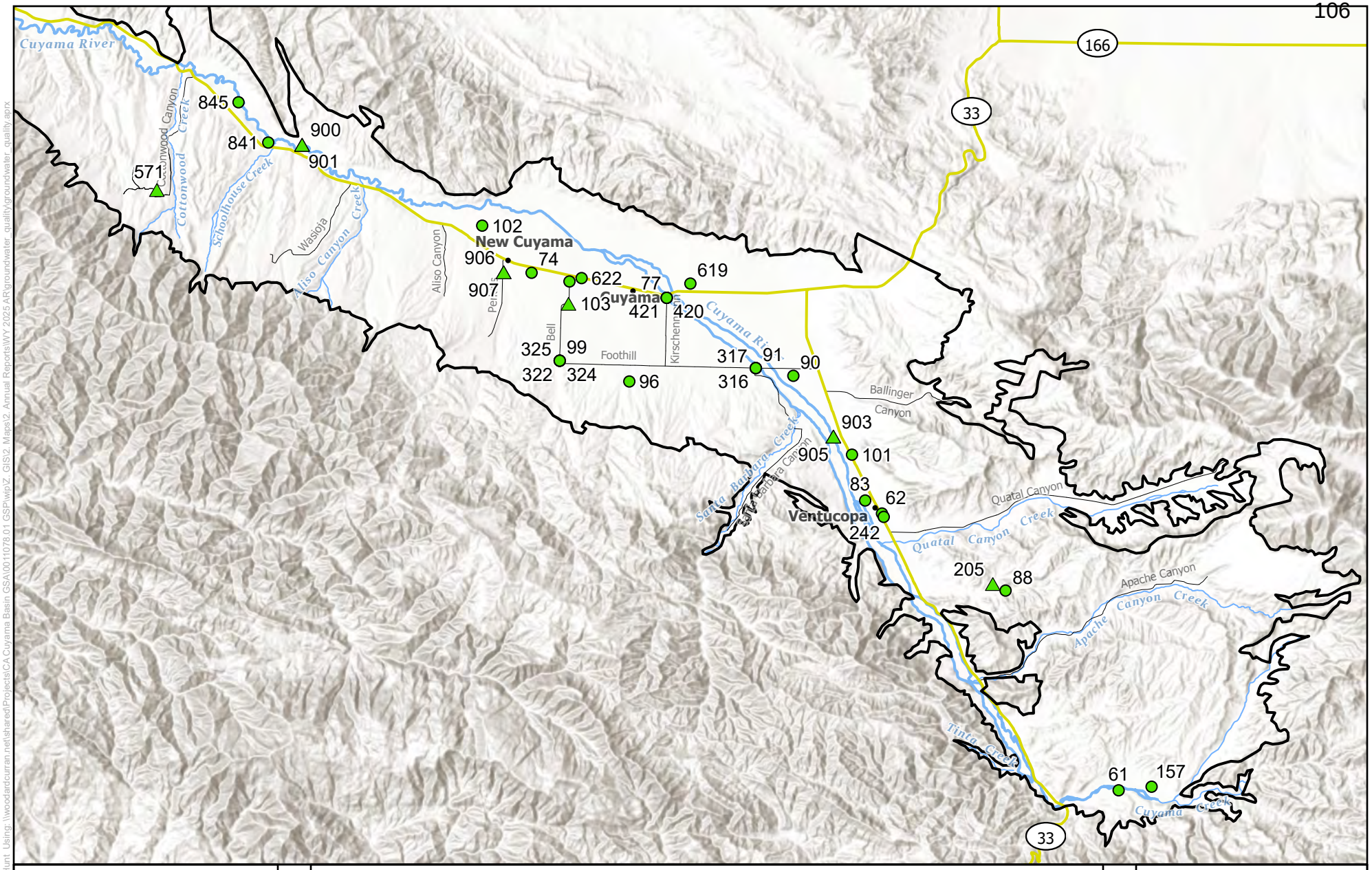


Figure 5-1: Groundwater Quality Monitoring Network

Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin

Legend

- Non-representative Monitoring
- Representative Monitoring
- Creek
- Cuyama River
- Local Road
- Highway
- Town
- Cuyama Basin

N

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0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles

Map Created: February 2026

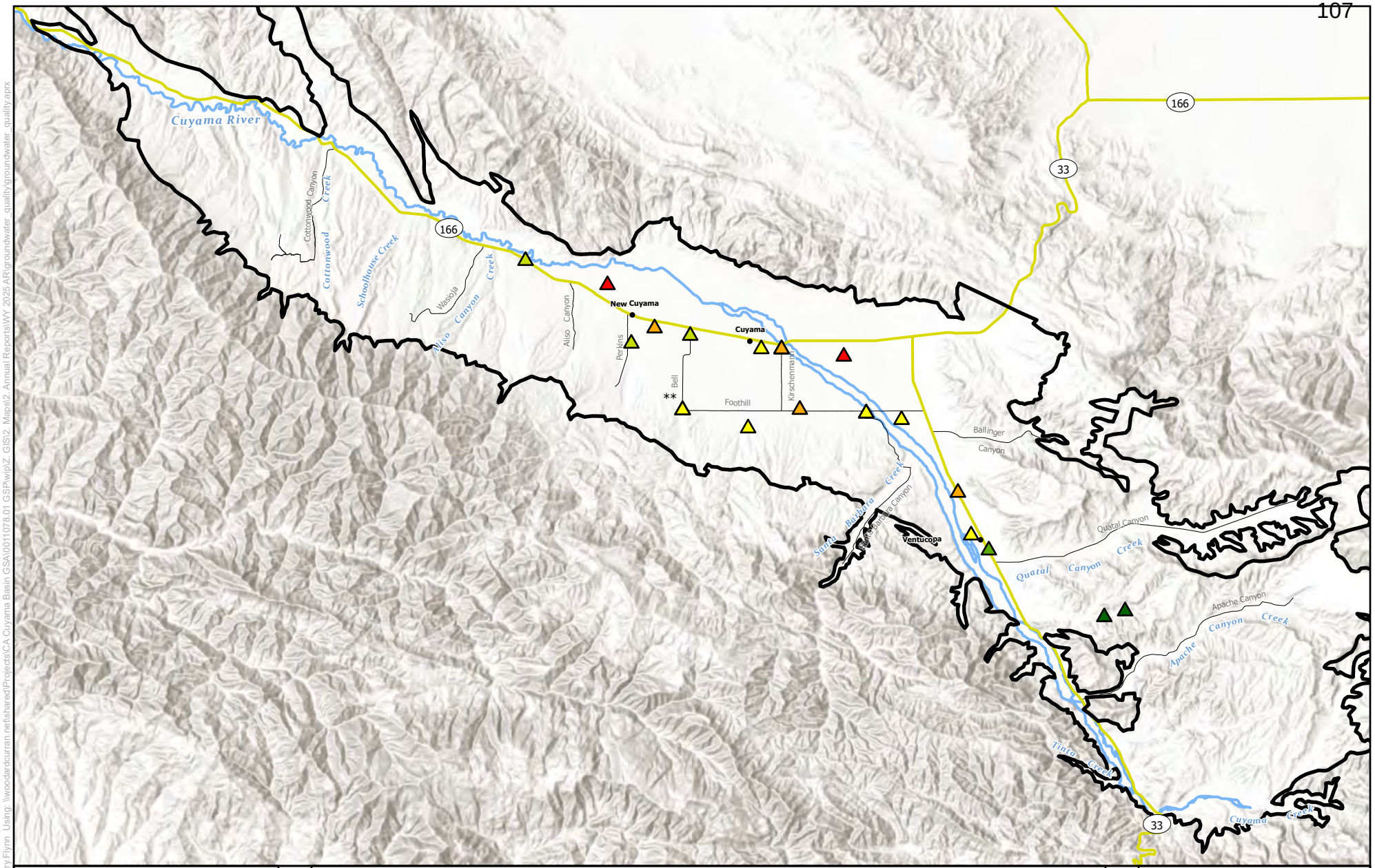

Figure 5-2: Groundwater Quality Measurements - TDS

October 2025 Data

Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin

Legend

- < 500 mg/L
- 501 - 750 mg/L
- 751 - 1,000 mg/L
- 1,001 - 1,250 mg/L
- 1,251 - 1,500 mg/L
- 1,501 - 1,750 mg/L
- 1,751 - 2,000 mg/L
- 2,001 - 2,250 mg/L
- Highway
- Local Road
- Town
- Creek
- Cuyama River
- Cuyama Basin

**Nested well at this location.

N

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CUYAMA BASIN GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles

Map Created: January 2026

Figure Exported: 1/27/2026 By: Kerry.Flynn Using: \\woodardcurran.net\shared\Projects\CA Cuyama Basin GSA\0011078.01 GSPwip\2_GIS\2_Maps\2_Annual Reports\WY 2025 AR\groundwater_quality\groundwater_quality.aprx

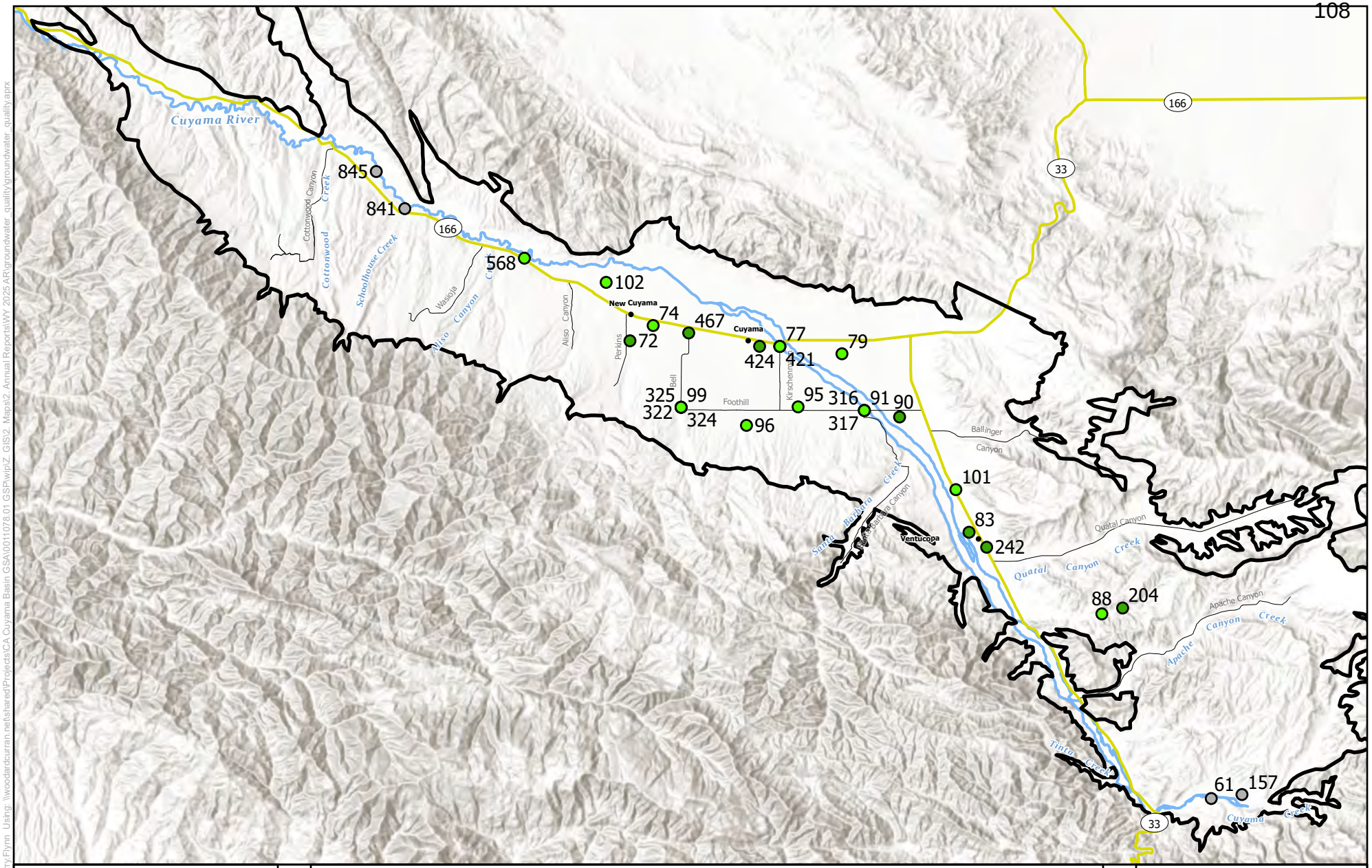

Figure 5-3: Groundwater Quality Status - TDS

Years 2022 to 2025

Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin

Legend

- Below Measurable Objective
- More than 10% Below Minimum Threshold
- No available data this period
- Cuyama Basin
- Town
- Highway
- Creek
- Local Road
- Cuyama River

*Most recent values from monitoring wells with multiple observations are shown.

N

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0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles

Map Created: January 2026

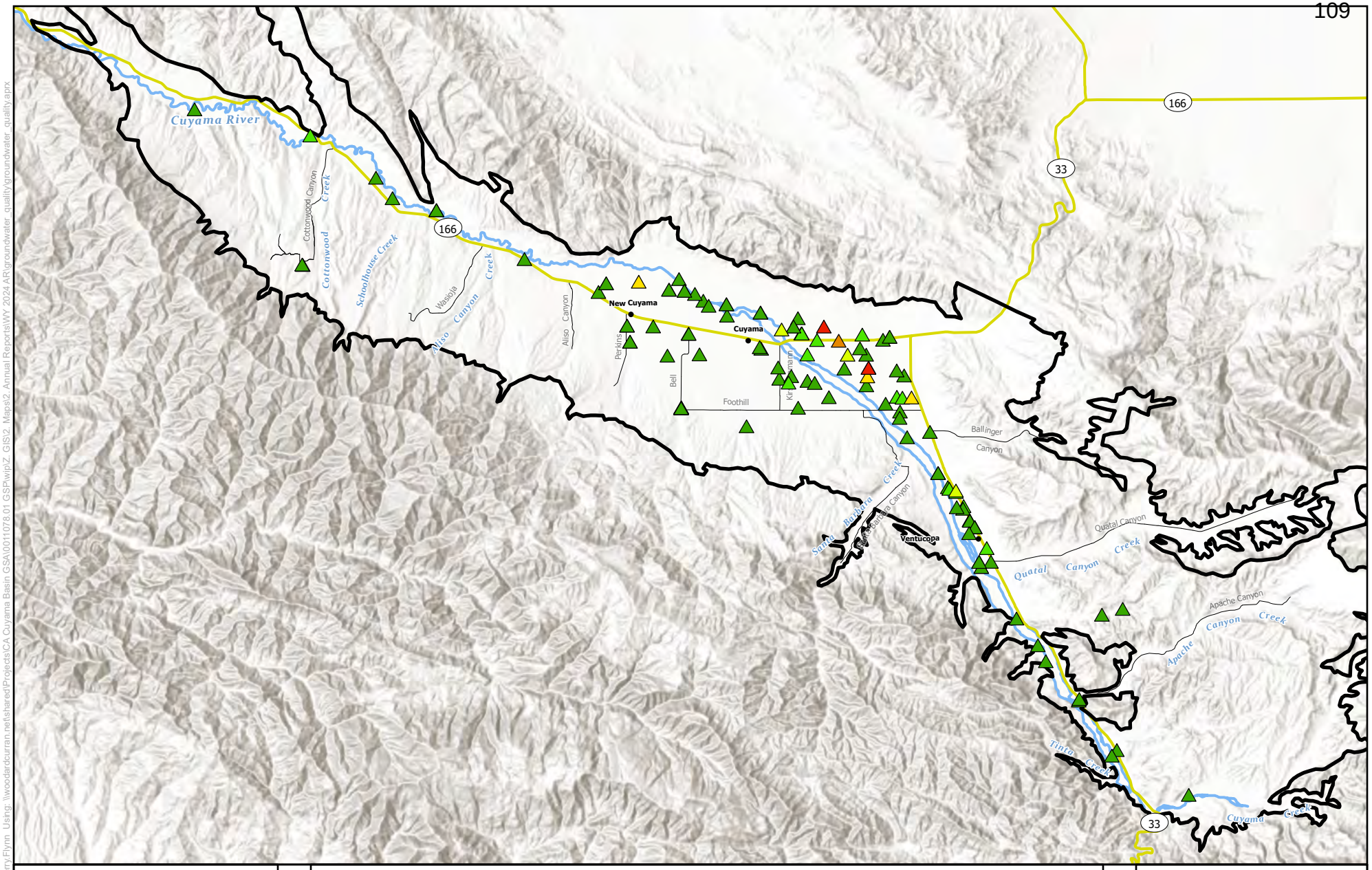

Figure 5-4: Groundwater Quality Measurements - Nitrate as NO3-N

Years 2022 to 2025

Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin

Legend

- 0 - 5 mg/L
- 5 - 8 mg/L
- 8 - 10 mg/L
- 10 - 15 mg/L
- 15 - 20 mg/L
- > 20 mg/L
- Highway
- Local Road
- Town
- Creek
- Cuyama River
- Cuyama Basin

*Most recent values from monitoring wells with multiple observations are shown.

N

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CUYAMA BASIN GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles

Map Created: January 2026

Figure Exported: 1/13/2026 By: KerryFlynn Using: \\woodardcurran.net\shared\Projects\CA Cuyama Basin GSA\0011078.01 GSPwip\2_GIS\2_Maps\2_Annual Reports\WY 2024 AR\groundwater_quality\groundwater_quality.aprx

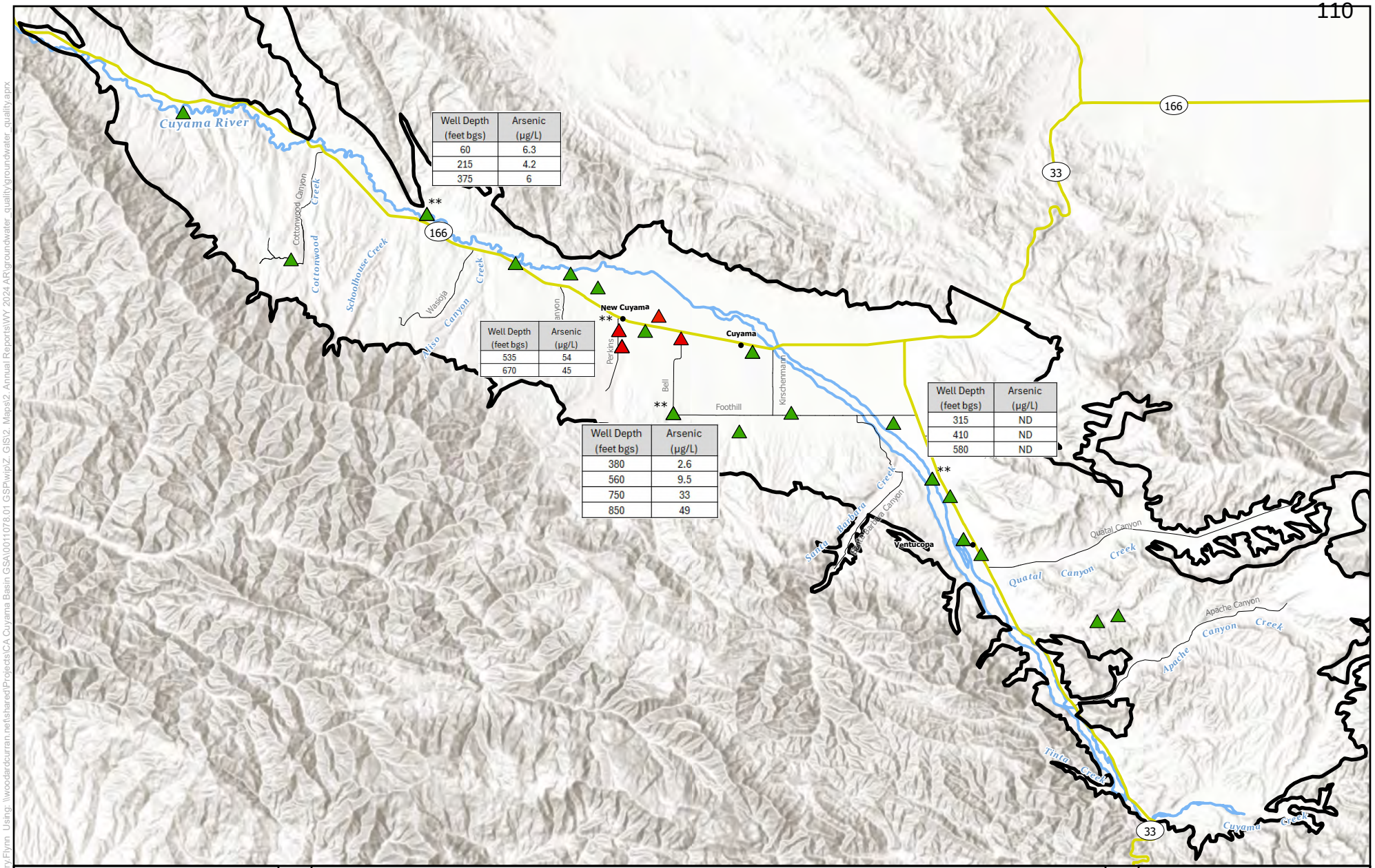

Figure 5-5: Groundwater Quality Measurements - Arsenic

Years 2022 to 2025

Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin

Legend

- < 5 µg/L
- 5 - 8 µg/L
- 8 - 10 µg/L
- 10 - 15 µg/L
- 15 - 20 µg/L
- > 20 µg/L
- Highway
- Local Road
- Town
- Creek
- Cuyama River
- Cuyama Basin

*Most recent values from monitoring wells with multiple observations are shown. **Nested well at this location.

N

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0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles

Map Created: January 2026

Figure Exported: 1/13/2026 By: KerryFlynn Using: \\woodardcurran.net\shared\Projects\CA Cuyama Basin GSA\0011078.01 GSPwip\2_GIS\2_Maps\2_Annual Reports\WY 2024 AR\groundwater_quality\groundwater_quality.aprx

Section 6. Land Subsidence

Section 4.9 of the Cuyama Basin GSP describes the monitoring network for land subsidence in the Basin, which is composed of five continuous geographic positioning system (CGPS) stations in and around the Basin to monitor lateral and vertical ground movements. Two of the five stations, the Cuyama Valley High School (CUHS) and the Ventucopa (VCST) stations, are within the Basin boundary. The other three stations are outside of the Basin and provide data comparative data for vertical movements that are more likely related to tectonic displacement rather than land subsidence.

The undesirable result for subsidence, as described in Section 3.2.5, is detected when 30 percent of representative subsidence monitoring sites (i.e. 1 of 2 sites) exceed the minimum threshold for subsidence over two years. The minimum threshold for subsidence, as defined in GSP Section 5.6.3, is 2 inches per year.

At the time the GSP was submitted in 2020, subsidence rates for the CUHS station were -0.56 inches per year. As shown in **Figure 6-1** data through 2025 was downloaded from the USGS Earthquakes Hazards Program, Central California Network[7]. Data was formerly downloaded from UNAVCO[8] and the subsidence trend for CUHS was recalculated. Subsidence rates for the last few years have shown positive or near no change in ground surface elevation. USGS applied a manual adjustment in 2024 (clear shown by the jump up in vertical displacement) for station CUHS[9]. Other stations have also had historical data sets updated or edited while using the new online interface[7]. To use a conservative analysis, "Trended" data for each statin is downloaded and analyzed and shown in **Figure 6-1.**

Subsidence rates are calculated by taking the rate of subsidence for the current and previous water years (two-year time span) and calculating the slope of the rate over that period. Because USGS applied a manual adjustment in 2024, this slope for CUHS was calculated to be a positive 4.02 inches over the last two water years. However, because of the manual adjustment, this could be seen as a misrepresentation of the rates of subsidence and an artifact of USGS's data correction. Therefore, the CBGSA has for this Annual Report "removed" that adjustment in 2024 and normalized the data. This was done by:

1. Identifying the date of the manual adjustment = April 5, 2024.
2. Finding the difference between 4/4/2024 and 4/5/2024 and using this as the vertical displacement manual adjustment value. This difference = -0.29724 inches.
3. Taking all data from 4/5/2024 through the end of WY 2025 (9/30/2025) and manual adjusting that data by the -0.29724 so that the points simulate a non-corrected trend over the rate evaluation period
4. Recalculating the slope with the "non-adjusted" data over that time. Found to be 0.15 inches per year.

Applying this adjustment results in a more realistic estimate of the rate of subsidence for the period of interest presented in this report.

[7] https://earthquake.usgs.gov/monitoring/gps/CentralCalifornia_ITRF2014/.

[8] https://www.unavco.org/data/web-services/documentation/documentation.html#!/GNSS47GPS/getPositionByStationId

[9] https://earthquake.usgs.gov/monitoring/gps/CentralCalifornia_ITRF2014/cuhs

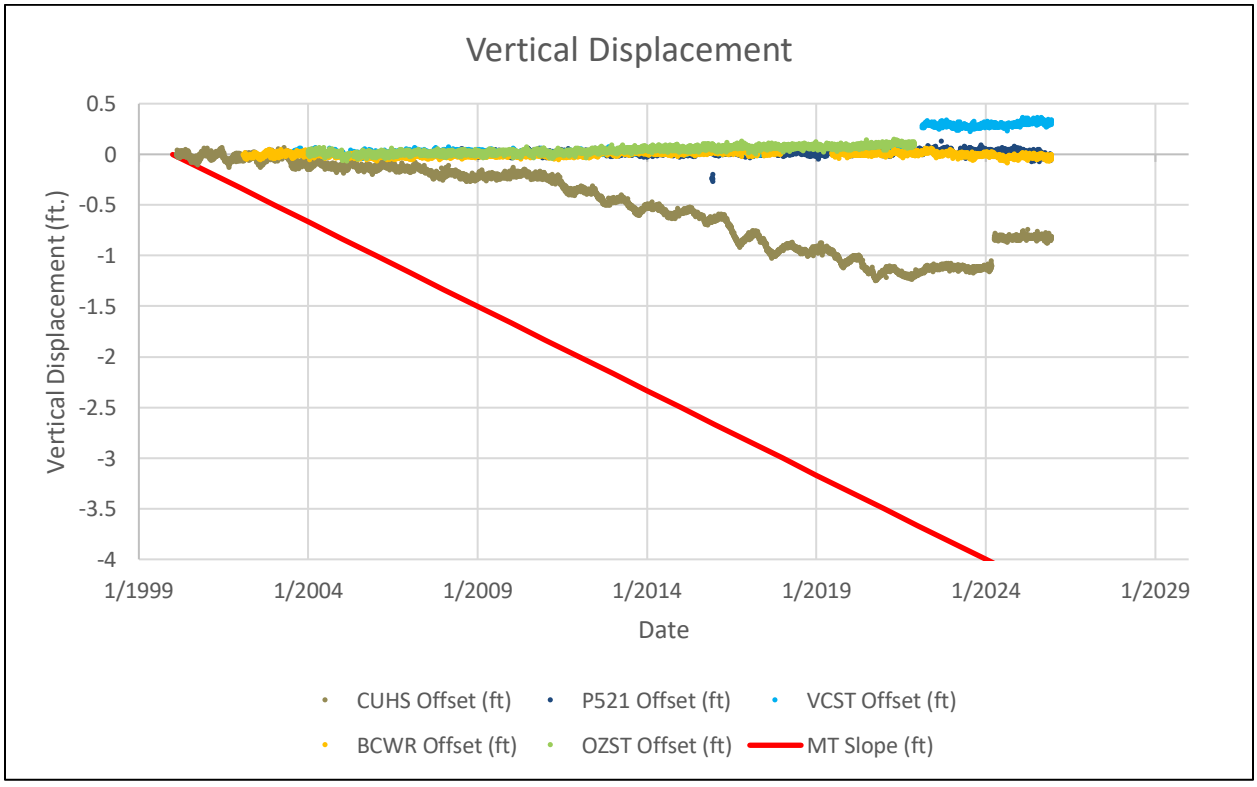
Table 6-1 shows the summary trends and statistics for the subsidence monitoring stations within the Basin. Several different comparisons are shown for transparency, however, the rate over the last two WYs is used to assess whether URs are occurring.

All current rates are below the minimum threshold, and thus undesirable results for subsidence are not occurring in the Basin.

Table 6-1: Summary Subsidence Trends

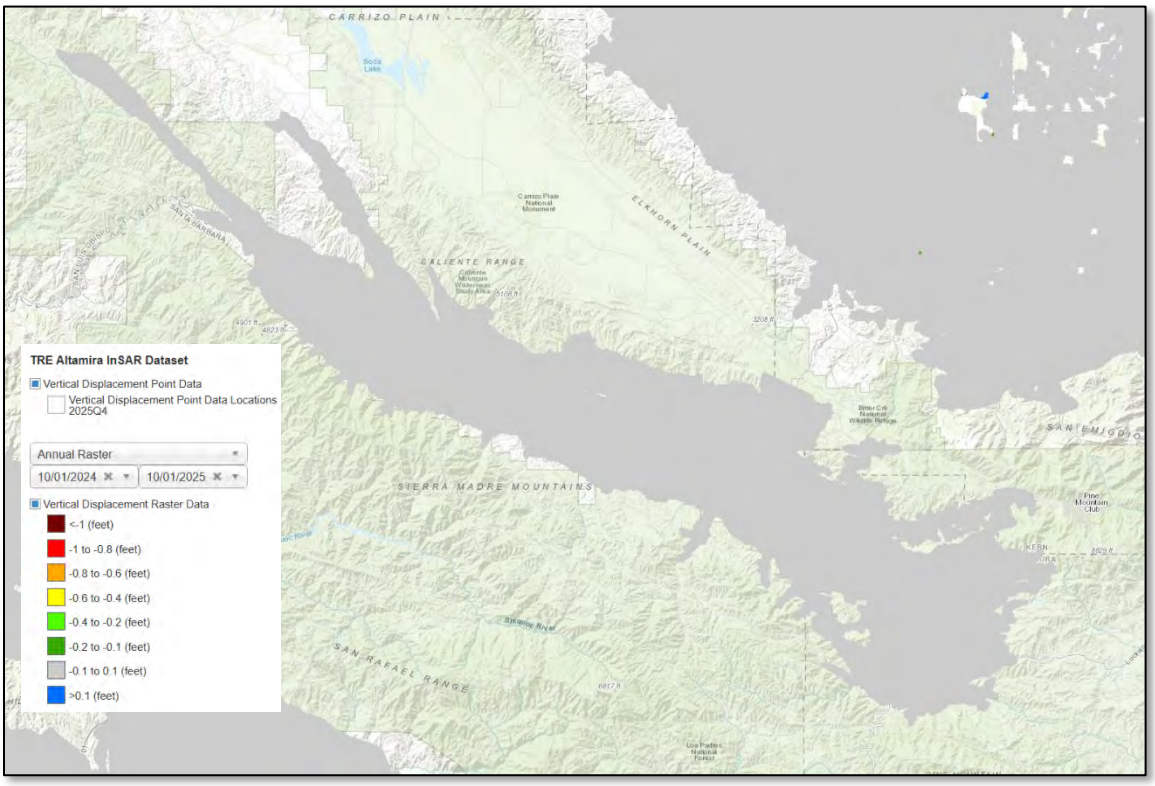
Station	Rate of Subsidence – All Records	Rate of Subsidence – WY 2024 & 2025	MT (in/yr)	MT Exceedance?
CUHS (with USGS Adjustment)	-0.62	+2.01	-2	No
CUHS (**without** USGS Adjustment)	N/A	+0.07	-2	No
VCST	+0.17	+0.31	-2	No

Figure 6-1: Subsidence Monitoring Data



Additional subsidence data is available through TRE Altamira InSAR Dataset from DWR, which was used to verify that no detrimental or drastic changes had occurred. Raster results for the change over the water year are presented in **Figure 6-2** and show no discernable change (between -0.1 and +0.1 feet) in any part of the Basin over that period.

Figure 6-2: Cuyama Subsidence Raster from SGMA Data Viewer – TRE Altamira InSAR Data – WY2025



Section 7. Plan Implementation

§356.2 (c)	A description of progress toward implementing the Plan, including achieving interim milestones, and implementation of projects or management actions since the previous annual report.

This section describes management activities taken by the CBGSA to implement the Cuyama Basin GSP from adoption of the GSP through preparation of this Annual Report.

7.1 Progress Toward Achieving Interim Milestones

Since the original GSP was adopted by the CBGSA Board recently and CBGSA data collection efforts began in the second half of 2020, progress toward achieving interim milestones is in its early stages.

To track changes in groundwater conditions and the Basins progress towards sustainability, the GSA compiles a quarterly groundwater condition reports based on the data collected to monitoring groundwater levels. Current data collection occurs quarterly with corresponding reports. Data collection prior to 2022 was conducted monthly, but the CBGSA determined quarterly data collection was sufficient after a full year of monthly monitoring had been performed.

The Updated 2025 GSP included a reevaluation of thresholds for the groundwater level sustainability indicator, as described in Section 5 (Minimum Thresholds, Measurable Objectives, and Interim Milestones). As described in the 2025 GSP Update, the minimum threshold calculation now uses a stepwise function that takes a conservative approach to protect wells (production and domestic) across the Basin while providing flexibility, when possible, to accommodate the CBGSA planned pumping allocations and reductions strategy. The stepwise function has four potential calculation outcomes:

1. **Combined Well protection and GDE protection depth:** The well protection depth and GDE protection depth were merged together in a GIS analysis process that interpolated the data into a 3-dimensional coverage across the Basin, in the same process elevation points make a topographic map of the surface elevation. For each RMW's location, the interpolated protection depth was then extracted to get the final Well Protection / GDE protection depth value.
    a. **Well Protection Depth**: The well protection depth is used to ensure that active production and domestic wells within the Basin are protected from harm to their beneficial uses. The well protection depth is a numerical value representing the approximate depth at which, if exceeded, beneficial uses could be impacted in a well. This value is unique and calculated for each active production and domestic well within the Basin where there is available data. Where data is not available, generalized or regional proxy data is utilized. Some wells are screened from this analysis either because they are too far removed from the representative well network (and therefore conditions at the nearest RMW are not indicative of conditions at the active well because of distance and/or other conditions such as geology or topology) or wells were already dry in 2015. The well protection depth is calculated for each pumping well as a four-part stepwise function, with a slight difference in the fourth step between domestic and production wells (Figure 7-1).
    b. **GDE Protection Depth**: All potential GDE locations in the Basin were assigned a protection depth of 30 ft bgs via a dense spatial point-cloud within each GDE polygon in

GIS. The point-clouds allow GIS to utilize the same data type (points instead of polygons) in the processing required for the protection depth calculation.

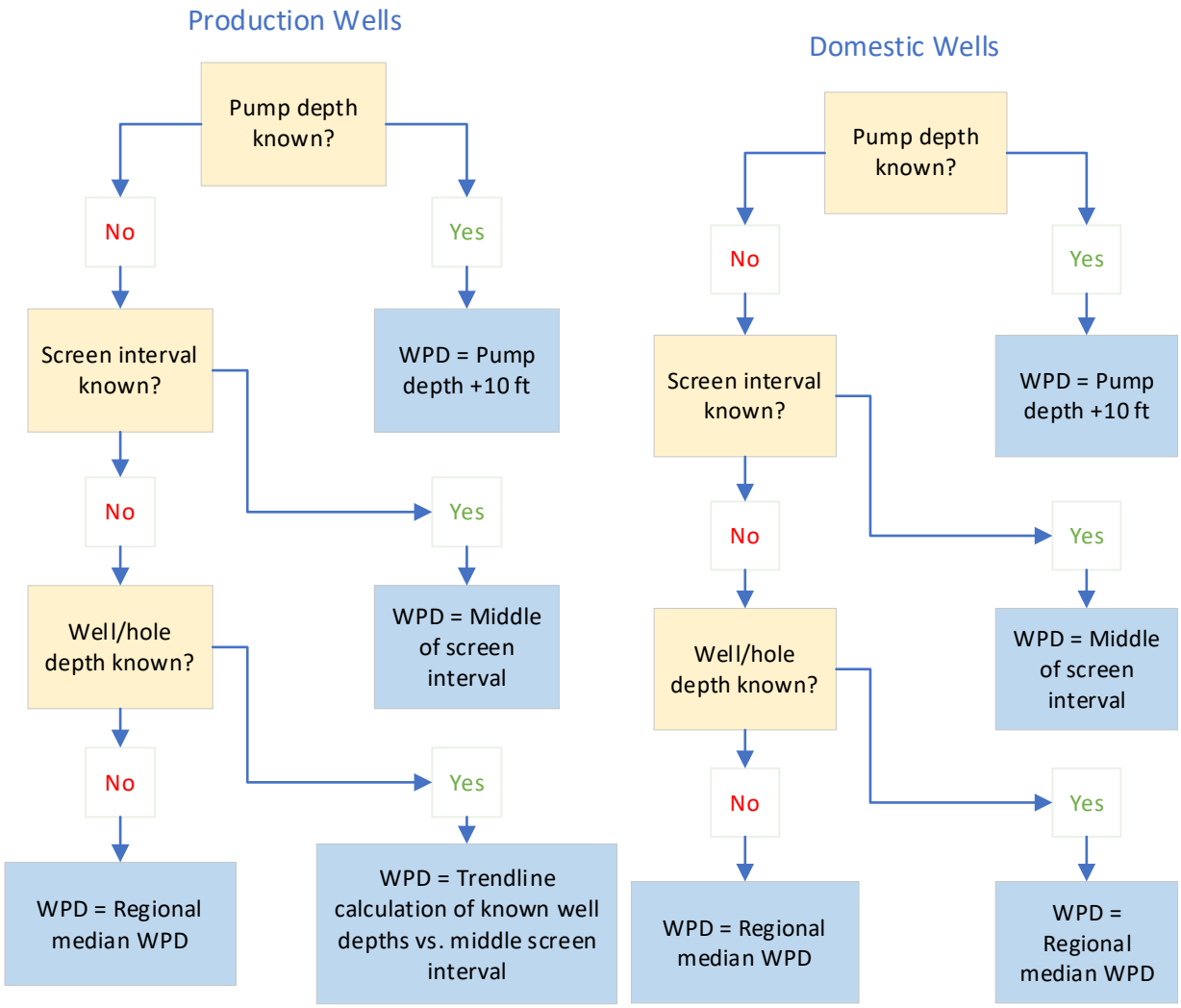


Figure 7-1: Well Protection Depth Stepwise Diagram for Production and Domestic Wells

2. **Recent deepest measurement plus 10 ft or 5% buffer (whichever is greater):** Historical data for the last ten years (2013-2023 based on the timing of the development of this methodology) was analyzed to find the deepest depth to water during that period. A buffer of the greater of either 10 ft or 5% of the depth to water value was then added to the max depth. This methodology helps utilize, where appropriate, historical and recently collected data that captures both wet and dry periods. This criteria allows for the flexibility for regions of the Basin that experience significant drawdown and recovery during dry and wet hydrologic cycles to manage those variations in groundwater elevation.
3. **Projected depth of water in 2040 based on modeled glidepath**: The Cuyama Basing Groundwater Model (updated in 2024 for the 2025 GSP) was used to project the depth of water in 2040 based on the CBGSA's planned allocation and glidepath pumping reductions. In regions of

the Basin where there is significant pumping, this allows for groundwater levels to decline to where the model predicts they will be in 2040 given the anticipated schedule for pumping reductions.

4. **Saturated thickness in areas of greater geologic understanding:** The calculation for this strategy uses the localized region's total average saturated thickness for the primary storage area and calculating 15 percent of that depth. Because there is an area in the northwestern portion of the Basin with greater geological research and understanding, the saturated thickness provides a measurable and defined direct relationship between available water in the aquifer, storage capacity, and undesirable conditions. As discussed in the following section, additional analysis has also been conducted to ensure that the calculated MTs in this area do not impact beneficial uses or uses at any nearby active wells or potential GDEs.

Using these four options above, the stepwise function to determine the appropriate MT for each RMW is as follows:

1. For RMWs that used the saturated thickness approach in the approved 2020 GSP, utilize that same approach.
2. For RMWs that did not utilize the saturated thickness approach in the approved 2020 GSP,
    a. First find the deeper of these two values:
        i. Deepest depth to water (DTW) from 2013-2023 + buffer
        ii. Cuyama Basin groundwater model projected DTW in 2040
3. Then find the shallower value between Step 2a, the WPD and the GDE protection depth

As outlined in the GSP, undesirable results for the chronic lowering of groundwater levels occurs, "when 30 percent of representative monitoring wells… fall below their minimum groundwater elevation threshold for two consecutive years." (Cuyama GSP, pg. 3-2). As of October 2025, 2% of representative wells (1 of 46) was below the minimum threshold (Cuyama Groundwater Conditions Report, pg. 1). Undesirable results conditions have therefore not been met.

Table 7-1: Measured Depths to Groundwater Compared to 2025 Minimum Thresholds

Well	Region	Depth to Water (feet)	Measurement Month	Minimum Threshold	Status
72	Central	142	October 2025	373	Above Measurable Objective
74	Central	240	October 2025	322	Above Measurable Objective
77	Central	501	October 2025	514	More than 10% above Minimum Threshold
91	Central	683	October 2025	730	More than 10% above Minimum Threshold
95	Central	588	October 2025	597	More than 10% above Minimum Threshold
96	Central	341	October 2025	369	Above Measurable Objective
99	Central	309	October 2025	379	Above Measurable Objective
102	Central	375	October 2025	470	Above Measurable Objective
103	Central	229	October 2025	379	Above Measurable Objective
112	Central	83	October 2025	102	Above Measurable Objective
114	Central	47	October 2025	58	Above Measurable Objective
316	Central	685	October 2025	731	More than 10% above Minimum Threshold
317	Central	683	October 2025	700	More than 10% above Minimum Threshold
322	Central	310	October 2025	387	Above Measurable Objective
324	Central	306	October 2025	365	Above Measurable Objective
325	Central	300	October 2025	331	Above Measurable Objective
420	Central	502	October 2025	514	More than 10% above Minimum Threshold
421	Central	503	October 2025	514	More than 10% above Minimum Threshold
474	Central	130	October 2025	197	Above Measurable Objective
568	Central	37	October 2025	47	Above Measurable Objective
604	Central	463	October 2025	544	Above Measurable Objective
935	Central	438	October 2025	504	Above Measurable Objective
609	Central	419	October 2025	499	Above Measurable Objective
610	Central	646	October 2025	557	Below Minimum Threshold (63 months)

612	Central	441	October 2025	513	Above Measurable Objective
613	Central	507	October 2025	578	Above Measurable Objective
615	Central	523	October 2025	588	Above Measurable Objective
629	Central	556	October 2025	613	Above Measurable Objective
633	Central	556	October 2025	605	More than 10% above Minimum Threshold
62	Eastern	89	October 2025	212	Above Measurable Objective
85	Eastern	141	October 2025	200	Above Measurable Objective
100	Eastern	89	October 2025	186	Above Measurable Objective
101	Eastern	68	October 2025	138	Above Measurable Objective
841	Northwestern	69	October 2025	203	Above Measurable Objective
845	Northwestern	79	October 2025	203	Above Measurable Objective
2	Southeastern	31	October 2025	52	Above Measurable Objective
89	Southeastern	29	October 2025	62	Above Measurable Objective
106	Western	141	October 2025	164	Above Measurable Objective
107	Western	78	October 2025	122	Above Measurable Objective
117	Western	154	October 2025	163	More than 10% above Minimum Threshold
118	Western	51	October 2025	72	More than 10% above Minimum Threshold
571	Western	96	October 2025	142	Above Measurable Objective
573	Western	66	October 2025	93	More than 10% above Minimum Threshold
830	Far-West Northwestern	-	October 2025	63	No available data this period (Above MO in July 2024)
832	Far-West Northwestern	33	October 2025	50	Above Measurable Objective
833	Far-West Northwestern	26	October 2025	48	More than 10% above Minimum Threshold
836	Far-West Northwestern	31	October 2025	49	More than 10% above Minimum Threshold

Note: Wells only count towards the identification of undesirable results if the level measurement is below the minimum threshold for 24 consecutive months.

7.2 Funding to Support GSP Implementation

On May 22, 2025, the CBGSA Board held a rate hearing and set a groundwater extraction fee of $5 per acre-foot for FY 2025-26.

Additionally, the CBGSA has been awarded a $7.6 million in grant fund under the Critically Overdrafted Basin (COD) SGMA Implementation Round 1 grant opportunity, with funding awarded for the following activities:

- Ongoing Monitoring and Enhancements
    - Installation of Piezometers
    - installation of dedicated monitoring wells
    - DMS maintenance and enhancements
    - Groundwater level and quality monitoring
    - USGS stream gage maintenance
- Project and Management Action Implementation
    - CBWRM model update and re-calibration
    - Develop and implement framework for pumping allocations
    - Analysis of management actions implementation options
    - Adaptive management support
    - Precipitation enhancement technical analysis
    - Flood and stormwater capture technical analysis
- GSP Implementation and Outreach Activities
    - GSP implementation program management
    - Stakeholder engagement and community outreach
    - Prepare annual reports
    - Modify GSP in response to DWR determination
    - 5-year GSP update
- Improving Understanding of Basin Water Use
    - Perform updated land use survey
    - Perform river channel survey
    - Enhance existing CIMIS station and implement new stations

While the original grant agreement specified a completion date of April 30, 2025, this has been extended to March 31, 2026.

7.3 Stakeholder Outreach Activities in Support of GSP Implementation

The following is a list of public meetings where GSP development and implementation was discussed during the 2024-2025 water year.

- CBGSA Board meetings[10]: November 6, January 15, January 27, March 5, May 7, May 22, July 9, and September 3
- Standing Advisory Committee (SAC) meetings[11]: October 31, January 9, February 27, May 1, June 26, and August 28

7.4 Progress on Implementation of GSP Projects

Table 7-2 shows the projects and management actions that were included in the GSP. The following subsections describe the progress of implementation of each GSP project.

[10] https://cuyamabasin.org/board-of-directors

[11] https://cuyamabasin.org/standing-advisory-committee

Table 7-2: Summary of Projects and Management Actions included in the GSP

Activity	Current Status	Anticipated Timing	Estimated Cost[a]
Project 1: Flood and Stormwater Capture	A water rights analysis of potential water supplies was completed during WY 2024-2025.	• Feasibility study: 0 to 5 years • Design/Construction: 5 to 15 years	• Study: $1,000,000 • Flood and Stormwater Capture Project: $600-$800 per AF ($2,600,000 – 3,400,000 per year)
Project 2: Precipitation Enhancement	A cloud seeding effects study was completed by the Desert Research Institute during WY 2024-2025.	• Refined project study: 0 to 5 years • Implementation of Precipitation Enhancement: 5 to 15 years	• Study: $200,000 • Precipitation Enhancement Project: $25 per AF ($150,000 per year)
Project 3: Water Supply Transfers/Exchanges	Not yet begun	• Feasibility study/planning: 0 to 5 years • Implementation in 5 to 15 years	• Study: $200,000 • Transfers/Exchanges: $600-$2,800 per AF (total cost TBD)
Project 4: Improve Reliability of Water Supplies for Local Communities	A new well was installed by the CCSD during WY 2024-25; not yet begun for other communities	• Feasibility studies: 0 to 2 years • Design/Construction: 1 to 5 years	• Study: $100,000 • Design/Construction: • $1,800,000
Management Action 1: Basin-Wide Economic Analysis	Completed	• December 2020	• $60,000
Management Action 2: Pumping Allocations in Central Basin Management Area	Additional allocations developed for Central Management Area for 2025 through 2029	• Allocations implemented: 2023 through 2040	• Plan: $300,000 • Implementation: $150,000 per year
Adaptive Management	Board ad-hoc committee was formed and considered potential actions; standard operating procedures were developed	Only implemented if triggered; timing would vary	TBD

[a] Estimated cost based on planning documents and professional judgment
AF = acre-feet

7.4.1 Project 1: Flood and Stormwater Capture

The CBGSA application for COD SGMA Implementation Grant funding from DWR includes a task to understand the feasibility of future flood and stormwater capture. Specifically, funding was sought to perform a water rights analysis on flood and stormwater capture flows in the Basin to understand the feasibility of further developing a stormwater capture project in the Basin given water availability and existing water rights. A technical and legal water rights analysis was completed during WY 2025, which

concluded that while there may be potential water supply benefits from stormwater capture, there are also potential challenges related to the water rights of existing downstream users that could affect the feasibility of a potential project.

7.4.2 Project 2: Precipitation Enhancement

The CBGSA application for COD SGMA Implementation Grant funding from DWR, which includes a task to understand the feasibility of precipitation enhancements efforts. Specifically, funding was sought to perform a study of the precipitation enhancement action identified in the GSP to determine if this action should be pursued and implemented in the Basin. The CBGSA contracted with the Desert Research Institute (DRI) to assess cloud seeding effects on Santa Barbra County and the Cuyama Valley; DRI completed their study and provided a final report to the CBGSA in January 2025. While the study indicated that there may be some potential water supply benefits from the implementation of cloud seeding, cost and implementation concerns may preclude development of a cloud seeding project in the Basin.

7.4.3 Project 3: Water Supply Transfers or Exchanges

No progress was made toward implementation of this project since completion of the GSP in January 2020. This project will be explored if Project 1 mentioned above: flood and stormwater capture was feasible but greater volumes of water are desired.

7.4.4 Project 4: Improve Reliability of Water Supplies for Local Communities

This management action includes consideration of opportunities to improve water supply reliability for Ventucopa within CCSD service area. Potential projects include a replacement well for CCSD and improvement of Ventucopa Water Supply Company (VWSC's) existing well. Since the 2020 GSP adoption DWR's IRWM program awarded CCSD a grant to install a new production well. A new well was installed by the CCSD to install the new well during WY 2025.

7.5 Management Actions

Table 7-2 shows the projects and management actions that were included in the GSP. The following subsections describe the progress of implementation of each GSP management action.

7.5.1 Management Action 1: Basin-Wide Economic Analysis

A Basin-wide direct economic analysis of proposed GSP actions was completed. The results of this analysis were presented to the GSP Board on December 4, 2019, and the final report was completed in December 2019. The final Basin-wide economic analysis report was provided in the 2020 Annual Report. This management action is 100% complete.

7.5.2 Management Action 2: Pumping Allocations in Central Basin Management Area

CBGSA staff has worked and continues to work with the Board and stakeholders to implement pumping allocations in the Central Management Area which began in the 2023 calendar year. As directed by the Board, in July 2022, CBGSA staff developed pumping allocations for 2023 and 2024 for each parcel located within the Central Management Area. These allocations reflected a 5% reduction in 2023 and a 10% reduction in 2024 relative to baseline levels.

Allocations for 2025 through 2029 were developed using the updated version of the CBWRM model developed as part of the 2025 GSP Update and were approved by the Board in January 2025. These new allocations take into consideration a new management area boundary developed using the same

methodology as the previous management area, but utilizing the updated model and recent monitoring data. These allocations are available for review on the CBGSA website.

Table 7-3 compares the total Central Management Area allocation quantities in 2023 through 2025 with actual pumping, which was recorded by pumping meters by water users in the Central Management Area in each year. All users were at or below their pumping allocation amount in both 2023 and 2024. [Note: 2025 results will be compiled and included in table and discussion in final Annual Report.]

Table 7-3: Total Central Management Area Allocations and Extractions

Calendar Year	Allocations (Acre-feet)	Extractions (Acre-feet)
2023	47,246	26,850
2024	45,350	28,107
2025	44,295	TBD

The CBGSA intends to develop additional allocations for the period beyond 2029 that would achieve the overall target reduction volume specified in the GSP to reach sustainable conditions. The specific approaches for determining the allocation amounts will be developed and implemented during WY 2029 to take advantage of future data improvements and an anticipated update of the CBWRM model.

7.5.3 Consideration of Pumping Allocations Outside of Central Management Area

The 2025 GSP Update included a Ventucopa Management Area but did not include a management action to implement pumping allocations outside the Central Management Area. Instead the GSP specified that the CBGSA would develop a management plan for the Ventucopa Management Area in the future. During the summer and fall of 2025, the CBGSA performed an analysis of the available data and current CBWRM model capability to simulate the water budgets in the Ventucopa portion of the Basin. The analysis concluded that while the CBWRM model can simulate general trends, seasonal fluctuations, and small recoveries in groundwater levels, the model needs further adjustments to the overall estimates of water budgets and in the simulation of groundwater level recoveries during wet periods. Recommended model improvements were identified; the CBGSA Board will consider whether to fund these improvements during future fiscal years.

In addition, the CBGSA developed an approach to manage potential increased water use outside of the Central Management Area. This approach includes making an initial assessment on an annual basis that considers changes in groundwater pumping, groundwater levels, land use and well permits to determine if a more detailed assessment is required. If it is determined that increased water use is occurring or likely to occur in the near-term for land outside the Central Management Area, the CBGSA will consider performing a more detailed analysis which may include additional ground truthing and analysis of potential impacts to beneficial uses and users. If impacts are identified, appropriate management actions may then be considered, including establishing a “watch area”, additional monitoring, implementing localized allocations, or temporary pumping restrictions on individual wells.

7.6 Adaptive Management

As discussed in the previous annual report, some wells in the Basin were trending towards undesirable results. The CBGSA Board undertook efforts to review wells that exceeded minimum thresholds, investigate potential causes of the exceedances, and identify if any domestic or production wells are affected by declining groundwater levels. This effort was incorporated into the updates included in the 2025 GSP, and are reflected in the revised SMCs, which utilize GSA collected data to protect beneficial uses and users of groundwater within the Basin. As discussed above, only one well had exceeded its minimum threshold during the October 2025 monitoring.

In addition, the CBGSA has established new standard operating procedures for the adaptive management process that outlines steps that the CBGSA would take to investigate the cause of changing conditions and develop adaptive management strategies for Board consideration. The procedures include forming an ad-hoc committee, performing an investigation, developing draft adaptive management response strategies, and implementing potential response strategies to correct the change in Basin conditions.

7.7 Progress Toward Implementation of Monitoring Networks

This section provides updates about implementation of the monitoring networks identified during GSP development.

7.7.1 Groundwater Levels Monitoring Network

In October 2021 the CBGSA transitioned to quarterly groundwater monitoring from its groundwater levels network. The CBGSA goes out in the field and collects Depth to Water measurements quarterly and attempts to take measurements from each of the representative and non-representative wells in the monitoring network. The results of this groundwater level monitoring are shown in Table 7-1. In September 2023, the CBGSA board voted to revise the monitoring network; the revised monitoring network has been included in the 2025 GSP Update and is reflected in this Annual Report.

Additionally, CBGSA Staff worked with the SGMA Portal team at DWR to ensure that GWL RMN changes are accurately reflected.

7.7.2 Surface Water Monitoring Network

Under a Category 1 grant from DWR, two new surface flow gages were installed on the Cuyama River during 2021. These gages are managed by the United States Geologic Survey (USGS), and data collected at the gage locations are available on the USGS website at the following links:

https://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/uv?site_no=11136500

https://waterdata.usgs.gov/ca/nwis/uv?site_no=11136710

Section 8. References

California Department of Water Resources (DWR). 2003. *California's Groundwater Bulletin 118—Update 2003*. https://water.ca.gov/LegacyFiles/groundwater/bulletin118/basindescriptions/3-13.pdf

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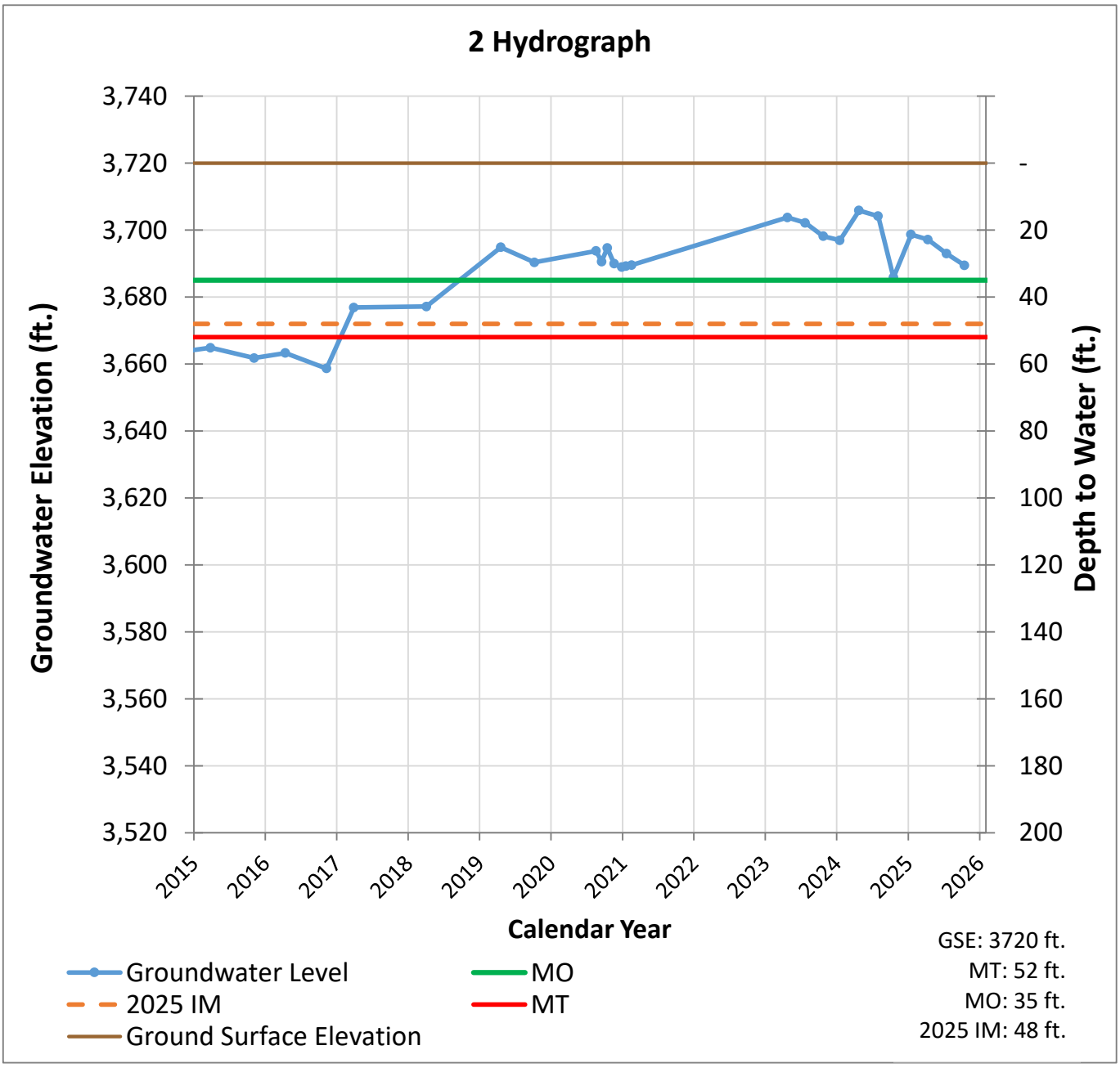
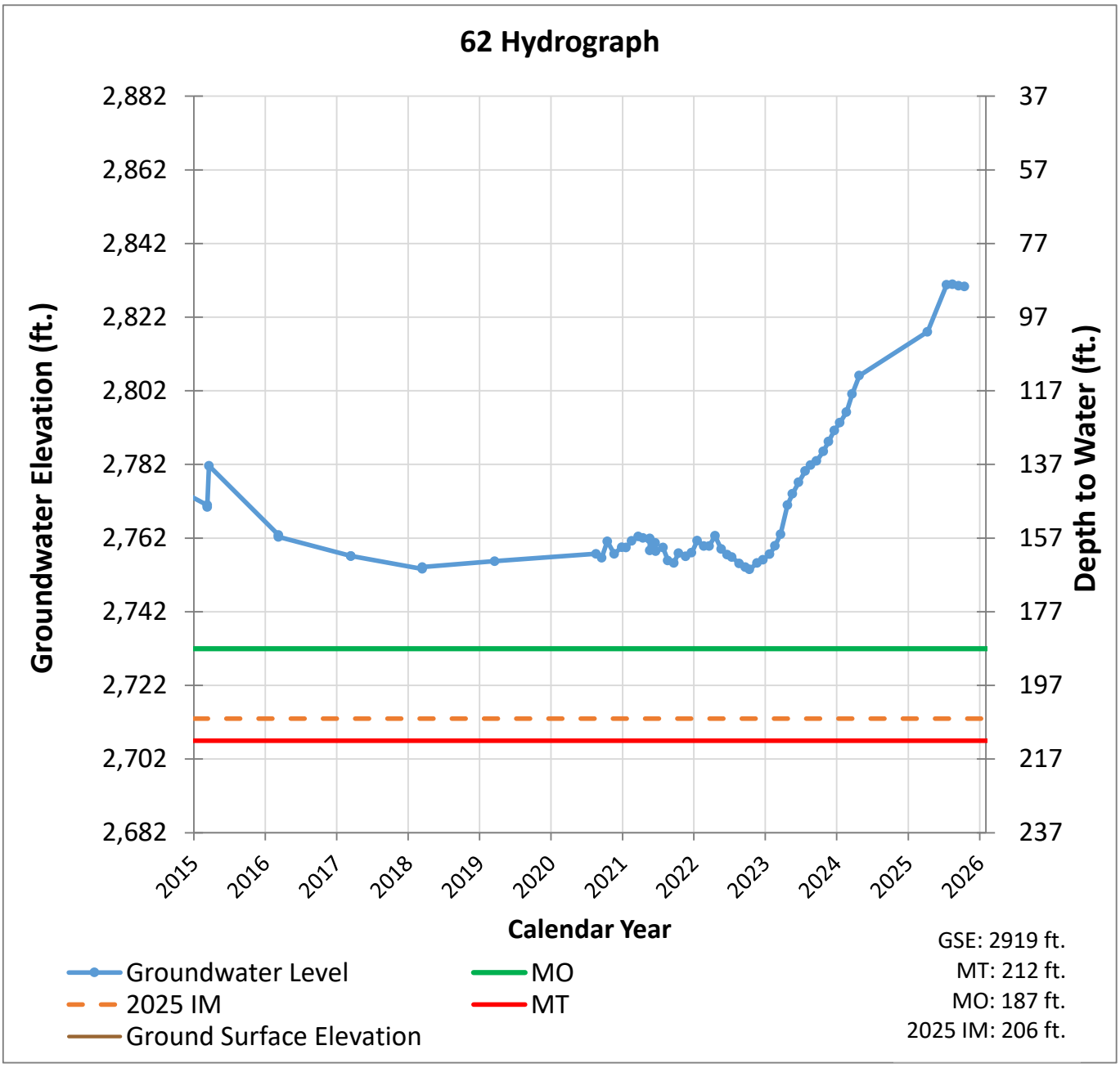
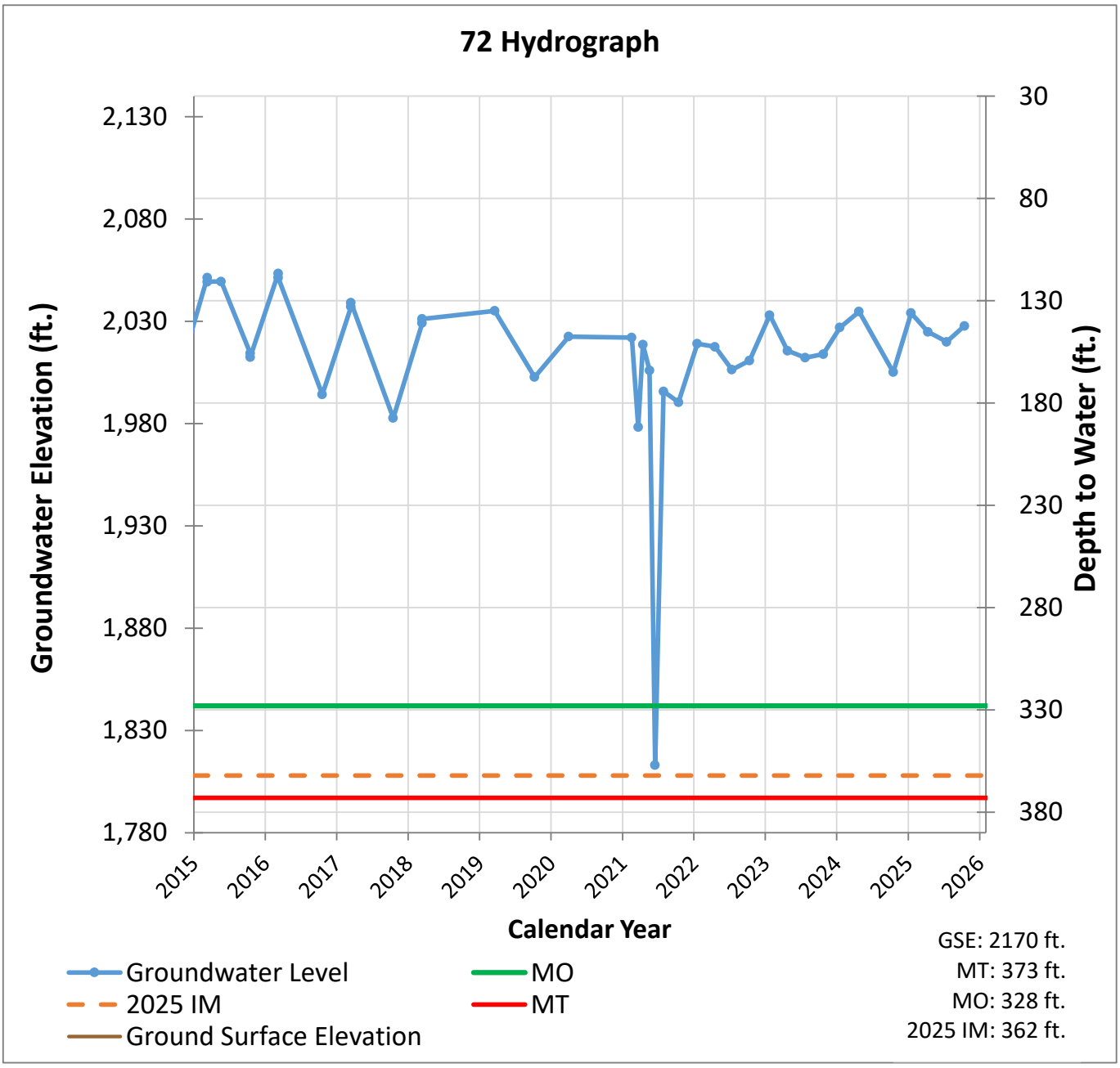
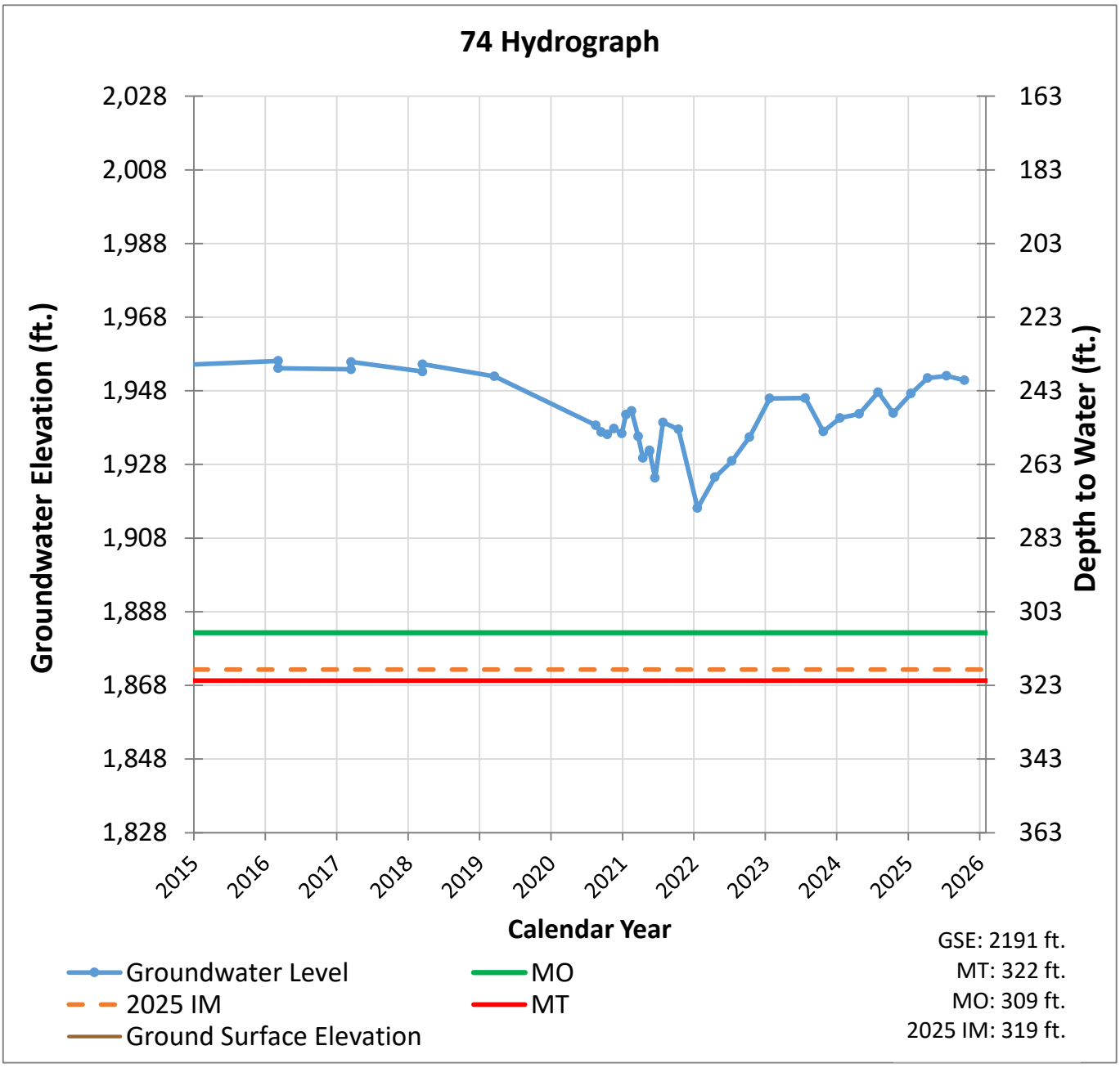
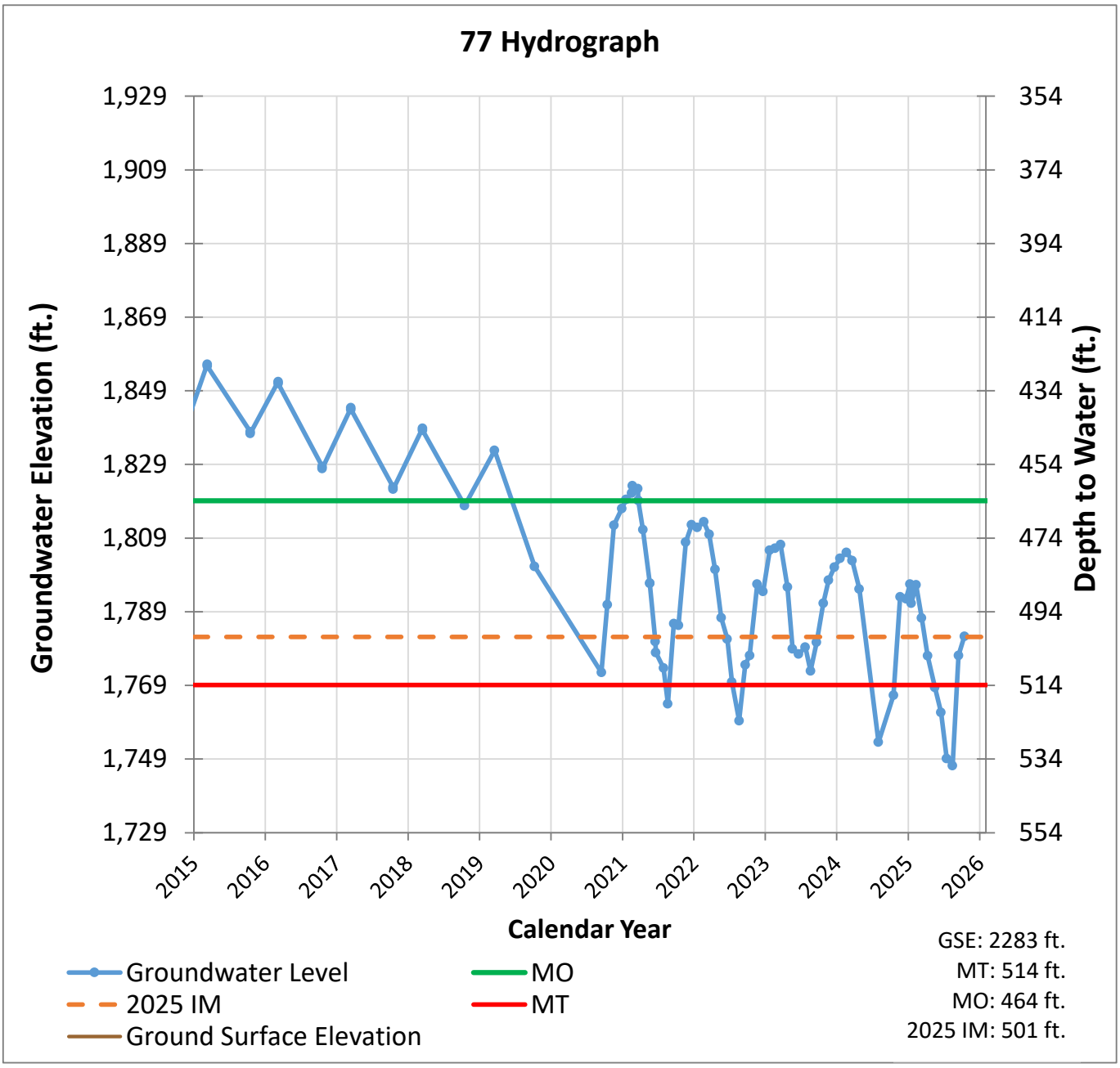
Appendix A
Updated Hydrographs for Representative Wells

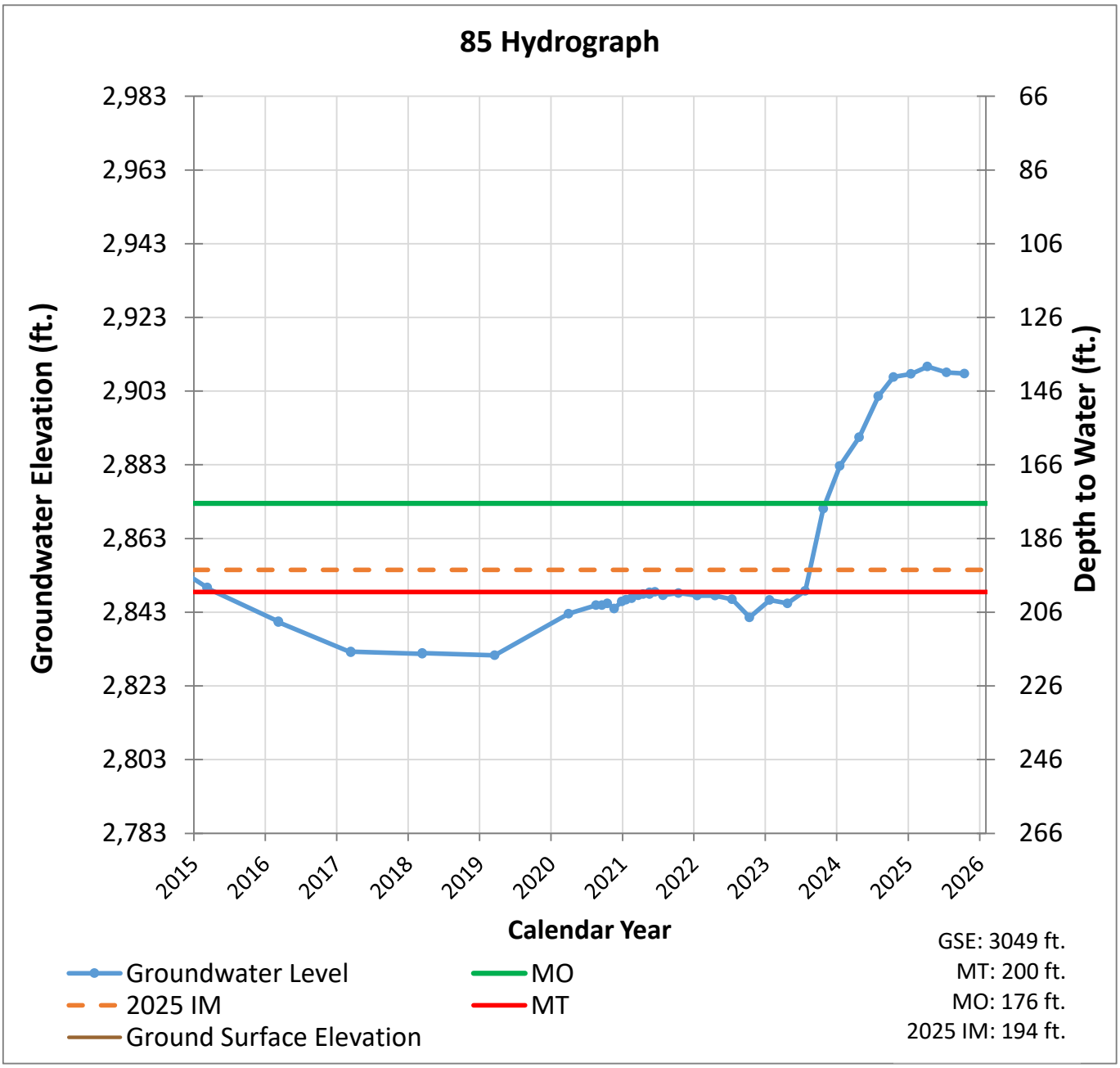

2 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
3,740
3,720
3,700
3,680
3,660
3,640
3,620
3,600
3,580
3,560
3,540
3,520
-
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 3720 ft.
MT: 52 ft.
MO: 35 ft.
2025 IM: 48 ft.

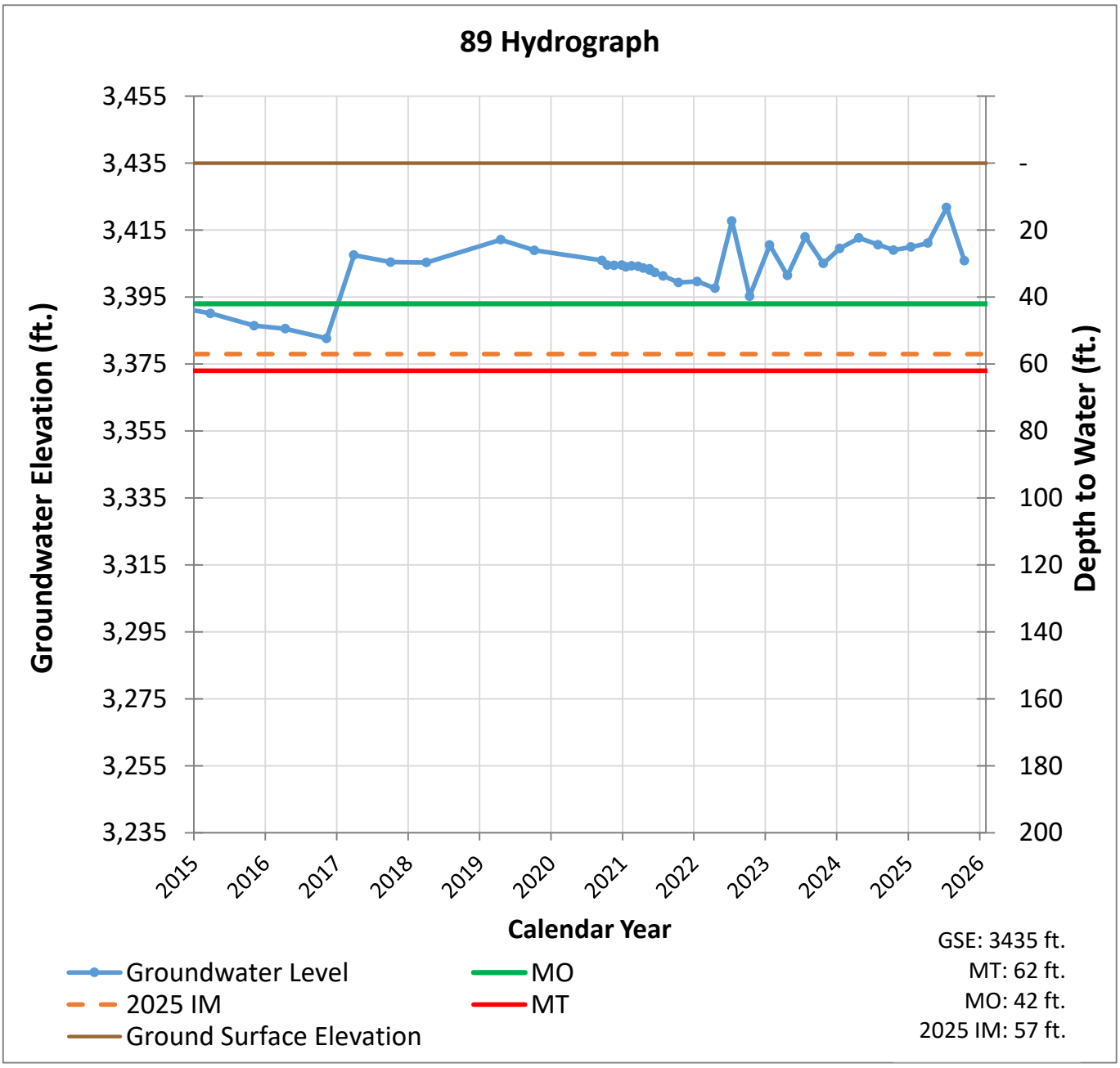

62 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
2,882
2,862
2,842
2,822
2,802
2,782
2,762
2,742
2,722
2,702
2,682
37
57
77
97
117
137
157
177
197
217
237
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 2919 ft.
MT: 212 ft.
MO: 187 ft.
2025 IM: 206 ft.

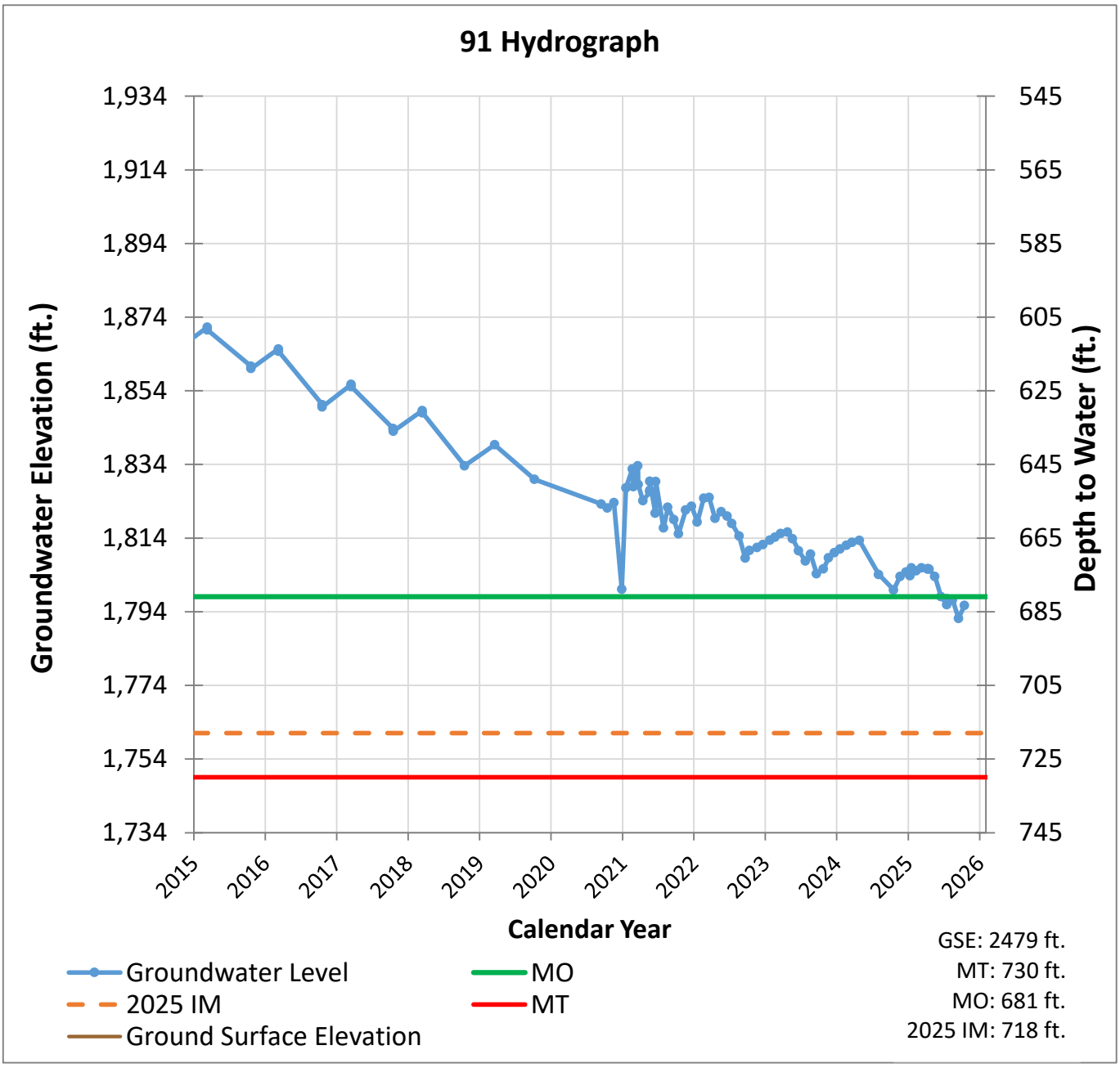

72 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
2,130
2,080
2,030
1,980
1,930
1,880
1,830
1,780
30
80
130
180
230
280
330
380
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 2170 ft.
MT: 373 ft.
MO: 328 ft.
2025 IM: 362 ft.

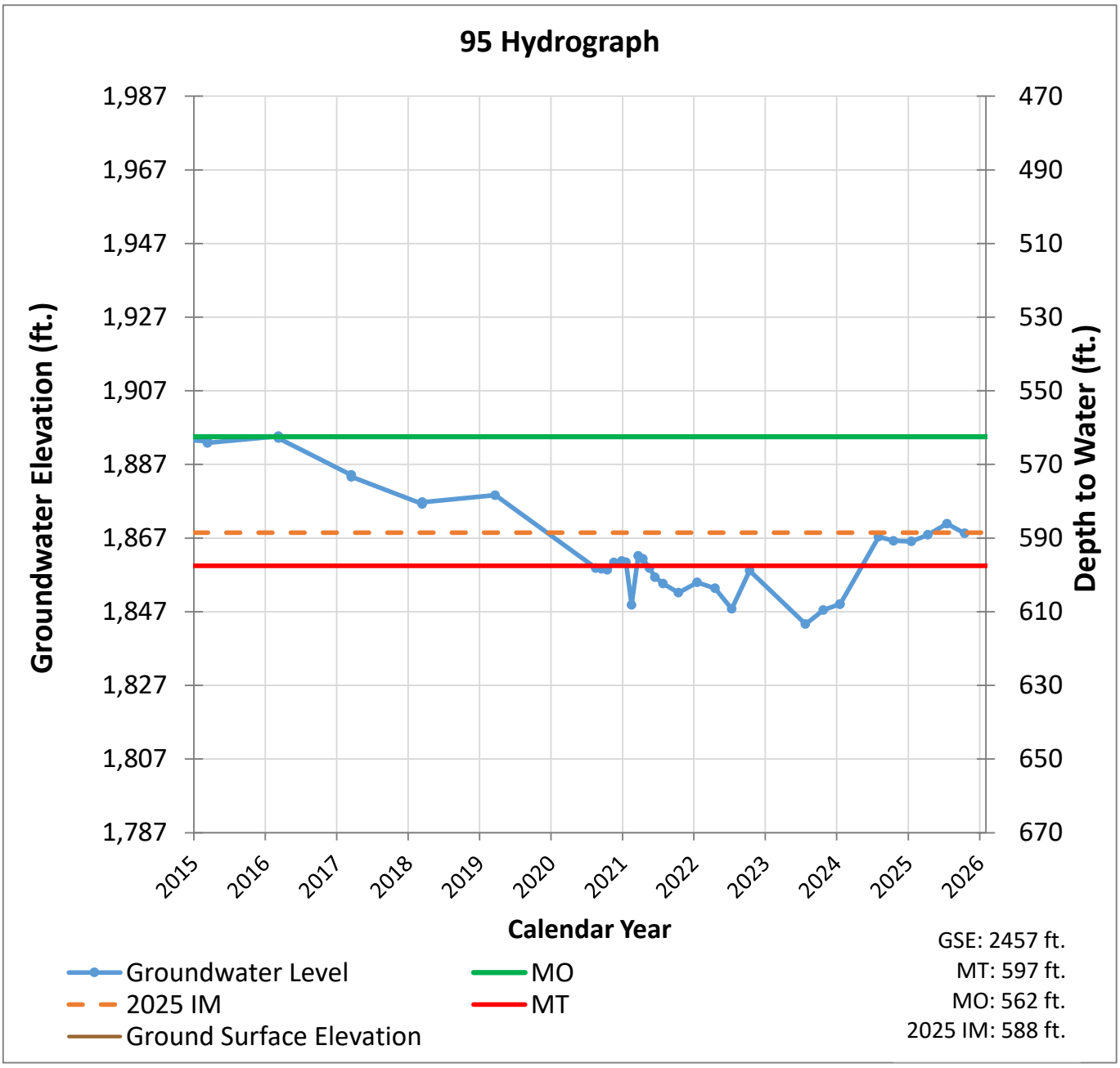

74 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
2,028
2,008
1,988
1,968
1,948
1,928
1,908
1,888
1,868
1,848
1,828
163
183
203
223
243
263
283
303
323
343
363
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 2191 ft.
MT: 322 ft.
MO: 309 ft.
2025 IM: 319 ft.

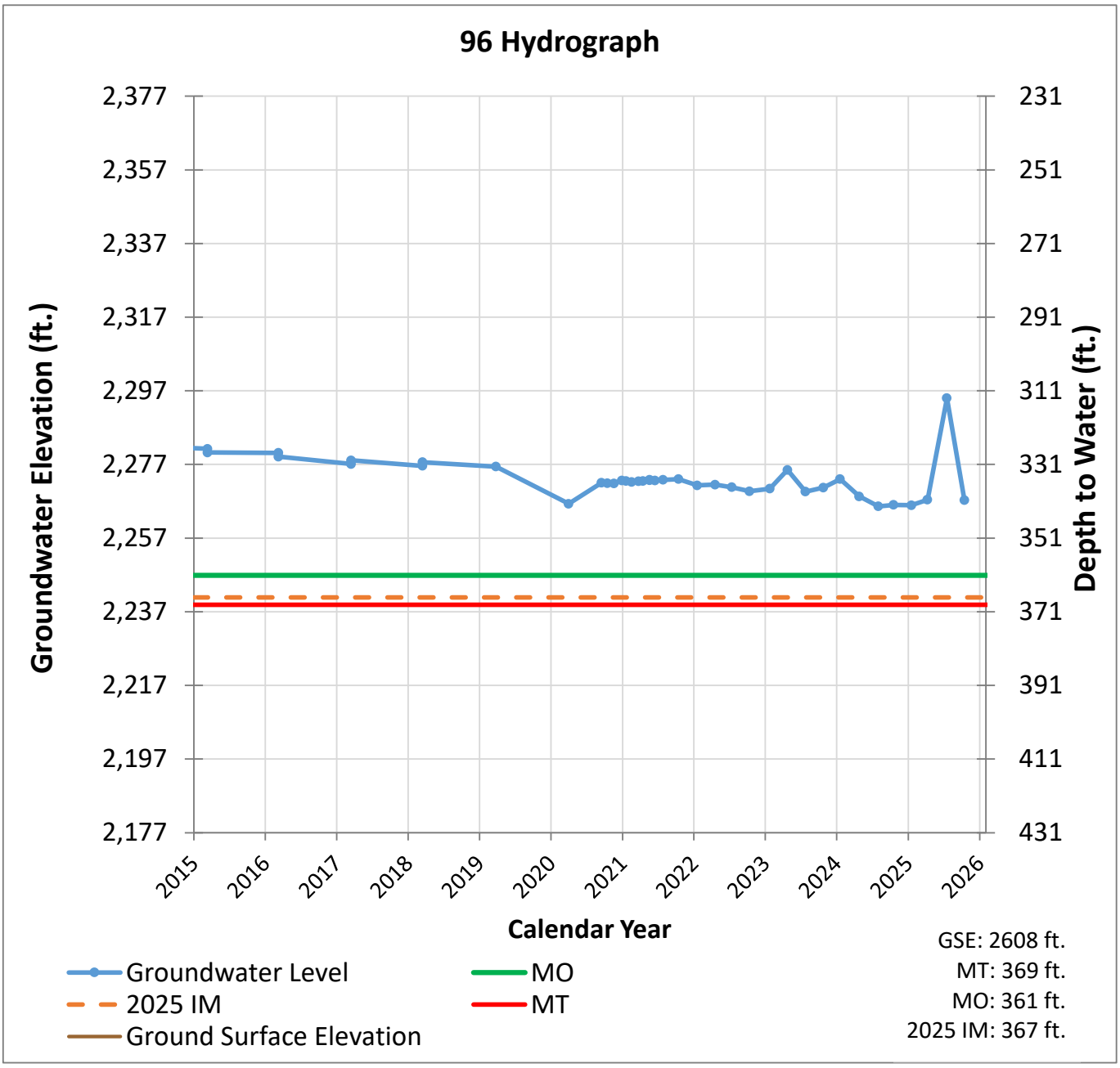

77 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
1,929
1,909
1,889
1,869
1,849
1,829
1,809
1,789
1,769
1,749
1,729
354
374
394
414
434
454
474
494
514
534
554
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 2283 ft.
MT: 514 ft.
MO: 464 ft.
2025 IM: 501 ft.

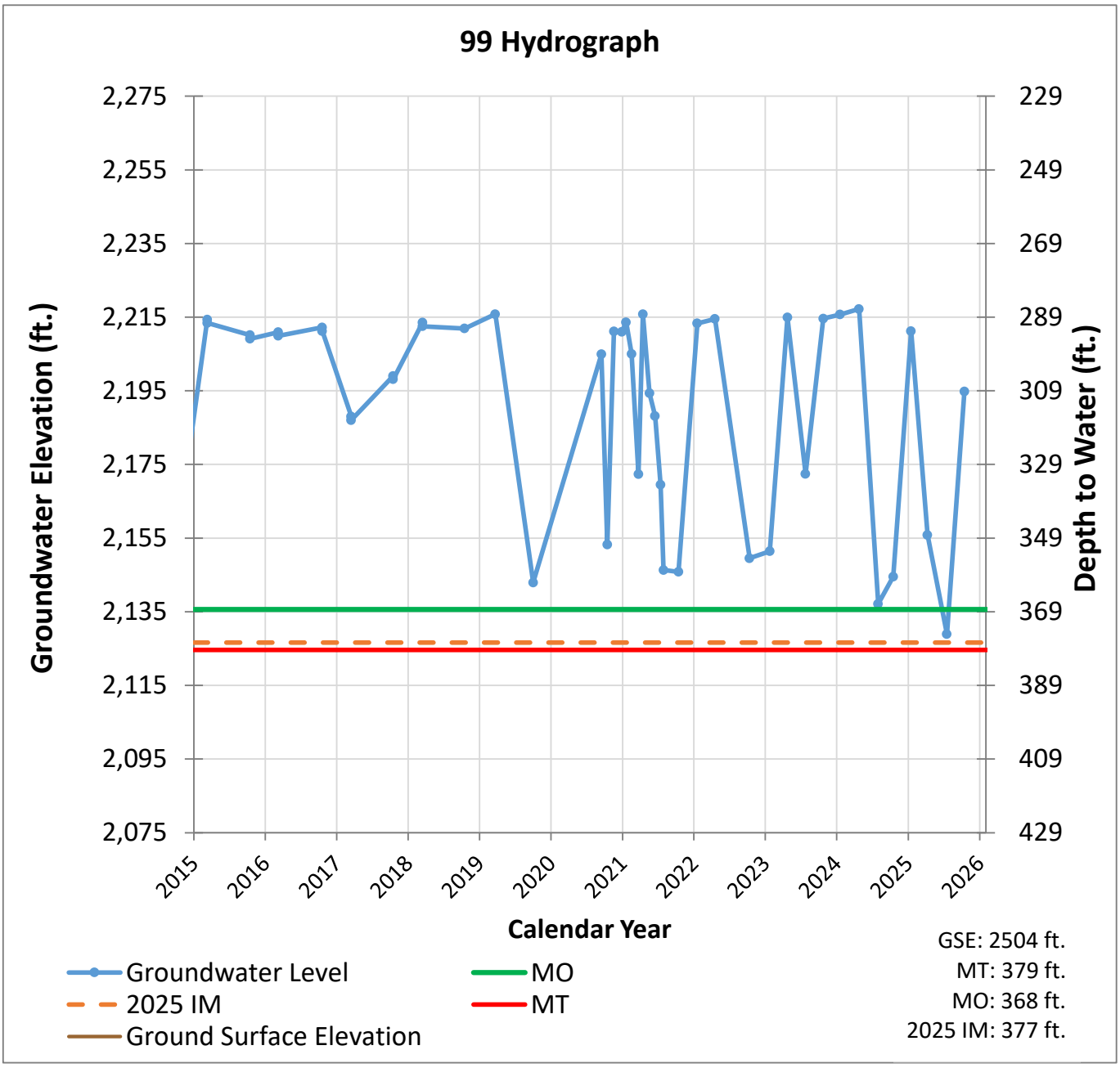

85 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
2,983
2,963
2,943
2,923
2,903
2,883
2,863
2,843
2,823
2,803
2,783
66
86
106
126
146
166
186
206
226
246
266
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 3049 ft.
MT: 200 ft.
MO: 176 ft.
2025 IM: 194 ft.

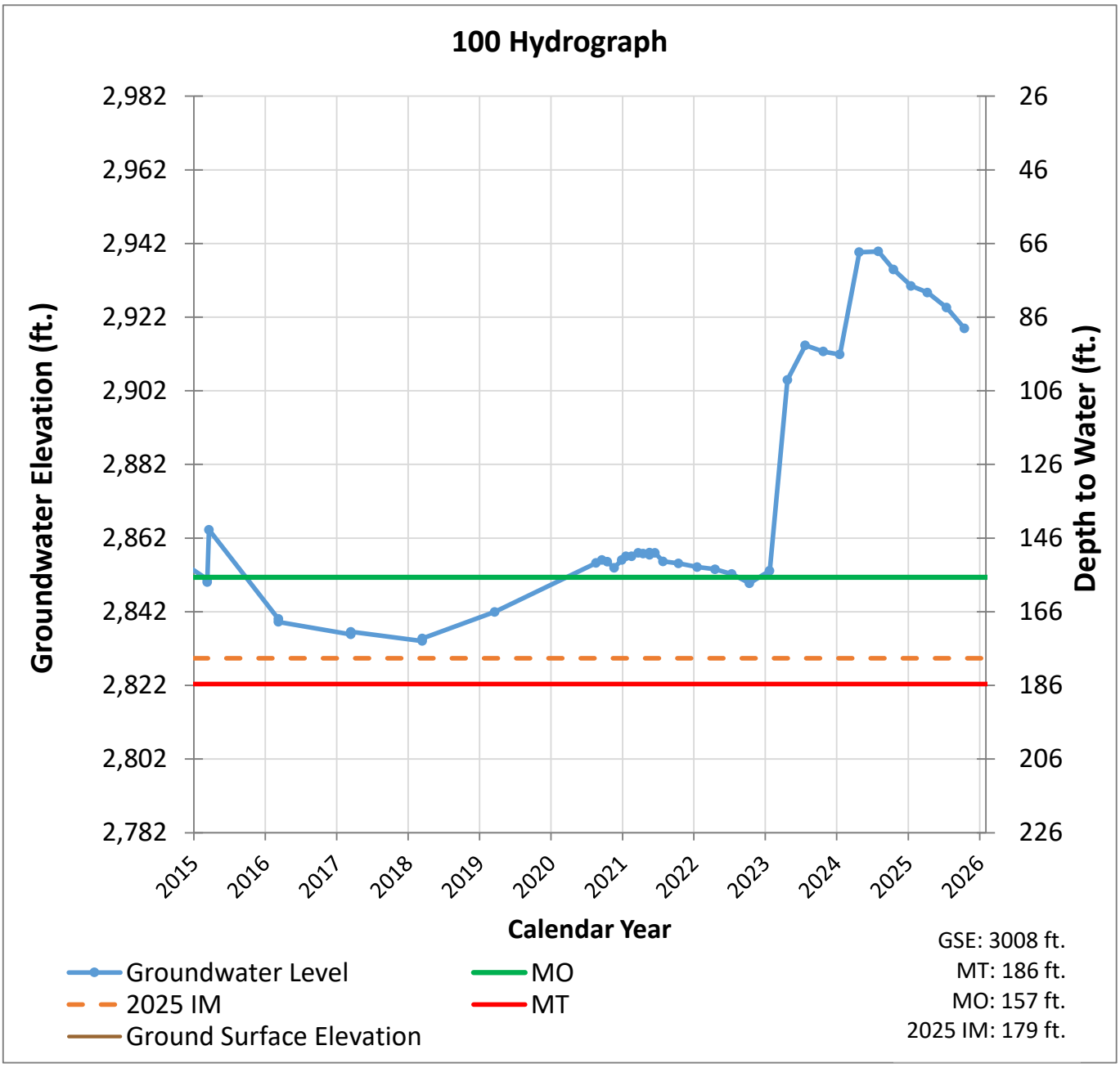

89 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
3,455
3,435
3,415
3,395
3,375
3,355
3,335
3,315
3,295
3,275
3,255
3,235
-
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 3435 ft.
MT: 62 ft.
MO: 42 ft.
2025 IM: 57 ft.

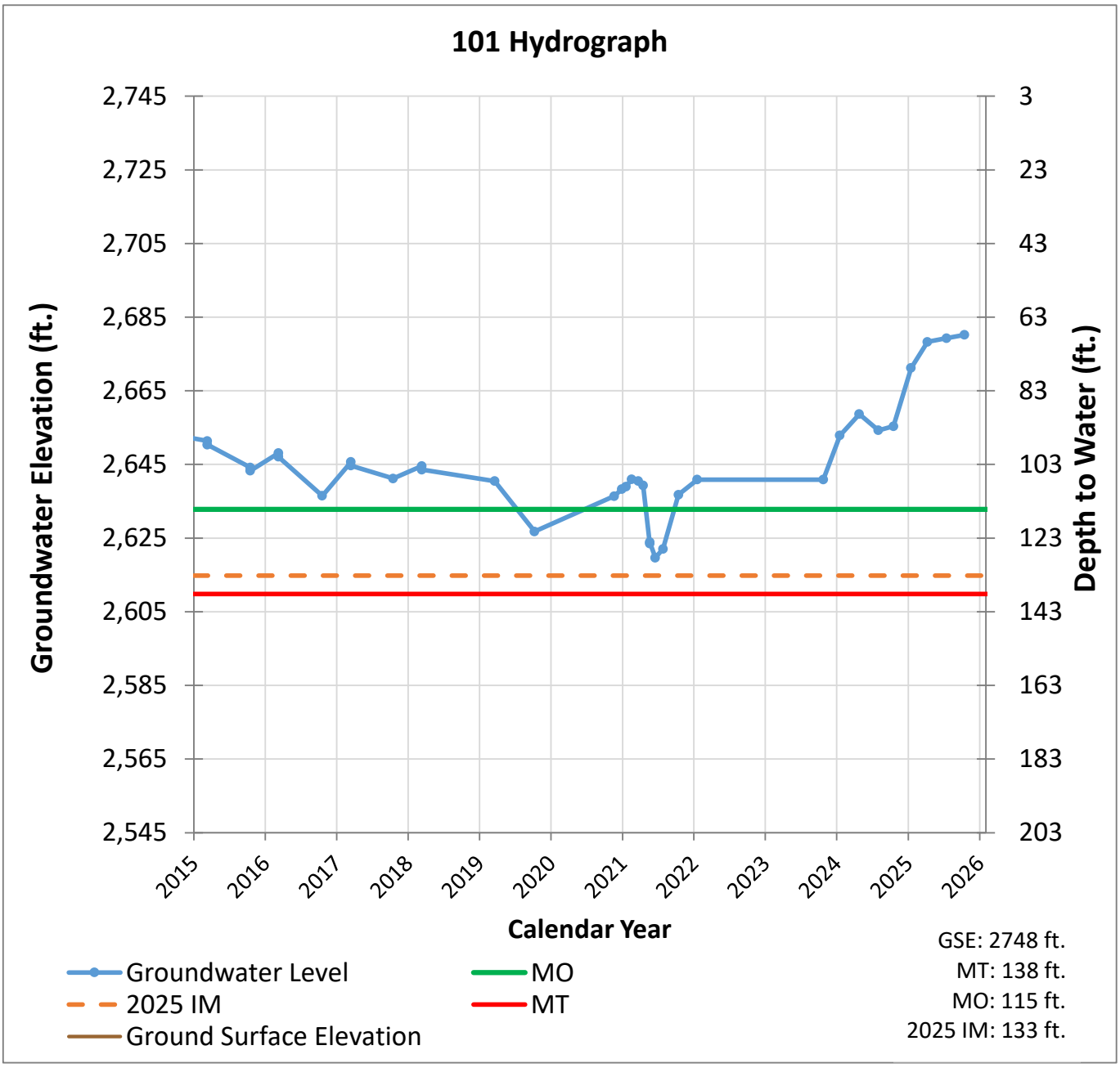

91 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
1,934
1,914
1,894
1,874
1,854
1,834
1,814
1,794
1,774
1,754
1,734
545
565
585
605
625
645
665
685
705
725
745
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 2479 ft.
MT: 730 ft.
MO: 681 ft.
2025 IM: 718 ft.

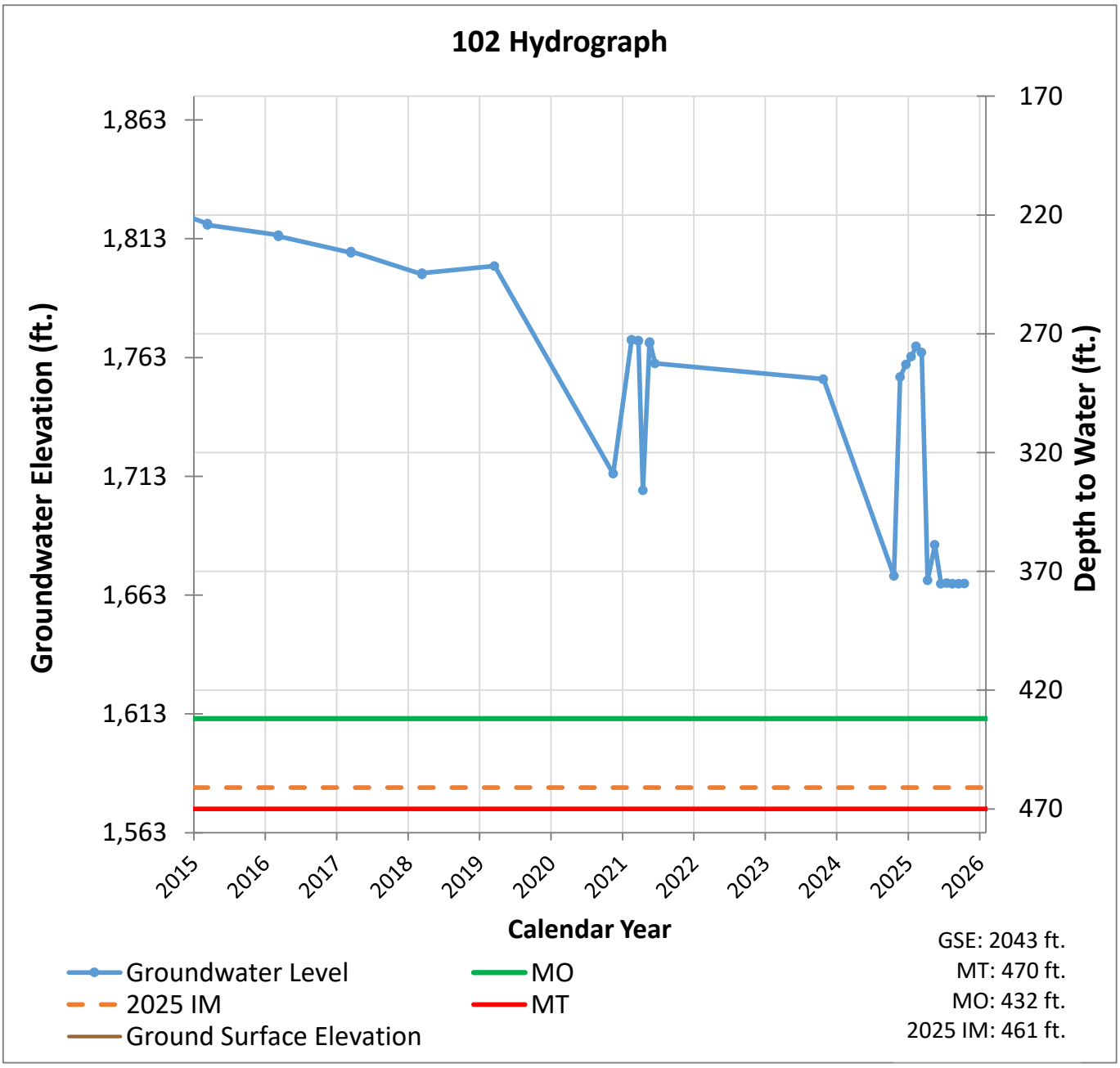

95 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
1,987
1,967
1,947
1,927
1,907
1,887
1,867
1,847
1,827
1,807
1,787
470
490
510
530
550
570
590
610
630
650
670
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 2457 ft.
MT: 597 ft.
MO: 562 ft.
2025 IM: 588 ft.

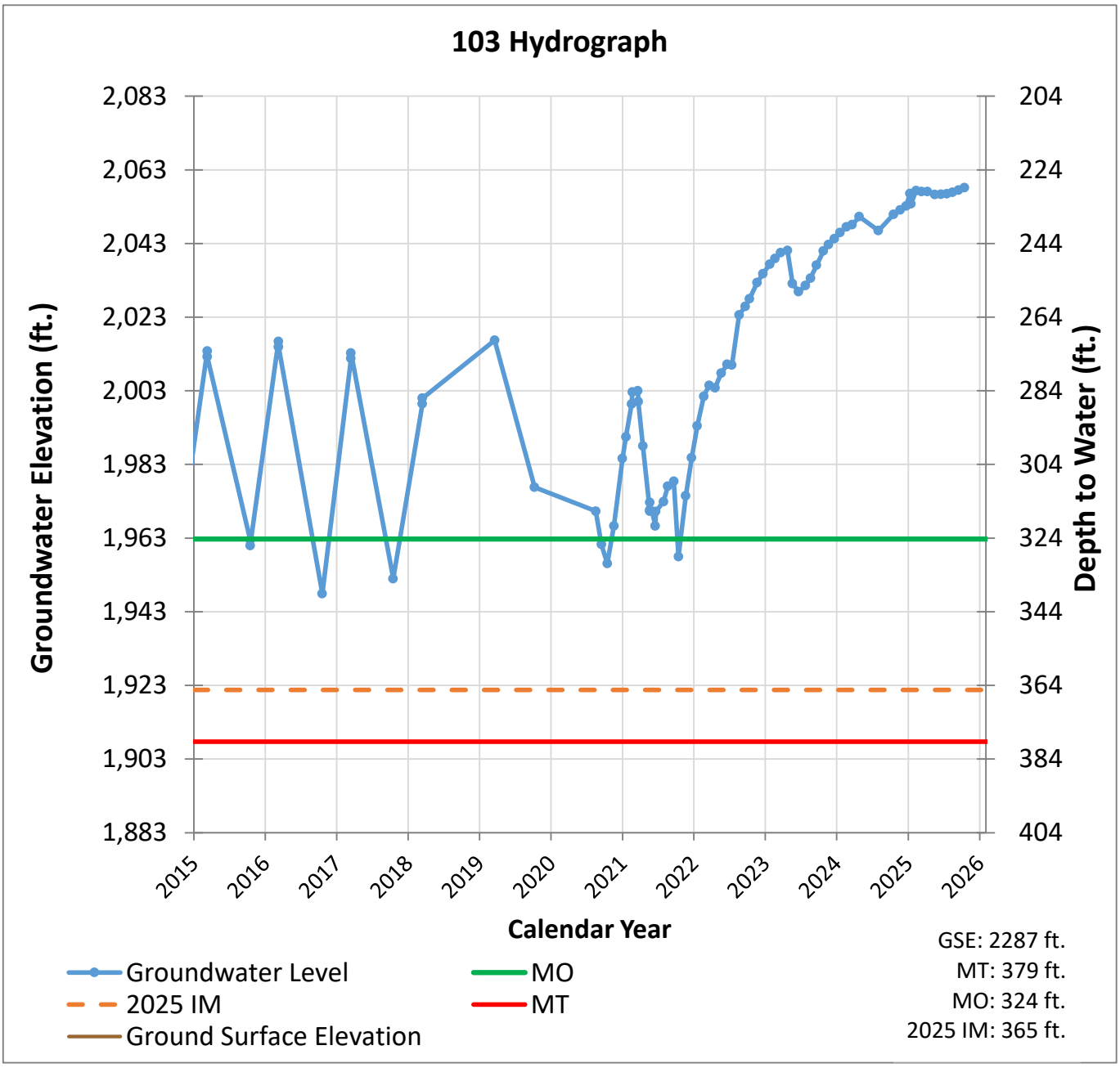

96 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
2,377
2,357
2,337
2,317
2,297
2,277
2,257
2,237
2,217
2,197
2,177
231
251
271
291
311
331
351
371
391
411
431
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 2608 ft.
MT: 369 ft.
MO: 361 ft.
2025 IM: 367 ft.

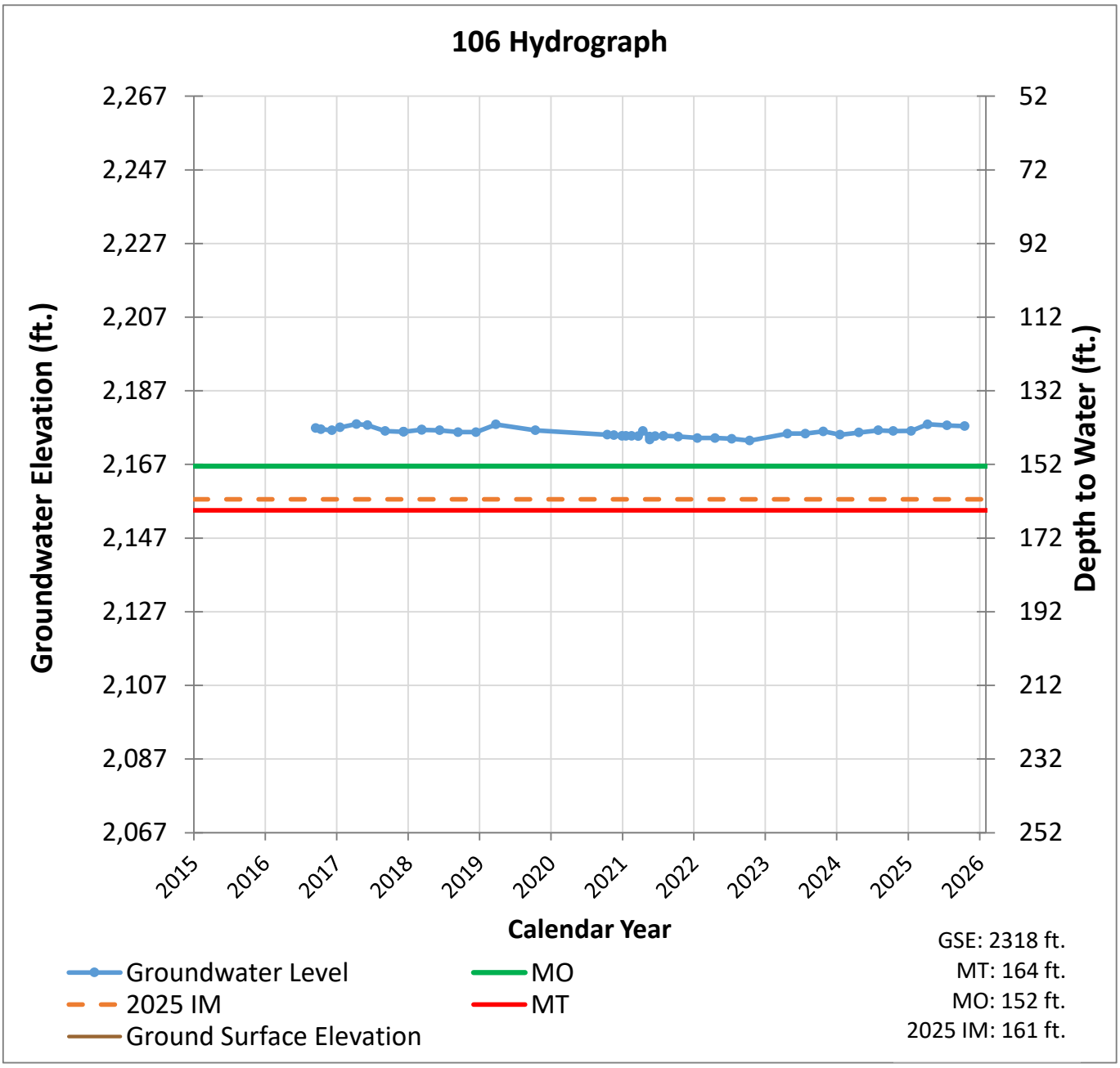

99 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
2,275
2,255
2,235
2,215
2,195
2,175
2,155
2,135
2,115
2,095
2,075
229
249
269
289
309
329
349
369
389
409
429
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 2504 ft.
MT: 379 ft.
MO: 368 ft.
2025 IM: 377 ft.

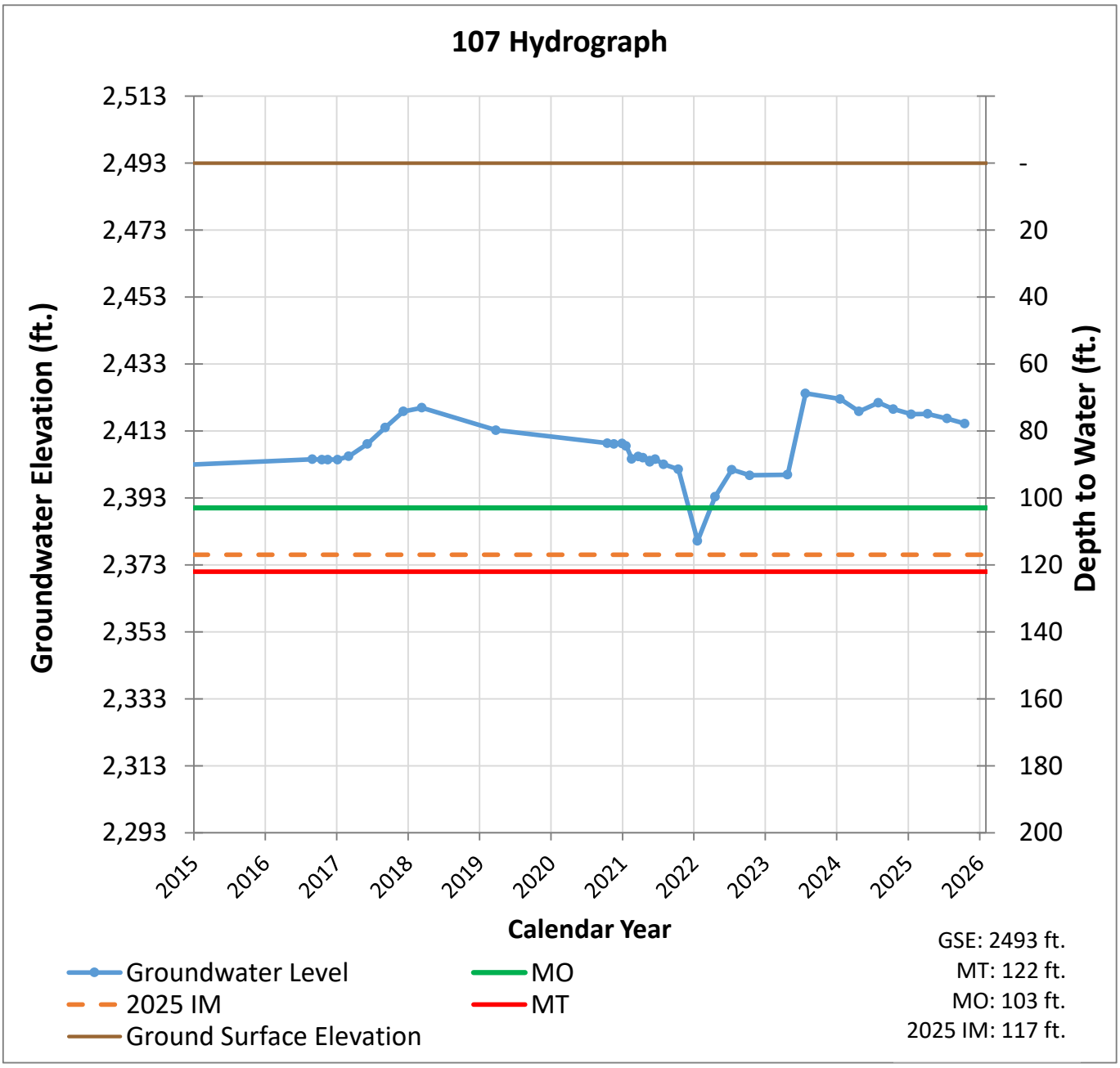

100 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
2,982
2,962
2,942
2,922
2,902
2,882
2,862
2,842
2,822
2,802
2,782
26
46
66
86
106
126
146
166
186
206
226
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 3008 ft.
MT: 186 ft.
MO: 157 ft.
2025 IM: 179 ft.

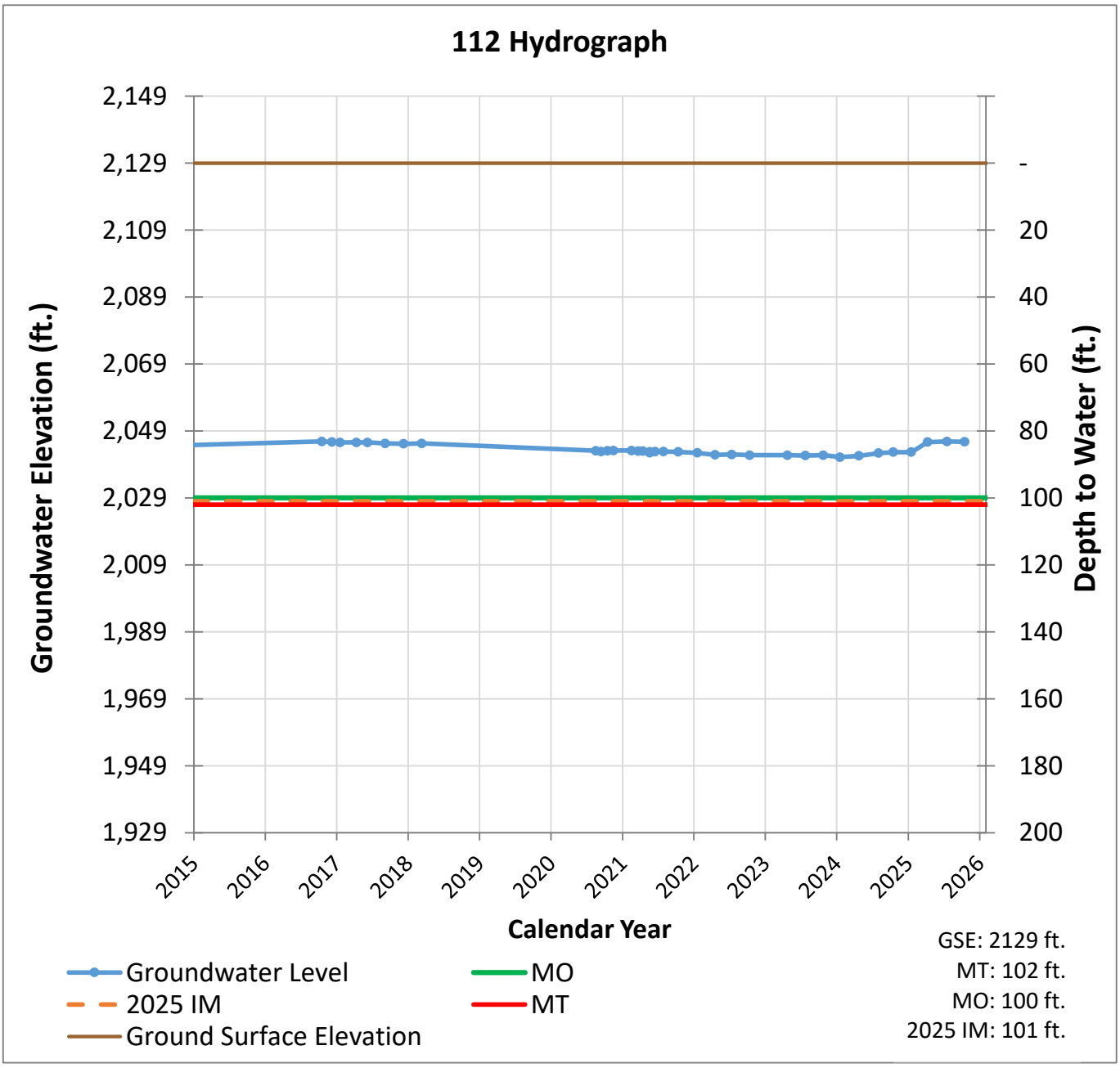

101 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
2,745
2,725
2,705
2,685
2,665
2,645
2,625
2,605
2,585
2,565
2,545
3
23
43
63
83
103
123
143
163
183
203
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 2748 ft.
MT: 138 ft.
MO: 115 ft.
2025 IM: 133 ft.

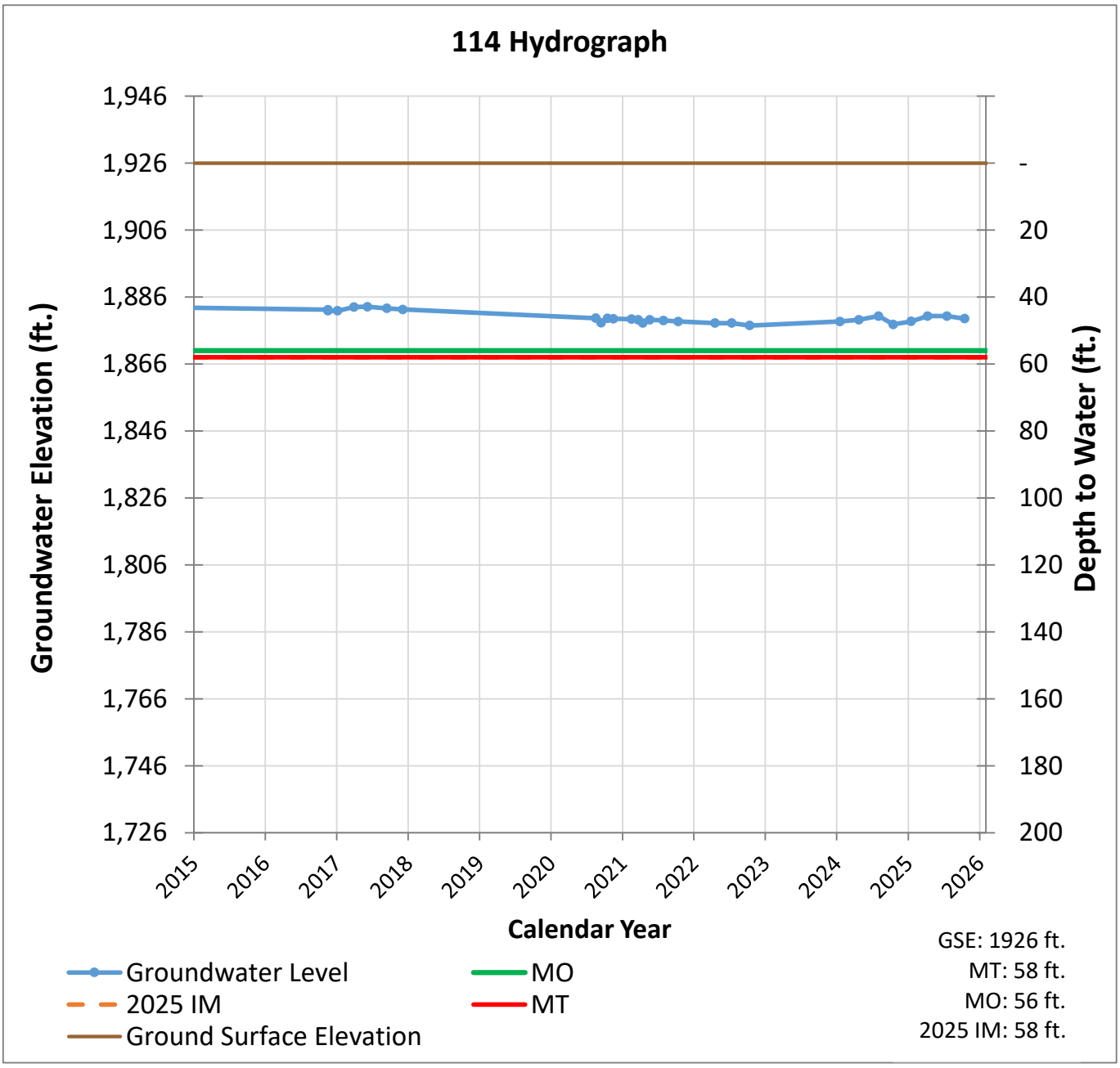

102 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
1,863
1,813
1,763
1,713
1,663
1,613
1,563
170
220
270
320
370
420
470
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 2043 ft.
MT: 470 ft.
MO: 432 ft.
2025 IM: 461 ft.

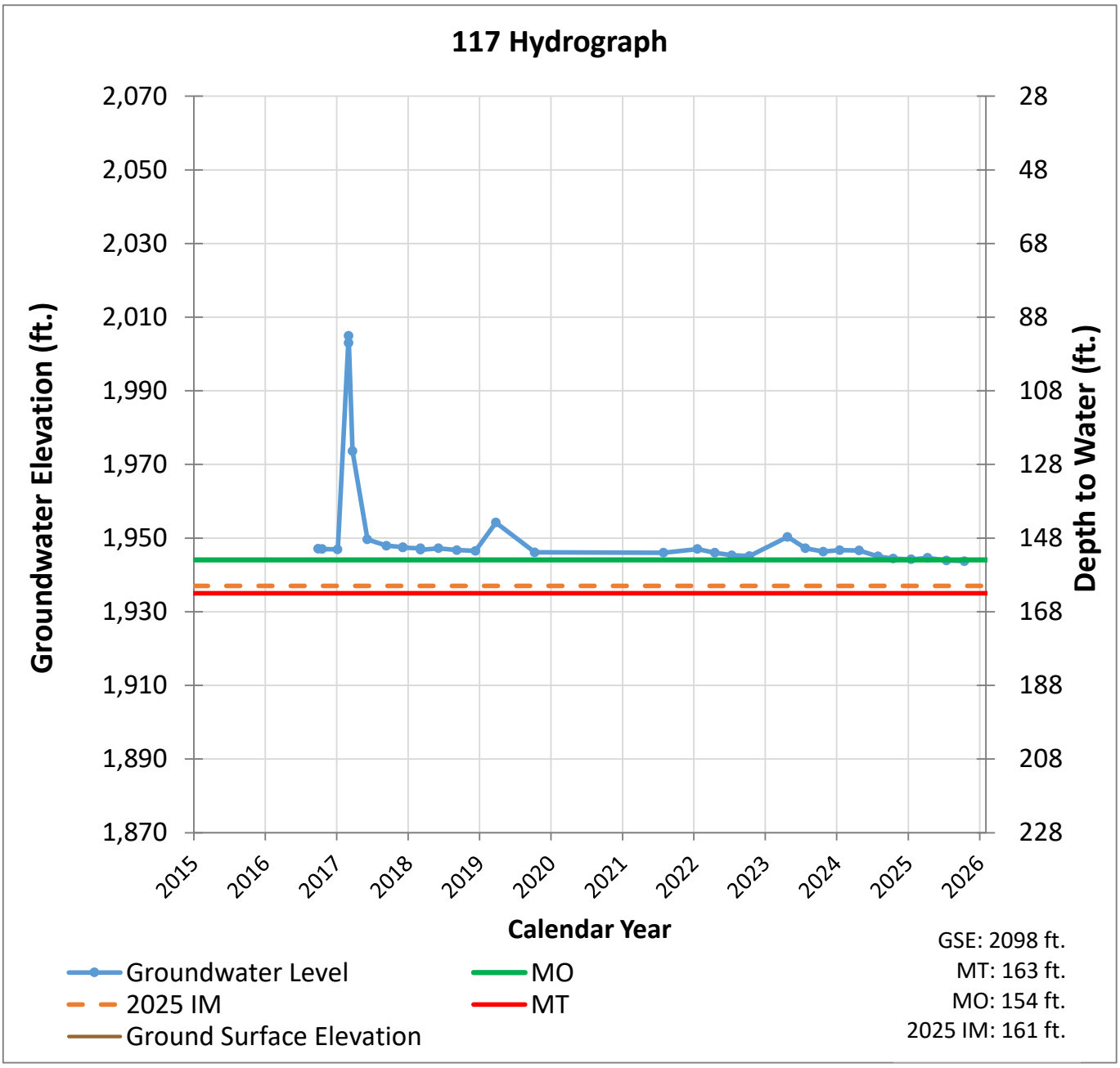

103 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
2,083
2,063
2,043
2,023
2,003
1,983
1,963
1,943
1,923
1,903
1,883
204
224
244
264
284
304
324
344
364
384
404
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
MO
2025 IM
MT
Ground Surface Elevation
GSE: 2287 ft.
MT: 379 ft.
MO: 324 ft.
2025 IM: 365 ft.

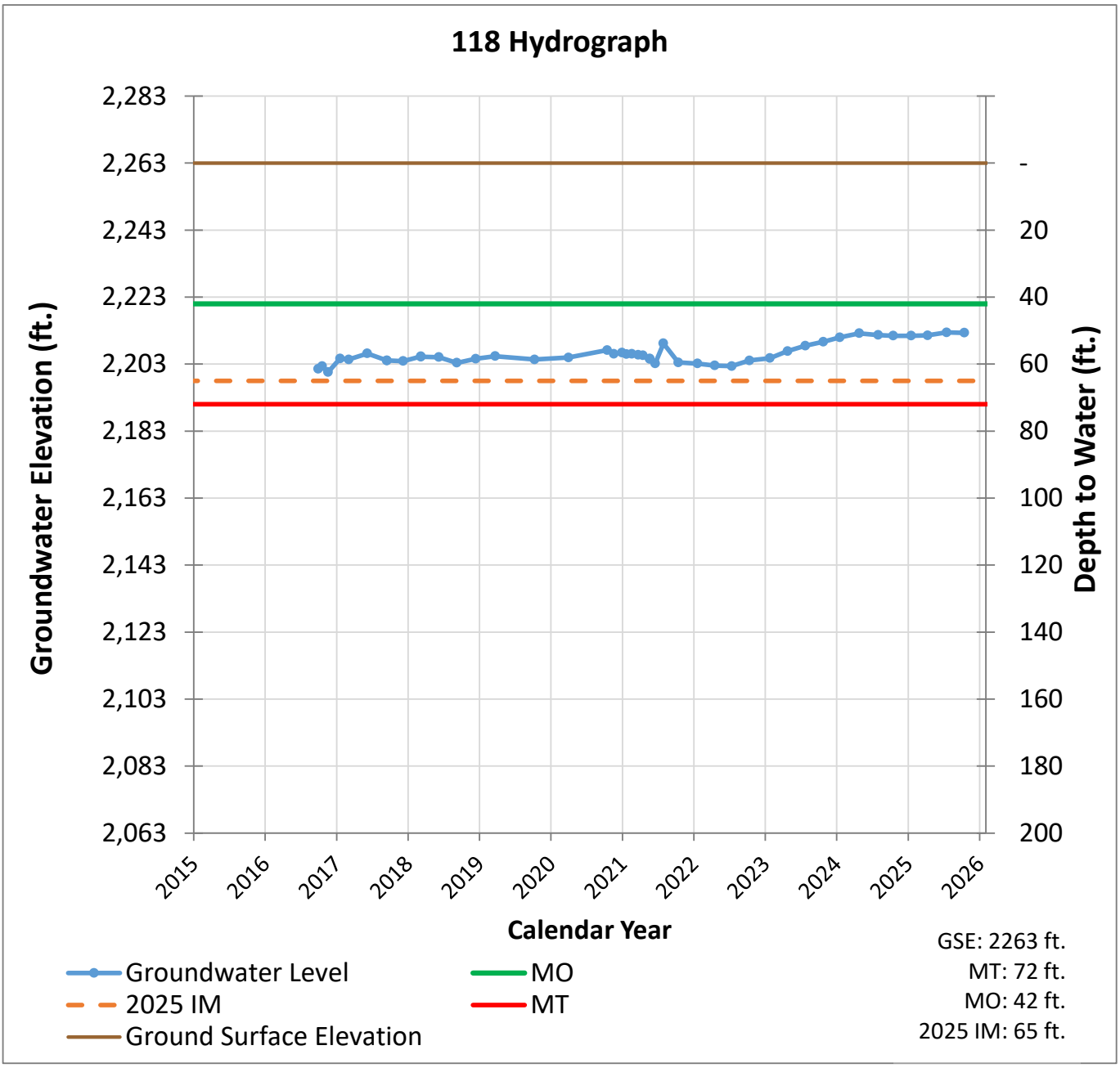

106 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
2,267
2,247
2,227
2,207
2,187
2,167
2,147
2,127
2,107
2,087
2,067
52
72
92
112
132
152
172
192
212
232
252
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 2318 ft.
MT: 164 ft.
MO: 152 ft.
2025 IM: 161 ft.

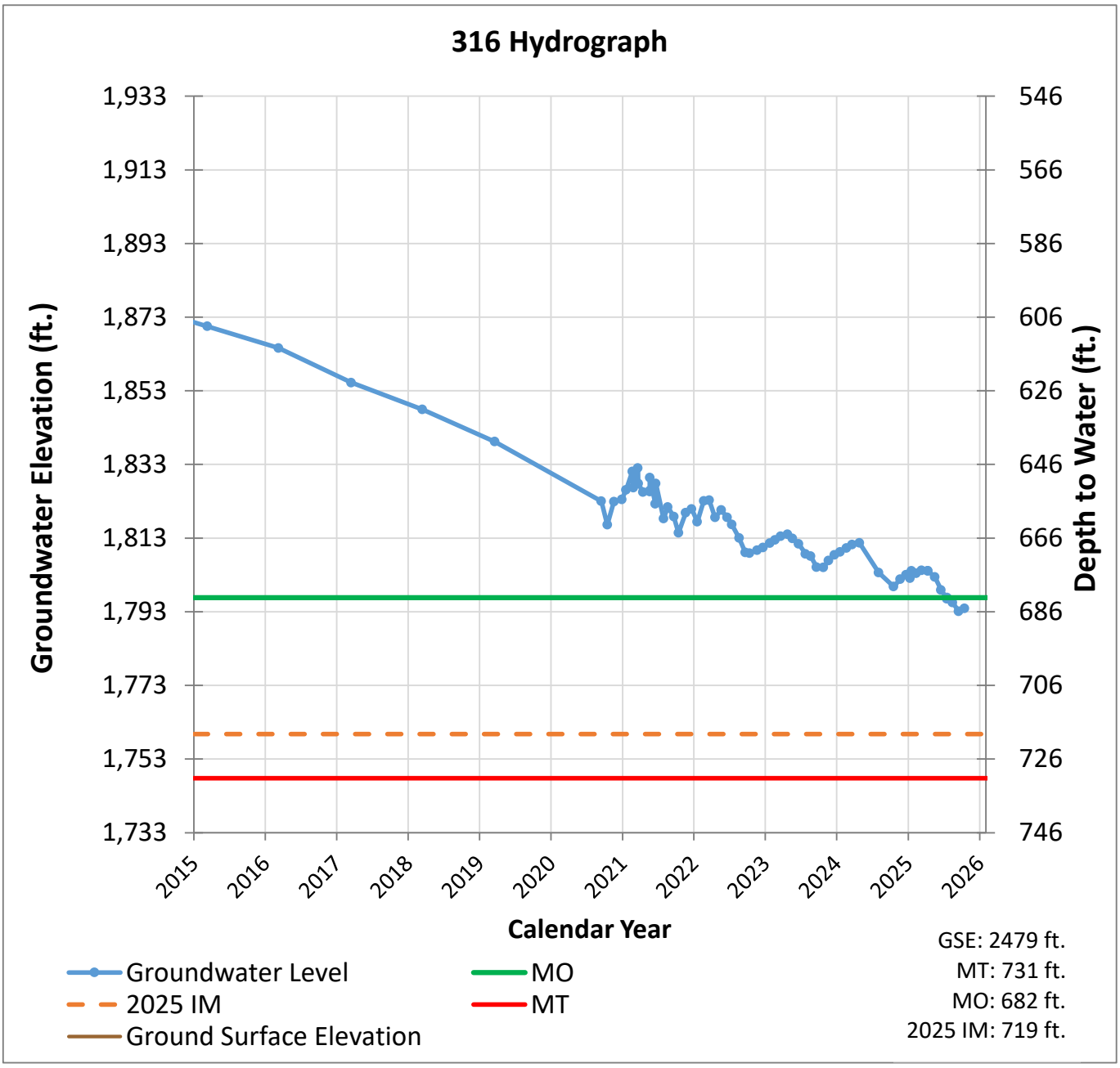

107 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
2,513
2,493
2,473
2,453
2,433
2,413
2,393
2,373
2,353
2,333
2,313
2,293
-
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 2493 ft.
MT: 122 ft.
MO: 103 ft.
2025 IM: 117 ft.

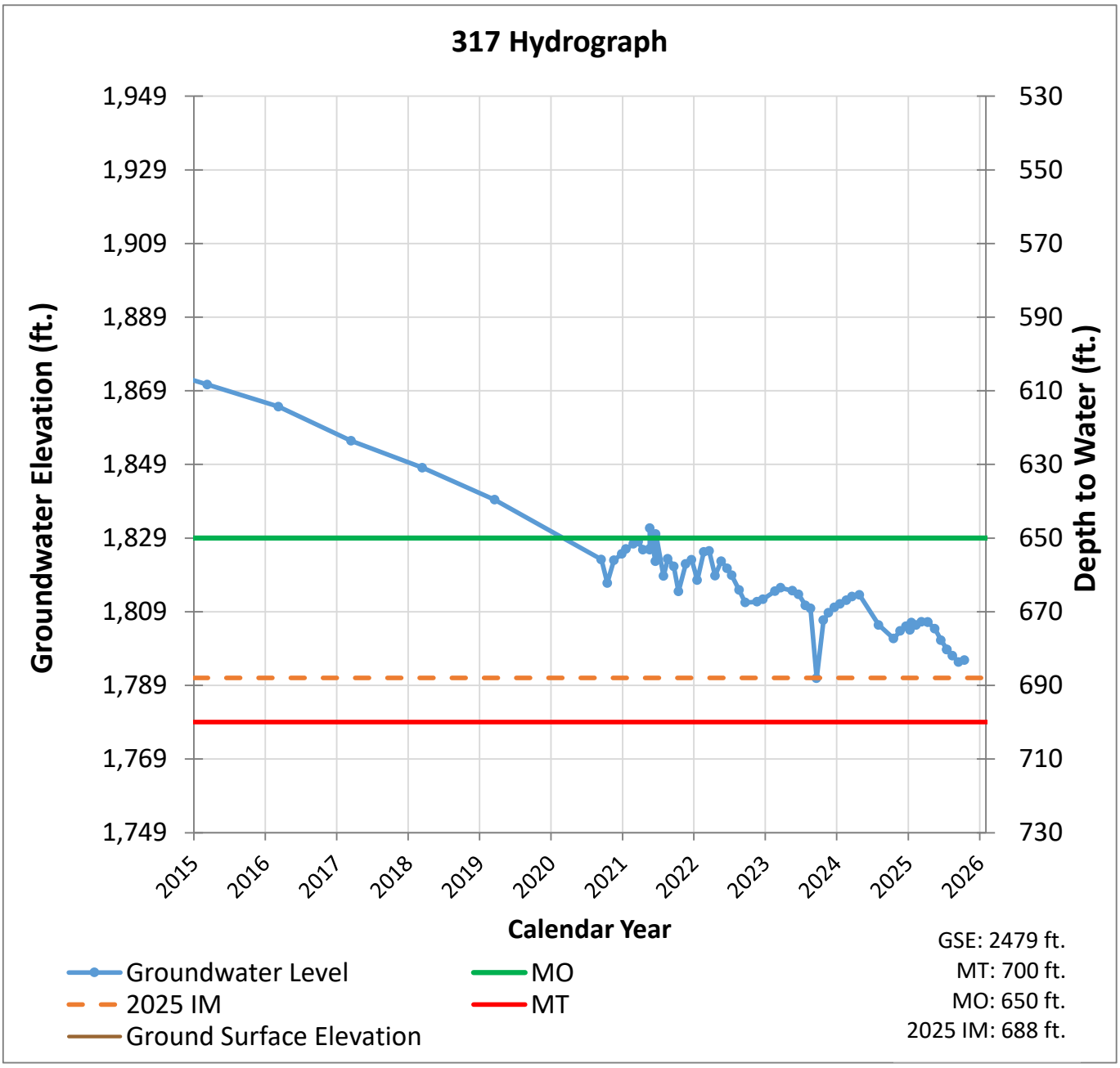

112 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
2,149
2,129
2,109
2,089
2,069
2,049
2,029
2,009
1,989
1,969
1,949
1,929
-
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 2129 ft.
MT: 102 ft.
MO: 100 ft.
2025 IM: 101 ft.

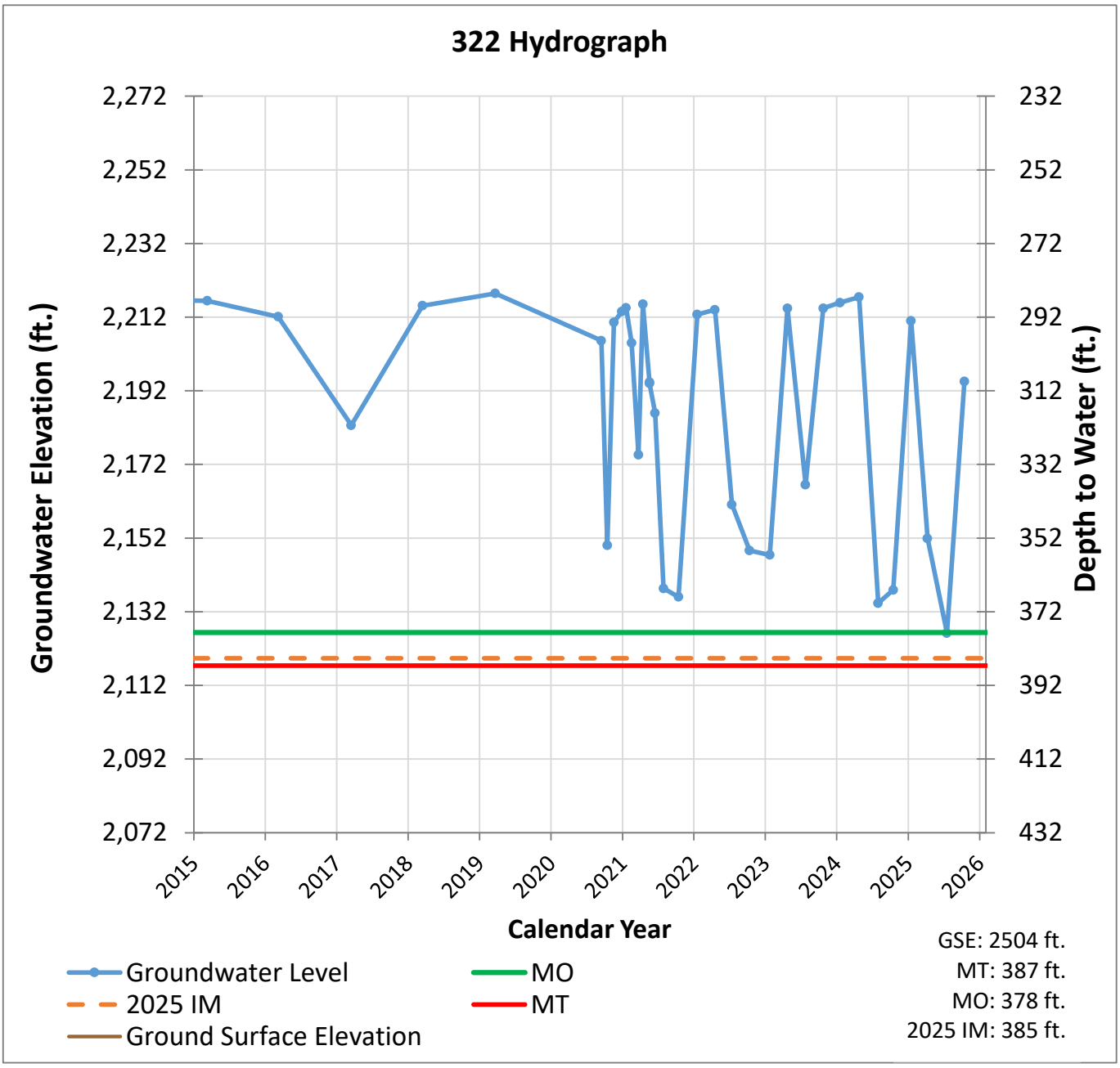

114 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
1,946
1,926
1,906
1,886
1,866
1,846
1,826
1,806
1,786
1,766
1,746
1,726
Depth to Water (ft.)
-
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 1926 ft.
MT: 58 ft.
MO: 56 ft.
2025 IM: 58 ft.

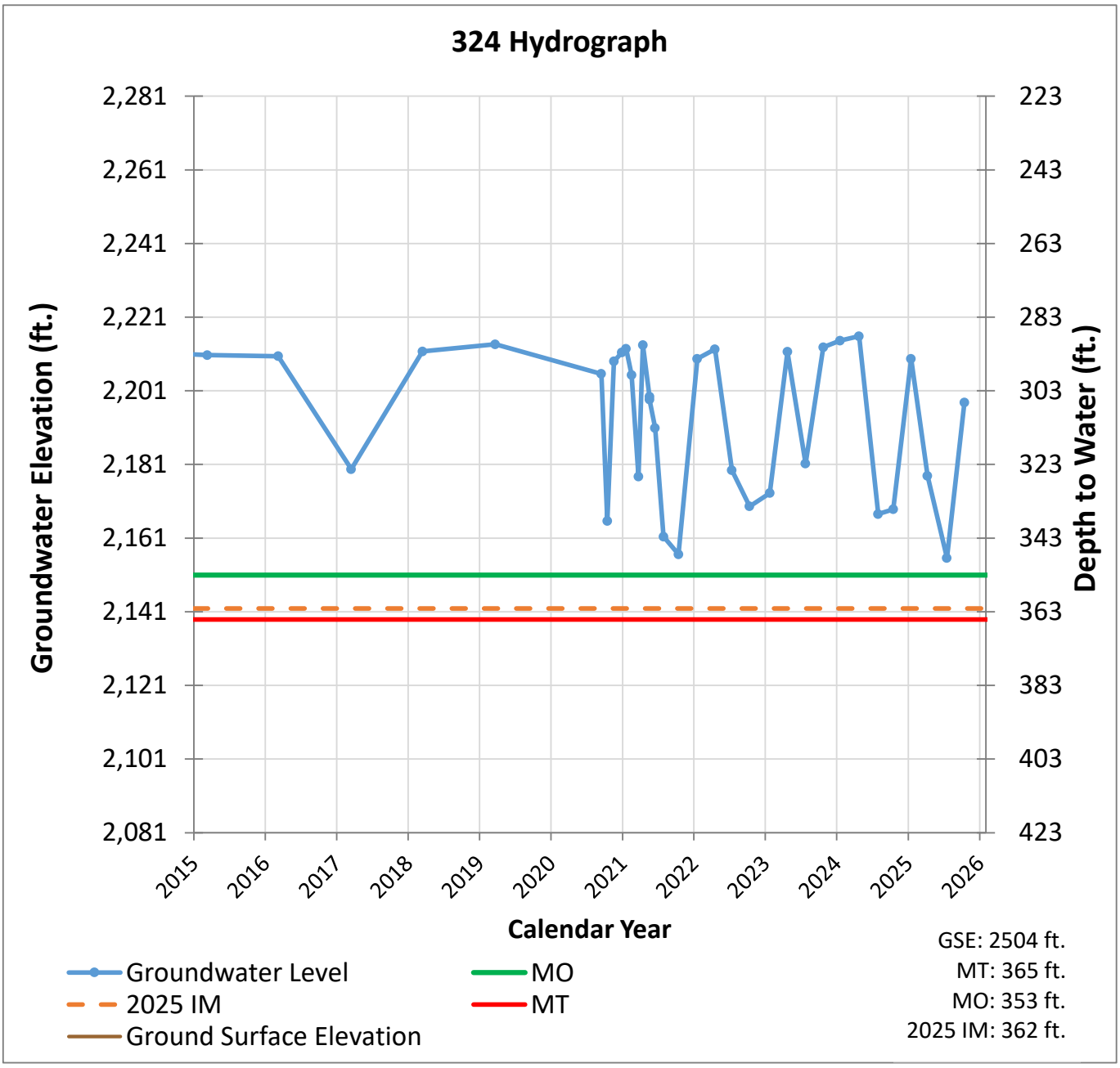

117 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
2,070
2,050
2,030
2,010
1,990
1,970
1,950
1,930
1,910
1,890
1,870
28
48
68
88
108
128
148
168
188
208
228
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
MO
2025 IM
MT
Ground Surface Elevation
GSE: 2098 ft.
MT: 163 ft.
MO: 154 ft.
2025 IM: 161 ft.

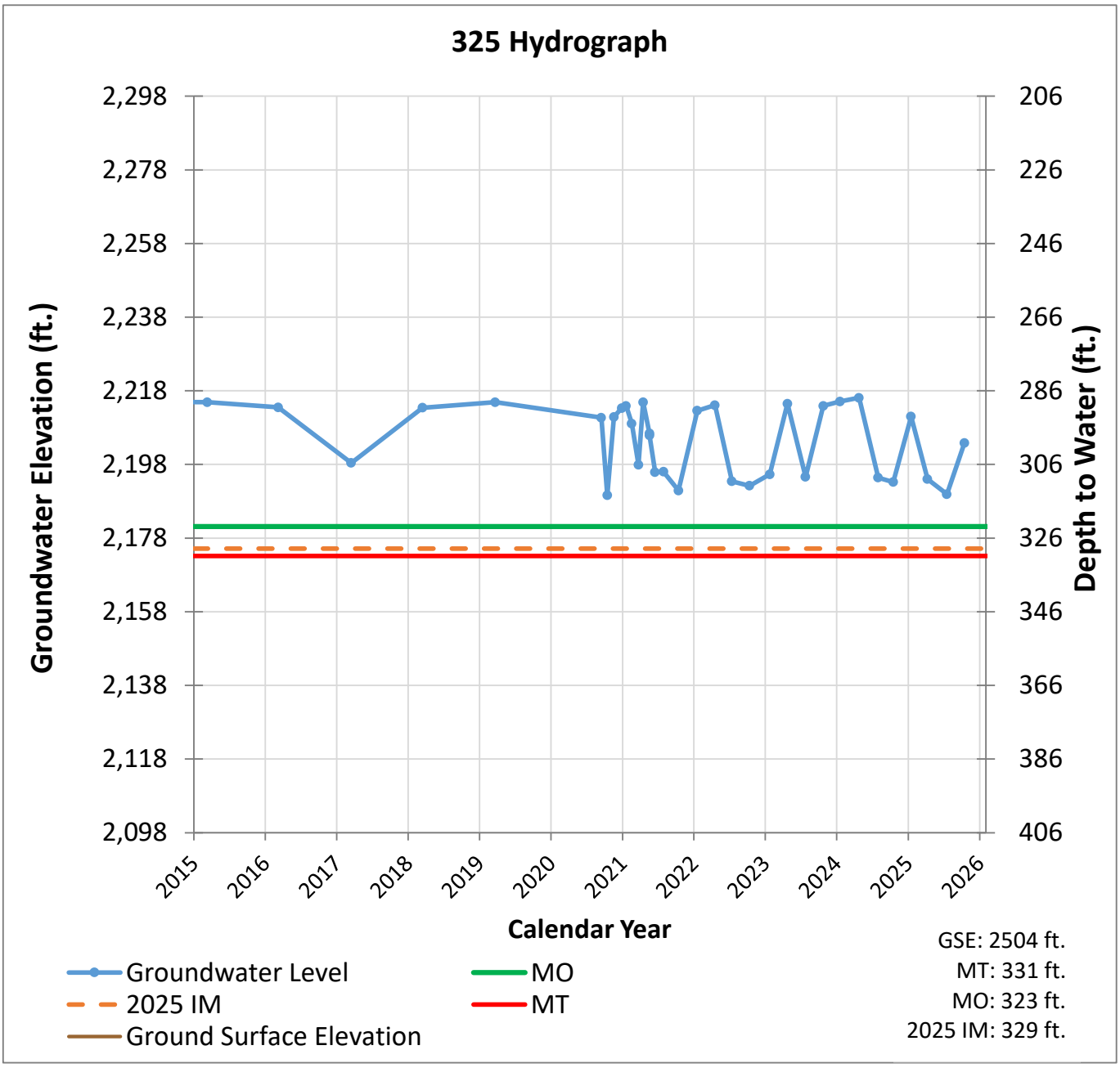

118 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
2,283
2,263
2,243
2,223
2,203
2,183
2,163
2,143
2,123
2,103
2,083
2,063
-
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 2263 ft.
MT: 72 ft.
MO: 42 ft.
2025 IM: 65 ft.

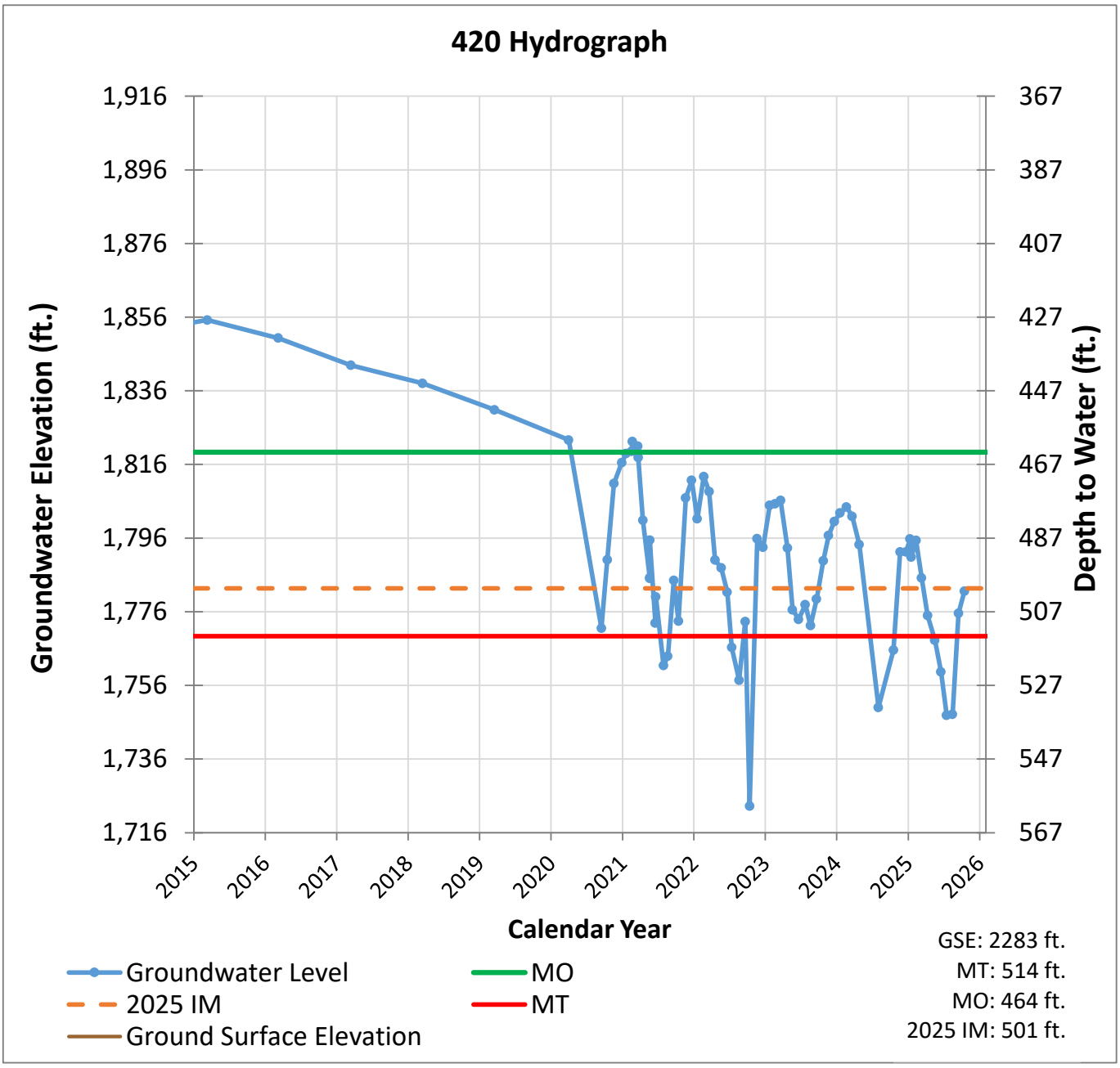

316 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
1,933
1,913
1,893
1,873
1,853
1,833
1,813
1,793
1,773
1,753
1,733
546
566
586
606
626
646
666
686
706
726
746
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 2479 ft.
MT: 731 ft.
MO: 682 ft.
2025 IM: 719 ft.

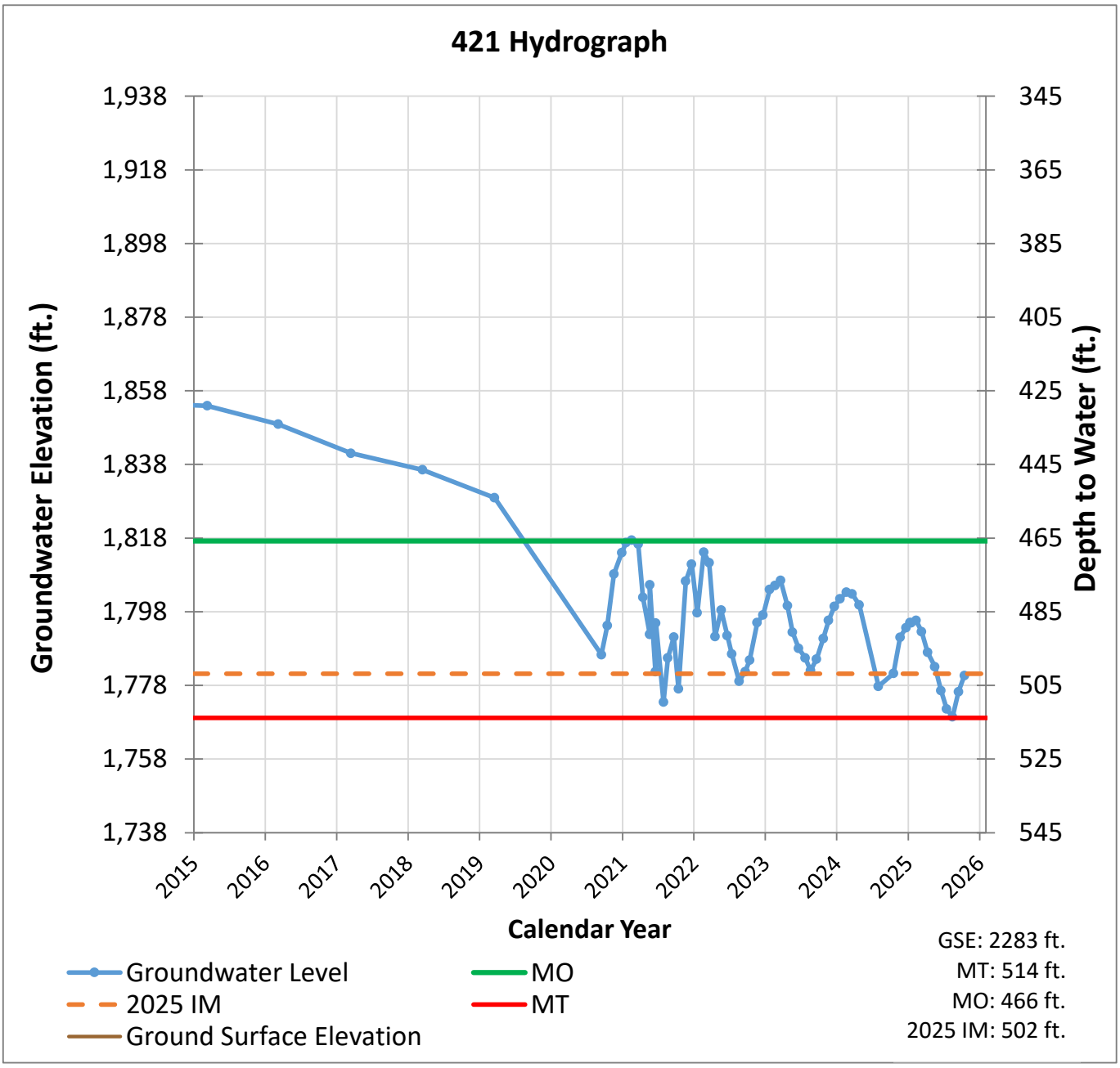

317 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
1,949
1,929
1,909
1,889
1,869
1,849
1,829
1,809
1,789
1,769
1,749
530
550
570
590
610
630
650
670
690
710
730
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 2479 ft.
MT: 700 ft.
MO: 650 ft.
2025 IM: 688 ft.

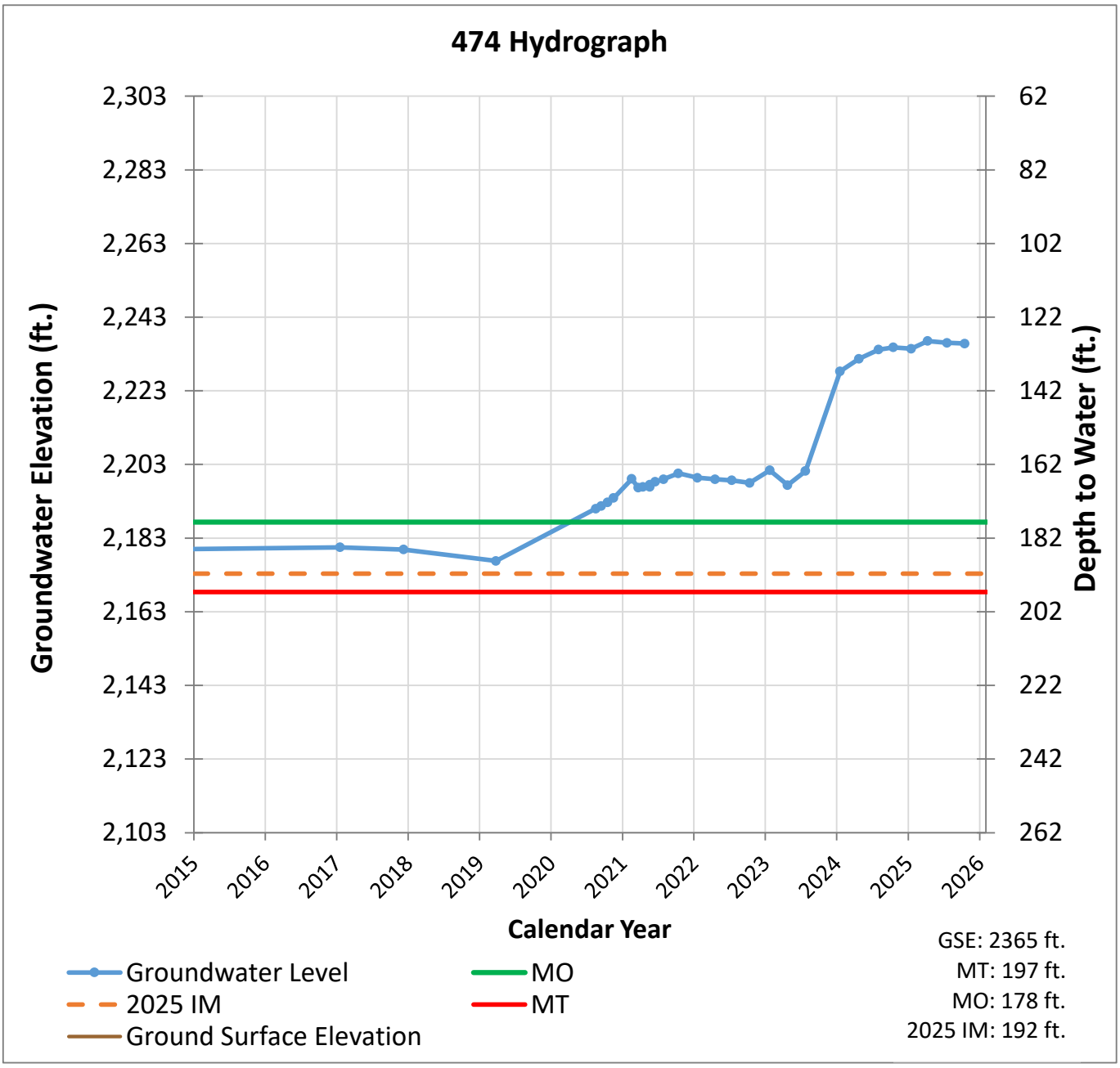

322 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
2,272
2,252
2,232
2,212
2,192
2,172
2,152
2,132
2,112
2,092
2,072
232
252
272
292
312
332
352
372
392
412
432
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 2504 ft.
MT: 387 ft.
MO: 378 ft.
2025 IM: 385 ft.

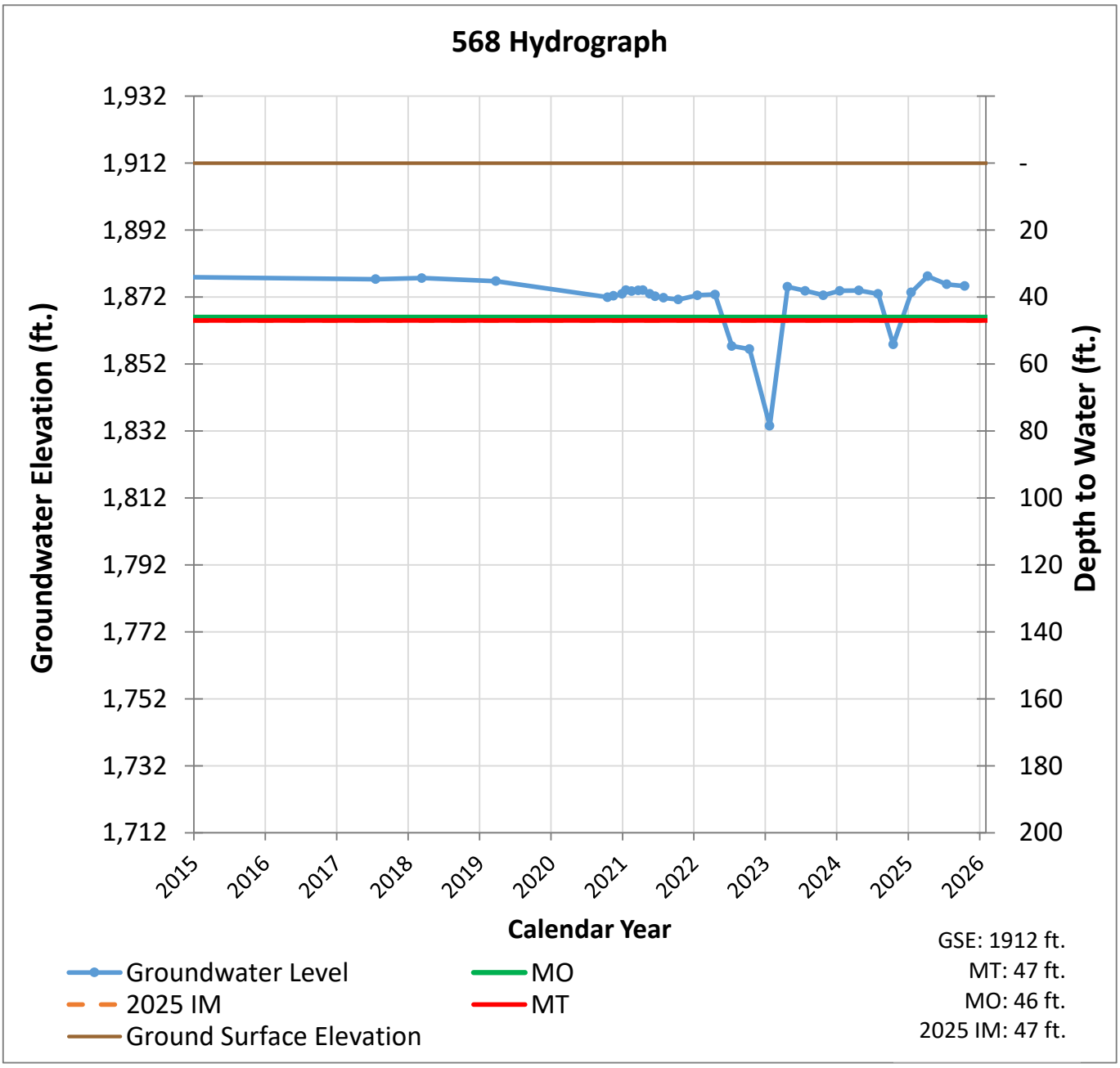

324 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
2,281
2,261
2,241
2,221
2,201
2,181
2,161
2,141
2,121
2,101
2,081
223
243
263
283
303
323
343
363
383
403
423
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 2504 ft.
MT: 365 ft.
MO: 353 ft.
2025 IM: 362 ft.

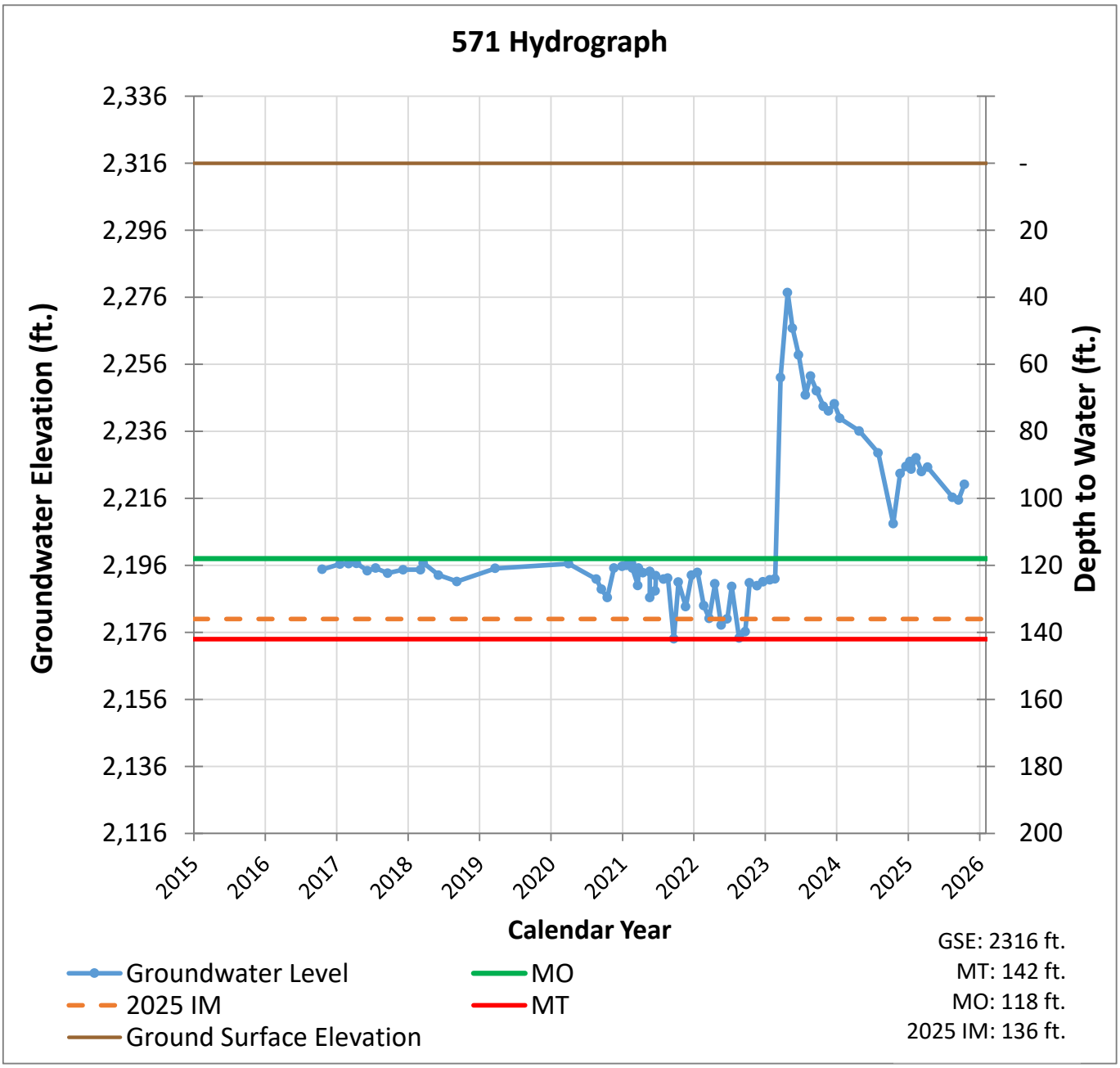

325 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
2,298
2,278
2,258
2,238
2,218
2,198
2,178
2,158
2,138
2,118
2,098
206
226
246
266
286
306
326
346
366
386
406
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 2504 ft.
MT: 331 ft.
MO: 323 ft.
2025 IM: 329 ft.

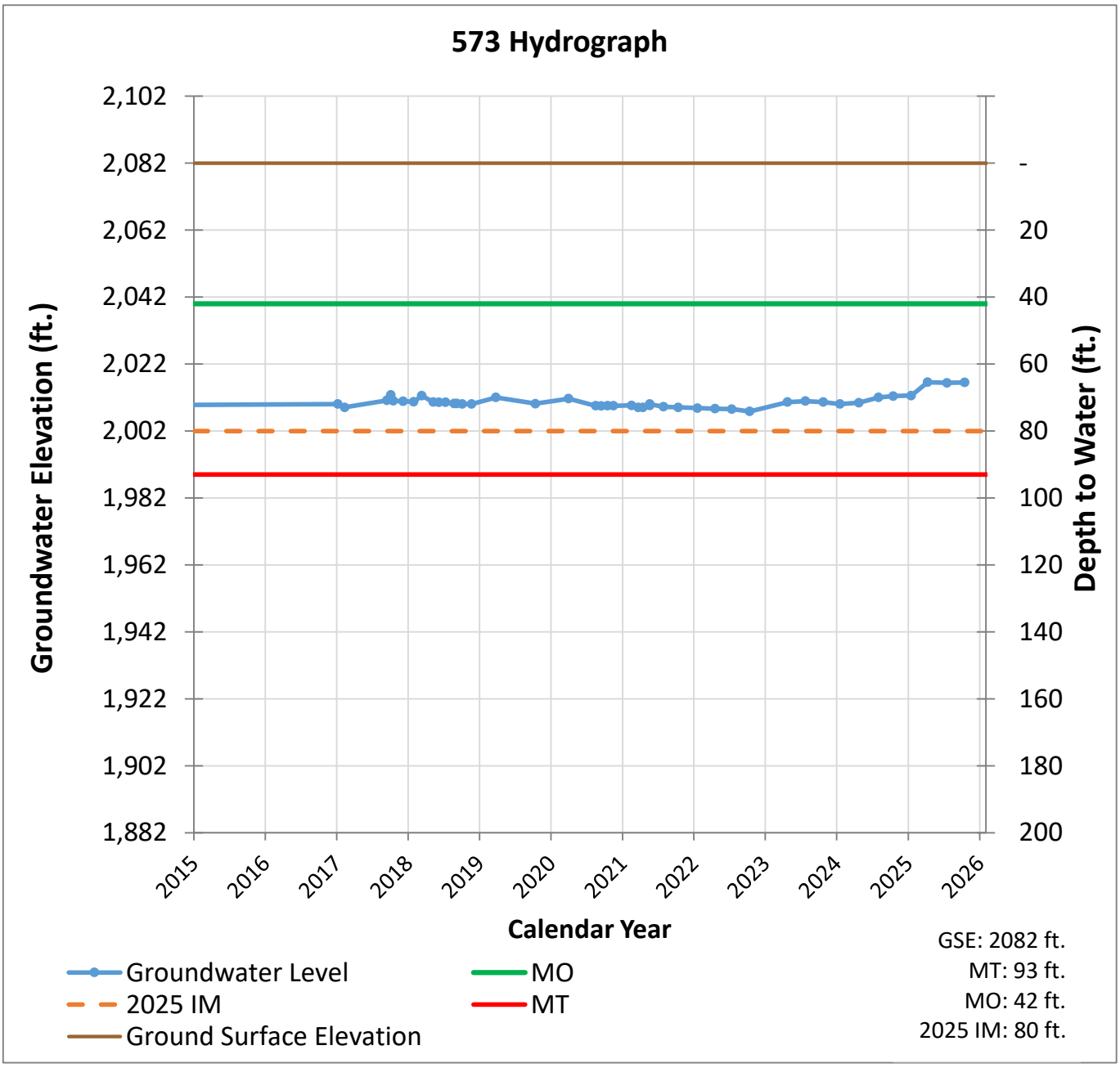

420 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
1,916
1,896
1,876
1,856
1,836
1,816
1,796
1,776
1,756
1,736
1,716
367
387
407
427
447
467
487
507
527
547
567
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
MO
2025 IM
MT
Ground Surface Elevation
GSE: 2283 ft.
MT: 514 ft.
MO: 464 ft.
2025 IM: 501 ft.

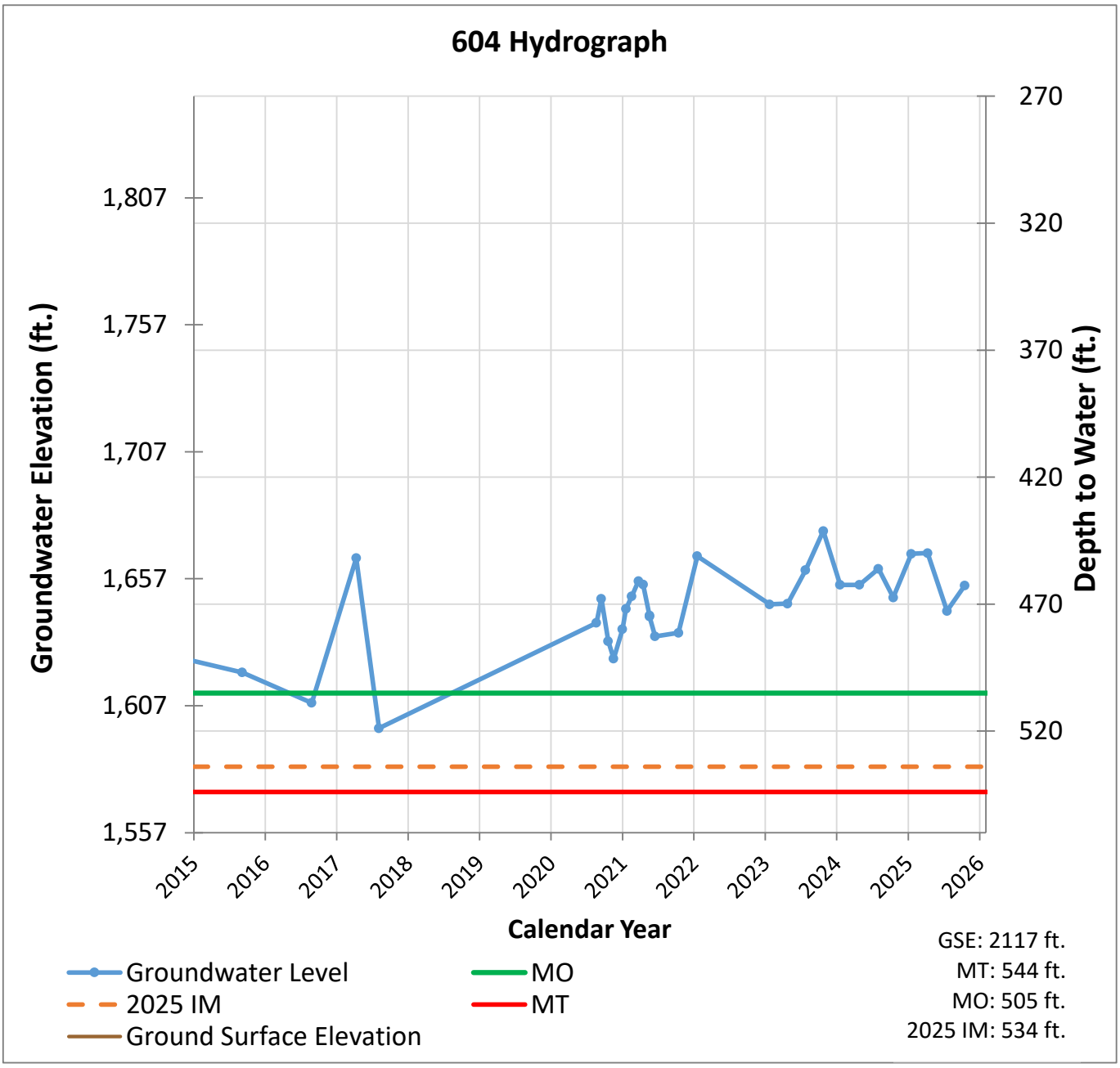

421 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
1,938
1,918
1,898
1,878
1,858
1,838
1,818
1,798
1,778
1,758
1,738
345
365
385
405
425
445
465
485
505
525
545
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 2283 ft.
MT: 514 ft.
MO: 466 ft.
2025 IM: 502 ft.

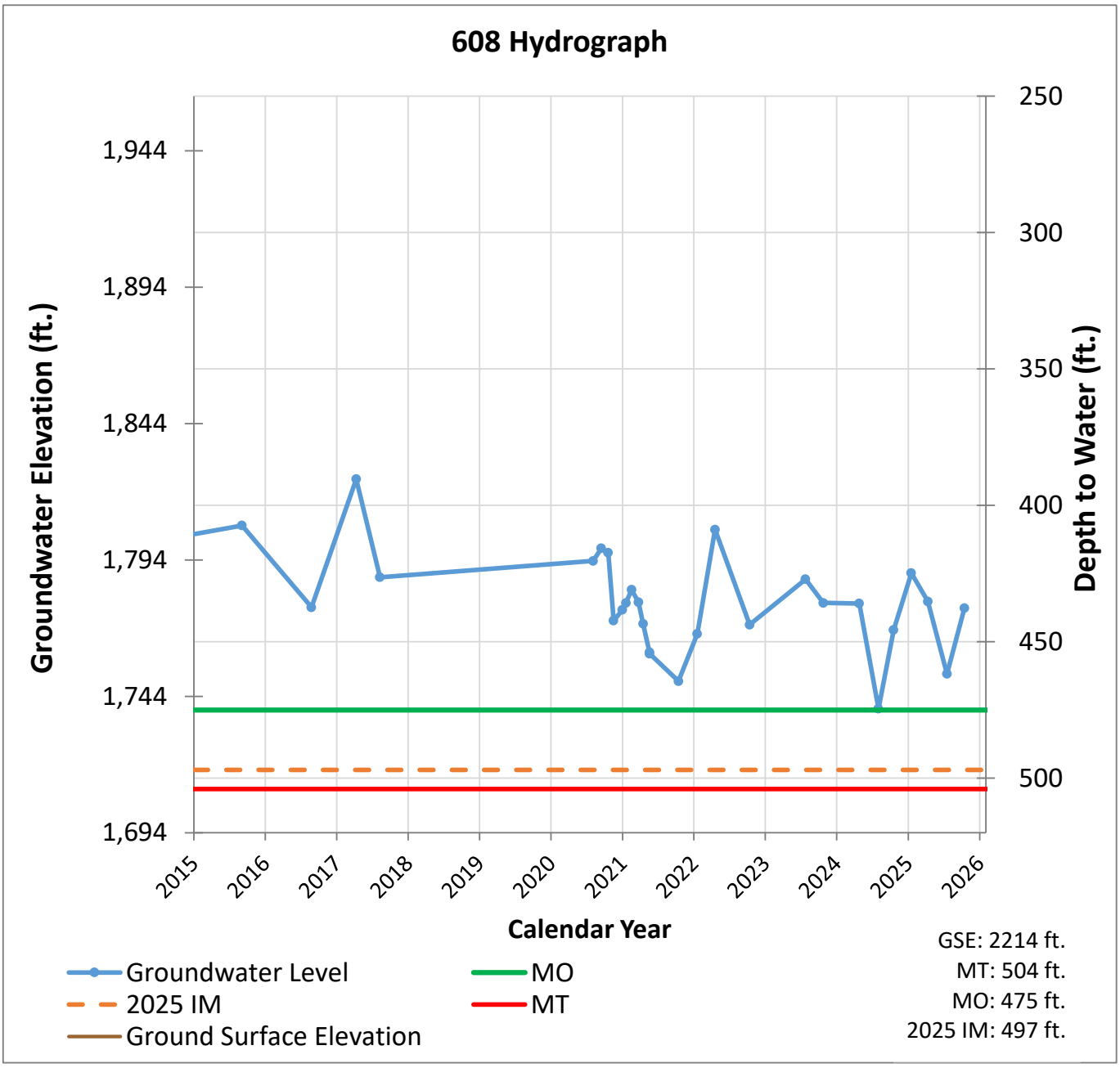

474 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
2,303
2,283
2,263
2,243
2,223
2,203
2,183
2,163
2,143
2,123
2,103
62
82
102
122
142
162
182
202
222
242
262
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 2365 ft.
MT: 197 ft.
MO: 178 ft.
2025 IM: 192 ft.

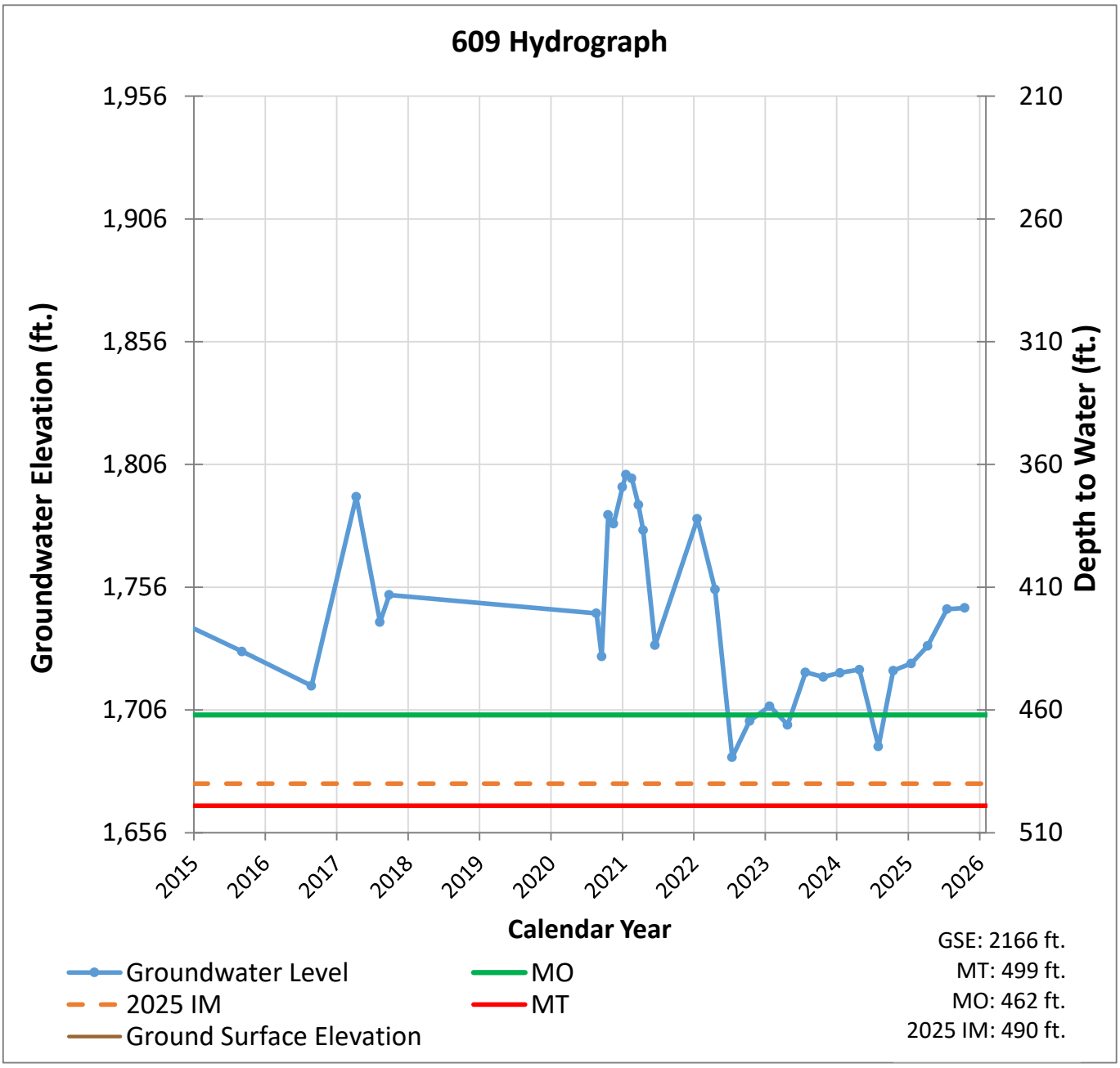

568 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
1,932
1,912
1,892
1,872
1,852
1,832
1,812
1,792
1,772
1,752
1,732
1,712
Depth to Water (ft.)
-
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 1912 ft.
MT: 47 ft.
MO: 46 ft.
2025 IM: 47 ft.

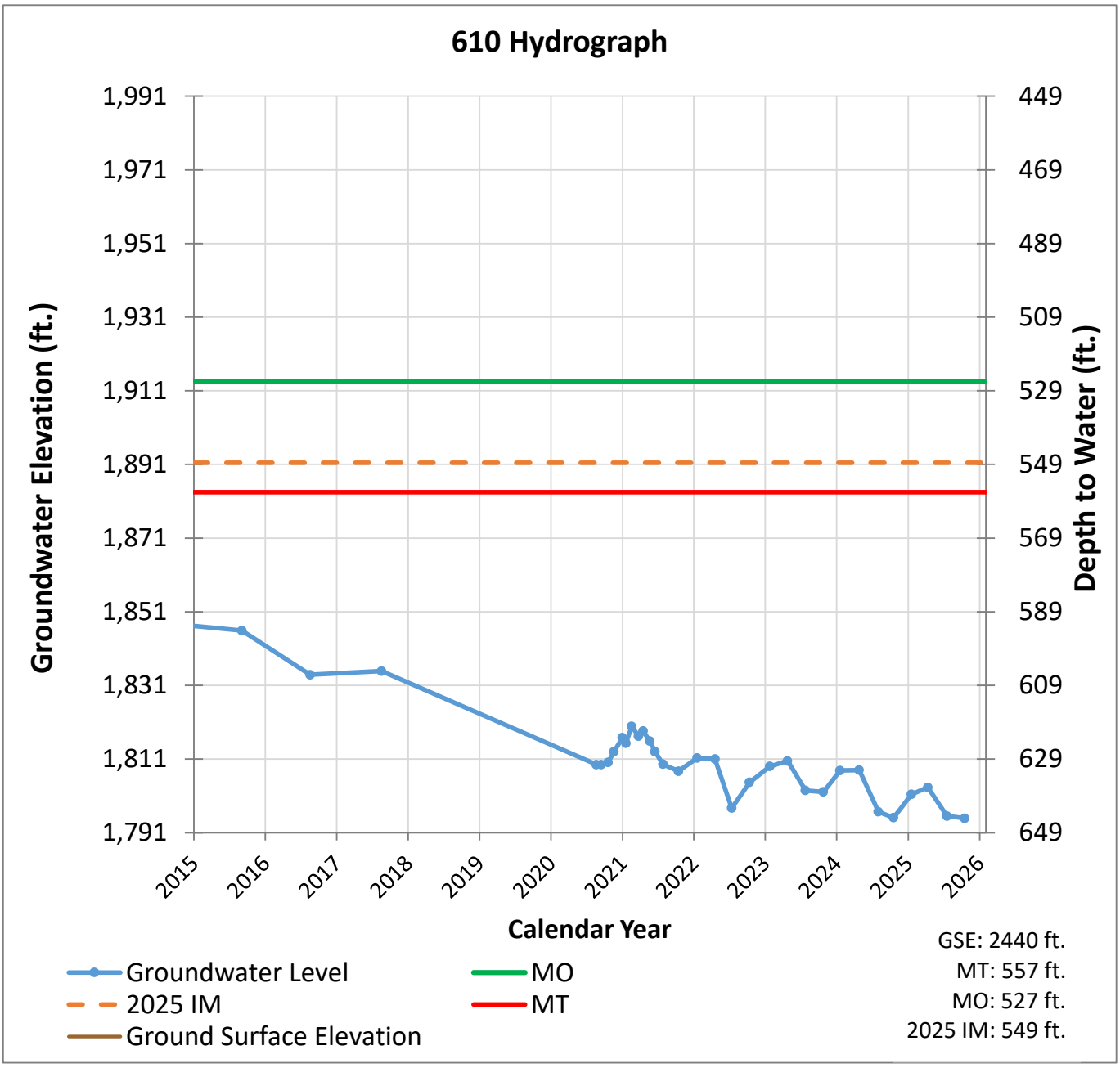

571 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
2,336
2,316
2,296
2,276
2,256
2,236
2,216
2,196
2,176
2,156
2,136
2,116
-
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 2316 ft.
MT: 142 ft.
MO: 118 ft.
2025 IM: 136 ft.

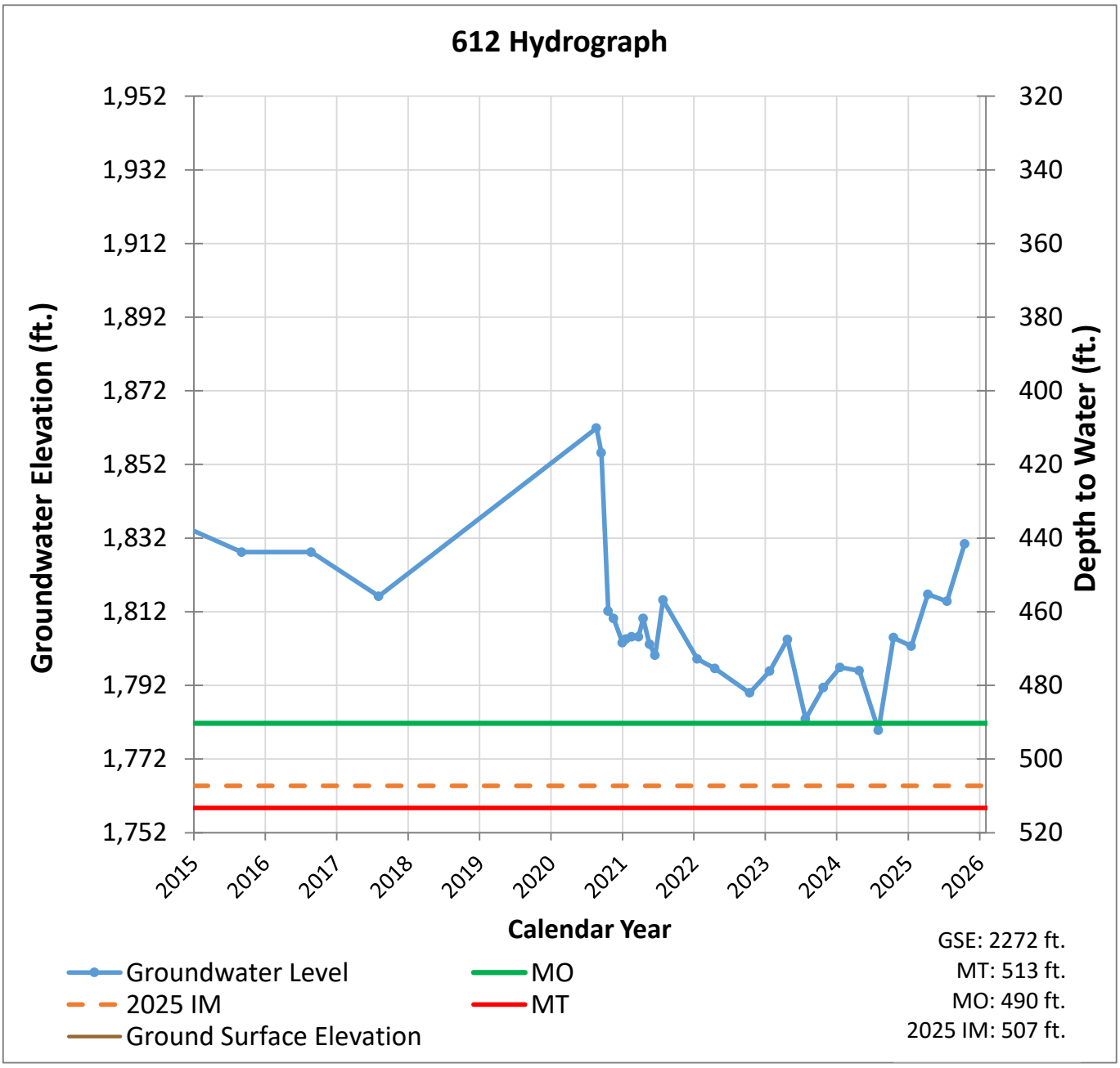

573 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
2,102
2,082
2,062
2,042
2,022
2,002
1,982
1,962
1,942
1,922
1,902
1,882
-
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 2082 ft.
MT: 93 ft.
MO: 42 ft.
2025 IM: 80 ft.

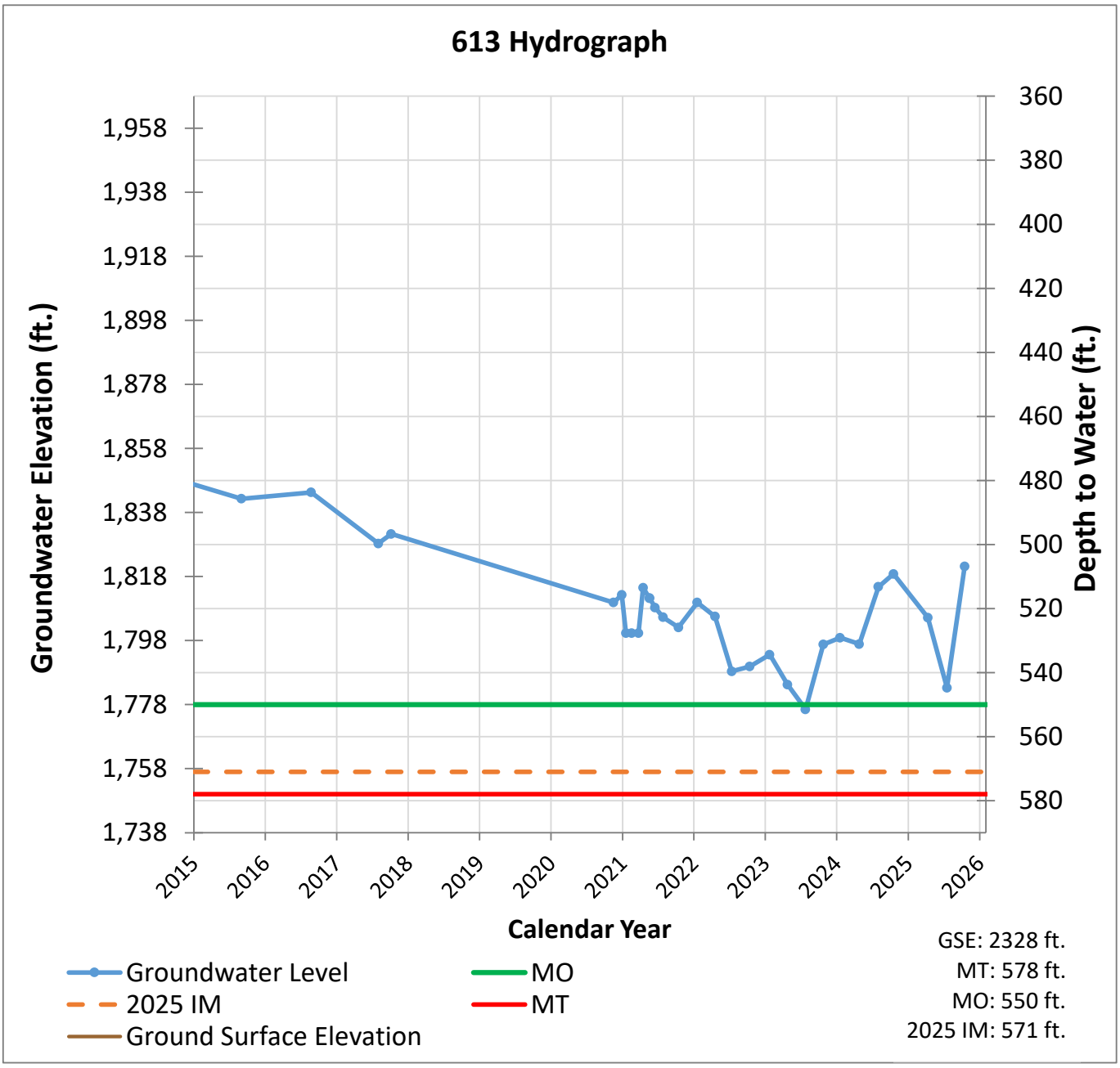

604 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
1,807
1,757
1,707
1,657
1,607
1,557
270
320
370
420
470
520
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 2117 ft.
MT: 544 ft.
MO: 505 ft.
2025 IM: 534 ft.

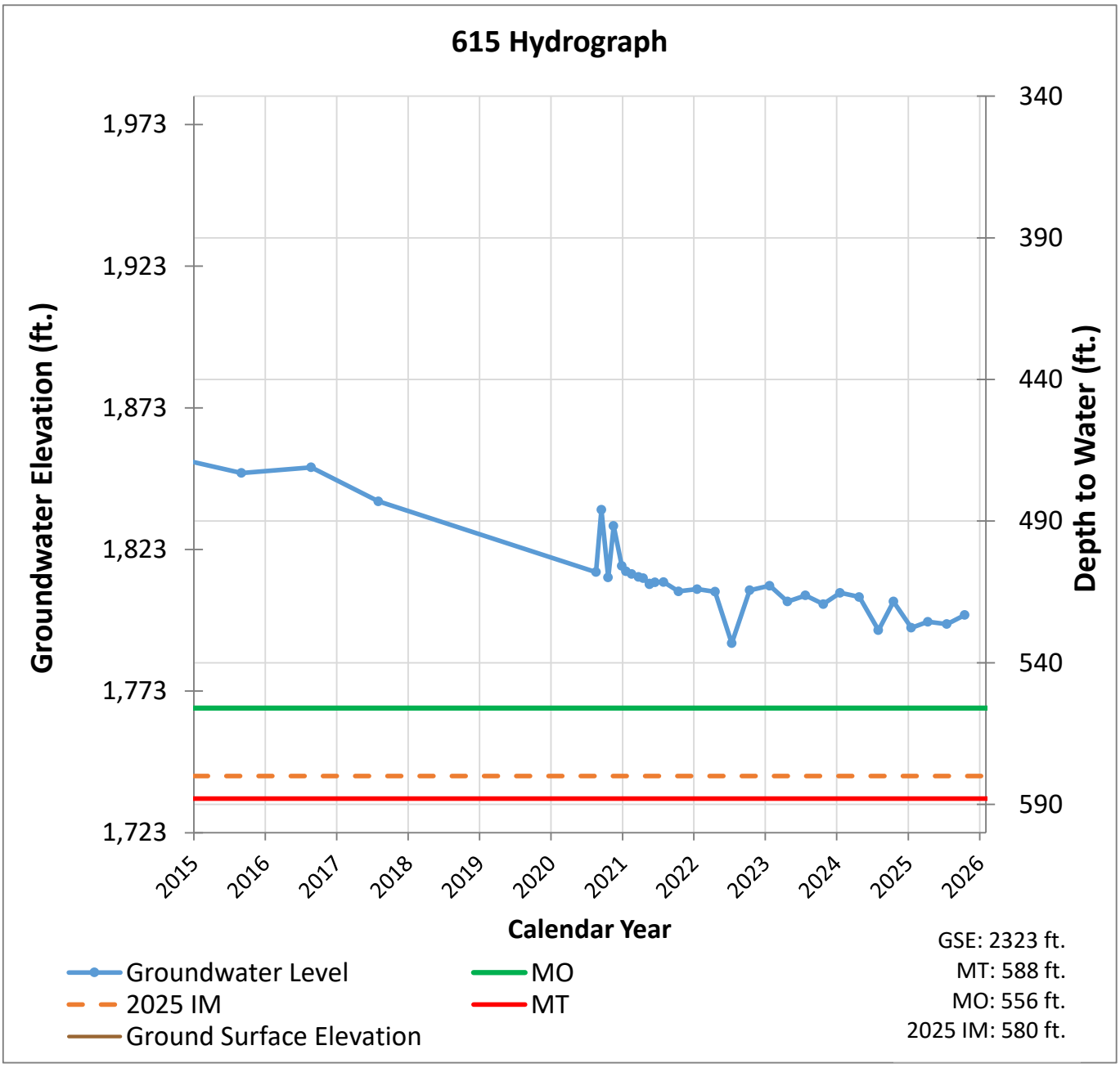

608 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
1,944
1,894
1,844
1,794
1,744
1,694
250
300
350
400
450
500
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 2214 ft.
MT: 504 ft.
MO: 475 ft.
2025 IM: 497 ft.

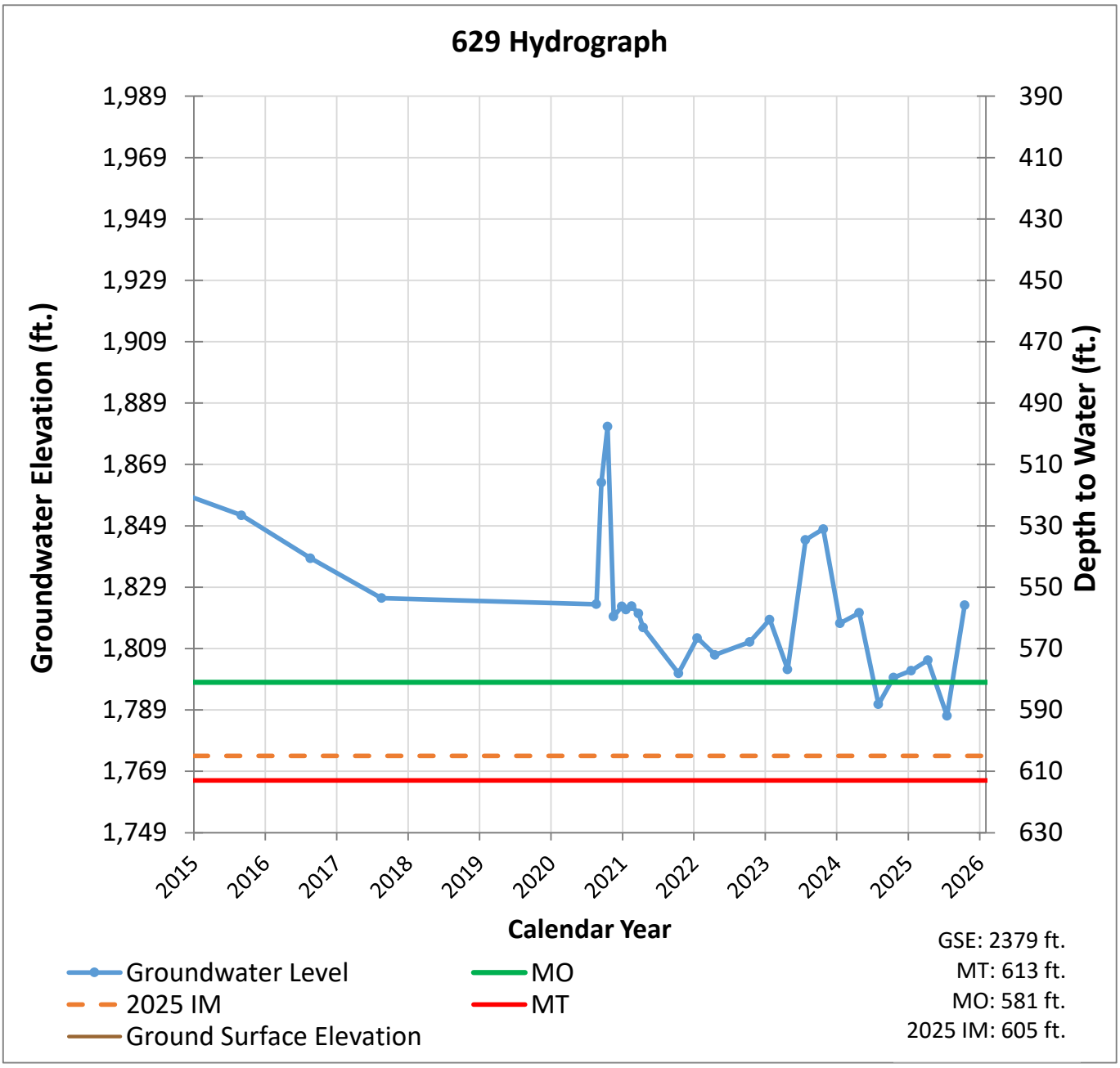

609 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
1,956
1,906
1,856
1,806
1,756
1,706
1,656
210
260
310
360
410
460
510
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 2166 ft.
MT: 499 ft.
MO: 462 ft.
2025 IM: 490 ft.

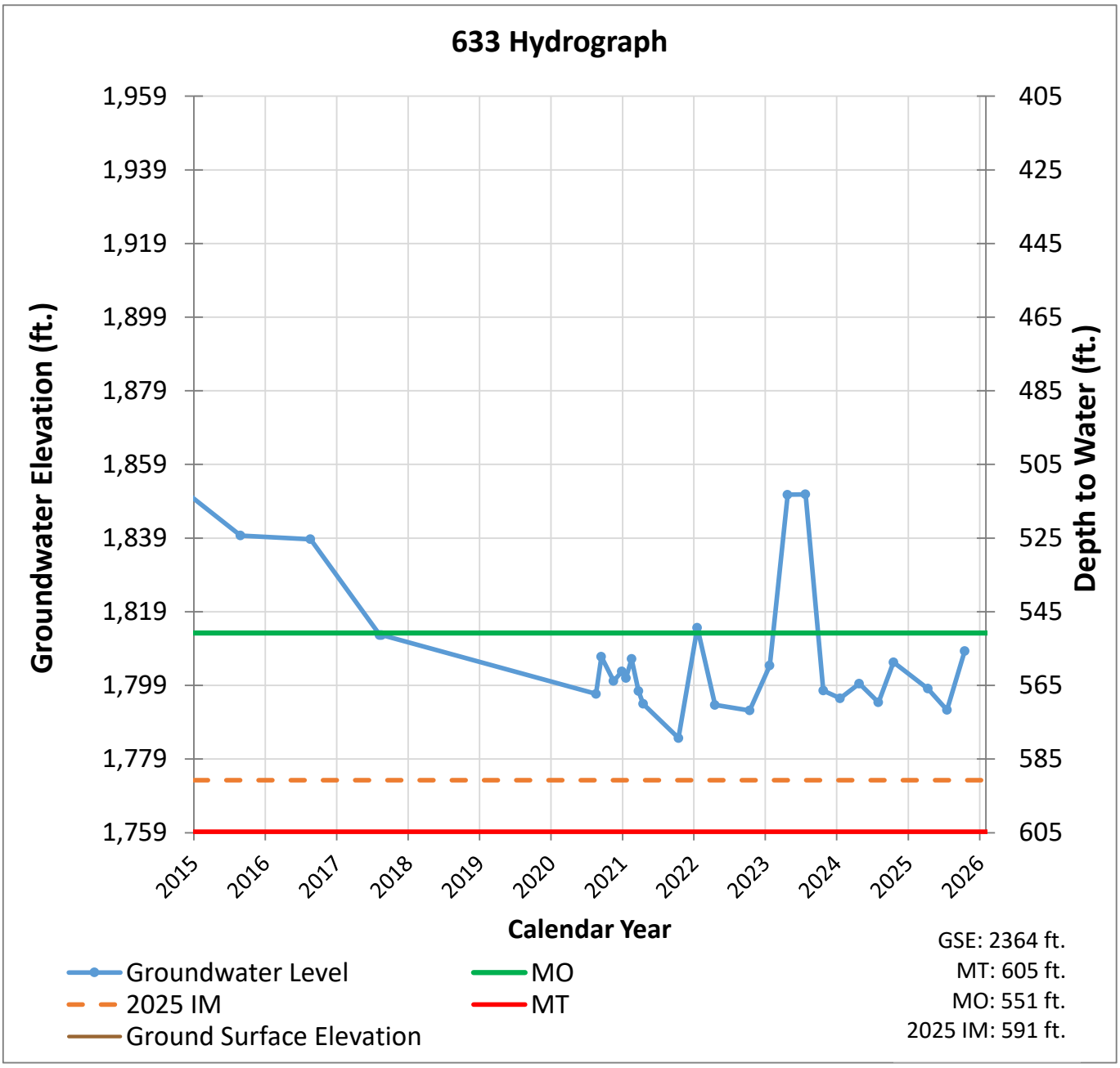

610 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
1,991
1,971
1,951
1,931
1,911
1,891
1,871
1,851
1,831
1,811
1,791
449
469
489
509
529
549
569
589
609
629
649
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 2440 ft.
MT: 557 ft.
MO: 527 ft.
2025 IM: 549 ft.

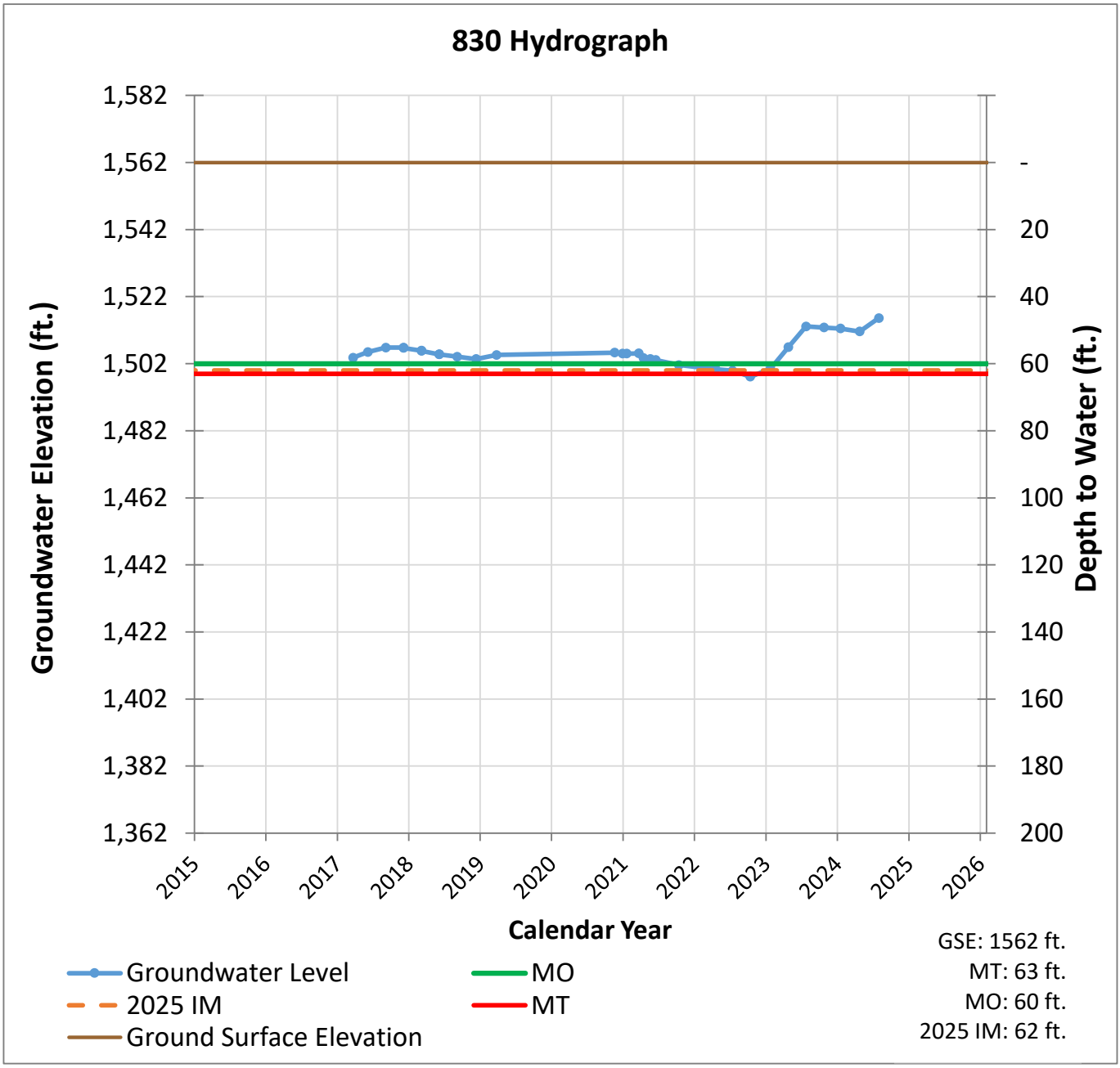

612 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
1,952
1,932
1,912
1,892
1,872
1,852
1,832
1,812
1,792
1,772
1,752
320
340
360
380
400
420
440
460
480
500
520
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
MO
2025 IM
MT
Ground Surface Elevation
GSE: 2272 ft.
MT: 513 ft.
MO: 490 ft.
2025 IM: 507 ft.

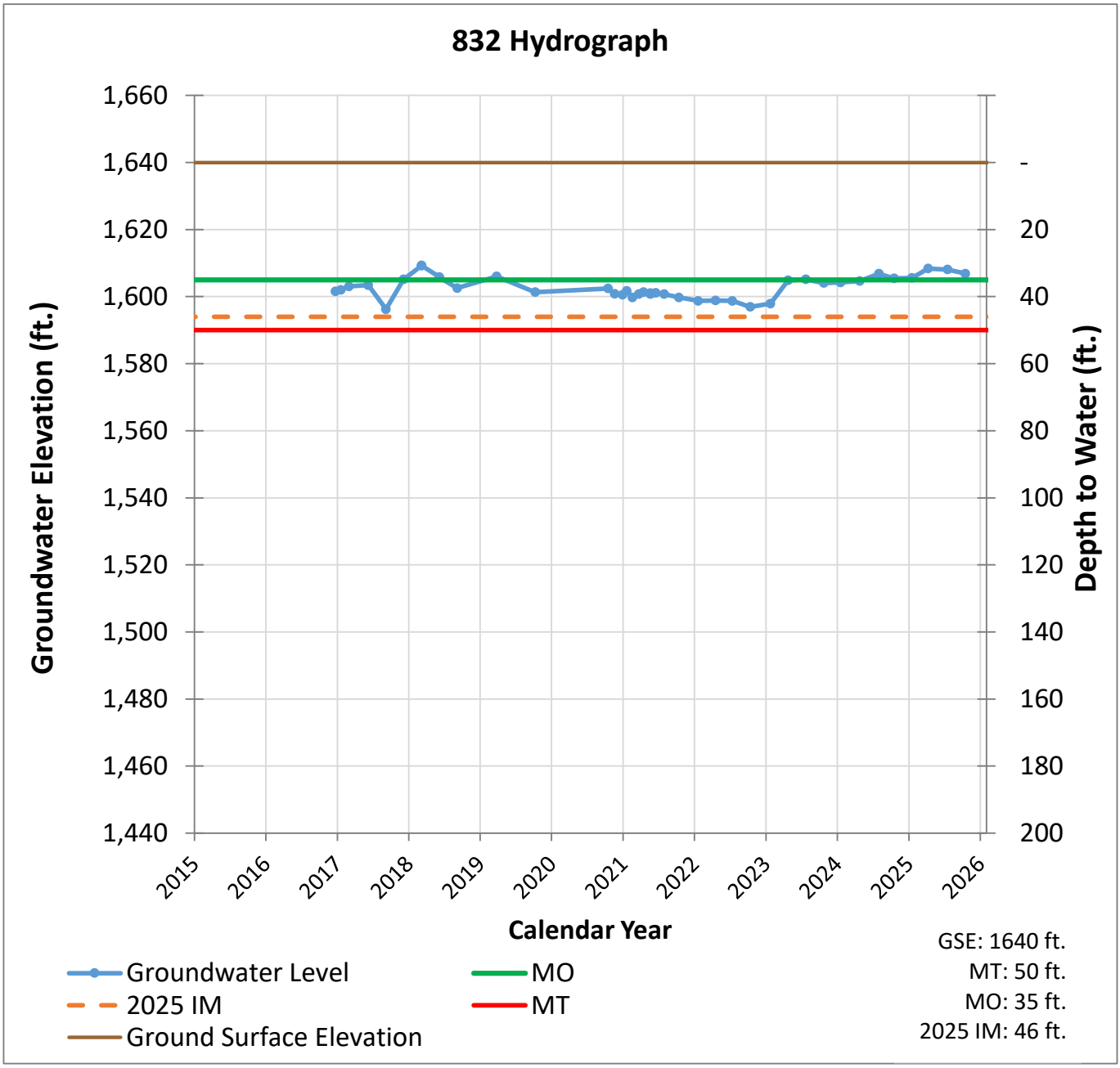

613 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
1,958
1,938
1,918
1,898
1,878
1,858
1,838
1,818
1,798
1,778
1,758
1,738
Depth to Water (ft.)
360
380
400
420
440
460
480
500
520
540
560
580
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
MO
2025 IM
MT
Ground Surface Elevation
GSE: 2328 ft.
MT: 578 ft.
MO: 550 ft.
2025 IM: 571 ft.

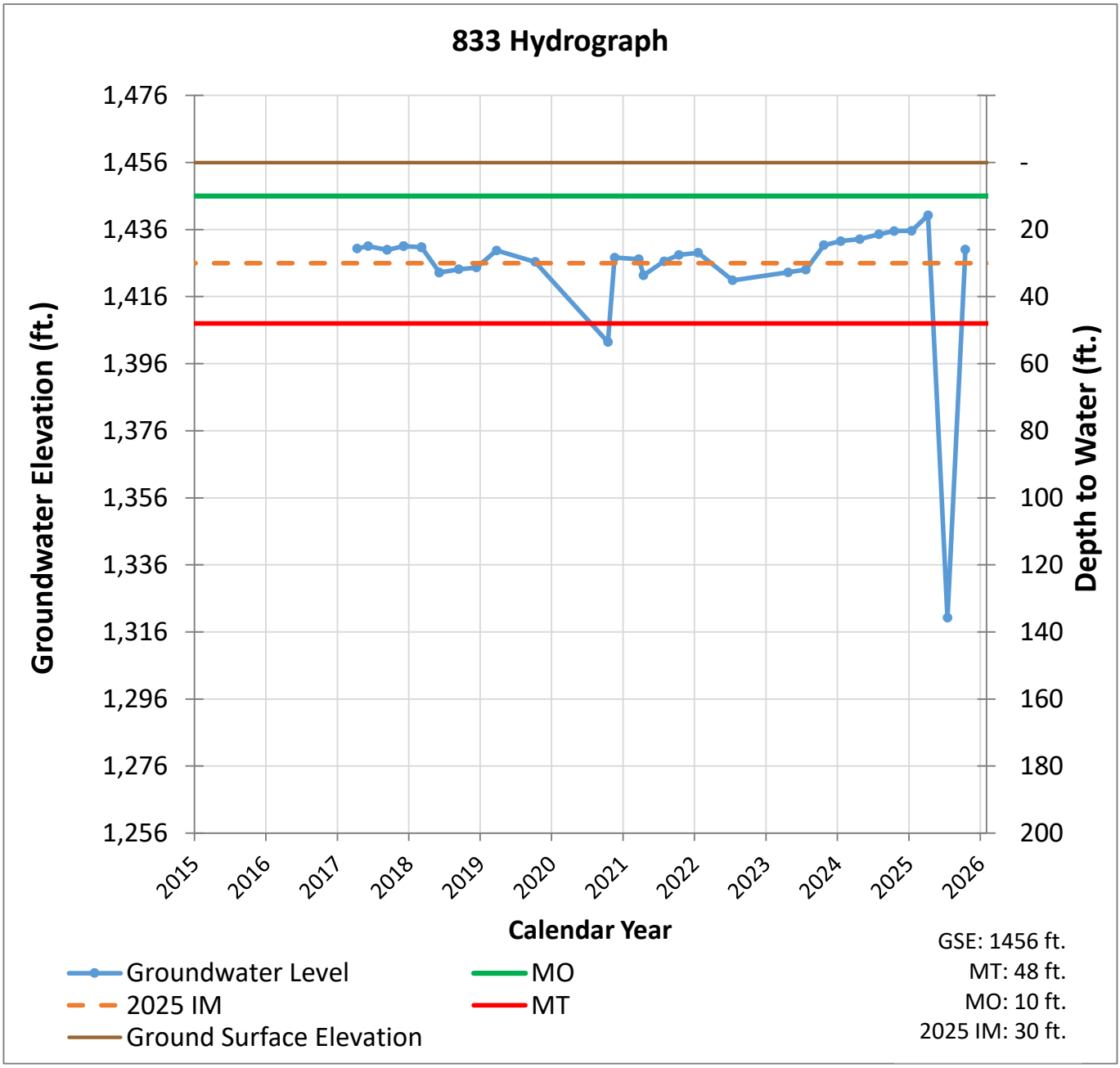

615 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
1,973
1,923
1,873
1,823
1,773
1,723
Depth to Water (ft.)
340
390
440
490
540
590
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 2323 ft.
MT: 588 ft.
MO: 556 ft.
2025 IM: 580 ft.

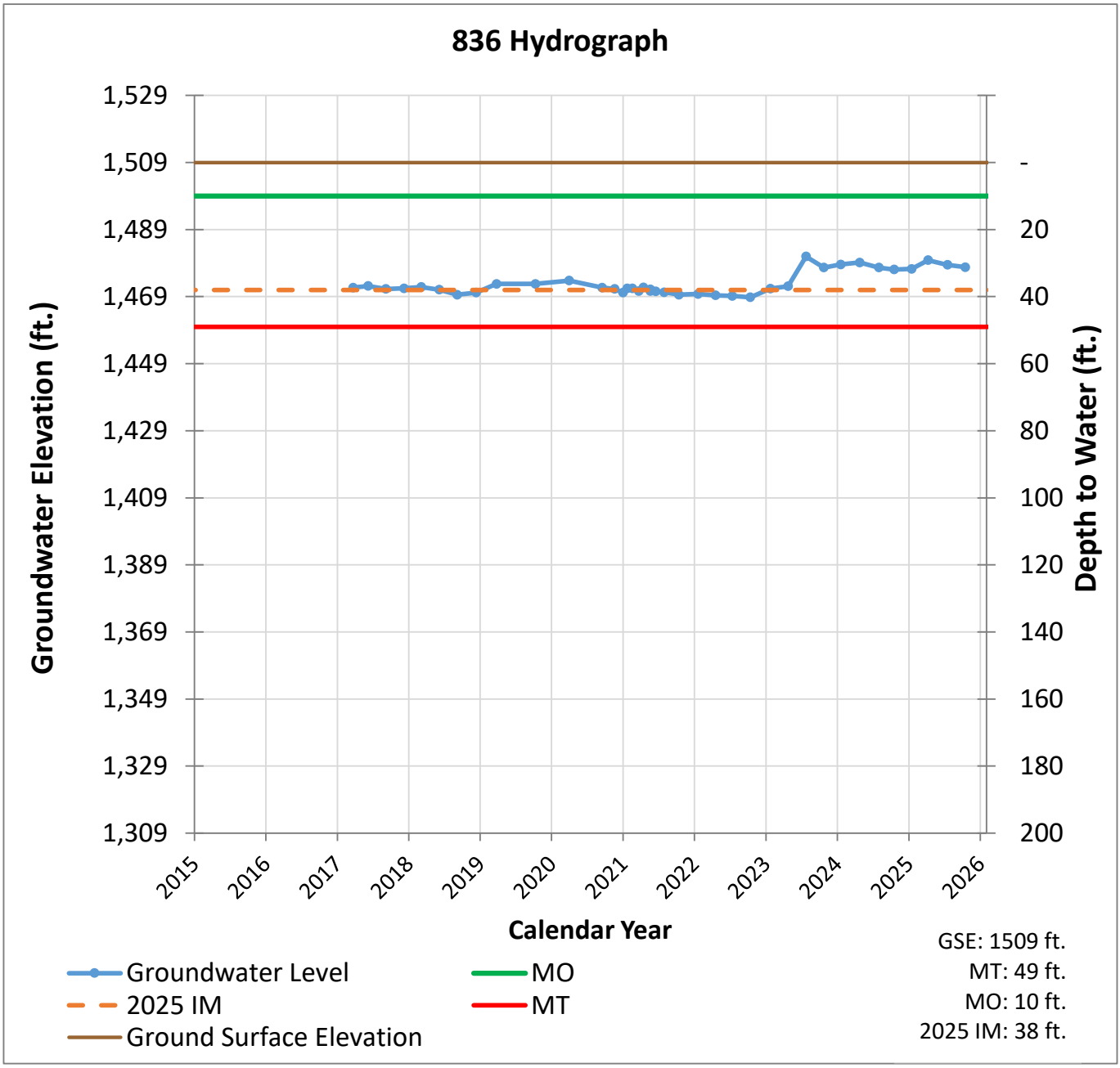

629 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
1,989
1,969
1,949
1,929
1,909
1,889
1,869
1,849
1,829
1,809
1,789
1,769
1,749
390
410
430
450
470
490
510
530
550
570
590
610
630
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 2379 ft.
MT: 613 ft.
MO: 581 ft.
2025 IM: 605 ft.

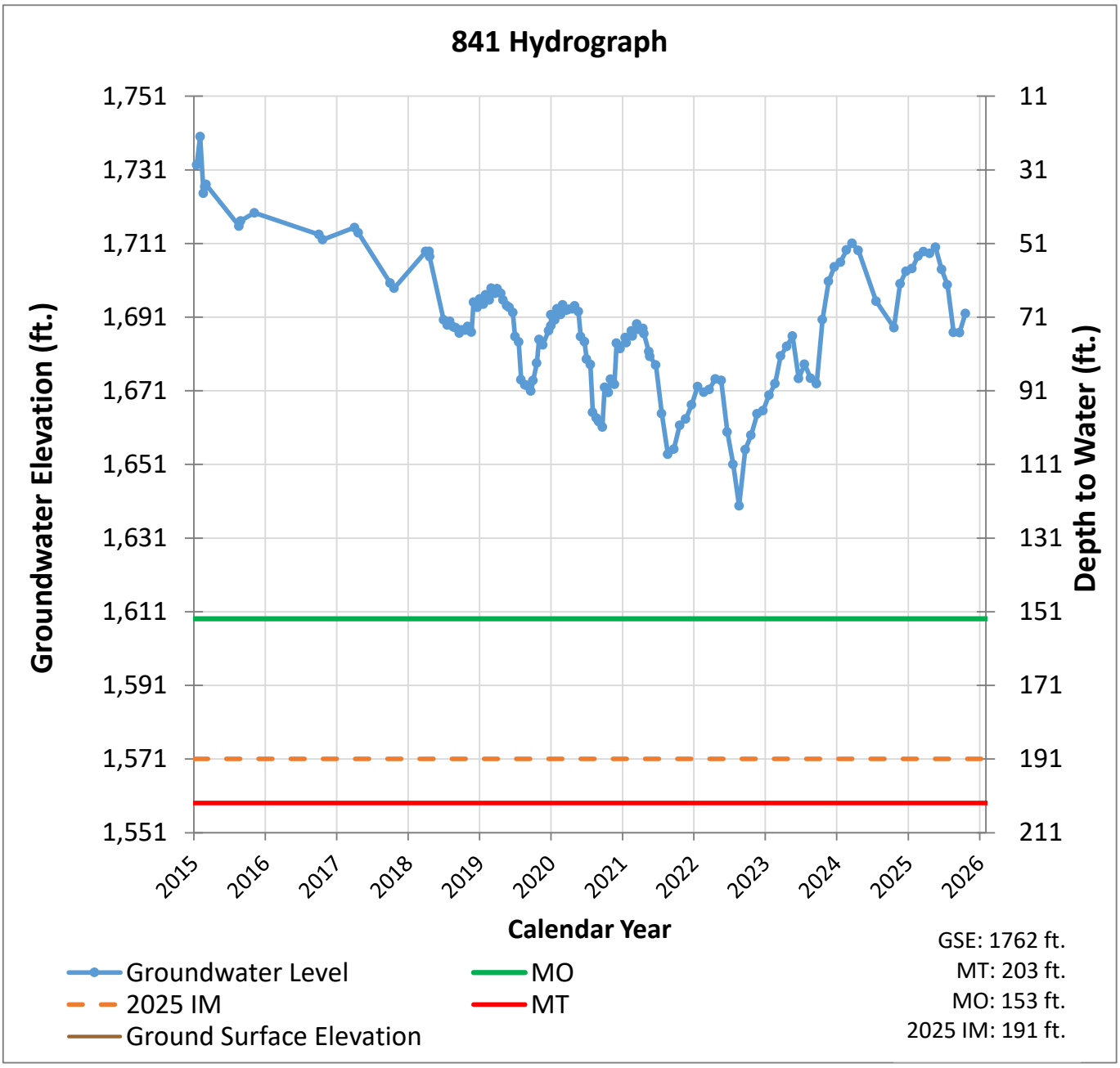

633 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
1,959
1,939
1,919
1,899
1,879
1,859
1,839
1,819
1,799
1,779
1,759
405
425
445
465
485
505
525
545
565
585
605
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
MO
2025 IM
MT
Ground Surface Elevation
GSE: 2364 ft.
MT: 605 ft.
MO: 551 ft.
2025 IM: 591 ft.

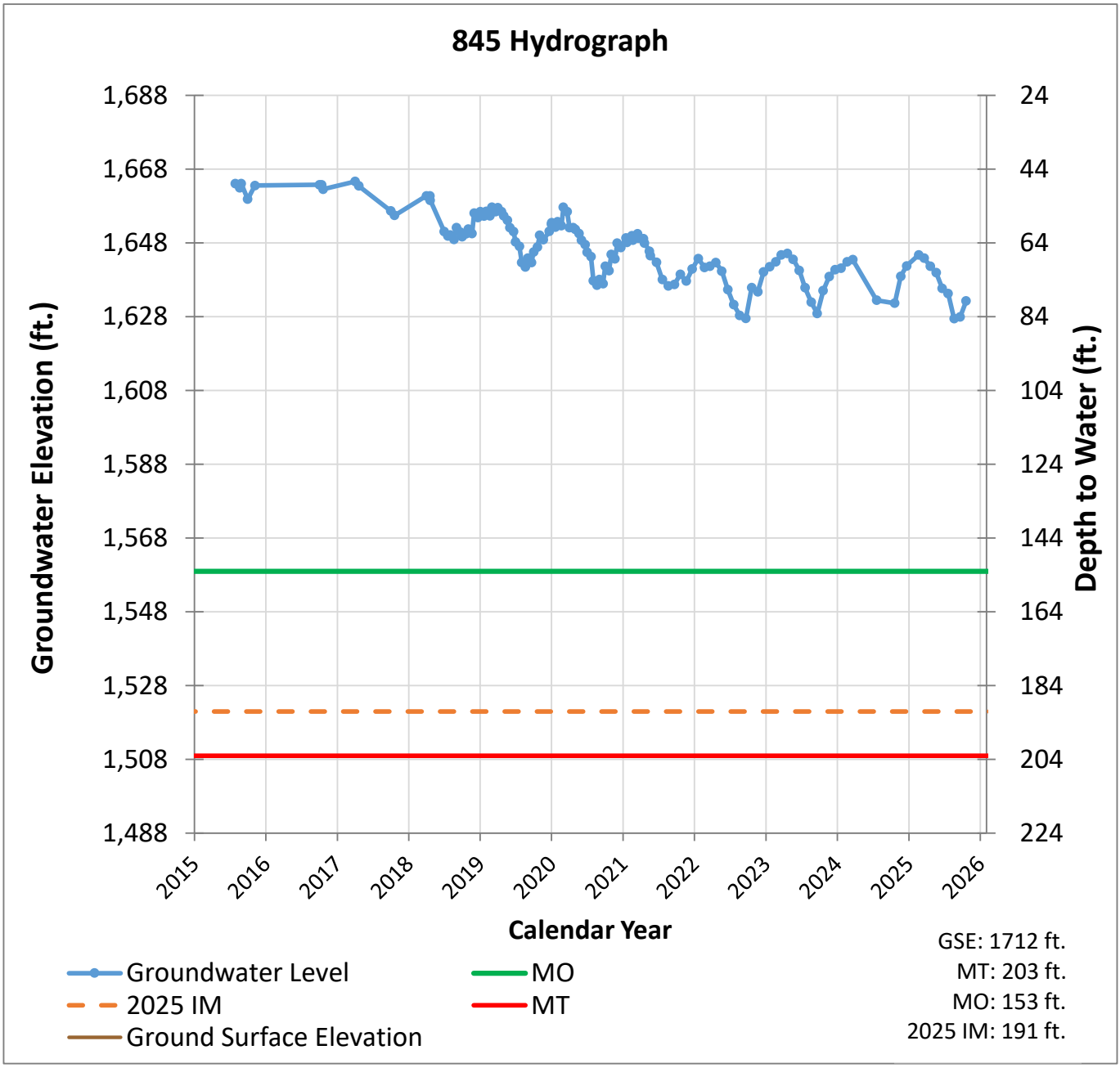

830 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
1,582
1,562
1,542
1,522
1,502
1,482
1,462
1,442
1,422
1,402
1,382
1,362
-
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 1562 ft.
MT: 63 ft.
MO: 60 ft.
2025 IM: 62 ft.


832 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
1,660
1,640
1,620
1,600
1,580
1,560
1,540
1,520
1,500
1,480
1,460
1,440
-
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 1640 ft.
MT: 50 ft.
MO: 35 ft.
2025 IM: 46 ft.


833 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
1,476
1,456
1,436
1,416
1,396
1,376
1,356
1,336
1,316
1,296
1,276
1,256
Depth to Water (ft.)
-
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 1456 ft.
MT: 48 ft.
MO: 10 ft.
2025 IM: 30 ft.


836 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
1,529
1,509
1,489
1,469
1,449
1,429
1,409
1,389
1,369
1,349
1,329
1,309
Depth to Water (ft.)
-
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 1509 ft.
MT: 49 ft.
MO: 10 ft.
2025 IM: 38 ft.


841 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
1,751
1,731
1,711
1,691
1,671
1,651
1,631
1,611
1,591
1,571
1,551
11
31
51
71
91
111
131
151
171
191
211
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
2025 IM
Ground Surface Elevation
MO
MT
GSE: 1762 ft.
MT: 203 ft.
MO: 153 ft.
2025 IM: 191 ft.


845 Hydrograph
Groundwater Elevation (ft.)
Depth to Water (ft.)
1,688
1,668
1,648
1,628
1,608
1,588
1,568
1,548
1,528
1,508
1,488
24
44
64
84
104
124
144
164
184
204
224
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Calendar Year
Groundwater Level
MO
2025 IM
MT
Ground Surface Elevation
GSE: 1712 ft.
MT: 203 ft.
MO: 153 ft.
2025 IM: 191 ft.

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TO: Standing Advisory Committee
Agenda Item No. 8a

FROM: Brian Van Lienden, Woodard & Curran

DATE: February 26, 2026

SUBJECT: Update on Groundwater Sustainability Plan Activities

Recommended Motion
None – information only.

Discussion
Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (CBGSA) Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) activities and consultant Woodard & Curran's (W&C) accomplishments are provided as **Attachment 1**.

Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Update on Groundwater Sustainability Plan Activities

Brian Van Lienden

February 26, 2026

HALLMARK GROUP Woodard & Curran

Jan-Feb Accomplishments

- ✓ Completed an addendum to the Cuyama Basin fault investigation report and posted to Cuyama Basin website
- ✓ Developed draft Annual Report for Water Year 2024-2025
- ✓ Developed quarterly groundwater level conditions report for Jan 2026
- ✓ Assisted with response to DWR request for information on 2025 GSP
- ✓ Performed DMS data updates
- ✓ Prepared documentation for grant reporting

TO: Standing Advisory Committee
Agenda Item No. 8b

FROM: Brian Van Lienden, Woodard & Curran

DATE: February 26, 2026

SUBJECT: Update on Grant-Funded Projects

Recommended Motion
None – information only.

Discussion
An update on Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (CBGSA) grant-funded projects is provided as **Attachment 1**.

Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Update on Grant-Funded Projects

Brian Van Lienden

February 26, 2026

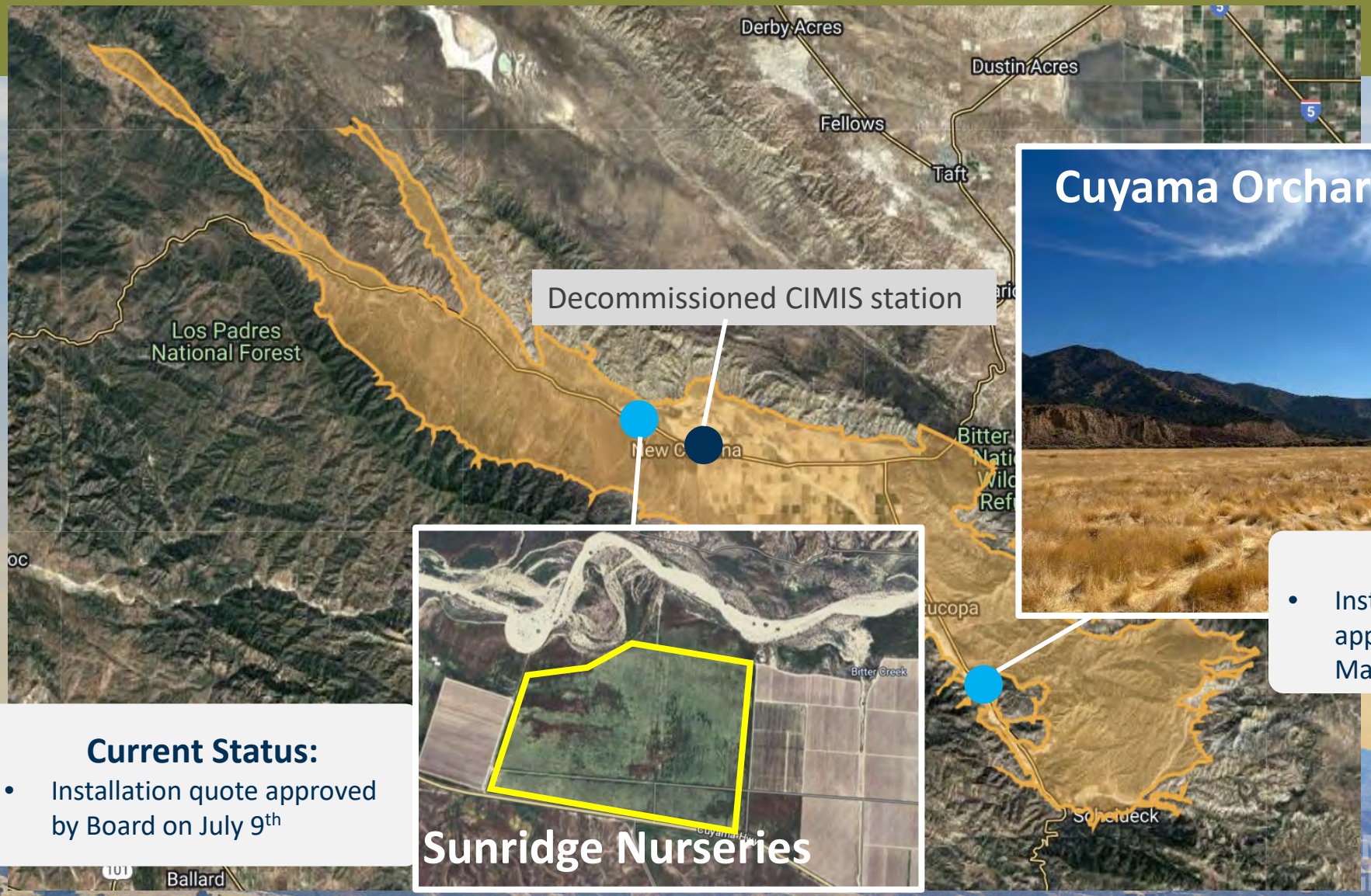
HALLMARK GROUP

Woodard & Curran

Update on Grant Funded Projects

- CIMIS station installation:
  - Amended grant agreement allows for reimbursement of work completed through March 2026
  - CIMIS stations are currently anticipated to be installed by March 2026
- Work on all other technical grant components is complete as of the end of June 2025

Sites for New CIMIS Stations



Current Status:

- Installation quote approved by Board on July 9th

Status:

- Installation quote approved by Board on Mar 5th

TO: Standing Advisory Committee
Agenda Item No. 8c

FROM: Brian Van Lienden, Woodard & Curran

DATE: February 26, 2026

SUBJECT: Update on January 2026 Groundwater Conditions Report

Recommended Motion
None – information only.

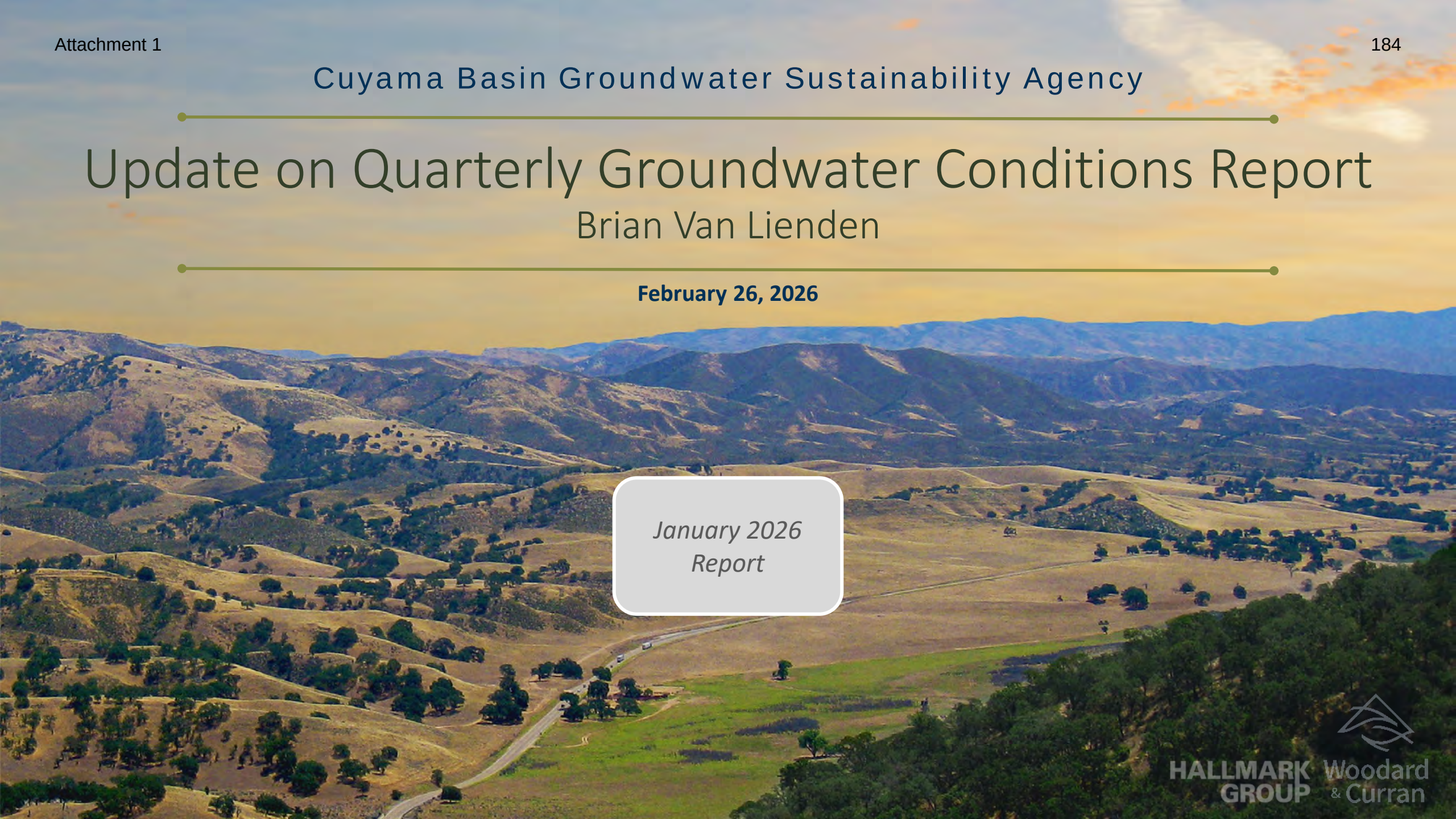
Discussion
The quarterly Groundwater Conditions– Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin January 2026 report is summarized as **Attachment 1**, and the detailed groundwater conditions report is provided as **Attachment 2**.

Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Update on Quarterly Groundwater Conditions Report

Brian Van Lienden

February 26, 2026



HALLMARK GROUP Woodard & Curran

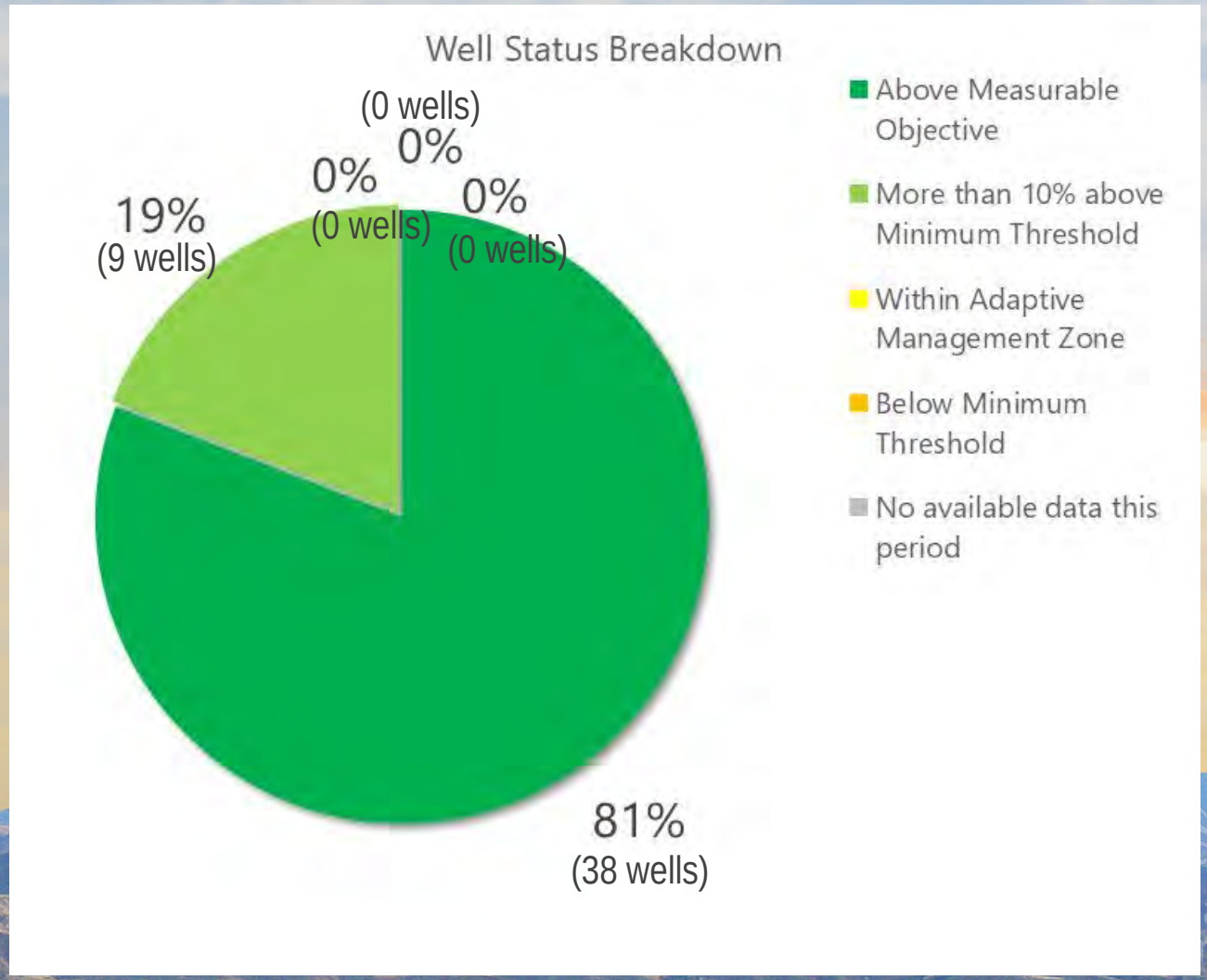
Groundwater Levels Monitoring Network – Summary of Current Conditions

- Monitoring data from July 2025, October 2025, and January 2026 for representative wells is included in the Groundwater Conditions report
- 46 of 47 representative monitoring wells have a measurement this quarter
  - one well (830) was last measured in July 2024
- 0 wells are below the updated minimum threshold based on latest measurement

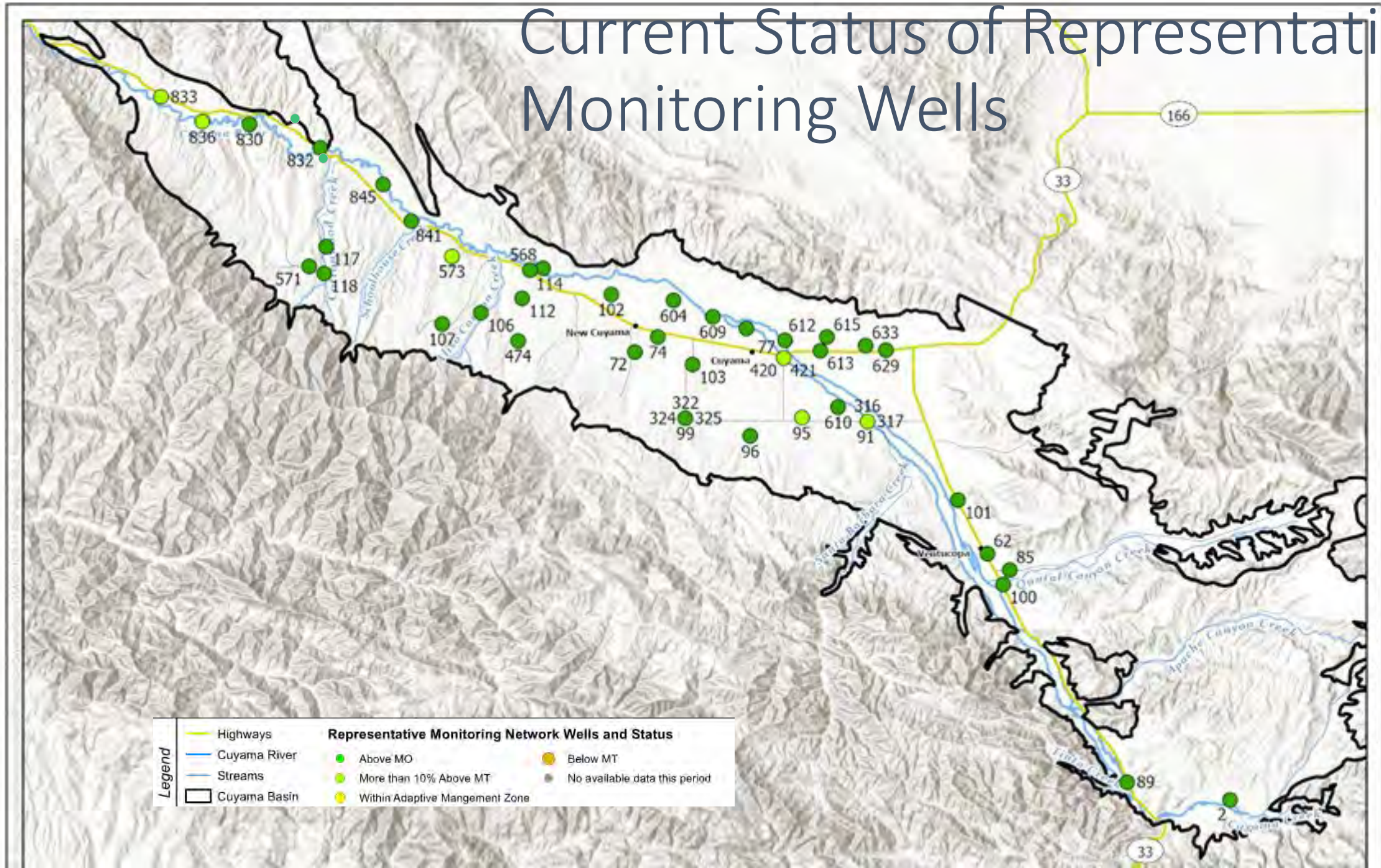
Summary of Groundwater Well Levels as Compared To Sustainability Criteria

- 0 well is currently below the updated minimum threshold (MT)
  - 0 wells (2%) has been below the MT for at least 24 months
  - 0 wells dropped below the MT in January 2026
  - 0 wells moved above the MT in January 2026*

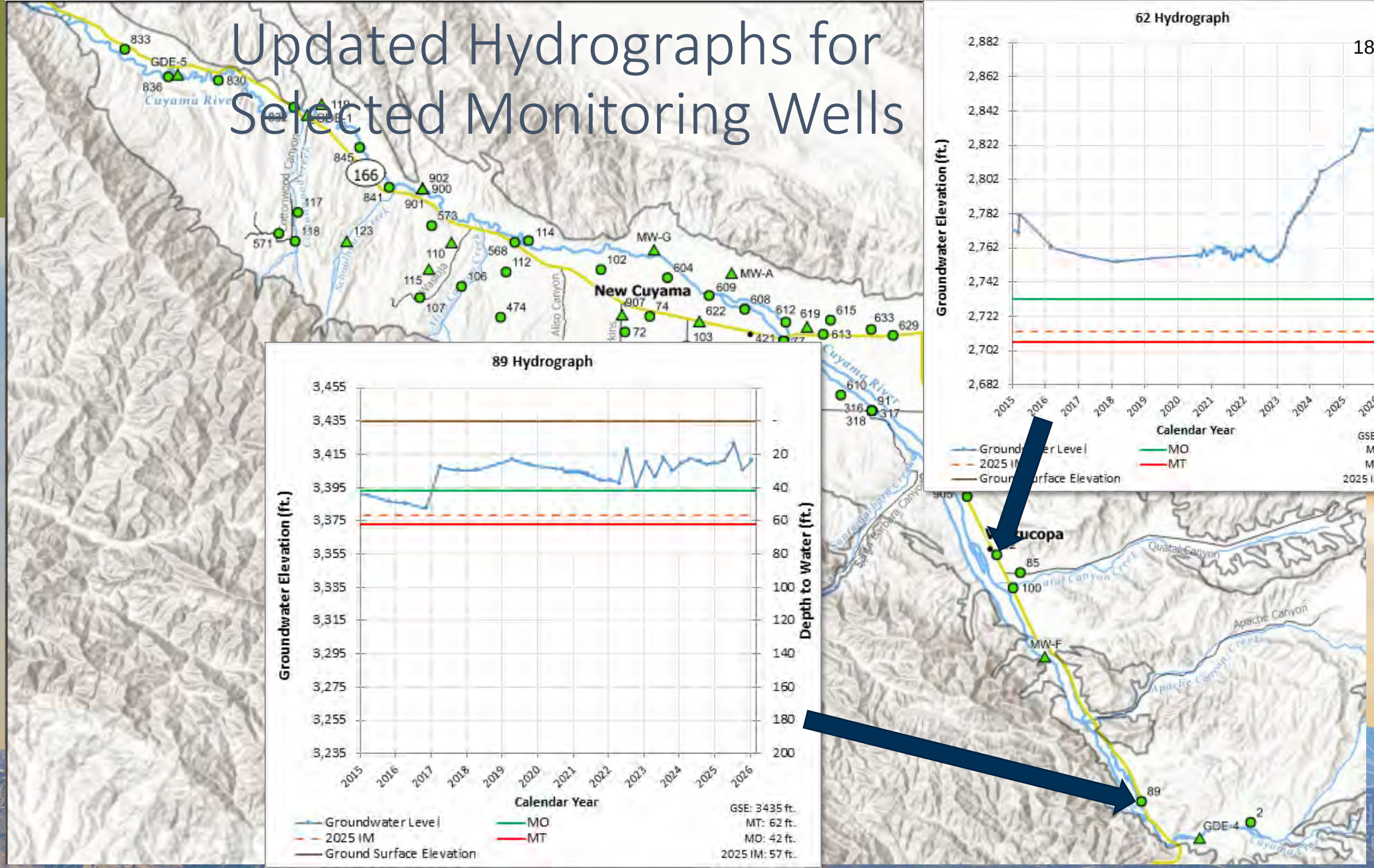
*Well 610 has an updated MT per Board direction in Jan 2026 and no longer shows as below the MT



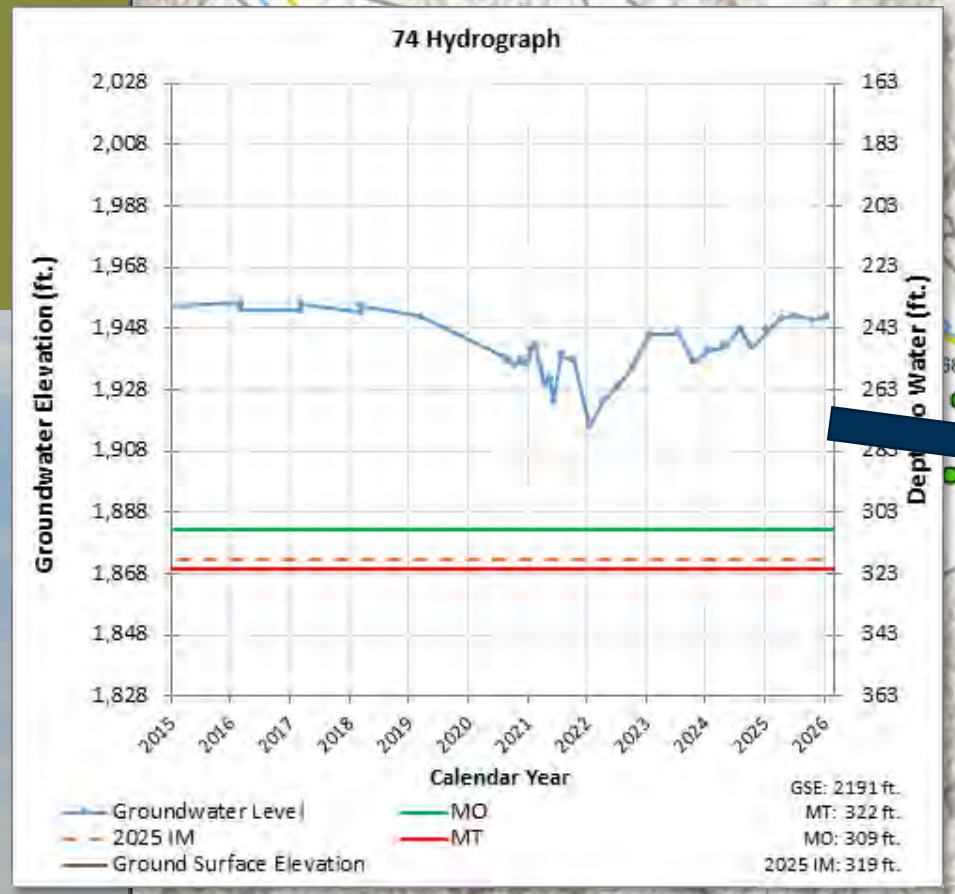
Current Status of Representative Monitoring Wells

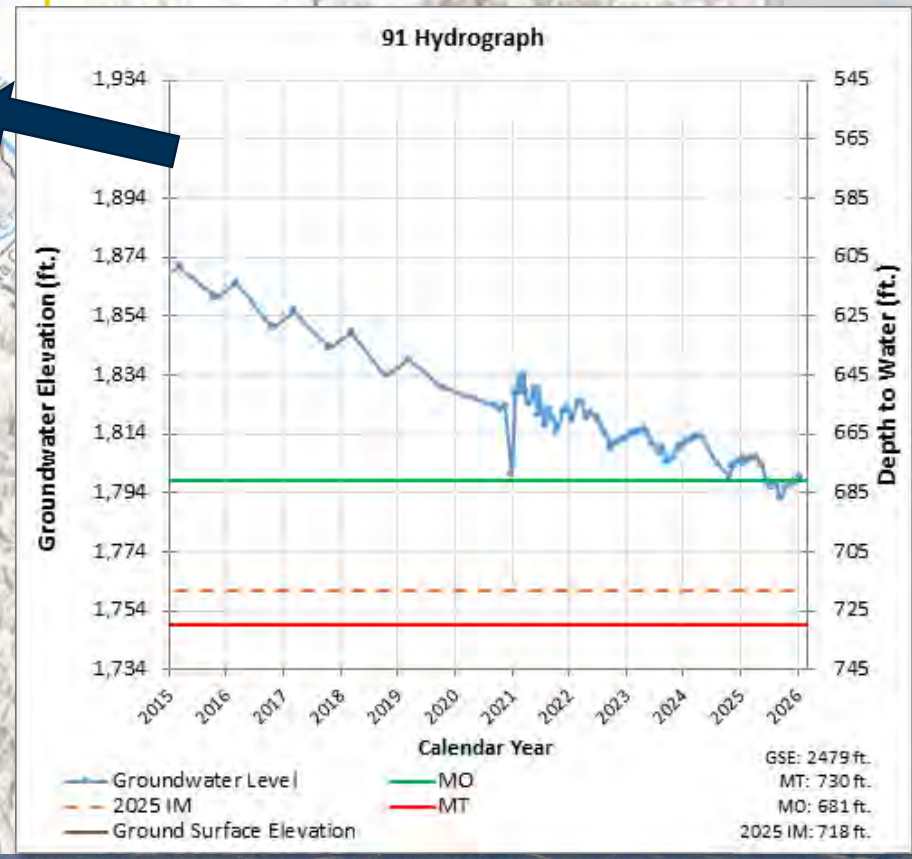


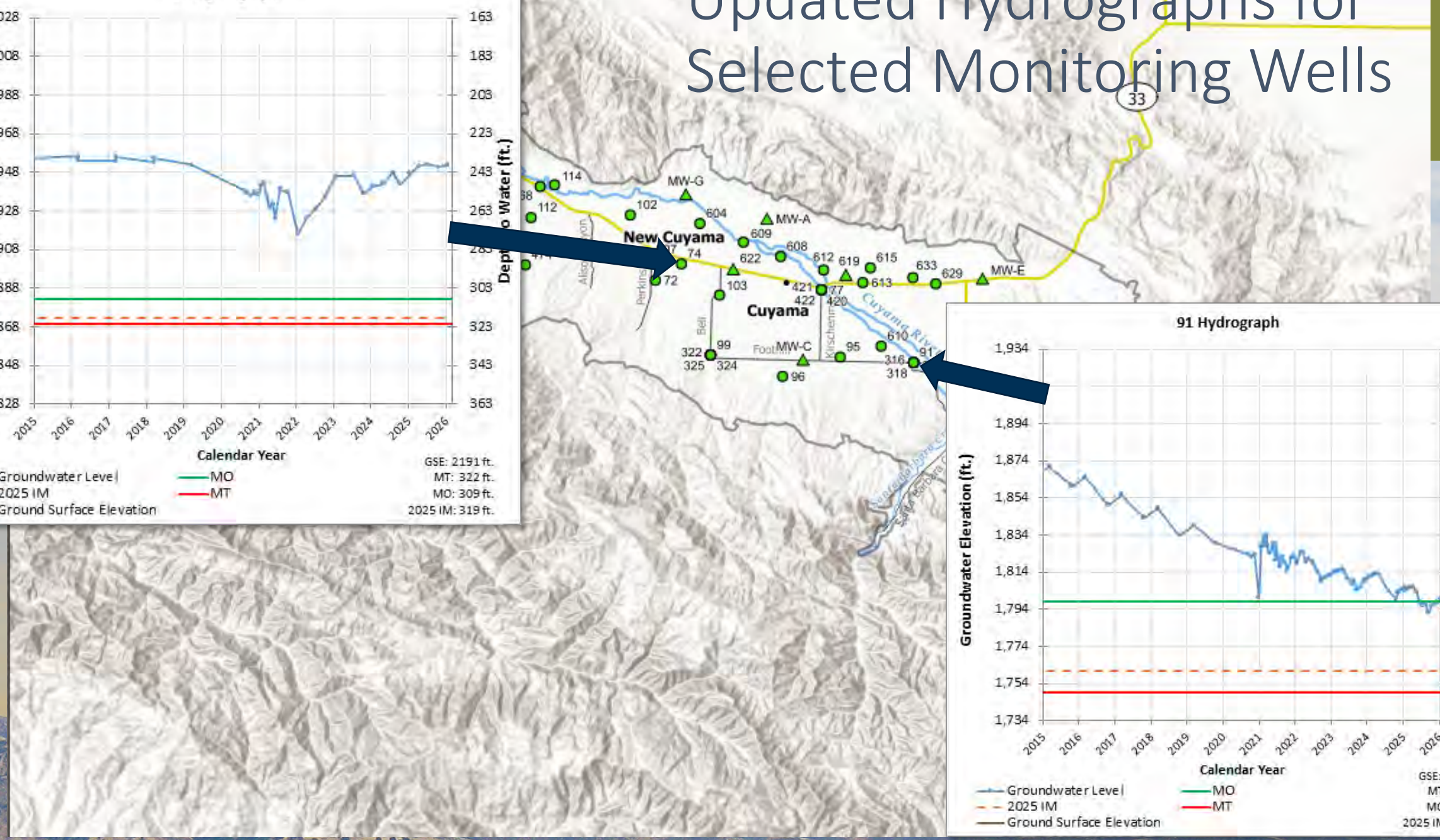
Updated Hydrographs for Selected Monitoring Wells



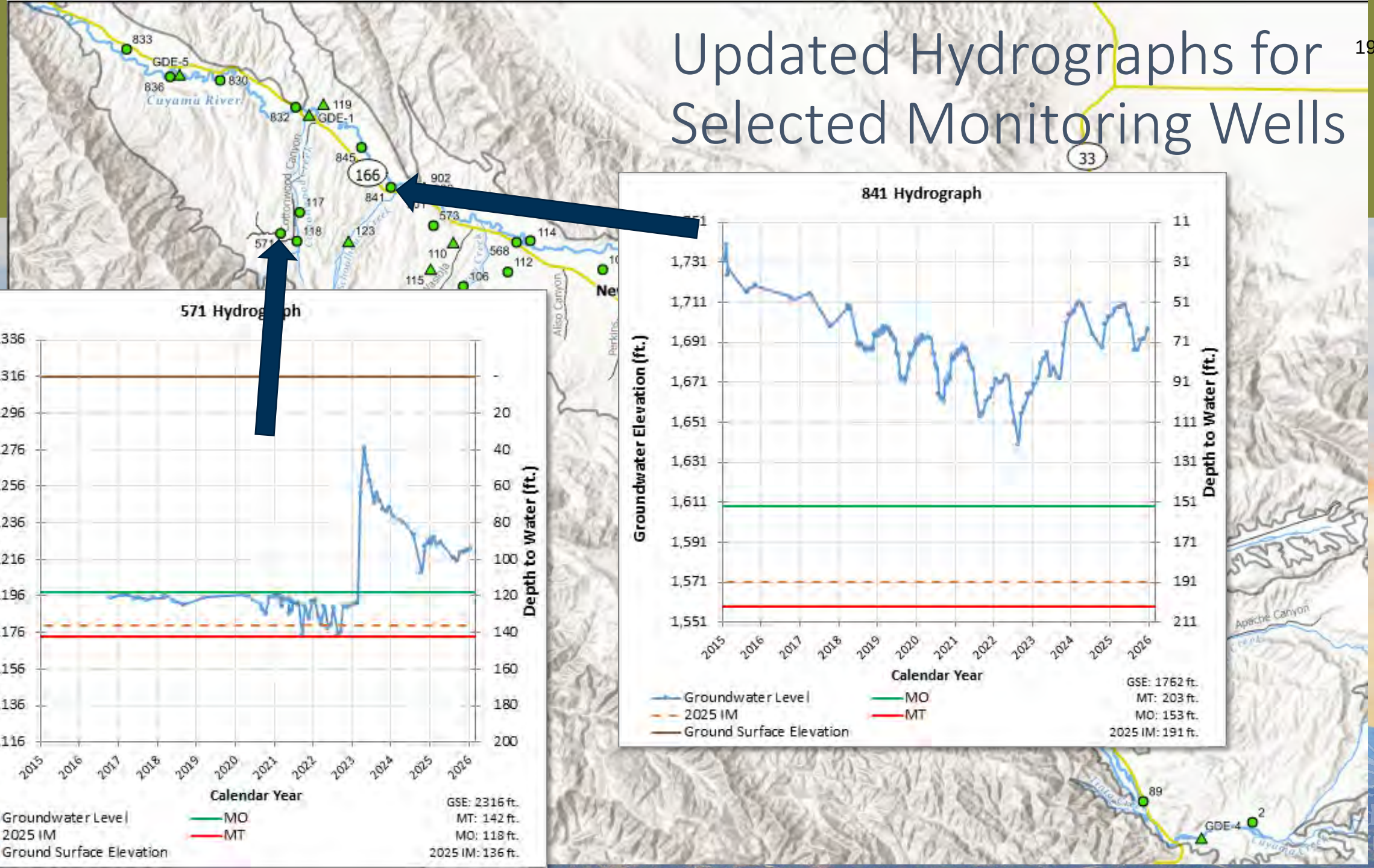
Updated Hydrographs for Selected Monitoring Wells

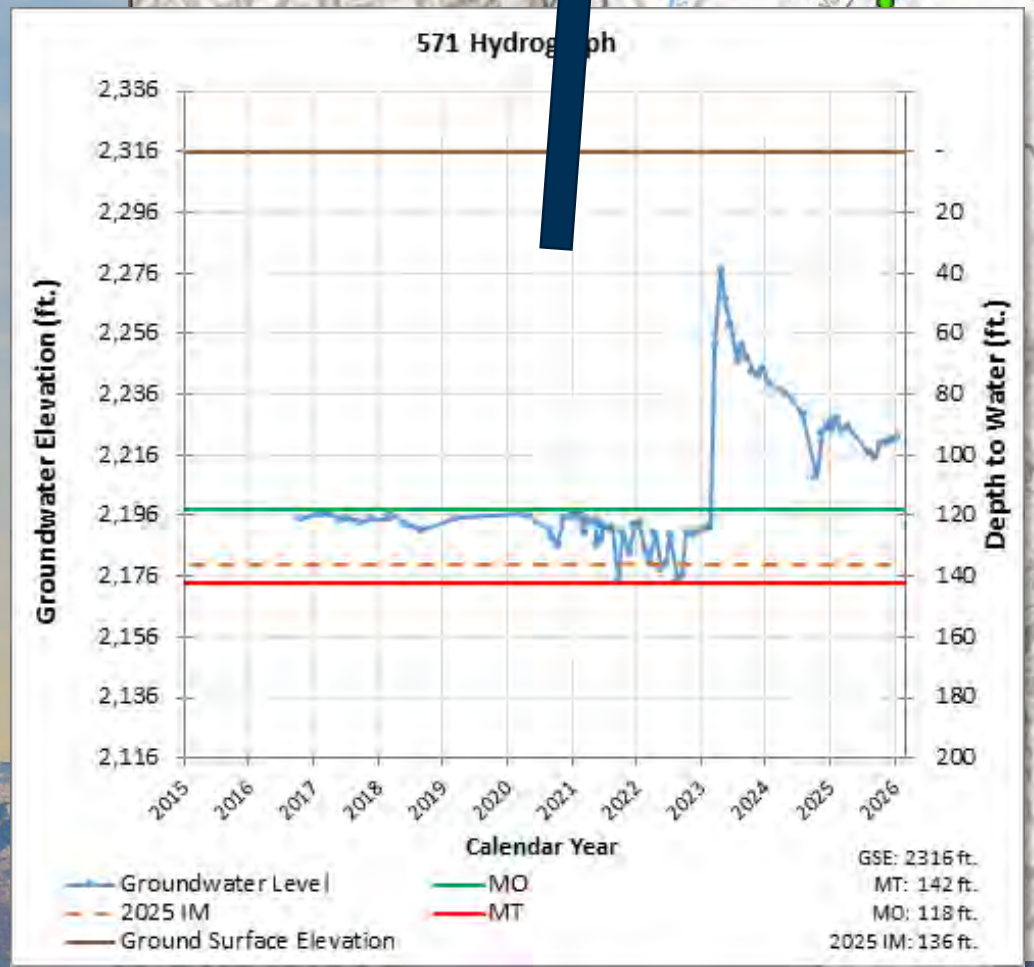






Updated Hydrographs for Selected Monitoring Wells





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Woodard & Curran

Groundwater Conditions Report: Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin

January 2026

Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency

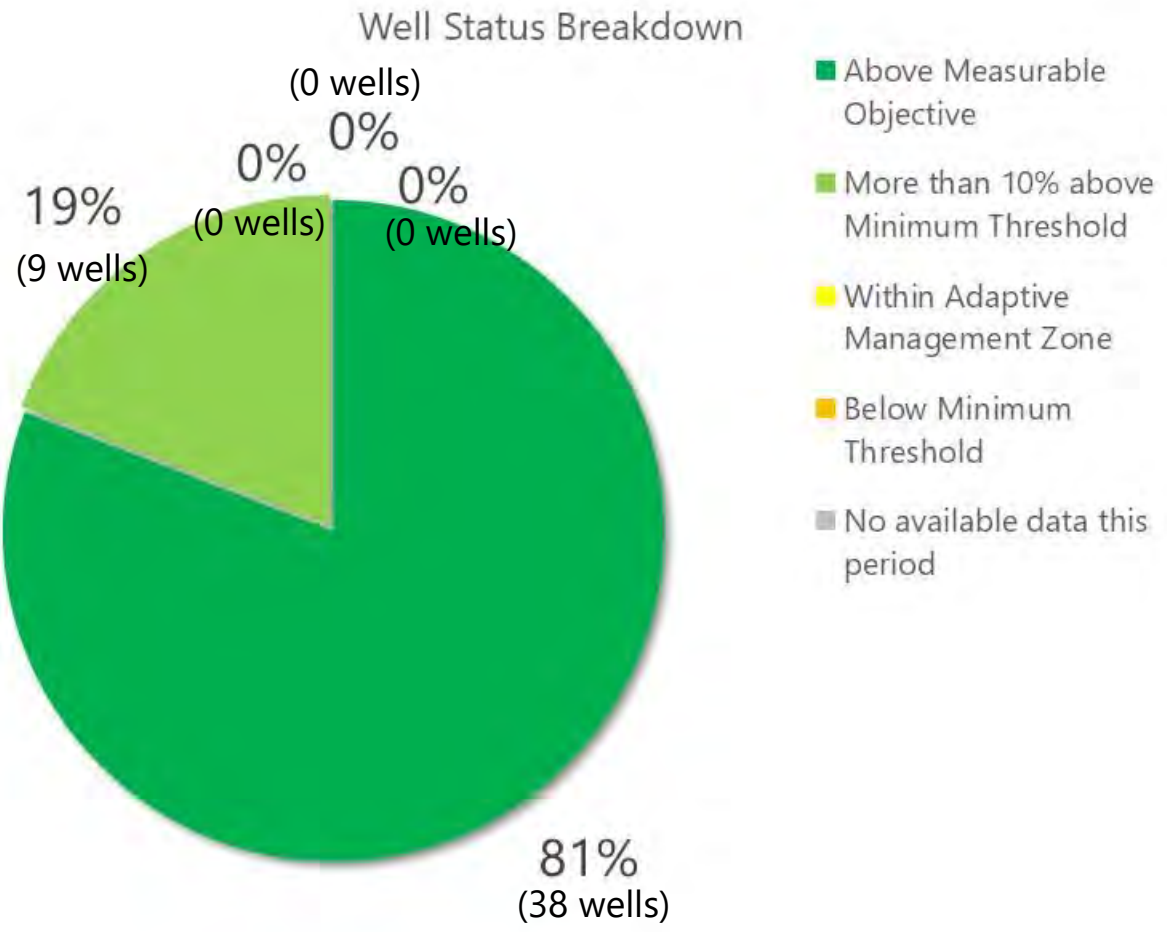
woodardcurran.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

This report is intended to provide an update on the current groundwater level conditions in the Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin. This work is completed by the Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (CBGSA), in compliance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA).

2. SUMMARY STATISTICS



With the adjustment to the Well 610 minimum threshold that was approved at the January 2026 SBGSA Board meeting, there are currently no wells with groundwater levels exceeding the updated minimum thresholds. As outlined in the GSP, undesirable results for the chronic lowering of groundwater levels occurs, "when 30 percent of representative monitoring wells… fall below their minimum groundwater elevation threshold for two consecutive years." (Cuyama GSP, pg. 3-2). Currently, 0% of representative monitoring wells (i.e. 0 wells) have exceeded the minimum threshold for 24 or more consecutive months.

3. CURRENT CONDITIONS

Table 1 includes the most recent groundwater level measurements taken in the Cuyama Basin from representative wells included in the Cuyama GSP Groundwater Level Monitoring Network, as well as the previous two measurements and the measurement from the same time period in the previous year. Table 2 includes all of the wells and their current status in relation to the thresholds applied to each well. This information is also shown on Figure 1.

All measurements are also incorporated into the Cuyama DMS, which may be accessed at https://opti.woodardcurran.com/cuyama/login.php.

Table 1: Recent Groundwater Levels for Representative Monitoring Network

Well	Region	Jul-25	Oct-25	Jan-26	Last Year		Elevation Change
		GWL (ft. msl)	GWL (ft. msl)	GWL (ft. msl)	GWL (ft. msl)	Month/ Year	
72	Central	2020	2027	2044	2038	Jan-25	6
74	Central	1952	1951	1951	1950	Jan-25	1
77	Central	1749	1783	1793	1790	Jan-25	3
91	Central	1798	1796	1800	1804	Jan-25	-4
95	Central	1871	1869	1869	1868	Jan-25	1
96	Central	2295	2268	2269	2268	Jan-25	1
99	Central	2129	2195	2171	2210	Jan-25	-39
102	Central	1684	1668	1769	1765	Jan-25	4
103	Central	2056	2058	2061	2057	Jan-25	4
112	Central	2046	2046	2046	2046	Jan-25	0
114	Central	1881	1880	1879	1881	Jan-25	-2
316	Central	1797	1794	1798	1803	Jan-25	-5
317	Central	1799	1796	1800	1805	Jan-25	-5
322	Central	2126	2194	2165	2209	Jan-25	-44
324	Central	2156	2198	2185	2208	Jan-25	-23
325	Central	2190	2204	2196	2209	Jan-25	-13
420	Central	1748	1782	1792	1789	Jan-25	3
421	Central	1772	1781	1791	1794	Jan-25	-3
474	Central	2236	2236	2236	2237	Jan-25	-1
568	Central	1876	1875	1877	1878	Jan-25	-1

Well	Region	Jul-25	Oct-25	Jan-26	Last Year		Elevation Change
		GWL (ft. msl)	GWL (ft. msl)	GWL (ft. msl)	GWL (ft. msl)	Month/ Year	
604	Central	1645	1655	1673	1669	Jan-25	4
935	Central	1753	1777	1793	1794	Jan-25	-1
609	Central	1747	1748	1749	1734	Jan-25	15
610	Central	1795	1795	1801	1805	Jan-25	-4
612	Central	1815	1831	1837	1806	Jan-25	31
613	Central	1783	1821	1816	-	-	-
615	Central	1797	1800	1803	1798	Jan-25	5
629	Central	1787	1823	1821	1803	Jan-25	18
633	Central	1792	1808	1844	-	-	-
62	Eastern	2831	2830	2838	-	-	-
85	Eastern	2908	2908	2908	2909	Jan-25	-1
100	Eastern	2924	2919	2935	2932	Jan-25	3
101	Eastern	2679	2680	2687	2673	Jan-25	14
841	Northwestern	1710	1692	1703	1706	Jan-25	-3
845	Northwestern	1640	1632	1641	1644	Jan-25	-3
2	Southeastern	3693	3690	3701	3699	Jan-25	2
89	Southeastern	3422	3406	3411	3411	Jan-25	0
106	Western	2177	2177	2178	2177	Jan-25	1
107	Western	2417	2415	2414	2420	Jan-25	-6
117	Western	1944	1944	1966	1944	Jan-25	22
118	Western	2213	2213	2213	2213	Jan-25	0

Well	Region	Jul-25	Oct-25	Jan-26	Last Year		Elevation Change
		GWL (ft. msl)	GWL (ft. msl)	GWL (ft. msl)	GWL (ft. msl)	Month/ Year	
571	Western	-	2220	2222	2227	Jan-25	-5
573	Western	2016	2016	2016	2016	Jan-25	0
830	Far-West Northwestern	-	-	-	-	-	-
832	Far-West Northwestern	1608	1607	1606	1608	Jan-25	-2
833	Far-West Northwestern	1320	1430	1434	1439	Jan-25	-5
836	Far-West Northwestern	1479	1478	1479	1480	Jan-25	-1

Table 2: Well Status Related to Thresholds

Well	Region	Current Month		Minimum Threshold	Within 10% Minimum Threshold	Measurable Objective	Well Depth	Status	GSA Action Required?
		GWL (DTW BGS)	Date						
72	Central	126	1/22/2026	373	369	328	790	Above Measurable Objective	No
74	Central	240	1/21/2026	322	321	309	-	Above Measurable Objective	No
77	Central	490	1/21/2026	514	509	464	980	More than 10% above Minimum Threshold	No
91	Central	680	1/21/2026	730	725	681	980	Above Measurable Objective	No
95	Central	588	1/23/2026	597	594	562	805	More than 10% above Minimum Threshold	No
96	Central	339	1/22/2026	369	368	361	500	Above Measurable Objective	No
99	Central	333	1/22/2026	379	378	368	750	Above Measurable Objective	No
102	Central	274	1/20/2026	470	466	432	-	Above Measurable Objective	No
103	Central	226	1/21/2026	379	374	324	1030	Above Measurable Objective	No
112	Central	83	1/23/2026	102	102	100	441	Above Measurable Objective	No
114	Central	47	1/23/2026	58	58	56	58	Above Measurable Objective	No
316	Central	681	1/21/2026	731	726	682	830	Above Measurable Objective	No
317	Central	680	1/21/2026	700	695	650	700	More than 10% above Minimum Threshold	No
322	Central	339	1/22/2026	387	386	378	850	Above Measurable Objective	No
324	Central	319	1/22/2026	365	364	353	560	Above Measurable Objective	No
325	Central	308	1/22/2026	331	330	323	380	Above Measurable Objective	No
420	Central	491	1/21/2026	514	509	464	780	More than 10% above Minimum Threshold	No

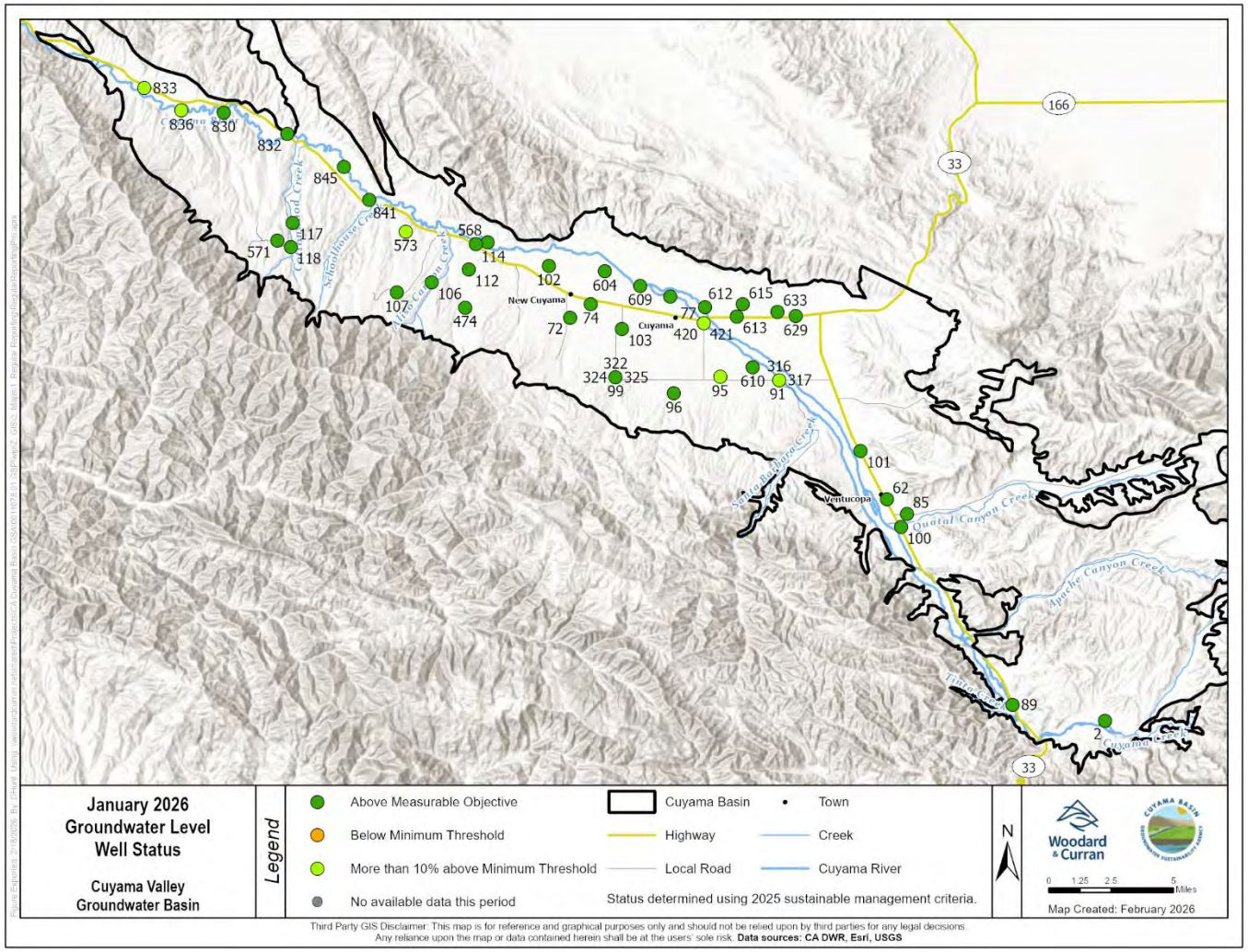
Well	Region	Current Month		Minimum Threshold	Within 10% Minimum Threshold	Measurable Objective	Well Depth	Status	GSA Action Required?
		GWL (DTW BGS)	Date						
421	Central	492	1/21/2026	514	509	466	620	More than 10% above Minimum Threshold	No
474	Central	130	1/23/2026	197	195	178	213	Above Measurable Objective	No
568	Central	35	1/22/2026	47	47	46	188	Above Measurable Objective	No
604	Central	444	1/22/2026	544	540	505	924	Above Measurable Objective	No
935	Central	438	1/22/2026	504	501	475	745	Above Measurable Objective	No
609	Central	418	1/22/2026	499	495	462	970	Above Measurable Objective	No
610*	Central	640	1/22/2026	673	670	643	780	Above Measurable Objective	No
612	Central	435	1/22/2026	513	511	490	1070	Above Measurable Objective	No
613	Central	512	1/22/2026	578	575	550	830	Above Measurable Objective	No
615	Central	520	1/22/2026	588	585	556	865	Above Measurable Objective	No
629	Central	559	1/22/2026	613	610	581	1000	Above Measurable Objective	No
633	Central	520	1/22/2026	605	600	551	1000	Above Measurable Objective	No
62	Eastern	81	1/21/2026	212	210	187	212	Above Measurable Objective	No
85	Eastern	141	1/21/2026	200	198	176	233	Above Measurable Objective	No
100	Eastern	74	1/21/2026	186	183	157	284	Above Measurable Objective	No
101	Eastern	60	1/21/2026	138	136	115	200	Above Measurable Objective	No
841	Northwestern	58	1/20/2026	203	198	153	600	Above Measurable Objective	No
845	Northwestern	70	1/20/2026	203	198	153	380	Above Measurable Objective	No
2	Southeastern	20	1/21/2026	52	50	35	73	Above Measurable Objective	No

Well	Region	Current Month		Minimum Threshold	Within 10% Minimum Threshold	Measurable Objective	Well Depth	Status	GSA Action Required?
		GWL (DTW BGS)	Date						
89	Southeastern	24	1/21/2026	62	60	42	125	Above Measurable Objective	No
106	Western	140	1/23/2026	164	163	152	228	Above Measurable Objective	No
107	Western	79	1/22/2026	122	120	103	200	Above Measurable Objective	No
117	Western	133	1/21/2026	163	162	154	212	Above Measurable Objective	No
118	Western	50	1/21/2026	72	37	42	500	More than 10% above Minimum Threshold	No
571	Western	94	1/21/2026	142	140	118	280	Above Measurable Objective	No
573	Western	66	1/23/2026	93	88	42	404	More than 10% above Minimum Threshold	No
830	Far-West Northwestern	-	-	63	63	60	77	No available data this period (Above MO in July 2024)	No
832	Far-West Northwestern	34	1/22/2026	50	49	35	132	Above Measurable Objective	No
833	Far-West Northwestern	22	1/22/2026	48	44	10	504	More than 10% above Minimum Threshold	No
836	Far-West Northwestern	30	1/22/2026	49	45	10	325	More than 10% above Minimum Threshold	No

Note: Wells only count towards the identification of undesirable results if the level measurement is below the minimum threshold for 24 consecutive months.

*MT and MO for well 610 have been updated per direction of the CBGSA Board at their January 2026 meeting

Figure 1: Groundwater Level Representative Wells and Status in January 2026



4. HYDROGRAPHS

The following hydrographs provide an overview of conditions in each of the six areas threshold regions identified in the GSP.

Figure 2: Southeast Region – Well 89

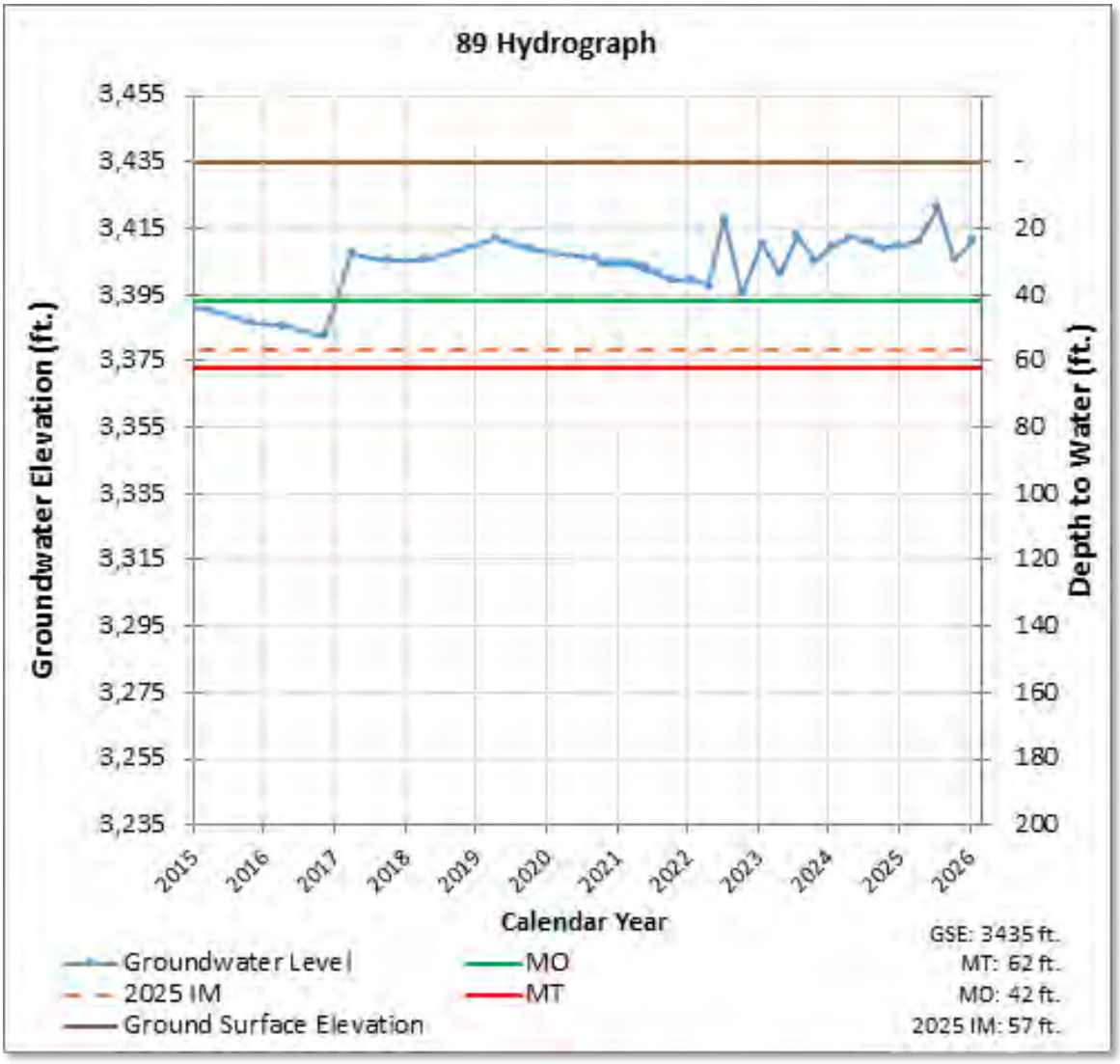


Figure 3: Eastern Region – Well 62

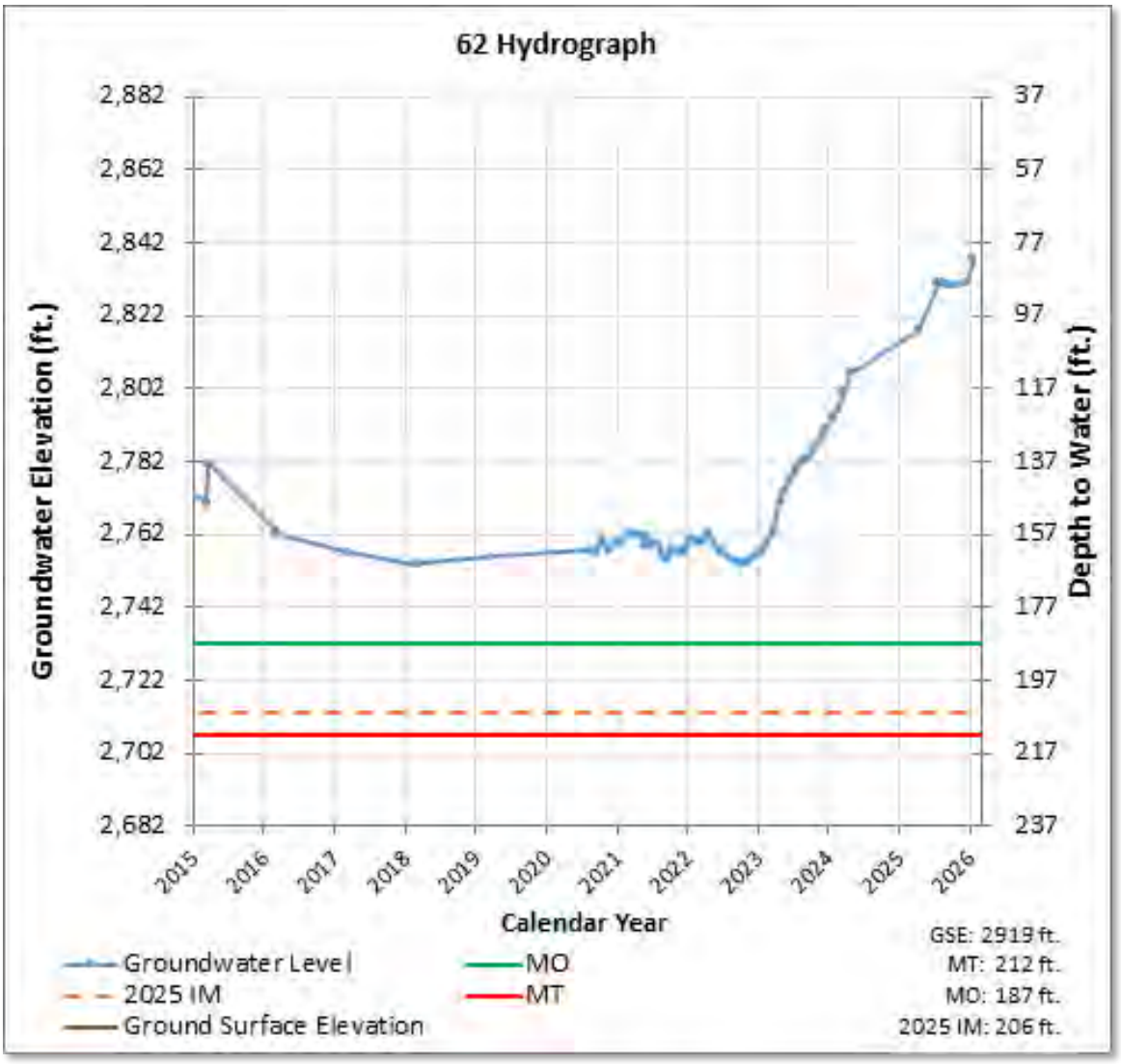


Figure 4: Central Region – Well 91

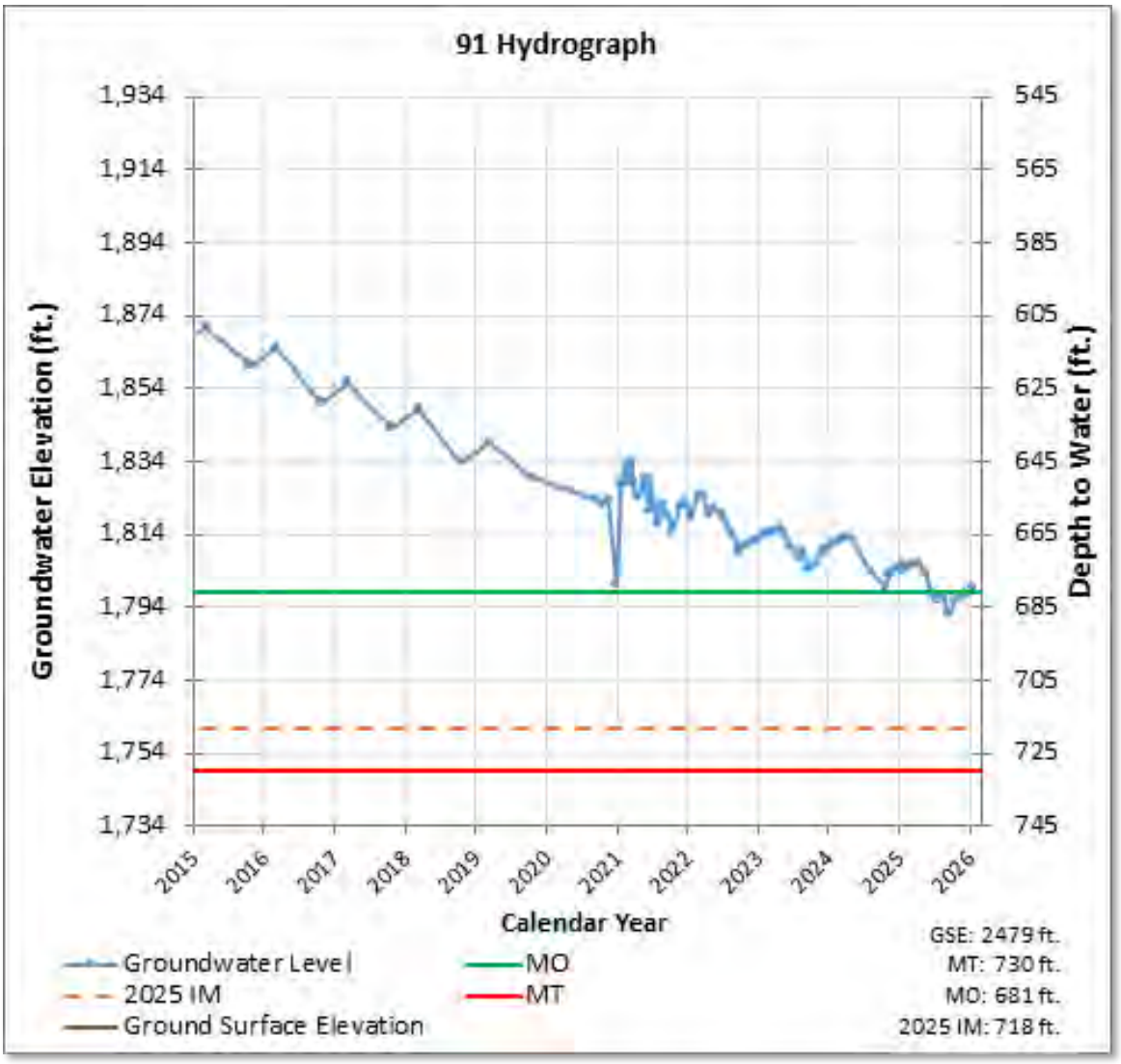


Figure 5: Central Region – Well 74

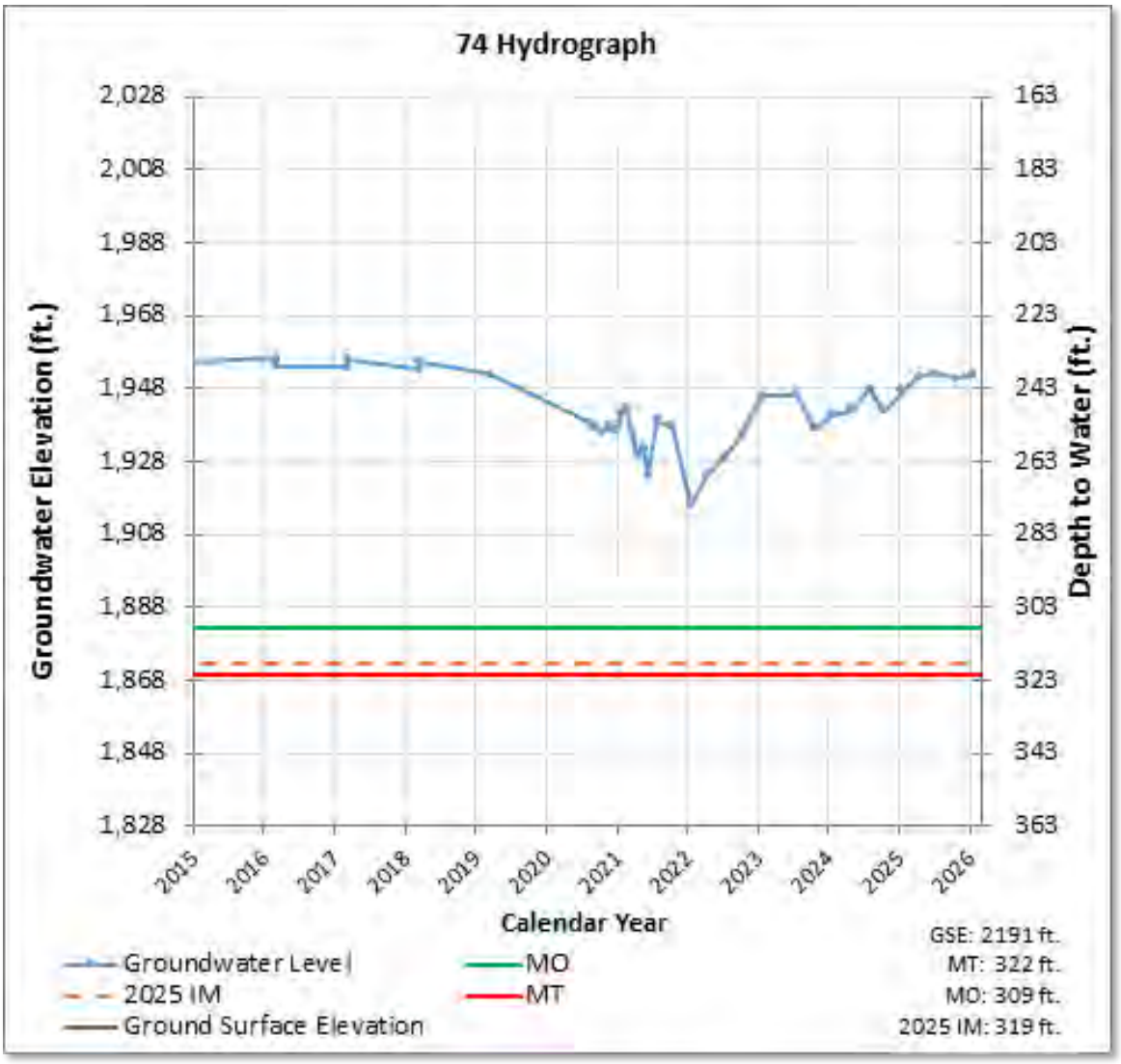


Figure 6: Western Region – Well 571

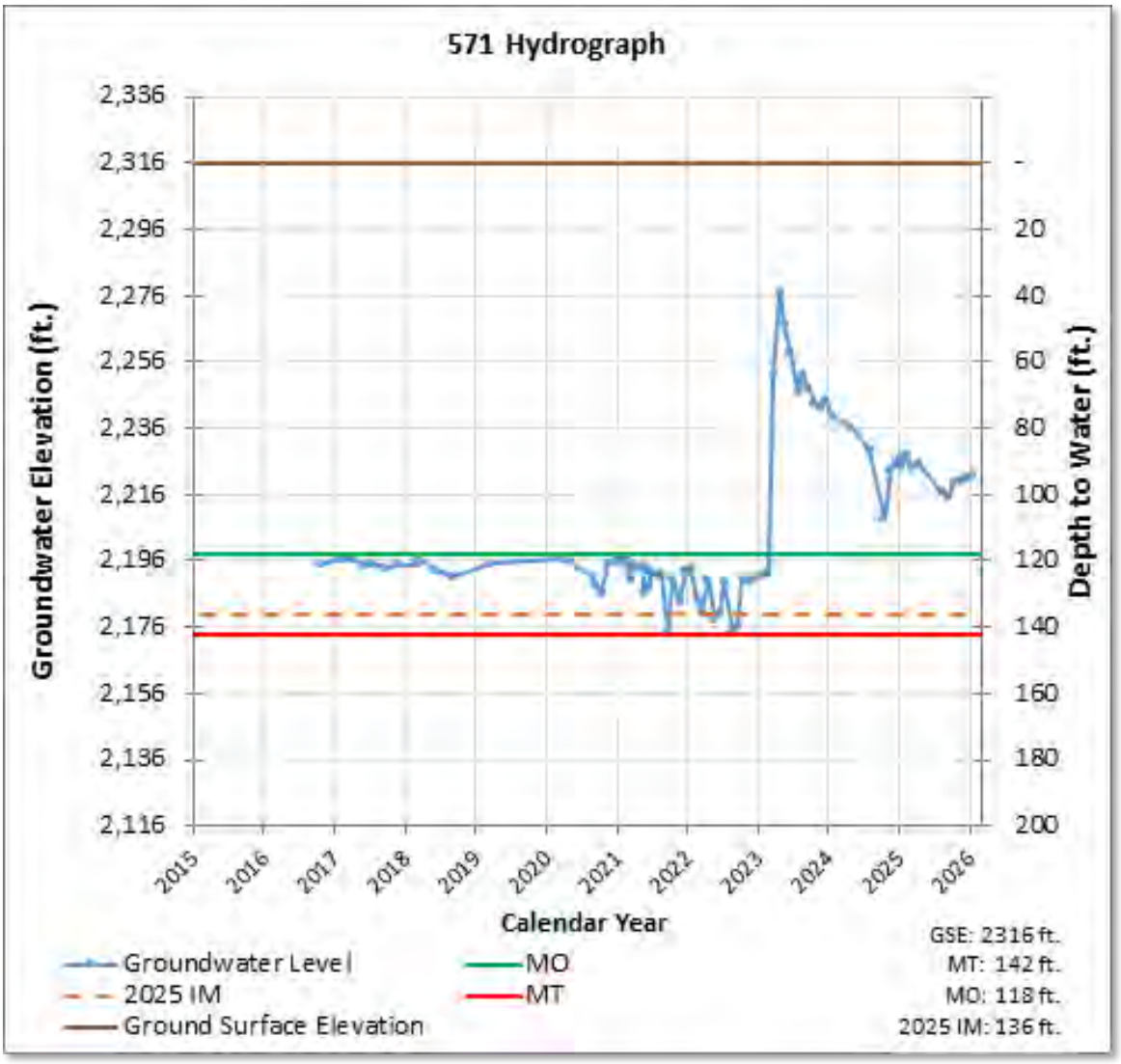
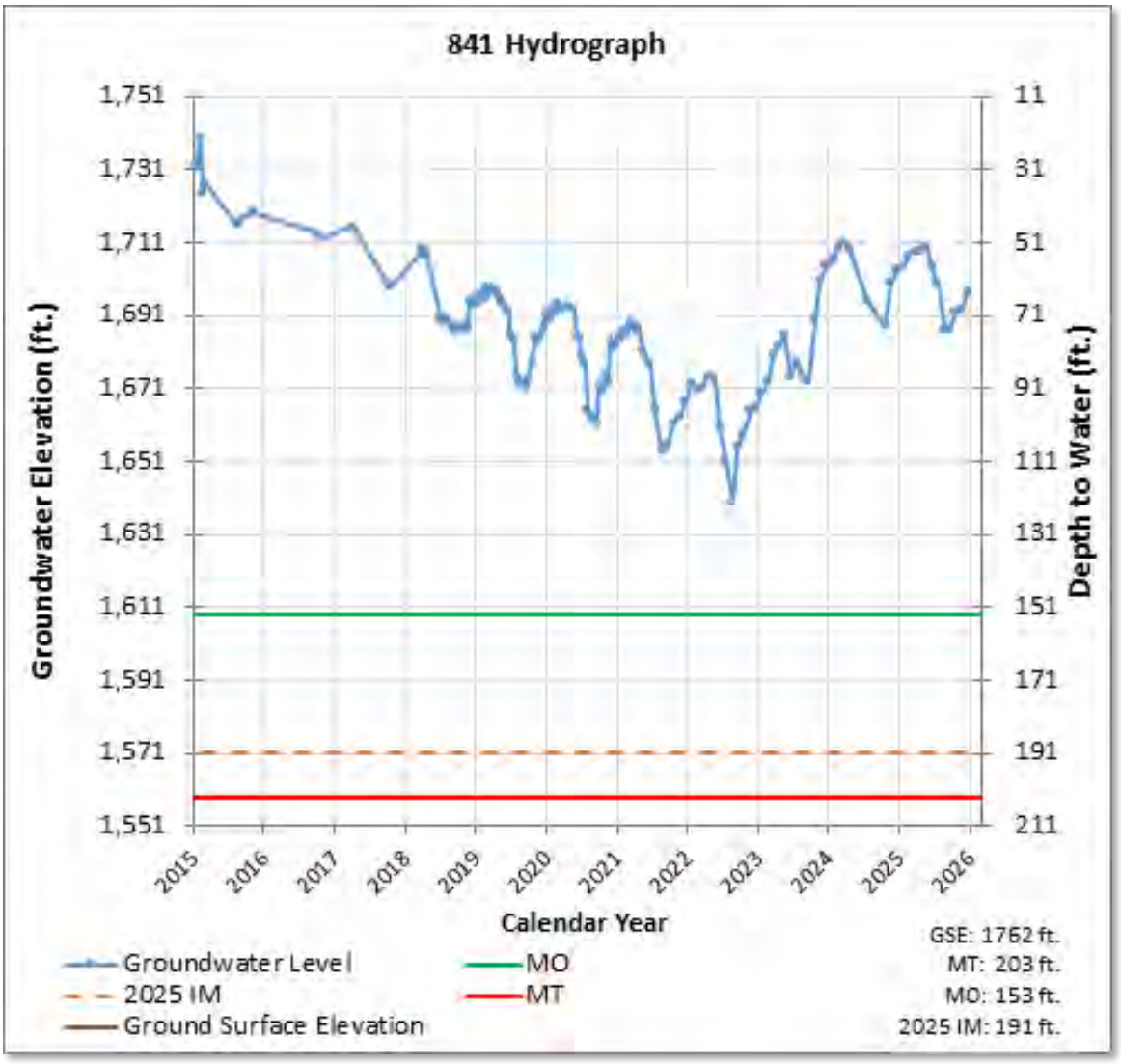


Figure 7: Northwestern Region – Well 841



5. MONITORING NETWORK UPDATES

As shown in Table 2, there are two wells with no measurement during the current monitoring period. These "no measurement codes" can have different causes as described below.

- Landowner changed and an access agreement has not been established with the current landowner:
    - Well 830

Woodard & Curran

woodardcurran.com

TO: Standing Advisory Committee
Agenda Item No. 9c

FROM: Taylor Blakslee

DATE: February 26, 2026

SUBJECT: Report on 2025 Basin-wide Groundwater Use, 2025 CMA Allocation Compliance, and CMA Groundwater Allocation Exchanges

Recommendation
None; information only.

Discussion
On March 5, 2025, the Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (CBGSA) Board of Directors directed staff to present an annual report on reported groundwater pumping and use. The 2025 Basin-Wide Groundwater Use Report is provided as **Attachment 1**.

The CBGSA began collecting water use information in 2019 and Attachment 1 summarizes reported groundwater use by landowners from 2019 through 2025. A key distinction in the datasets is that meters were required and largely installed by 2022. As a result, reported pumping from 2022 through 2025 primarily reflects metered groundwater use (gross extractions). For 2019 through 2021, reported water use was largely based on crop factors or other reporting methods used to determine net water use.

Staff is finalizing the 2025 Central Management Area Allocation Report as additional pumping information is received and anticipates providing an update by the April meeting.

In November 2025, the Board adopted Rules and Regulations for the Transfer of Groundwater Allocations (**Attachment 2**) as a one-year pilot program beginning January 1, 2026. Consistent with the adopted policy, staff will provide a report of any allocation exchanges that have occurred. Since January 1, 2026, there have been no requests to transfer groundwater allocations.

Cuyama Basin 2025 Water Use DM= 2AFY / per well

No.	Landowner	2019 AF	2020 AF	2021 AF	2022 AF	2023 AF	2024 AF	2025 AF
1	Anderson Development					2.07	40.83	
2	Ann Buck					104.40	111.50	116.20
3	Apache Canyon Ranch	323.93	318.65	322.40	357.45	327.96	339.55	346.84
4	Bolthouse Farms, Inc.	6,004.60	8,267.22	6,432.20	11,317.03	7,809.44	9,340.12	9,453.64
5	Bosma and Ricci	DM	-	-	13.62	24.51	24.51	26.51
6	Brodiaea, Inc. (Grapevine/North Fork)	702.79	757.54	790.54	835.97	798.35	953.96	921.78
7	CCSH Farms					99.40	107.00	124.40
8	Ceferino Cheng	-	104.65	110.63	159.24	117.00	131.60	141.20
9	Cuyama Community Services District (CCSD)	94.97	98.71	113.20	119.77	148.34	158.79	175.54
10	Hoekstra Family Trust	495.45	551.41	924.86	632.04	230.73	342.33	300.59
11	Cuyama Orchards	878.47	878.47	966.32	1,056.90	875.22	1,120.60	
12	David Lewis	10.22	10.22	42.74	30.19	34.01	43.27	35.75
13	Double H Farming, LLC (formerly Triple H)	358.80	358.80	358.80	382.16	104.50	113.50	118.70
14	Duncan Family Farms, LLC/Aguila G Boys	2,048.00	2,048.00	2,048.00	18.00	115.62	52.68	
15	E&B Natural Resources	22.04	22.41	23.01	21.44	24.35	24.26	25.99
16	Feinstein Investments/JR Investments	174.25	174.25	78.80	51.33	268.88	544.87	1,079.95
17	Grimmway Enterprises, Inc.	10,184.00	10,454.70	9,401.10	17,213.27	12,251.88	13,379.35	9,774.10
18	Harrington Farms	135.00	135.00	196.94	135.84	111.19	162.68	200.40
19	Highland Vineyard SB, LLC	-	1,180.69	1,004.77	1,675.78	1,832.00	1,546.46	729.13
20	M&A Family Farms	20.93	20.93	20.93	20.93	20.93	31.81	31.87
21	JHP Global/Joo Capital	391.50	391.50	356.40	347.02	365.28	354.30	578.66
22	Karam Pistachio Farm	-	-	-	305.52	480.38	511.82	591.15
23	Kern Ridge Growers, LLC	1,558.04	1,544.00	1,587.08	3,033.23	2,673.37	1,550.20	2,957.29
24	Lear Real Estate Enterprises	-	457.60	290.40	492.91	568.21	460.76	429.65
25	Lucky Dog Ranch	284.05	328.90	287.04	344.25	343.00	350.00	382.60
26	Belden Family Trust	272.80	264.00	237.60	585.35	113.30	349.29	410.74
27	Sunridge Nurseries	364.00	446.40	553.26	1,141.22	1,032.00	462.89	462.89
28	Sunrise Olive Ranch, LLC	1,075.00	1,075.00	1,924.74	1,761.57	1,726.11	1,825.17	2,060.03
29	The Ranch	72.87	18.63	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
30	Triangle E. Farms	981.90	514.37	358.11	234.27	580.75	527.43	586.18
31	Tri-County Pistachio	941.85	832.70	911.95	1,876.00	1,118.00	1,090.00	1,007.60
32	Yeguada Trujillo			20.00	220.00	36.00	33.05	110.54
33	El Rancho Espanol	3.99	1.53	0.34	DM	DM	3.17	3.96
Total Base-Wide Reported Pumping		27,399	31,256	29,381	44,401	34,356	36,106	33,202

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR
THE TRANSFER OF GROUNDWATER ALLOCATIONS

Adopted: January 1, 2026

ARTICLE I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.01 Authority. The Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (**GSA**) may adopt rules, regulations, ordinances, and resolutions for the purpose of implementing the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (**SGMA**), in compliance with any procedural requirements applicable to the adoption of such rule, regulation, ordinance, or resolution by the GSA. (Wat. Code, § 10725.2, subd. (b).)

1.02 Purpose. The purpose of these Rules and Regulations is to provide for the sustainable management of groundwater within the boundaries of the GSA.

1.03 Groundwater Sustainability Plan. The intent of these Rules and Regulations is to implement the provisions of the GSA's Groundwater Sustainability Plan (**GSP**). These Rules and Regulations may be amended at any time, as deemed necessary by the GSA's Board of Directors (**Board**), to achieve consistency with that GSP and groundwater sustainability within the GSA's boundaries.

1.04 Effective Date and Amendments Hereto. These Rules and Regulations shall become effective upon adoption by the Board, and may be added to, amended and/or repealed at any time by later resolution of the Board with any such additions, amendments, and/or repeals becoming effective upon adoption of the resolution, or as otherwise specified by the Board. However, adoption of these Rules and Regulations will not affect the effective date of any of the GSA's policies existing as of the date the Board adopts these Rules and Regulations.

1.05 Actions Against the GSA. Nothing contained in these Rules and Regulations may be deemed a waiver by the GSA or estop the GSA from asserting any defenses or immunities from liability as provided by law, including those provided in Division 3.6 of Title 1 of the Government Code.

1.06 Severability. If any provision of these Rules and Regulations, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of these Rules and Regulations, and the application of its provisions to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

ARTICLE II
TRANFER OF GROUNDWATER ALLOCATION

2.01 Transfer of Groundwater Allocation. A landowner may transfer its groundwater allocation to another landowner, subject to the following terms and conditions:

a. The transferring-landowner and the receiving-landowner shall each hold title to real property located within the 2025 – 2029 Central Management Area (including those parcels of real property made part of the Central Management Area via the creation of a Farming Unit), as that area is depicted in the map attached hereto and incorporated herein as **Exhibit A**.

b. The transferring-landowner and the receiving-landowner shall each be in good standing with the GSA. “Good standing” means the landowner does not owe any outstanding fee or penalty to the GSA and is up to date with any and all applicable reporting requirements (e.g., groundwater extraction facility registration; groundwater extraction reporting; etc.).

c. The transferred groundwater allocation shall be used solely within the Central Management Area.

d. The transfer shall terminate on or before December 31, 2029.

e. The transfer shall not cause an exceedance of any Minimum Threshold, as that term is defined within the GSP (as may be amended from time to time) as determined by GSA staff.

f. The transfer shall be memorialized in writing using the Groundwater Allocation Transfer Form attached hereto and incorporated herein as **Exhibit B** and submitted to the GSA. If the transferring-landowner is party to a Farming Unit, as recognized by the GSA, each landowner party to that Farming Unit must execute the previously mentioned Groundwater Allocation Transfer Form.

2.02 Process. Upon submission of the Groundwater Allocation Transfer Form, the GSA staff shall review the transfer to ensure compliance with these Rules and Regulations. Within 30 days of submission, the GSA staff shall inform the participating landowners of its findings approving the transfer, denying the transfer, or requesting additional information regarding the transfer. If the GSA staff denies the transfer, the participating landowners may appeal the decision to the Board. The Board’s decision shall be final.

2.03 Carryover of Groundwater Allocation Prohibited. If a landowner uses less than its allocation, including any additional amounts received via transfer, during any particular year (i.e., January 1 through December 31), that landowner may not carryover any such unused portion to the next year.

ARTICLE III
ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE PARTICIPATING PARTIES

3.01 Acknowledgment of the GSA’s Ongoing Authority. The Board has the authority to implement adaptive management actions at any time based on changing conditions within the Basin. The GSA will continue to monitor representative wells and Basin conditions. If data indicates that a previously approved transfer is contributing to one or more Undesirable Results including, but not limited to, the exceedance of Minimum Thresholds, the GSA may take corrective

action. Such corrective actions include but not limited to restricting pumping, modifying allocations, or suspending future transfers as necessary to protect the sustainability of the Basin.

ARTICLE IV
PENALTIES AND FEES

4.01 Failure to Comply. The GSA shall not recognize or otherwise account for any transfer not memorialized using the GSA's Groundwater Allocation Transfer Form and approved by the GSA, as set forth herein.

4.02 SGMA Penalties. Upon violation of any provision of these Rules and Regulations by a landowner, the GSA shall impose a penalty of $1,000, plus $100 for each additional day upon which the violation continues if the landowner fails to comply within 30 days after being made aware of the violation by the GSA. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the GSA may petition the Superior Court for a temporary restraining order, preliminary or permanent injunction, or such other equitable relief as may be appropriate. The right to petition for injunctive relief is an additional right to those, which may be provided elsewhere in these Rules and Regulations or otherwise allowed by law.

EXHIBIT A

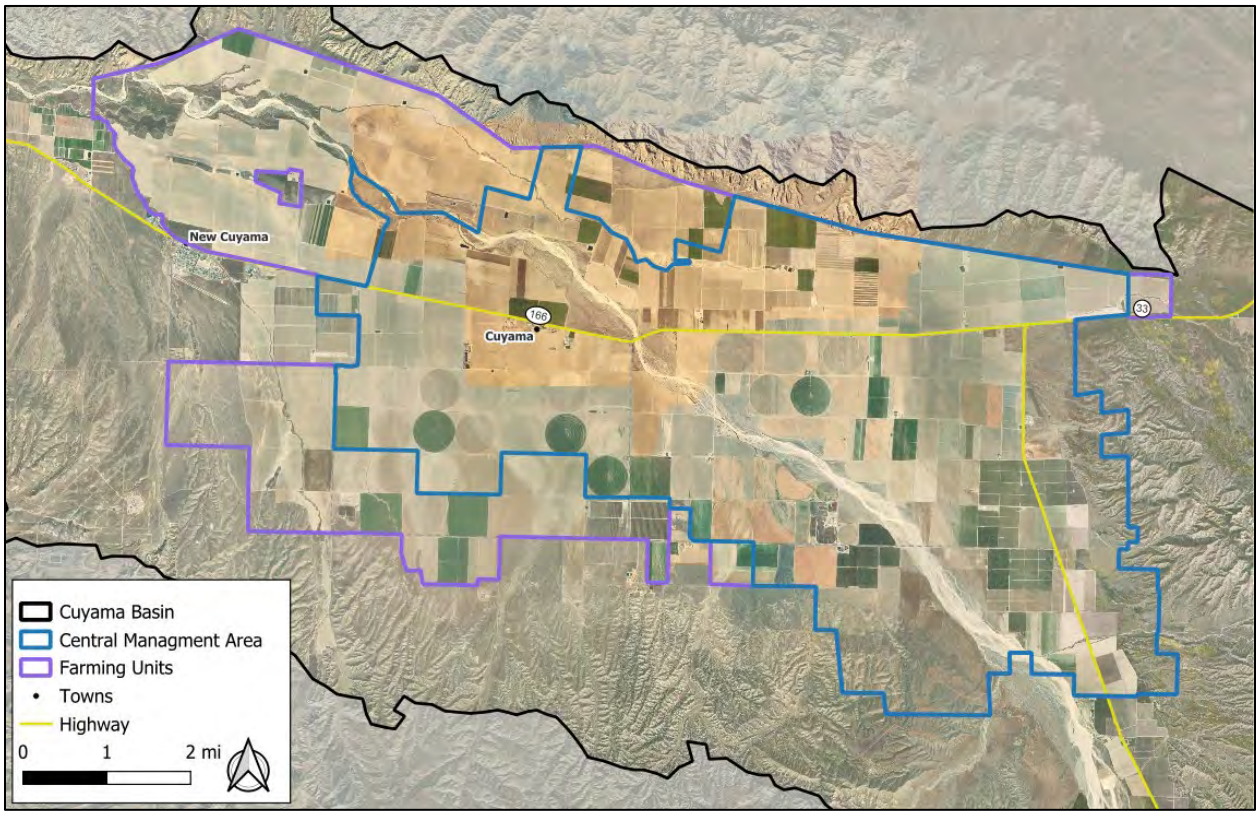

New Cuyama
166
Cuyama
33
Cuyama Basin
Central Managment Area
Farming Units
Towns
Highway
0
1
2 mi

EXHIBIT B

GROUNDWATER ALLOCATION TRANSFER FORM

(For Landowner Use)

Instructions: If you're interested in transferring a groundwater allocation, complete the following form and submit the signed form to tblakslee@hgcpm.com for CBGSA review. GSA Staff will provide determination regarding transfer requests within 30 days.

Name of Transferring-Landowner: _____

Parcels from which the Allocation is Leaving: _____

_____

_____

_____

Name of Receiving-Landowner: _____

Parcels to which the Allocation is Going: _____

_____

_____

_____

Please refer to the map in Attachment 1 to indicate parcel locations.

Amount of Water Being Transferred: _____

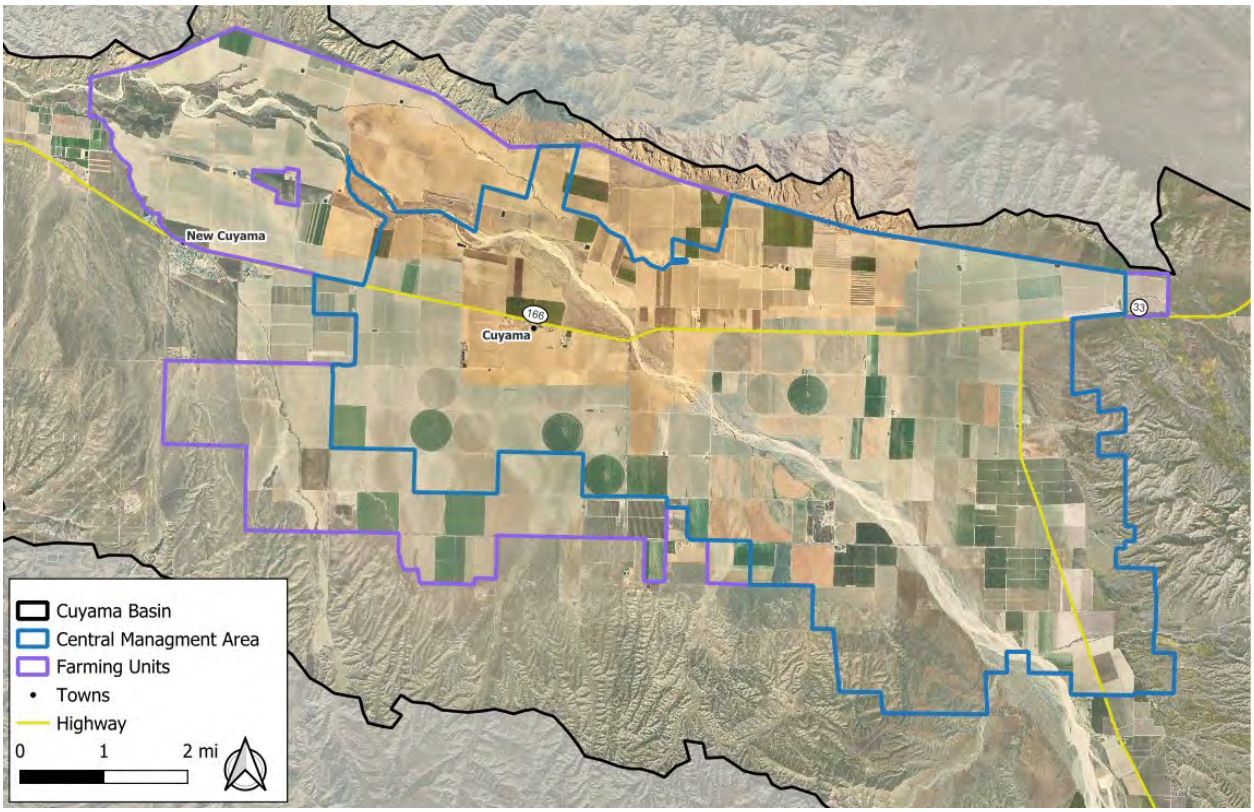
Term of Transfer: _____

Signature of Transferring-Landowner: _____

Signature of Receiving-Landowner: _____

ATTACHMENT 1

Map Instructions: Please indicate with an "X" where the transferred water is leaving and going.



GROUNDWATER ALLOCATION TRANSFER FORM, CONTINUED

(For Cuyama Basin GSA Staff Use)

Name of Transferring-Landowner: _____

Name of Receiving-Landowner: _____

Date Form Received: _____

1. Does the transferring-landowner hold title to real property within the CMA?
   ☐ YES ☐ NO

2. Does the receiving-landowner hold title to real property within the CMA?
   ☐ YES ☐ NO

3. Is the transferring-landowner in good standing with the GSA?
   ☐ YES ☐ NO

   If "NO," what corrective action is needed on part of the transferring-landowner?

   _____

   _____

4. Is the receiving-landowner in good standing with the GSA?
   ☐ YES ☐ NO

   If "NO," what corrective action is needed on part of the receiving-landowner?

   _____

   _____

5. Is the transferred groundwater allocation proposed for use solely within the CMA?
   ☐ YES ☐ NO

6. Does the transfer terminate on or before December 31, 2029?
   ☐ YES ☐ NO

7. Will the transfer cause any Undesirable Results?
   ☐ YES ☐ NO

   If "YES," please explain: _____

   _____

   _____

THIS TRANSFER IS HEREBY:

☐ APPROVED

☐ DENIED

☐ ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/CORRECTIVE ACTION NEEDED: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

TO: Standing Advisory Committee
Agenda Item No. 9d

FROM: Taylor Blakslee, Hallmark Group

DATE: February 26, 2026

SUBJECT: Board of Directors Agenda Review

Recommended Motion
None – informational only.

Discussion
The Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency Board of Directors agenda for the March 4, 2026, Board of Directors meeting is provided as **Attachment 1**.

CUYAMA BASIN GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

Board of Directors

Steve Jackson Chair**,** Cuyama Basin Water District
Arne Anselm Vice Chair, County of Ventura
Matthew Young Secretary, Santa Barbara County Water Agency
Cory Bantilan Treasurer**,** Santa Barbara County Water Agency
Derek Yurosek Cuyama Basin Water District
Deborah Williams Cuyama Community Services District
Brian Grant Cuyama Basin Water District
Kyle Richardson Cuyama Basin Water District
Jimmy Paulding County of San Luis Obispo
Katelyn Zenger County of Kern
Mark Ellsworth Cuyama Basin Water District

AGENDA

March 4, 2026

Agenda for a meeting of the Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency Board of Directors to be held on Wednesday, March 4, 2026, at 12:00 PM at the **Cuyama Valley Family Resource Center 4689 CA-166, New Cuyama, CA 93254.** Participate via computer at: **https://shorturl.at/CEXif** or by going to Microsoft Teams, downloading the free application, then entering Meeting ID: 285 525 814 804 96 Passcode: fc2R8yg6 or enter or telephonically at (469) 480-3918 Phone Conference ID: 955 559 561#.

Teleconference Locations:

4689 CA-166 New Cuyama, CA 93254			

The order in which agenda items are discussed may be changed to accommodate scheduling or other needs of the Board or Committee, the public, or meeting participants. Members of the public are encouraged to arrive at the commencement of the meeting to ensure that they are present for discussion of all items in which they are interested.

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need disability-related modifications or accommodations, including auxiliary aids or services, to participate in this meeting, please contact Taylor Blakslee at (661) 477-3385 by 4:00 p.m. on the Friday prior to this meeting. The Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency reserves the right to limit each speaker to three (3) minutes per subject or topic.

1. Call to Order (Jackson) (1 min)
2. Roll Call (Bianchi) (1 min)
3. Pledge of Allegiance (Jackson) (1 min)
4. Meeting Protocols (Bianchi) (2 min)

CLOSED SESSION

5. Conference with Legal Counsel – Public Employment (Gov. Code section 54957) (30 min)

   Title: General Counsel

6. Conference with Legal Counsel – Existing Litigation (15 min)

   Pursuant to Government Code section 54956.9(d)(1)

   (a) Bolthouse Land Company, LLC, et al v. All Persons Claiming a Right to Extract or Store Groundwater in the Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin (BCV-21-101927)

Report out of closed session and continue with regular agenda items

7. Standing Advisory Committee Meeting Report (Kelly) (3 min)

CONSENT AGENDA

Items listed on the Consent Agenda are considered routine and non-controversial by staff and will be approved by one motion if no member of the Board or public wishes to comment or ask questions. If comment or discussion is desired by anyone, the item will be removed from the Consent Agenda and will be considered in the listed sequence with an opportunity for any member of the public to address the Board concerning the item before action is taken.

8. Approve January 14, 2026, Meeting Minutes (Jackson) (1 min)
9. Approve Payment of Bills for December 2025 and January 2026 (Blakslee) (1 min)
10. Approve Financial Reports for December 2025 and January 2026 (Blakslee) (1 min)

ACTION ITEMS

All action items require a simple majority vote by default (50% of the vote). Items that require a super majority vote (75% of the weighted total) will be noted as such at the end of the item.

11. Groundwater Sustainability Plan Implementation
    a) Discuss and Take Appropriate Action on DWR Review of GSP and Periodic Evaluation (Blakslee/Van Lienden) (30 min)
    b) Discuss and Take Appropriate Action on Potential Areas of Overdraft Outside the Central Management Area (Blakslee/Bianchi) (30 min)
    c) Discuss and Take Appropriate Action on FY 2026-2027 Strategic Plan and Budget Components (Blakslee) (15 min)
    d) Discuss and Take Appropriate Action on Water Year 2024-2025 Annual Report (Van Lienden) (15 min)

REPORT ITEMS

12. Administrative Updates
    a) Report of the Executive Director (Blakslee) (5 min)
    b) Report of the General Counsel (Hughes) (5 min)
    c) Report on 2025 Groundwater Use, 2025 Allocation Compliance, and Water Market Exchanges (Bianchi) (5 min)
13. Technical Updates
    a) Update on Groundwater Sustainability Plan Activities (Van Lienden) (5 min)
    b) Update on Grant-Funded Projects (Van Lienden) (5 min)
    c) Update on January 2026 Groundwater Level Conditions Reports (Van Lienden) (5 min)
14. Report of Ad Hoc Committees (1 min)
15. Directors' Forum (1 min)
16. Public Comment for Items Not on the Agenda (5 min)
17. Correspondence (1 min)
18. Adjourn (5:45 p.m.)